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Overview of Assisted Living

Assisted living is a long term care option preferred by many individuals and their families because of its emphasis on resident choice, dignity, and privacy. It combines housing, supportive services, personal assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living, and health care. According to a 2014 survey from the National Center for Health Statistics, approximately 835,000 residents live in more than 30,000 assisted living buildings. Assisted living communities provide a variety of specialized services, including social work, mental health or counseling, therapy (e.g., physical, occupation, or speech therapy), skilled nursing or pharmacy. Additionally, more than half of communities provide specialized services for people with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, which are critical because 40 percent of the residents have Alzheimer’s or other dementia.

States establish and enforce licensing and certification requirements for assisted living communities, as well as requirements for assisted living executive directors. While some federal rules and regulations may apply to assisted living communities, state-level regulation of assisted living services and operations ensures a coordinated, comprehensive licensure system because the state can take into account its full range of housing and service programs available to seniors and people with intellectual or developmental disabilities. Furthermore, different state philosophies regarding the role of assisted living in the long term care spectrum enable providers to innovate and test new models of housing plus services that are responsive to local consumer demands.

The majority of assisted living residents pay privately for room, board and services. While Medicaid does not cover room and board, it may cover certain services for residents and is important for ensuring that seniors can receive care in their preferred setting. An estimated 47 percent of communities are Medicaid home and community-based service (HCBS) providers and 15 percent of residents rely on Medicaid to cover services in assisted living.

About the National Center for Assisted Living

The National Center for Assisted Living (NCAL) is the assisted living voice of the American Health Care Association (AHCA). AHCA/NCAL represent more than 13,000 non-profit and proprietary skilled nursing centers, assisted living communities, sub-acute centers and homes for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. By delivering solutions for quality care, AHCA/NCAL aims to improve the lives of the millions of frail, elderly and individuals with disabilities who receive long term or post-acute care in our member facilities each day. NCAL is dedicated to serving the needs of the assisted living community through national advocacy, education, networking, professional development, and quality

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3 Caffrey, Variation in Operating Characteristics, at 3.
5 Harris-Kojetin, Long-term Care Providers and Services Users, at 14, 39.
initiatives. In addition, NCAL supports state-specific advocacy efforts through its national federation of state affiliates. NCAL state affiliates work to create local education, advocate on behalf of assisted living providers, and provide the direct, ongoing support their assisted living members need to improve quality and grow their businesses.
Executive Summary

This report summarizes key selected state requirements for assisted living licensure or certification. For every state and the District of Columbia, this report includes information on topics such as which state agency licenses assisted living, recent legislative and regulatory updates affecting assisted living, and requirements for resident agreements, admission and discharge requirements, units serving people with Alzheimer’s or dementia, staffing, and training.

States use several different terms to refer to assisted living, such as residential care and shared housing. This report includes requirements for those types of communities that offer seniors housing, supportive services, personalized assistance with ADLs, and some level of health care.

More than half the states reported no recent regulatory changes affecting assisted living. Specifically, twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia reported no substantive changes to statutes or regulations between January 2015 and June 2016 that affected assisted living communities.

Twenty-three states reported some change to requirements during that time period. Those states that did make changes reported a variety of types of requirements that were affected. This indicates that assisted living providers and states are focused on a range of issues. Staffing and training, dementia care, and medication management were the most common policy areas addressed by states. Most of the changes were targeted, and only a few states made significant, broad changes to their regulations affecting assisted living. Over time, states are generally increasing the regulatory requirements for assisted living communities.

Nine states reported that proposed regulations for assisted living communities are being reviewed for an update: California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming. California and Florida’s regulations are being updated to reflect legislative changes that have already been enacted.

Eight states—California, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and South Carolina—reported changes to requirements for staffing and training, three of which were for dementia-specific training.

Examples of dementia-specific training requirements:

- California enacted several statutes that changed staffing and training requirements, including requiring that administrator certification include training on managing Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias, as well as including nonpharmacologic, person-centered approaches to dementia care.
- Iowa amended its dementia-specific training rules to include eight hours of training for direct care contract staff and two hours for non-care contracted staff.
- Minnesota established required dementia training for staff, as well required training of managers. For example, direct care employees of a housing with services establishment that has a special program or special care unit must receive eight hours of initial training within 160 hours of the employment start date and two hours of additional training for each 12 months of work thereafter.
Examples of other training requirements:

- Florida updated its requirements to include additional pre-service training requirements for staff prior to interacting with residents and an increase in training from four hours to six hours for unlicensed staff who assist residents with self-administration of medications.
- Idaho made a number of changes, including requirements for executive directors/administrators, staffing, and training.
- Louisiana mandated that direct care staff complete 12 hours of in-service training each year, in addition to dementia specific training requirements.
- Massachusetts made revisions to require that at least one hour of general orientation must be devoted to the topic of elder abuse, neglect and financial exploitation. Additionally, no more than 50 percent of training requirements can be satisfied by un-facilitated media presentations.
- South Carolina now requires staff and direct care volunteers actively on duty to be in the facility, awake, and dressed at all times. Staff and direct care volunteers must demonstrate a working knowledge of the training received.

Five states—Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oregon—reported changes to requirements for units that serve people with Alzheimer’s or other dementias, though the level and types of changes were different across these five states.

Examples of new regulatory framework for serving persons with Alzheimer’s or dementia

- Louisiana promulgated new regulations to establish specialized dementia care programs for assisted living communities, which the state refers to as adult residential care providers.
- Nebraska created a voluntary state endorsement for memory care units, and will be further defining the requirements.

Examples of new or additional requirements for serving persons with Alzheimer’s or dementia

The other three states already have requirements for special care programs or units that serve people with Alzheimer’s or dementia, and reported creating new or changing existing requirements for such providers.

- Iowa instituted many changes, such as: (1) requiring a policy addressing sexual relationships between tenants with a Global Deterioration Scale greater than five, or between staff and tenant; (2) amending dementia-specific training rules to include eight hours of training for direct-care contract staff and two hours for non-care contracted staff; and (3) requiring dementia-specific programs to develop procedures concerning tenants at risk for elopement.
- Massachusetts added requirements for Special Care Residences in regards to the physical environment and activity programs, as well as requiring at least two awake staff on duty at all times.
- Oregon changed requirements to comply with the Medicaid HCBS waiver final rule, which includes new expectations for memory care facilities.
Delaware, South Carolina, and Tennessee reported different kinds of changes to requirements related to medication management.

- Delaware created requirements for Limited Lay Administration of Medications for unlicensed assistive personnel to administer medication, which replaced its previous training course.
- South Carolina’s new regulations included a provision that self-administration is permitted if specific written orders are obtained on a semi-annual basis or staff document the resident demonstration to self-administer medication.
- Tennessee revised the definition of medication administration, and requirements regarding influenza vaccination, administration of IV medications, and medication disposal.

Several states reported finalizing state regulatory changes necessary for the 2014 HCBS waiver final rule (“the Rule”), which is relevant for assisted living communities that are Medicaid providers. To comply with the Rule’s new home and community-based settings requirements, all states must conduct a systemic review of its statutes and regulations to assess whether its standards for such settings comply with the new regulations. Consequently, most states are in the process of reviewing and possibly revising requirements that might affect assisted living Medicaid providers.

