



STANFORD
HOSPITAL & CLINICS
Stanford University Medical Center



**Lucile Packard
Children's Hospital
at Stanford**



STANFORD
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Stanford University Medical Center

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Renewal Project

What is the Medical Center's Renewal Project?

State seismic-safety laws, capacity shortage and the need to accommodate modern medical technology require Stanford University Medical Center to upgrade and replace its facilities. The project includes the replacement of Stanford Hospital & Clinics, expansion of Lucile Packard Children's Hospital and a one-for-one replacement of some of the School of Medicine's wet laboratory buildings.

Why does Stanford Hospital need to be rebuilt?

Like other acute care hospitals in California, Stanford Hospital must meet strict new seismic safety standards established by Senate Bill 1953 or risk loss of its license. In addition, the Hospital is undersized and no longer meets the needs of the community. Last year, because Stanford Hospital has not kept pace with the region's growing healthcare needs, 500 adult patients had to seek care elsewhere and 950 visitors to the Emergency Department left before they could be seen. Stanford needs larger, more modern facilities to meet capacity, accommodate new medical technologies and adopt the new hospital standard of single-patient rooms.

Why can't Stanford Hospital undergo a retrofit?

Stanford Hospital was built in 1959 during the Eisenhower era. Retrofitting that structure to meet the strict new standards by the new compliance date of 2013 with limited potential for an extension is cost prohibitive and infeasible. In addition, seismic safety standards become even more restrictive in 2030. Several major parts of Stanford Hospital & Clinics facilities cannot meet the 2013 guidelines and none of the original 1959 facilities can be brought up to meet the 2030 requirements.

What is SB 1953?

Senate Bill 1953 (SB 1953) was enacted by the California Legislature in 1994 and mandates that all acute care medical facilities, including Stanford Hospital & Clinics and other Bay Area hospitals, meet strict new seismic requirements or risk loss of their license to operate. Stanford Hospital must meet these new requirements by 2013 with limited potential for extensions.

Where will the new Stanford Hospital be located? What will happen with the remaining structure?

The new Hospital will be located within the existing footprint of the Medical Center along Pasteur Drive and Welch Road. The existing facility will remain open until the new Hospital is completed in order to provide uninterrupted care to the community.

How big will the new Stanford Hospital be?

In order to accommodate current and future patient needs and meet new national standards in patient care – in part by providing single-patient rooms – the Hospital's size will increase by a net of 824,000 square feet. This addition will be accomplished by removing roughly 700,000 square feet of old facilities and building 1.3 million square feet of new facilities near the current Hospital on the Medical Center site. The new buildings will meet strict modern seismic safety standards and house 600 patient beds, an expanded Emergency Department, new clinics and administrative offices, nursing and support offices as well as new

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surgical, diagnostic and treatment rooms. The new Hospital will be next to the new state-of-the-art Stanford Comprehensive Cancer Center.

Why does Lucile Packard Children's Hospital need to expand?

Lucile Packard Children's Hospital has an acute shortage of beds and needs to expand in order to meet capacity needs and further its mission of providing family-centered care for its patients. As more routine cases are being treated through outpatient care, Packard Children's is taking care of more critically ill children who require longer stays at the Hospital. Packard Children's will also feature single-patient rooms to reduce infection rates, increase privacy and allow more space for families to be a part of their child's healing process. In addition, as medical technology changes rapidly, the equipment used by the Children's Hospital has become more sophisticated and requires larger and more modern facilities to function properly.

How large is the expansion?

Packard Children's plans include building 441,500 square feet of new facilities on the current site. These new facilities will add 104 patient beds; feature single-patient rooms; house surgical, diagnostic and treatment rooms; and include nursing, support and administrative offices and clinics.

Why do we need single-patient rooms?

Single-patient rooms are central to the new national standard of care because they increase patient safety, privacy and comfort. From a practical standpoint, federal privacy law, as specified in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), requires private rooms in new hospitals in order to ensure patient privacy. Also, single-patient rooms improve infection control. Single-patient rooms also provide more space for families to be with their loved one during treatment and recovery.

What is family-centered care?

Family-centered care is an approach to healthcare that is grounded in the pivotal and invaluable role a family plays in a patient's recovery. Family-centered care is focused on providing both the facilities and the programs necessary to support the entire family during the healing process. Critical components of family-centered care include specific family-focused programs that encourage meaningful interaction between families, patients and caregivers. Studies show that having a family member or friend accompany a patient during treatment and recovery helps with patient understanding, physician understanding and patient involvement in decision-making.

