

- * (5) Physical environment means to address resident stress and agitation

1.2-3.5.3.5 See sections 2.2-4.2 (Physical Environment Elements for Risk Reduction) and 2.5-5 (Communication Systems) for additional requirements.

*1.2-3.6 Medication Error Risk

1.2-3.6.1 Medication Safety Plan

Medication safety recommendations for a new construction or renovation project shall be included in the RSRA report.

1.2-3.6.1.1 The medication safety plan shall include the number of medication distribution locations.

1.2-3.6.1.2 See common element and facility chapters in Parts 3 through 5 for specific requirements for centralized and decentralized medication distribution and storage locations.

*1.2-3.7 Security Risk

APPENDIX (continued)

—Music

—Aromas

d. No opportunities for egress through windows

e. Disguised means of exit

A1.2-3.5.3.4 (5) Resident stress and agitation and aggressive behaviors may cause a resident to harm him- or herself, other residents, or staff members. The following measures have been found to reduce levels of agitation and aggression:

a. Bright light exposure

b. Increased environmental lighting

c. Heightened value contrast

d. Decreased spatial and social density (i.e., fewer residents per unit, larger space per resident)

e. Single-resident rooms

f. Positive distractions, such as:

—Visual, audio, and olfactory stimuli

—A small-scale homelike environment with features such as a residential kitchen

—Wander gardens

g. Improved acoustics to reduce unwanted noise and sounds

A1.2-3.6 Medication error risk. An assessment of medication error risk should proactively identify and plan design elements to address medication safety. Medication distribution and storage

*1.2-3.7.1 Security Plan

Security recommendations for a new construction or renovation project shall be included in the RSRA report. The security plan shall include the following:

1.2-3.7.1.1 A description of the effects of demolition and phasing on existing site functions and protection efforts

1.2-3.7.1.2 An assessment of the need for temporary security barriers such as fencing and security systems (e.g., intrusion detection and video surveillance systems)

1.2-3.7.1.3 A schedule for installation of security systems for completion during early move-in activities to allow for protection of the facility and equipment

1.2-3.7.1.4 Security considerations for project design

- *(1) Parking and exterior spaces. The design of parking and exterior spaces shall minimize the opportunity for violent and property crime, promote efficient resource management, and provide a welcoming environment.

locations, scope of project, care population needs, and design features should be identified to mitigate risk based on the nature and scope of the planned use of medication systems. See common element and facility chapters in Parts 3 through 5 for specific requirements for centralized and decentralized medication distribution and storage locations.

A1.2-3.7 Security risk. An assessment of security risk should address the unique characteristics of a facility, including specific needs related to the protection of vulnerable resident populations, security of sensitive areas, application of security and safety systems, and the infrastructure required to support these needs. The evaluation should cover external and internal security needs and security needs related to emergency management and response. More detailed information on evaluation of security can be found in *Security Design Guidelines for Health Care Facilities* published by the International Association for Healthcare Security and Safety (IAHSS).

A1.2-3.7.1 Security requirements for construction, commissioning, and move-in vary according to the complexity of the functional program and the scope of services provided.

A1.2-3.7.1.4 (1) Residential health, care, and support facility surroundings may include open space, parking facilities, and private ways and may border other businesses, residential properties, or major transportation routes.