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Methodology

To update its 2013 regulatory review, between March 2016 and June 2016 the National Center for Assisted Living (NCAL) reviewed each state and the District of Columbia’s assisted living regulations and statutes using the resources published on state licensure agency webpages. In addition, NCAL consulted the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation’s (ASPE) Compendium of Residential Care and Assisted Living Regulations and Policy: 2015 Edition and updated state summaries incorporating ASPE’s findings where information was not readily available in state regulations or statutes. NCAL did not review sub-regulatory guidance, which are either not available or not easily found online. NCAL did not review regulations and statutes outside of the licensure requirements from the state agency overseeing assisted living.

To verify its summaries, NCAL sent each state’s updated summary to both the state official responsible for assisted living licensure or certification and NCAL’s state affiliate chapter staff. While one or both officials responded for a majority of states, the summary was not verified by one or both in six states: Connecticut, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

NCAL also distributed a survey to state officials asking about legislative or regulatory changes to state licensure between January 2015 and June 2016, the results of which are reported above.

NCAL did not harmonize assisted living terminology across states, and therefore each state’s summary conveys the terminology adopted by that state. NCAL did attempt to present a consistent level of information across states. The absence of information in the report on specific requirements should not be construed as an absence of state requirements. NCAL reported “None specified” where state licensing regulations did not address a specific topic.

At the end of each state summary, NCAL provided citations to state licensure requirements.

The information in this report is not intended as legal advice and should not be used as or relied upon as legal advice. The report is for general informational purposes only and should not substitute for legal advice. This report summarizes key selected state requirements for assisted living licensure or certification and, as such, does not include the entirety of licensure requirements for assisted living/residential care communities.

Prior annual publications of NCAL Assisted Living State Regulatory Review are available on NCAL’s web site at: www.ncal.org.

We are deeply grateful to state agency officials and NCAL state affiliates who provided information for this report and reviewed its contents.

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Alabama

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Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Provider Standards

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Licensure Term
Assisted Living Facilities and Specialty Care Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement
The Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Provider Standards, licenses three categories of assisted living facilities based on the number of residents. Alabama has two types of licensed assisted living facilities for the elderly: standard assisted living facilities and specialty care assisted living facilities for residents with dementia or Alzheimer's symptoms. Each of these is divided into three categories based on number of beds: Family (two or three residents), Group (three to 16 residents), and Congregate (17 or more residents). Specialty care assisted living facilities have additional requirements.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
The regulations were amended most recently in October 2015 to update the definition of an assisted living facility, and group and family assisted living facilities.

Definition
Assisted living facility means an individual, individuals, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company or any other entity that provides, or offers to provide, any combination of residence, health supervision, and personal care to three or more individuals who are in need of assistance with activities of daily living (ADL).

A specialty care assisted living facility meets the definition of an assisted living facility and is specially licensed and staffed to permit residents with a degree of cognitive impairment that would ordinarily make them ineligible for admission or continued stay in an assisted living facility. Both assisted living and specialty care assisted living are sub-classified according to the number of residents:

A family assisted living facility is authorized to care for two or three adults and was licensed prior to the effective date of the state's amendments (10/01/2015). Family assisted living facilities currently
licensed may renew their license yearly but if closed for any reason, may not be relicensed as a family assisted living facility. No new license will be granted for assisted living facilities of fewer than three beds after the effective date of the state’s amendments (10/01/2015).

Group assisted living facility is authorized to care for three to 16 adults.

Congregate assisted living facility is authorized to care for 17 or more adults.

**Disclosure Items**

Prior to, or at the time of admission, the resident or the resident’s sponsor shall receive at least one copy of an executed financial agreement that contains, among other items: a complete list of the facility’s basic charge; a list of services not covered under basic charges and for which additional charges will be billed; and the provisions for termination of the agreement by either party. Additionally, prior to or at the time of admission each resident shall be informed of the resident’s rights.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Assistance with ADLs such as bathing, oral hygiene, and grooming may be provided. A facility must provide general observation and health supervision of each resident to develop awareness of changes in health condition and physical abilities and awareness of the need for medical attention or nursing services.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Home health services may be provided by a certified home health agency. Hospice care may be provided by a licensed hospice.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

To be admitted to an assisted living facility, residents may not:

- require restraints or confinement;
- require limitations on egress from the facility;
- or have chronic health conditions requiring extensive nursing care, daily professional observation, or the exercise of professional judgment from facility staff.

A resident who requires medical care, requires skilled nursing care, is severely cognitively impaired, or requires any care beyond assistance with ADLs must be discharged.

However, a resident who requires medical care, administration of oral medications, or skilled nursing care for no longer than 90 days, or if a resident has been admitted to a certified and licensed hospice program because of a condition other than dementia, may remain in the facility by arrangement of such care to be delivered by properly licensed individuals. In these instances the facility is responsible for the delivery of the appropriate care.

**Resident Assessment**

Each resident must have a medical examination by a physician not more than 30 days prior to entering an assisted living facility and a
plan of care developed by the facility in cooperation with the resident and, if appropriate, the sponsor. There is certain information that must be included in the plan of care, but there is no required standard form for the assessment or the plan of care. Each resident shall thereafter be given an annual physical exam.

Two assessments on required forms must be completed for individuals who move into a specialty care assisted living facility: a Physical Self Maintenance Scale and a Behavior Screening Form. Each resident must have a specified score on the Physical Self Maintenance Scale to be able to live in the specialty care assisted living facility.

**Medication Management**
A resident may either manage, keep, and self-administer his or her own medications or receive assistance with the self-administration of medication by any staff member. Medications managed and kept under the custody and control of the facility shall be unit-dose packaged. A facility may use a licensed nurse to administer medication to a resident who is capable of self-administration.

In specialty care assisted living facilities that care for residents with dementia, medication must be administered by a registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse, or an individual licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy by the Medical Licensure Commission of Alabama.

**Physical Plant Requirements**
Private resident units must be a minimum of 80 square feet, and double occupancy resident units must be a minimum of 130 square feet.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**
A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**
Bathrooms may be shared and resident rooms may have common toilets, lavatories, and bathing facilities. When shared, there must be at least the following: one bathtub or shower for eight residents; one lavatory for six residents; and one toilet for six residents.

**Life Safety**
The state of Alabama has two types of licensed assisted living facilities for the elderly: standard assisted living facilities and specialty care assisted living facilities for residents with dementia or Alzheimer's symptoms. A Family facility is usually set up in an individual's home. The home is reviewed and modified as necessary for compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 chapter for One and Two Family Dwellings. By rules, both Group and Congregate facilities are required to comply with the NFPA 101 chapter on Residential Board and Care with residents.
classified as "impractical to evacuate." Under this evacuation requirement, the Life Safety Code requires each facility to have both a sprinkler system and a supervised fire alarm system. In the Residential Board and Care chapter, a Group facility is required to comply with Small Facility standards. A Congregate facility is referred under Large Facility to the requirements of Limited Care found in the NFPA 101 chapter for Health Care Occupancies.