What are the plans for the Stanford University School of Medicine?

The Stanford University School of Medicine is proposing to replace 415,000 square feet of outdated wet laboratory facilities with new facilities on a one-for-one basis with no net increase in space. Changes in how biomedical research is conducted, coupled with significant changes in the safety and seismic codes for research facilities, have together rendered the original facilities inadequate.

Why do the Hospitals need to increase in height?

The new Stanford Hospital is proposed to be a series of pavilions rising to a maximum height of 130 feet and connected by courtyards. Packard Children's expansion is proposed to be five stories at 85 feet. Modern hospital planning and design seeks to shrink the distances traveled from procedure room to patient room to better accommodate the needs of a patient. This is best accomplished by arranging differing uses vertically. Heavier procedural equipment is located on the lowest floors with

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS, CONT.

immediate vertical access to the intensive care units serving the most critically ill patients. Upper floors house rooms for general medical and surgical patients after they have been evaluated and treated. In addition to better patient care, a vertical hospital design provides more efficient use of land.

Why are hospital buildings taller than conventional buildings?

Due to building code ventilation and structural requirements, hospitals are built with a significantly greater floor-to-floor height than conventional buildings. Floors with heavy procedural requirements are typically designed with 18-foot to 20-foot floor-to-floor heights. Patient care floors for the intensive care and medical/surgical units are designed to be 15 feet floor-to-floor. These heights exceed the typical floor-to-floor heights for office buildings by four to eight feet.

What will happen to the physicians and the dentists who have offices on Welch Road?

Preliminary planning indicates that three office buildings will be affected by the seismic safety and Renewal project. The Hospitals are working with the healthcare professionals at 1101 Welch, 701 Welch and 703 Welch regarding opportunities to relocate to renovated medical office space in the region.

Design & Construction

Who are the project architects?

Stanford Hospital & Clinics has hired Rafael Viñoly Architects (www.rvapc.com) for its facility and Lucile Packard Children's Hospital has selected the firm of Perkins+Will (www.perkinswill.com). Lee, Burkhart, Liu, Inc. (LBL) will serve as the associate architect firm for the SHC portion of the project. Executive Architect Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Inc. (HGA) is responsible for the medial planning and overall project delivery of the Packard Children's expansion, and Kohn Pedersen Fox is the concept design architect.

What will the new facilities look like?

The project architects are currently working with Stanford Hospital and Packard Children's Hospital to design the best facilities possible to meet our community's healthcare needs. Initial designs are currently being reviewed by the City of Palo Alto's Architecture Review Board.

When is construction scheduled to begin?

The project will be constructed in phases to ensure no disruption of medical services. Construction will begin after all local and state government approvals have been obtained and will take approximately five to eight years.

Will the current Hospitals remain open during the rebuilding and expansion?

Yes. In order to ensure that our community's healthcare needs are being met, both Stanford Hospital & Clinics and Packard Children's Hospital will remain open and fully operational during construction. The original 1959 and 1973 portions of the adult Hospital will be demolished after the new Hospital opens.

How much will the project cost?

The estimated cost for the new Stanford Hospital is approximately \$2 billion. The estimated cost for the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital expansion is approximately \$1 billion.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS, CONT.

What is the current building size of the Medical Center in Palo Alto?

The Medical Center, including SHC, LPCH and the School of Medicine, is 2.3 million square feet.

Where can I learn more about the project?

Stanford Hospital & Clinics and Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are committed to the public process. In the months ahead, we will be seeking broad community input as we develop the best way to design and build seismically safe, modern facilities while addressing the community's needs and mitigating potential impacts. Public workshops, a project website and a host of forums will be used throughout the project's permitting process to ensure that community residents, Hospital employees and patients are informed of our progress and have a chance to comment on the plans.

For more information on the project and to sign up for project and community meeting updates, please continue to visit us at: www.stanfordpackard.org

Permitting Process & Timeline

What is the permitting process?

The Hospitals filed a project application with the City of Palo Alto in August 2007 and the project will proceed through the normal entitlement process, which includes many opportunities for public input and environmental review. Upon approval from the City, the plans will subsequently be submitted to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) for review. The Hospitals are planning for additional community outreach as the project planning and design is developed.

Will an EIR be conducted?