### Staffing Requirements

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<th>Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia</th>
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<td>Facilities that are not licensed as specialty care facilities may neither admit nor retain residents with severe cognitive impairments and may not advertise themselves as a &quot;Dementia Care Facility,&quot; an &quot;Alzheimer's Care Facility,&quot; or as specializing in or being competent to care for individuals with dementia or Alzheimer's disease.</td>
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<td>Residents must be screened and approved to move into the specialty care facility. The screening must include a clinical history, a mental status examination including an aphasia screening, a geriatric depression screen, a physical functioning screen, and a behavior screen. Additionally, the Physical Self Maintenance Scale and the Behavior Screening Form must be completed and the state has required scores that must be achieved on the Physical Self Maintenance Scale in order for a resident to move in and continue to reside in the facility.</td>
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<td>A specialty care assisted living facility shall have at least two staff members on duty twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The state specifies minimum staffing ratios based on the number of residents and time of day. Each specialty care assisted living facility shall have a medical director who is a physician currently licensed to practice medicine in Alabama. The medical director is responsible for implementation of resident care policies, and the coordination of medical care in the facility. Each facility shall have at least one registered professional nurse (RN) to assess the residents in the specialty care assisted living facility. There shall be a Unit Coordinator who will manage the daily routine operation of the specialty care assisted living facility.</td>
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<td>All staff having contact with residents in assisted living facilities and specialty care dementia units must receive training on specific topics prior to having any resident contact and must have at least six hours of continuing education annually.</td>
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<td>There must be an administrator who is responsible for overall management and the day-to-day operation of the facility. A facility must have personal care staff as needed to provide adequate care</td>
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and promote orderly operation of the facility. Assisted living facilities that are not specialty care assisted living facilities do not have staffing ratio requirements. An assisted living facility shall be staffed at all times by at least one individual who has a current CPR certification.

Specialty care assisted living must have an administrator, a medical director, at least one RN, and a unit coordinator. Specialty care assisted living must have at least two staff members on duty 24 hours-a-day, seven days a week, and must, at a minimum, meet the staffing ratios specified in regulation.

Administrators are required to be licensed by the Alabama Board of Examiners of Assisted Living Administrators. To be licensed as an Assisted Living Administrator, an individual must be at least 19 years of age, and have either (1) a high school diploma or GED, and at least two years of experience working fulltime in an administrative and resident or patient care position in an assisted living facility, nursing home, hospital, or residential care setting for the elderly or disabled; or (2) have completed at least two years of college or university coursework and have three months of experience as described above. Administrators must pass a licensure exam and complete a 20-hour classroom training program. There are additional requirements for administrators of Specialty Care Assisted Living Facilities.

Alabama State Board of Health rules require administrators to complete six hours of continuing education per year. The Alabama Board of Examiners of Assisted Living Administrators requires 12 hours of continuing education for licensed administrators of assisted living facilities, and 18 hours of continuing education for licensed administrators of specialty care assisted living facilities.

In an assisted living facility, staff having contact with residents including the administrator must have required initial training and refresher training as needed. The training must cover topics such as, but not limited to: state law and rules on assisted living facilities, identifying and reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation, as well as the special needs of the elderly, mentally ill, and mentally retarded.

In a specialty care assisted living facility, each staff member must have initial training in the basics and complete the Dementia Education and Training Series on dealing with dementia and complete at least six hours of continuing education per year.
Entity Approving CE Program

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

Citations

None specified.

There is no Medicaid waiver program at this time.

http://www.adph.org/HEALTHCAREFACILITIES/assets/AsstedLivingRules112015.pdf

http://www.adph.org/HEALTHCAREFACILITIES/assets/SCALFRules.pdf

Alabama Board of Examiners of Assisted Living Administrators, information on the licensure and regulation of assisted living administrators
Alaska

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<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health Care Services, Assisted Living Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Craig Baxter</td>
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<td>E-mail</td>
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**Licensure Term**

Assisted Living Homes

**Opening Statement**

The Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health Care Services, Assisted Living Office is responsible for licensing assisted living homes. Providers determine the level of care and services they will provide, but must provide the state with a list of those services.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**

The Division of Senior and Disability Services changed its regulations regarding the use of general relief funds for provision of assisted living. It set up a prioritization of individuals awaiting placement which included hospitals, nursing care centers, corrections and the state’s psychiatric institute.

**Definition**

An assisted living home provides a system of care in a homelike environment for elderly persons and persons with mental health, developmental, or physical disabilities who need assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs).

**Disclosure Items**

An assisted living home shall give a copy of the house rules to prospective residents or their representatives before the prospective resident enters into a contract. The rules may address various issues, such as use of the telephone, visitors, and use of personal property. Additionally, residents or their representative must receive a copy of the resident’s rights, resident’s right to pursue a grievance, department immunity, and resident’s right to protection from retaliation.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities may provide assistance with ADLs, intermittent nursing services, and skilled nursing care by arrangement. A licensed nurse may delegate certain tasks, including non-invasive routine tasks, to staff.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

A resident who needs skilled nursing care for 45 days or less may, with the consent of the assisted living home, arrange for that care to be provided in the assisted living home by a licensed nurse if that
arrangement does not interfere with the services provided to other residents.

**Admission and Retention Policy**
Facilities must have a residential services contract in place for each resident prior to admission to the facility. Twenty-four-hour skilled nursing care may not last for more than 45 consecutive days. Terminally ill residents may remain in the facility if a physician confirms their needs are being met. At least 30 days' notice is required before involuntarily terminating a residential services contract.

**Resident Assessment**
A plan must be developed for each resident and it must include certain information, such as the resident's strengths and limitations in performing ADLs, any physical disabilities or impairments that are relevant to the services needed, and the resident's preferences for the living environment. There is no required standard form. If the assisted living home provides or arranges for the provision of health-related services to a resident, the resident's evaluation shall be done at three-month intervals.

**Medication Management**
If self-administration of medications is included in a resident's assisted living plan, the facility may supervise the resident's self-administration of medications. A registered nurse may delegate medication administration tasks according to the state's nurse delegation statute and rules. Unlicensed staff may provide medication reminders, read labels, open containers, observe a resident while taking medication, check a self-administered dosage against the label, reassure the resident that the dosage is correct, and direct/guide the hand of a resident at a resident's request.

**Physical Plant Requirements**
Residents must have 'reasonable privacy.' The home must occupy a building that is used exclusively for assisted living, except that a home may be licensed in a building that has more than one occupancy if the other occupancy is consistent with the health, safety, comfort, and well-being of the residents of the assisted living home and the other users of the building comply with applicable fire and environmental health codes. A single occupancy bedroom must contain at least 80 square feet of open floor space, and a double occupancy bedroom must contain at least 140 square feet.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**
No more than two residents may be assigned to a bedroom.

**Bathroom Requirements**
A minimum of one sink, toilet, and shower/bath is required per six residents.

**Life Safety**
Assisted living homes of all sizes must have a smoke detector in each bedroom and each level of the home. A carbon monoxide detector is required outside of each sleeping area and on each level.
of the home. Evacuation drills are required quarterly for each employee shift. The entity shall conduct a drill at least once every three months. Complete evacuation of the home must occur at least once each year for each shift unless the entity conducts evacuations as described under (e)(1)(B)(iii) or (iv) of this section and has an emergency evacuation plan approved by the state fire marshal or a municipality to which the fire marshal has deferred building fire safety inspection and enforcement activities. Homes that provide services to six or more residents must have a fire safety inspection completed every two years and follow the recommendations of that inspection. The height of window sills, size of openable window areas, and emergency exit time requirements with or without a suppression system are specified in regulation. State and municipal fire authorities have adopted International Fire Code Standards. Some municipalities have different requirements for sprinkler systems based on occupancy.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Alaska does not have specific Alzheimer’s unit requirements. The facility must provide a safe environment for residents with Alzheimer’s disease. Any home that provides care to residents with cognitive delays or other disabilities is required to have a department-approved delayed exit system or alarm system to alert staff if someone exits the home.

**Staffing Requirements**

Assisted living homes must have an administrator. The home must employ the type and number of care providers and other employees necessary to operate the home. The home must have a sufficient number of care providers and other employees with adequate training to implement the home’s general staffing plan and to meet the needs of residents as defined in the residents’ residential services contracts and assisted living plans. There are no staffing ratios. A care provider must be on duty who has CPR training and first aid training. A criminal background investigation is required of staff and other residents of the home who are not considered an assisted living resident.

**Administrator Education/Training**

An administrator must be at least 21 years of age, complete an approved management or administrator training course, and have documented experience relevant to the population of residents in the home; or have sufficient documented experience in an out-of-home care facility and adequate education, training, or other similar experience to fulfill the duties of an administrator for the type and size of home where the individual is to be employed. The licensing agency will accept a baccalaureate or higher degree in gerontology, health administration, or another health-related field in place of all or part of the required experience, if the degree work serves as an equivalent to the required experience. Training and experience...
requirements are defined based on the number of residents that the home is licensed to serve. Additionally, a criminal background investigation is required.

Each administrator must complete 18 clock hours of continuing education annually.

**Staff Education/Training**

Care providers in non-supervisory roles must be at least 16 years of age. Care providers working without direct supervision must be 18 years of age and care providers who are 21 years of age may supervise other care providers. Within 14 days of employment, each care provider must be oriented to the assisted living home’s policies and procedures on a variety of specified topics, such as emergency procedures; recognition of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and mistreatment of residents; resident interactions; and reporting requirements. Each care provider must complete 12 clock hours of continuing education annually.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services. A tiered payment system is used to reimburse for services.

**Citations**

Alaska Administrative Code, Title 7, Chapter 7: Licensing of Assisted Living Homes.

Arizona

Agency
Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health Licensing, Bureau of Residential Facilities Licensing

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Web Site
http://www.azdhs.gov/licensing/residential-facilities/index.php#providers-home

Licensure Term
Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement
The Division of Public Health Licensing Services, Bureau of Residential Facilities Licensing, licenses assisted living facilities. Regulations have been in effect since November 1998. The licensure category consolidates the previous six licensure categories for residential care institutions into a universal assisted living license. This license is sub-classified based on size and level of services provided. All facilities are required to comply with resident rights, food service requirements, administration requirements, abuse reporting, and resident agreements. Training requirements vary depending upon level of care. Physical plant requirements vary depending upon size.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

Definition
Assisted Living Facility means a residential care institution, including Adult Foster Care, that provides or contracts to provide supervisory care services, personal care services, or directed care services on a continuing basis.

Disclosure Items
Before or at the time of a resident’s acceptance by a facility, the manager must provide a copy of: (1) the residency agreement that includes information such as a list of services to be provided, list of services available at an additional fee, policy for refunding fees, and policy and procedure for terminating residency; (2) resident’s rights; and (3) the policy and procedure on health care directives.

Facility Scope of Care
There are three licensed levels of care. "Supervisory Care Services" means general supervision, including daily awareness of resident functioning and continuing needs, the ability to intervene in a crisis, and assistance in the self-administration of medications. "Personal Care Services" means assistance with activities of daily living and includes the coordination or provision of intermittent nursing
services and the administration of medications and treatments. A facility licensed to provide Personal Care Services may not accept or retain residents unable to direct their own care. "Directed Care Services" means programs and services provided to persons who are incapable of recognizing danger, summoning assistance, expressing need, or making basic care decisions.

### Third Party Scope of Care

Residents in Assisted Living Facilities may also receive nursing services or health-related services from a licensed home health agency, licensed hospice service agency, or private duty nurse.

### Admission and Retention Policy

A facility must not accept or retain a resident who requires physical or chemical restraints; medical services; nursing services, unless the facility complies with specified requirements; behavioral health residential services; or services that the assisted living facility is not licensed or able to provide.

Residents in facilities licensed to provide Personal Care Services or Directed Care Services may not be bed bound, have stage III or IV pressure sores, or require continuous nursing services unless the resident is under the care of a licensed hospice service agency or continuous nursing services are provided by a private duty nurse.

Assisted living facilities licensed to provide Personal Care Services may also not admit or retain residents who are unable to direct self-care. Additionally, these facilities may retain residents who are bed bound or have stage III or IV pressure sores in limited specified circumstances.

### Resident Assessment

A resident assessment and service plan must be initiated at the time of resident move-in and completed within 14 days of acceptance. The service plan must be updated every three months for directed care, every six months for personal care, and annually for supervisory care. Service plans must be updated, for any resident, with any change of condition.

For a resident who requests or receives behavioral care from the assisted living facility, an evaluation must occur within 30 days before acceptance or the resident begins receiving behavioral care. An evaluation must occur again at least once every six months throughout the duration of the resident’s need for behavioral care.

### Medication Management

Medication administration is permitted by licensed nurses. Certified assisted living managers and trained caregivers may also provide medication assistance to residents and may provide medication administration with a physician order and proper training.
Physical Plant Requirements

Facilities must comply with all local building codes, ordinances, fire codes, and zoning requirements. Private resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 80 square feet and shared resident bedrooms must provide a minimum of 60 square feet per resident, not including a closet or bathroom.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per bedroom.

Bathroom Requirements

Shared bathrooms are permitted with at least one full bathroom with a toilet and bathtub or shower for every eight residents.

Life Safety

All facilities must follow either local jurisdiction requirements or state rules, whichever are more stringent. Under state rules, if a center is licensed for personal or directed care services, it must have a fire alarm system installed according to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 72: National Fire Alarm Code (Chapter 3, Section 3-4.1.1(a)), and a sprinkler system installed according to NFPA 13 standards, or have an alternative method to ensure residents’ safety approved by the local jurisdiction and granted an exception by the Department. Fire inspections must be conducted no less than every 36 months by a local fire department or state fire marshal.

State rules for homes require an all-purpose fire extinguisher with a minimum of a 2A-10-BC rating, serviced every 12 months. Smoke detectors are to be installed according to the manufacturer’s instructions in at least the following areas: bedrooms, hallways that adjoin bedrooms, storage and laundry rooms, attached garages, rooms or hallways adjacent to the kitchen, and other places recommended by the manufacturer. Smoke detectors must be in working order and inspected as often as recommended by the manufacturer. Smoke detectors may be battery operated. However, if more than two violations of an inoperative battery-operated smoke detector are cited in a 24-month period, the licensee is subject to ensuring the smoke detector is hard-wired into the electrical system.