Yes. The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) is expected to be complete by spring 2010 and the final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will follow. The Palo Alto City Council could take action on the project application in fall 2010. For more information on the permitting process or the EIR, please visit the City of Palo Alto's website.

What was the connection to the Stanford Shopping Center expansion project?

In April 2009, Stanford University withdrew Simon Properties' proposal to expand the Stanford Shopping Center. The Shopping Center Project and Renewal Project were not linked in any way other than being studied in the EIR. Our primary concern and mission is to ensure that the Medical Center is fully compliant with new seismic standards and is able to meet the current and future needs of our community.

Community Benefits

How does the Medical Center benefit the community?

Stanford University Medical Center has a long history of providing quality healthcare to the community. Over the years, there has been a strong partnership between these institutions and the City of Palo Alto. Many local residents, as well as those from neighboring communities in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, receive a wide-range of specialized care from the world-class physicians, medical staff and faculty at Stanford. In addition, Stanford Hospital & Clinics provides critical emergency services to the community as the only Level-1 trauma center between San Francisco and San Jose.

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Stanford Hospital & Clinics served 2,100 Palo Alto residents as inpatients and 4,000 residents who came to the Emergency Department last year. Packard Children's served 1,123 children and expectant mothers from Palo Alto as inpatients in the last fiscal year and 2,156 patients for outpatient visits. More than 5,000 babies are born at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital each year from San Mateo and Santa Clara counties. Many of our community physicians were trained here at Stanford University School of Medicine.

For more information on the comprehensive community benefits proposal presented by Stanford Hospital & Clinics and Lucile Packard Children's Hospital to the City of Palo Alto, please visit: www.stanfordpackard.org/pressrelease/107. To read Stanford University Medical Center's Community Benefits Summary, please visit: www.stanfordpackard.org/documents.

How will the project benefit local residents?

In order to continue to offer the quality of care that our patients deserve, Stanford University Medical Center must modernize facilities that are the foundation of our community's healthcare services. The proposed plans include rebuilding Stanford Hospital & Clinics and the Emergency Department to meet seismic-safety requirements and capacity needs, modernizing and expanding Lucile Packard Children's Hospital to meet capacity needs and replacing outdated wet laboratories to meet new seismic-safety standards and accommodate modern technologies.

The new hospital facilities will offer single-patient rooms, the new national standard, which will increase patient privacy and improve infection control. The state-of-the-art rooms will also help enhance the Hospitals' mission of delivering family-centered care by providing more space for families to be with their loved ones during treatment and recovery.

What does having a Level-1 trauma center close by mean for the community?

If you are taken to a trauma center after you are injured, you have a 20 to 25 percent greater chance of survival and Stanford Hospital & Clinics is the only Level-1 trauma center between San Francisco and San Jose, which means that if you or a loved one experiences a life-threatening emergency, such as a car accident or personal injury, you can take comfort in knowing that the finest care available is just minutes away. The medical staff and their equipment are poised to handle major disasters, such as earthquakes and pandemic flu. Last year, Stanford Hospital treated more than 44,000 patients in the Emergency Department.

How will Palo Alto and the surrounding communities benefit from having updated School of Medicine laboratories?

The Stanford School of Medicine plays a vital role in advancing research and discoveries that ultimately improve patient care. Modernized wet laboratories will allow physicians and researchers to continue to translate basic discoveries into diagnostic and therapeutic applications at the bedside. Many of the region's physicians received their training at Stanford and have continued to practice and offer the best in modern medicine and patient care right in our own backyard.

What healthcare programs does the Medical Center provide that benefit local community members?

Serving the entire community means providing services to all neighboring communities and ensuring that care is accessible to those who need it most, regardless of economic status or demographic. Whether it is sponsoring mobile immunization units for schools or community centers, providing vaccinations and check-ups for underserved adults and children or hosting workshops, lectures or classes for a variety of audiences, the Medical Center is dedicated to bettering the health and well-being of Palo Alto and its surrounding communities.

In fiscal year 2007, Stanford Hospital & Clinics provided more than \$116.7 million in community benefits contributions, including uncompensated Medi-Cal, Medi-Care and unsponsored charity care and community benefit programs. In addition, Lucile Packard Children's Hospital provided \$135,353,910 of community benefits contributions, including uncompensated

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costs of medical services to government-insured patients, charity care and community benefit programs. These efforts have had a direct impact on the improvement of healthcare in Palo Alto and its neighboring communities.