Facility staff, including assisted living managers and administrators, (and contractors and registry workers contracted by a facility) providing supervisory, personal, or direct care in the facility must be fingerprinted and maintain a valid fingerprint clearance card. Individuals contracted directly by residents are not required to have a card.
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<td><strong>Staffing Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Assisted living facilities must have a designated manager who is responsible for daily operations. The regulations require that sufficient staff must be present at all times to provide services consistent with the level of service for which the facility is licensed. There are no staffing ratios.</td>
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<td><strong>Administrator</strong></td>
<td>Managers must be at least 21 years of age and certified as assisted living facility managers.</td>
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<td><strong>Staff Education/Training</strong></td>
<td>All staff must be trained in first aid and CPR specific to adults. Caregivers must: be at least 18 years of age; be trained at the level of service the facility is licensed to provide; and have a minimum of three months of health-related experience. Caregivers, which are staff who provide supervisory care services, personal care services, or directed care services to a resident, must have specified qualifications, such as completing a caregiver training program or having a nurse’s license. Assistant caregivers must be at least 16 years of age. Their qualifications, skills, and knowledge are based on the types of services to be provided and acuity of residents receiving services. In addition, the following is required:</td>
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<td>For staff providing a supervisory level of care: 20 hours of training;</td>
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<td>For staff providing a personal level of care: training for supervisory level plus an additional 30 hours;</td>
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<td>For staff providing a directed level of care: training for supervisory and personal level plus an additional 12 hours; and</td>
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<td>For certified managers: training for all levels of care plus an additional eight hours.</td>
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<td>All staff must have six hours of annual training related to: promotion of resident dignity, independence, self-determination, privacy, choice, and resident rights; fire safety and emergency procedures; infection control; and abuse, neglect, and exploitation prevention and reporting requirements. They must have an additional two hours for Personal Care Services and an additional four hours for Directed Care Services.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Entity Approving</strong></td>
<td>The Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators and Assisted Living Facility Managers approves CE programs for certified</td>
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<td><strong>CE Program</strong></td>
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Managers.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Services are covered through the Arizona Long-Term Care System (ALTCS) program, which operates under a Medicaid 1115 demonstration waiver. Managed care plans contracts with individual facilities to pay for services.

**Citations**

Arizona Administrative Code, Title 9, Chapter 10, Article 1: General, (July 1, 2014)

Arizona Administrative Code, Title 9, Chapter 10, Article 8: Assisted Living Facilities. [July 1, 2014]

Arizona Department of Health Services website: Bureau of Residential Facilities Licensing, Provider Information, with links to licensing tools and resources. [January 13, 2015]
http://www.azdhs.gov/als/residential/providers.htm
Arkansas

Agency  Department of Human Services, Division of Aging and Adult Services, Office of Long Term Care  (501) 682-8468
Contact  Cindy Scoggins  (501) 682-6970
E-mail  cindy.scoggins@arkansas.gov
Web Site  http://www.daas.ar.gov/assistedlivingchoices.html

Licensure Term  Assisted Living Facilities
Opening Statement  Department of Human Services, Office of Long Term Care, licenses and regulates assisted living facilities (ALFs). Facilities are designated as Level I or Level II Assisted Living. Unlike Level I facilities, Level II facilities must employ or have a registered nurse (RN) on staff.

ALF requirements for the two levels are the same unless otherwise noted.

Alzheimer’s special care units (ASCUs) are specialized units of long-term care facilities--including both nursing homes and ALFs--that offer services specifically for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias. Regulations for ASCUs are part of the regulations for each type of facility that can house an ASCU.

Legislative and Regulatory Update  There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

Definition  An assisted living facility is a building or part of a building that undertakes, through its ownership or management, responsibility to provide assisted living services for a period exceeding 24 hours to more than three adult residents of the facility. Assisted living services may be provided either directly or through contractual arrangement. An assisted living facility provides, at a minimum, services to assist residents in performing all activities of daily living (ADLs) on a 24-hour basis.

Disclosure Items  Assisted living facilities must provide each prospective resident or the prospective resident’s representative with a comprehensive consumer disclosure statement before the prospective resident signs an admission agreement. The state specifies a variety of information that must be included in the occupancy agreement provided to the resident or his or her responsible party, such as the basic core services to be provided, a current statement of all fees
and charges, and conditions or events resulting in termination of the occupancy admission agreement.

Facilities that have an Alzheimer's Special Care Unit have additional disclosure requirements; see "Unit and Staff Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia."

**Facility Scope of Care**

The facility may supervise and assist with ADLs; provide 24-hour staff supervision by awake staff; assistance in obtaining emergency care 24 hours a day; assistance with social, recreational, and other activities; assistance with transportation; linen service; three meals a day; and medication assistance.

Level II facilities offer services that directly help a resident with certain routines and ADLs and assistance with medication only to the extent permitted by the state’s Nurse Practice Act. The assessment for residents with health needs must be completed by a registered nurse (RN). In contrast, Level I facilities may not provide such services, and must ensure that the resident receives health care services under the direction of a licensed home health agency when they are needed on a short-term basis.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Other individuals or agencies may furnish care directly or under arrangements with the ALF.

In Level I facilities, home health services may be provided by a certified home health agency on a short-term basis.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

The facility must not admit or retain residents whose needs are greater than the facility is licensed to provide.

Level I facilities may not provide services to residents who:

1. Need 24-hour nursing services except as certified by a licensed home health agency for a period of 60 days with one 30-day extension;

2. Are bedridden;

3. Have transfer assistance needs that the facility cannot meet with current staffing; or

4. Present a danger to self or others or engage in criminal activities.

Level II facilities may not provide services to residents who:

1. Need 24-hour nursing services;
(2) Are bedridden;

(3) Have a temporary (no more than 14 consecutive days) or terminal condition unless a physician or advanced practice nurse certifies the resident's needs may be safely met by a service agreement developed by the attending physician or advanced practice nurse and the resident;

(4) Have transfer assistance needs that the facility cannot meet with current staffing; or

(5) Present a danger to self or others or engage in criminal activities.

**Resident Assessment**

Each resident must have an initial evaluation completed by the assisted living residence prior to admission. There is no required standard form.

**Medication Management**

Level I facility staff must provide assistance to enable residents to self-administer medications. However, facility personnel, staff, and employees are prohibited from administering medication. In Level II facilities licensed nursing personnel may administer medication.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

All living units in assisted living facilities must be independent apartments, including a kitchen that is a visually and functionally distinct area within the apartment or unit. Each apartment or unit of new construction or conversion shall have a minimum of 150 square feet per person or 230 square feet for two persons, excluding the entryway, closet or bathroom.

A Level II facility must maintain physically distinct parts or wings to house individuals who receive, or are medically eligible for, a nursing home level of care separate and apart from those individuals who do not receive, or are not medically eligible for, the nursing home level of care.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

An apartment or unit must be single occupancy except in situations where residents are husband and wife or are two consenting adults who have requested and agreed in writing to share an apartment or unit. An apartment or unit may be occupied by no more than two persons.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Each apartment or unit must have a separate and complete bathroom with a toilet, bathtub or shower, and sink.

**Life Safety**

Each Assisted Living Facility built after these regulations became effective (April 2001 by Act 1230) must meet the requirements adopted by local municipalities based on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101, Life Safety Code, 1985, or the 2000 edition.
of the International Building Code (IBC), and must be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. If the municipality in which the facility is located has not adopted requirements based on the above standards, or the Office of Long Term Care determines that the regulations adopted by the local municipality are not adequate to protect residents, the facility must meet the provisions of the 2000 Edition of the IBC, including the NFPA requirements referenced by the IBC. As such, all ALFs must be sprinklered.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Level I and II facilities may have an Alzheimer’s special care unit. There are additional requirements in the areas of assessments, individual support plans for the residents, physical design, egress control, staffing, staff training, and therapeutic activities.

Facilities that have an Alzheimer's Special Care Unit must provide a facility-prepared statement to individuals or their families or responsible parties prior to admission that discloses the form of care, treatment, and related services especially applicable to or suitable for residents of the special care unit.

Alzheimer’s Special Care Units must meet the same staffing ratios specified for Level 1 facilities, however the census must be determined separately based solely on the number of residents in the Special Care Unit. All staff must be trained within five months of hiring, with no less than eight hours of training per month during those five months. The following subjects must be covered in the training: facility policies; etiology, philosophy and treatment of dementia; stages of Alzheimer’s disease; behavior management; use of physical restraints, wandering, and egress control; medication management; communication skills; prevention of staff burnout; activity programming; ADLs; individual-centered care; assessments; and creation of individual support plans. At least two hours of ongoing in-service training is required every quarter.

**Staffing Requirements**

A full-time administrator (40 hours per week) must be designated by each assisted living facility. A second administrator must be employed either part-time or full-time depending on the number of beds in the facility.

Level I facilities must have sufficient staff to meet the needs of residents and must meet the staffing ratios specified in regulation. The ratios are based on number of residents and are designated for "day," "evening," and "night."

Level II facilities must employ or contract with at least one RN, licensed practical nurses, certified nursing assistants (CNAs), and
personal care aides. The RN does not need to be physically present but must be available to the facility by phone or pager. The facility must have sufficient personnel, staff, or employees available to meet the needs of the residents. The facility must have a minimum of one staff person per 15 residents from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. and one staff person per 25 residents from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. In no event shall there be fewer than two staff persons on-duty at all times, including at least one CNA on the premises per shift.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The administrator must be at least 21 years of age, have a high school diploma or a GED, successfully complete a state criminal background check, and be a certified Assisted Living Facility Administrator through a certification program approved by the state.

**Staff Education/Training**

All staff, including contracted personnel who provide services to residents (excluding licensed home health agency staff), must receive orientation and training on the following topics:

(1) Within seven calendar days of hire: building safety and emergency measures; appropriate response to emergencies; abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation and reporting requirements; incident reporting; sanitation and food safety; resident health and related problems; general overview of the job’s specific requirements; philosophy and principles of independent living in an assisted living residence; and Residents’ Bill of Rights;

(2) Within 30 calendar days of hire: medication assistance or monitoring; communicable diseases; and dementia and cognitive impairment; and

(3) Within 180 calendar days of hire: communication skills; review of the aging process, and disability sensitivity training.

All staff must have six hours per year of ongoing education and training.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid state plan service reimburses for personal care services. A Level II facility may provide care and services to individuals who are medically eligible for nursing home level-of-care and receive services through the Medicaid 1915(c) home and community-based services waiver.

**Citations**

Rules and Regulations for Assisted Living Facilities Level I. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Medical Services, Office of Long Term Care. [August 1, 2011]
http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dms/oltcDocuments/alfi.PDF

Rules and Regulations for Assisted Living Facilities Level II. Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Medical Services, Office of Long Term Care. [August 1, 2011]

Department of Human Services, Division of Aging and Adult Services. Assisted Living Waiver Provider Information.
http://www.daas.ar.gov/assistedlivingchoices_waiver.html
California

Agency | Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division | Phone | (916) 651-3456
Contact | Lilit Tovmasian | Phone | (916) 654-2105
E-mail | Lilit.Tovmasian@dss.ca.gov
Web Site | www.ccld.ca.gov

Licensure Term | Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly
Opening Statement | The Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD), licenses residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs). These facilities may also be known as assisted living facilities, retirement homes, and board and care homes.
Legislative and Regulatory Update | The California legislature has recently enacted many statutes that affect residential care facilities for the elderly. These statutes cover a variety of topics, such as licensure disclosure to the state, civil penalties, training, and resident rights. The statutes generally go into effect January 1 of the year following enactment, unless otherwise indicated. RCFEs must comply with applicable statutes, as well as regulations governing RCFEs. CCLD is reviewing and will be revising regulations to reflect new requirements in statute.
Definition | An RCFE is a voluntarily chosen housing arrangement where residents are 60 years of age or older and where varying levels of care and supervision are provided, as agreed to at the time of admission or as determined at subsequent times of reappraisal. Any resident age 18-59 must have needs compatible with other residents.
Disclosure Items | Prior to accepting a resident, the licensee or designated representative must complete an admission agreement with the resident and his/her representative. The admission agreement must include available basic and optional services, service rates, payment provisions, and refund conditions. Written notice must be given to the resident 60 days prior to any basic rate change. RCFEs must provide residents with a copy of the residents' bill of rights, which consists of 30 rights defined in statute (see Assembly Bill 2171) and the personal rights in Section 87468 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

For any rate increase due to a change in the resident's level of care, the licensee shall provide the resident and the resident's
An RCFE provides care and supervision to its residents, including assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs), observation and reassessment, and, when appropriate, self-releasing postural supports. Residents with the following conditions or in need of the following incidental medical services may be admitted or retained as long as the applicable statutes and regulations are followed, and those procedures and services requiring a nurse or physical therapist are provided by an appropriately skilled professional: administration of oxygen, catheter care, colostomy/ileostomy care, contractures, diabetes, enemas/suppositories, incontinence, injections, intermittent positive pressure breathing machines, stage I and II dermal ulcers, and wound care. Dementia and hospice care may be provided if statutory and regulatory requirements are met.

Admission agreements also are required to include: a comprehensive description of any items and services provided under a single fee; a description and schedule of all items and services not included in the single fee; a description of any preadmission fee (a licensee cannot require a preadmission fee from a recipient under the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled); an explanation of the use of third-party services; a comprehensive description of billing and payment policies and procedures; conditions under which rates may be increased; policy concerning family visits and refunds; and conditions under which the agreement may be terminated. The admission agreement shall include eviction policies and procedures and must state the responsibilities of the licensee and the rights of the resident when a licensee evicts a resident. An RCFE’s eviction notice must contain language stating that the licensee must file an unlawful detainer action in superior court and receive a written judgment signed by a judge in order to evict a resident who remains in the facility after the effective date of a 30-day or three-day eviction. The admission agreement must include information about the relocation assistance offered by the facility and the facility’s closure plan in order to assist residents in the event of a facility closure. Additional disclosures are required if the facility advertises or promotes specialized care, such as care of persons with dementia.

**Facility Scope of Care**

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Outside agencies such as those providing home health or hospice services may provide licensed medical services within their scope of
practice to residents at the facility. This is restricted to treatment of those conditions allowed in a licensed RCFE setting.

Private paid personal assistants (PPPAs) or caregivers may only provide services other than those the licensee is required to provide. The licensee must provide the basic services and assistance with ADLs, as specified in regulations. PPPAs, who must have a criminal background clearance, can provide services such as companionship or additional baths beyond what the licensee is required to provide. They may assist with the self-administration of medication, but only if the resident’s physician documents that the resident can store and administer his/her own medications.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

The regulations specify circumstances under which people may be accepted and retained. Residents may not be admitted or retained if they have active communicable tuberculosis; require 24-hour skilled nursing or intermediate care; or the primary need for care and supervision results from either ongoing behavior caused by a mental disorder that would upset the general resident group or dementia, unless other requirements are met. Additionally, persons who have any of the following health conditions may not be admitted: stage 3 or 4 dermal ulcers, gastrostomy care, naso-gastric tubes, staph infection or other serious infection, residents who depend on others to perform all ADLs, or tracheostomies.