How has Stanford Hospital & Clinics contributed toward bettering Palo Alto and neighboring areas?

For more than a decade, SHC has dedicated significant resources to a wide range of community programs aimed at improving the health status of its vulnerable community members as well as the community as a whole. From programs such as Partners in Caring, Strong for Life and Farewell to Falls that help keep our senior community members healthy, strong, and living independently to providing services to the homeless and medically underserved at Arbor Free Clinic, SHC has demonstrated its commitment to community service.

At the core of SHC's mission are research and education. In 2007 alone, SHC committed nearly \$20 million to health research, education, and training of physicians and other health professionals.

With an average of 16,000 branch visits annually and 30,000 website visits monthly, the Stanford Health Library makes a significant contribution to the education and health of SHC's community. Since 1989, the Health Library has provided health information, classes and other services to all community members free of charge. The Health Library, whose main branch is located in the Stanford Shopping Center and can be accessed at healthlibrary.stanford.edu, has health librarians to help community members obtain scientifically-based medical information so they can make informed health-related decisions. In addition, the Library offers free workshops on nutrition, heart disease, cancer wellness and a variety of other health topics and reaches over 600 Palo Alto residents every quarter with these programs.

How is Packard Children's reaching out to neighboring communities in need?

Since opening in 1991, Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford has been committed to assuring access to high-quality, consistent health care services for all children, adolescents and expectant mothers, regardless of their ability to pay for services. The hospital's extensive support of California's Medi-Cal and Healthy Families programs, and our local counties' Healthy Kids programs, is a major contribution to the health status of our immediate community. In addition to this substantial commitment, LPCH also sponsors several programs that take the hospital's services and expertise beyond the doors and walls of the hospital.

For more than a decade, Packard Children's has been serving homeless and uninsured teens through its "Teen Van" program. The mobile program visits teen shelters and schools in at-risk neighborhoods to provide comprehensive primary health services for acute illness and injuries, physical exams, health education and anticipatory guidance, mental health counseling and referrals, immunizations, nutrition counseling, pregnancy testing, counseling, and family planning services, risk behavior reduction counseling, and referrals to community resources. All services of the physician, nurse practitioner, social worker, and dietician as well as medications are provided at no charge to the patient.

LPCH pediatricians, obstetricians, a nurse practitioner, and a social worker work at Ravenswood Family Health Center in East Palo Alto to build the capacity of this critical community health center to service the health needs of families in East Palo Alto and East Menlo Park. In 2005, the hospital donated a mobile medical van to the clinic so that Ravenswood could take health services to schools and to homeless and uninsured individuals in surrounding areas.

The hospital's Maggie Adalyn Otto Safely Home Car Seat Fitting Station helps parents in our community learn to correctly install child car seats. This service is provided free of charge to any parent at both the hospital parking lot and in scheduled locations in the community, including East Palo Alto.

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In addition, the hospital regularly schedules lectures about child and teen development issues such as how to eat more nutritiously in a fast-food world, bullying, eating disorders and sleep disturbances in children among others. The very popular Heart-to-Heart series for pre-teen boys and their fathers and pre-teen girls and their mothers is a sell-out every time it is offered.

For a complete and up-to-date listing of all of the programs LPCH provides in our community, visit our website at www.lpch.org/aboutus/community/index.html

Environmental Review

Will the projects increase traffic on Sand Hill Road?

Transportation impacts will be carefully evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). While there will be some increase in employee and patient population, a significant proportion of the additional square footage is needed just to accommodate modern facilities for current operations, existing employees and the existing annual patient population. It is expected that an extensive range of transportation mitigation measures will be developed in response to the EIR analysis.

How long will the new facilities meet the healthcare needs of the community? After this project is completed, will Stanford need any additional space?

Stanford Hospital and Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are currently operating in facilities that do not meet the future healthcare needs of the community. The completion of this project will allow the facilities to meet such needs for several decades.

What can be done to reduce the space needs at the Palo Alto site?

Stanford Hospital & Clinics opened a new outpatient facility in Redwood City in February 2009 with on-site orthopedics, ambulatory, radiology/imaging and pharmacy services. This additional space and relocation of services has reduced the need for several hundred thousand square feet of expansion within the Medical Center. For more information on the new Stanford Medicine Outpatient Center, please visit: www.outpatient.stanfordhospital.org.