A facility may issue a 30-day notice to a resident for: nonpayment of the rate for basic services within 10 days of due date; failure to comply with state or local law; failure to comply with general facility policies; a need not previously identified if it is determined after a reappraisal that a facility is unable to meet that new need; or if there is a change in the use of the facility. The department may grant a three-day eviction notice if sufficient evidence supports the licensee’s assertion that the resident poses a threat to himself or others.

**Resident Assessment**

Residents must be assessed prior to move in, including an evaluation of functional capacity, mental condition, and social factors. While no standardized form is required, an assessment form is available at http://www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/entres/forms/English/LIC9172.PDF. The appraisal must be updated at least once a year or upon significant change in condition. A comprehensive physician report is also considered part of the resident assessment tool and must be updated upon significant change in a resident's condition.

**Medication Management**

Facility staff, unless he/she is an appropriately skilled medical professional acting within his/her scope of practice, may not
administer medications to residents, but may assist residents with the self-administration of medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

The regulations allow for private or semi-private resident rooms. Resident rooms must be furnished by the licensee or resident and be of sufficient size to allow for mobility of the resident and equipment. The state does not have minimum square feet requirements for rooms.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident bedroom.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Private and shared toilets, bathing, and lavatory facilities are allowed. There must be at least one toilet and wash basin for each six persons, and one bathtub or shower for each 10 persons, including residents, family, and facility-dwelling staff.

**Life Safety**

Prior to licensure, each licensee must secure and maintain an appropriate facility fire clearance approved by the fire authority having jurisdiction. To obtain a fire clearance, the licensee must meet standards established by the State Fire Marshal and the local fire authority having jurisdiction for the protection of life and property against fire. For example, RCFEs licensed for seven or more residents must have sprinklers. In California, sprinkler systems should meet National Fire Protection Association standards. All RCFEs must have smoke and carbon monoxide detectors. In addition, each licensee must have a current, written emergency disaster plan that contains a plan for evacuation, addresses elements of sheltering in place, identifies temporary relocation sites, and details staff assignments in the event of a disaster or an emergency. The emergency disaster plan must be posted prominently in the facility and be available to emergency responders.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

RCFEs may admit residents who are diagnosed by a physician as having dementia if certain requirements are met, including an annual medical assessment, adequate supervision, enhanced physical plant safety requirements, and an appropriate activity program. Use of egress alert devices, delayed egress, and locked facility doors and perimeters are also allowed if specified additional requirements are met. Delayed egress and locked doors/perimeters require special fire clearances, and are only allowed with prior approval from CCLD. Resident and/or responsible person consent is also required prior for use of delayed egress devices or locked facility doors.

See “Staffing Requirements” and “Staff Education/Training” for additional requirements that apply to all RCFEs, including those serving persons with Alzheimer’s or dementia.
**Staffing Requirements**

All facilities shall have a qualified and currently certified administrator. An administrator, facility manager, or designated substitute who is at least 21 years of age and has adequate qualifications must be on the premise of the facility 24 hours per day. Facility personnel must be sufficient at all times to provide the services necessary to meet resident needs. There are no staffing ratios. In RCFEs caring for 16 or more residents, there must be awake night staff on duty. There must be at least one staff member on duty and on the premises at all times who has CPR training.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must be at least 21 years of age and those licensed prior to December 31, 2015 had to complete a 40-hour Initial Certification Training Program from one of the department's approved training vendors and pass a written test. Administrators who possess a valid Nursing Home Administrator license are exempt from completing an approved Initial Certification Training Program and taking the related written test, but must complete 12 hours in the core areas of laws and regulations, use and misuse of medication, and resident admission, retention, and assessment procedures. Administrators in facilities with a capacity of 16 or more residents must also have specified levels of college education and experience providing care to the elderly. Effective January 1, 2016, prospective certified RCFE administrators must complete an 80 hour Initial Certification Training Program (60 hours of which must be attended in person), and complete an examination. Statute defines new and/or revised topics for administrator certification.

Administrators must complete 40 hours of continuing education units every two years in areas related to any of the uniform core knowledge areas. These 40 hours must include eight hours in Alzheimer’s disease and dementia training. Licensed Nursing Home Administrators with a current license are only required to complete 20 of the 40 hours of continuing education. Per statute and with prior course approval, 20 of the 40 hours of continuing education may be completed through on-line training.

**Staff Education/Training**

All staff must have on-the-job training or related experience in the job assigned to them. Prior to December 31, 2015, staff who assist residents with personal ADLs must receive at least 10 hours of initial training within the first four weeks of employment and at least four hours annually thereafter. Effective January 1, 2016, direct care staff must complete 40 hours of initial training that includes 16 hours of hands-on training within four weeks of employment. Direct care staff must complete 20 hours of annual training that includes eight hours of training on dementia care and four on postural supports, restricted health conditions, and hospice care. Staff providing direct
care to residents shall receive appropriate training in first aid from persons qualified by such agencies as the American Red Cross. All trainings must be documented and retained in facility files/records. Food service and activity directors in facilities with a capacity of 16 or more must have specified experience and education or training. Each RCFE licensee shall provide training in recognizing and reporting elder and dependent adult abuse, as prescribed by the California Department of Justice. Assembly Bill 1570 and Senate Bill 911 changed a variety of requirements for licensed or certified medical professionals.

Prior to the admission of a resident with a restricted health condition, the licensee shall ensure that facility staff who will participate in meeting the resident’s specialized care needs complete training provided by a licensed professional to meet those needs. Training shall include hands-on instruction in both general procedures and resident-specific procedures. Staff shall have knowledge and the ability to recognize and respond to problems and shall contact the physician, appropriately skilled professional, and/or vendor as necessary.

Direct care staff who assist residents with the self-administration of medication in RCFEs, excluding licensed health care professionals, must meet specified medication training requirements. In facilities licensed to provide care for 15 or fewer persons, direct care staff shall complete ten hours of initial training, which includes six hours of hands-on training. In facilities licensed to provide care for 16 or more persons, the employee shall complete 24 hours of initial training, which includes 16 hours of hands-on training. The staff must complete eight hours of annual training.

**Entity Approving CE Program**
The CCLD’s Administrator Certification Section. See:

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**
California’s Assisted Living Waiver (ALW) was renewed for five years effective March 1, 2014 by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The program is operating in the following counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties. The ALW enrolls eligible beneficiaries residing in skilled nursing facilities or the community and places them in RCFEs.

**Citations**
California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 6, Chapter 8: Manual of Policies and Procedures, Community Care Licensing Division, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly.
https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/California
California Department of Health Care Services. Assisted Living Waiver.
http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/ltc/Pages/AssistedLivingWaiver.aspx
Colorado

Agency: Department of Public Health and Environment
Contact: Dee Reda
E-mail: dee.reda@state.co.us
Web Site: www.healthfacilities.info

<table>
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<tr>
<th>License Term</th>
<th>Assisted Living Residences</th>
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Opening Statement: The Department of Public Health and Environment licenses assisted living residences (ALRs). Residences that are certified to receive Medicaid reimbursement, called alternative care facilities, must meet additional requirements. Facilities are eligible for reduced licensing fees if 35 percent or more of the licensed beds are occupied by Medicaid enrollees for at least nine months in a fiscal year.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: Effective December 31, 2015, all health care facilities including assisted living residences were required to have a Quality Management Plan.

Colorado is in the process of reviewing and revising requirements for assisted living residences.

Definition: ALRs are residential facilities that make available to three or more adults who are unrelated to the owner, either directly or indirectly through an agreement between the provider and the resident, room and board and at least the following services: personal services; protective oversight; social care due to impaired capacity to live independently; and regular supervision that must be available on a 24-hour basis, but not to the extent that regular 24-hour medical nursing care is required.

Another type of assisted living is a residential treatment facility for the mentally ill, which has received program approval from the Department of Human Services and provides treatment for psychiatric needs for no more than 16 mentally ill individuals not related to the licensee.

Disclosure Items: There must be written evidence that the following have been disclosed, upon admission, unless otherwise specified, to the resident or the resident’s legal representative, as appropriate: the facility’s policies and procedures; the method for determining staffing levels based on resident needs and the extent to which...
certified or licensed health professionals are available onsite; types of daily activities, including examples of those activities that will be provided for the residents; whether the facility has automatic fire sprinkler systems; if the facility uses restrictive egress alert devices and the types of behaviors exhibited by persons who need such devices; the onsite availability of first aid certified staff; and the facility policy on CPR and lift assistance. They must also receive a copy of the house rules established by the facility.

**Facility Scope of Care**

The facility must make available, either directly or indirectly, through a resident agreement the following services sufficient to meet the needs of the residents: a physically safe and sanitary environment; room and board; personal services; protective oversight; and social care. Personal services include assistance with transportation and activities of daily living.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

A facility may choose to contract with home health agencies for services beyond what it provides. An individual resident also may enter into a contract with an agency for additional services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Only residents whose needs can be met by the facility within its licensure category shall be admitted. The facility’s ability to meet resident needs shall be based upon a comprehensive pre-admission assessment of the resident’s: physical, health, and social needs; preferences; and capacity for self-care.

A facility shall not admit or keep any resident requiring a level of care or type of service that the facility does not provide or is unable to provide and in no event shall a facility admit or keep a resident who: (1) is consistently uncontrollably incontinent unless the resident or staff is capable of preventing such incontinence from becoming a health hazard; (2) is totally bedridden with limited potential for improvement; (3) needs medical or nursing services on a 24-hour basis; (4) needs restraints; (5) has a communicable disease or infection unless the resident is receiving a medical or drug treatment for the condition and the admission is approved by a physician; or (6) has a substance abuse problem unless it is no longer acute and a physician determines it is manageable.

A facility may keep a resident that becomes bedridden while residing in it if there is documented evidence of the following: (1) an order from a physician describing the services required to meet the resident’s health needs (including the frequency of assessment and monitoring by the physician or other licensed medical professionals); (2) ongoing assessment and monitoring by a licensed or certified home health agency or hospice (at least weekly assessment); and (3) adequate staffing by individuals trained in the
Physical Plant Requirements

Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and double occupancy resident units must provide a minimum of 60 square feet per resident. Bathroom areas shall not be included in the determination of square footage.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit. In facilities licensed prior to July 1, 1986, up to four residents are allowed per room, until either a substantial remodeling or a change of ownership occurs.

Bathroom Requirements

Shared bathrooms are permitted with at least one full bathroom for every six residents. A full bathroom shall consist of at least the following fixtures: a toilet, hand washing sink, toilet paper dispenser, mirror, tub or shower, and towel rack. However, any facility licensed to provide services specifically for the mentally ill prior to January 1, 1992 may have one bathroom for every eight residents until either a substantial remodeling or a change of ownership occurs.

There shall be a bathroom on each floor having resident bedrooms that is accessible without requiring access through an adjacent bedroom. If one or more residents utilizes an auxiliary aid, the facility shall provide at least one full bathroom with fixtures positioned so as to be fully accessible to any resident utilizing an auxiliary aid.

Resident Assessment

There is no standard required assessment form. However, the regulations require a comprehensive pre-admission assessment of the residents' physical, health, and social needs, preferences, and capacity for self care.

Medication Management

All personal medication is the property of the resident and no resident shall be required to surrender the right to possess or self-administer any personal medication, except as otherwise specified in the care plan of a resident of a facility that is licensed to provide services specifically for the mentally ill, or if a physician or other authorized medical practitioner has determined that the resident lacks the decisional capacity to possess or administer such medication safely. For residents who are unable to self-administer medications, medications must be given by a qualified medication administration staff member who has completed a state-approved training and competency examination. A qualified medication aide is permitted to administer oral, inhalant, topical, vaginal, and rectal medications, but not injections. If donated by a resident or resident's legal representative, a facility may return unused prescription medications that are not controlled substances to a pharmacist in accordance with state laws.
**Life Safety**

Current life safety-related regulations for Colorado's Assisted Living Residence program became effective May 30, 2004. All new requests for licensure require compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, 2003 edition, Chapter 32, New Residential Board and Care Occupancies. The chapter addresses both small facilities (16 beds or less) and large facilities (17 beds or more). Automatic sprinklers and smoke detection are required, per the Life Safety Code, in these facilities. Automatic sprinkler systems utilizing antifreeze are not allowed in new facilities.

Existing facilities are required to meet the 2003 Life Safety Code, Chapter 33, Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies, or NFPA 101A Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (2004 edition). Requirements for sprinklers, fire alarm systems, and smoke detection systems are dependent upon a facility's level of evacuation capability.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Secured units for the purpose of serving residents with Alzheimer's disease are allowed and additional requirements are set forth in the regulations.

A facility that operates a secured environment shall disclose to the resident and the resident’s legal representative, if applicable, prior to the resident’s admission to the facility, that the facility operates a secured environment. The disclosure shall include information about the types of resident diagnoses or behaviors that the facility serves and for which staff of the secured environment is trained to provide services.

Staffing must be adequate and staff must be trained to meet residents’ needs. For those facilities choosing to provide secured care, at least one trained staff member must be in the secured unit at all times.

**Staffing Requirements**

An ALR must have an administrator who is responsible for the overall operation, and daily administration, management and maintenance of the facility. Staffing must be adequate to meet residents’ needs. There are no staffing ratios. In determining staffing, the facility shall give consideration to factors including (but not limited to) services to be provided both under the care plan and the resident agreement. Each facility shall ensure that at least one staff member is present who has specified qualifications and training and is at least 18 years of age.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Operators must be at least 21 years of age and must meet the minimum educational, training, and experience standards in one of
the following ways: completing a Department of Public Health-approved program or having documented previous job-related experience or education equivalent to successful completion of such program. The department may require additional training to ensure that all the required components of the training curriculum are met. The administrator must have the equivalent of 30 hours of training in 15 required topics and 15 hours of training pertinent to the care needs of the residents served by the facility.

**Staff Education/Training**

Staff shall be given on-the-job training or have related experience in the job assigned to them. Prior to providing direct care, the facility must provide adequate training on specific needs of the population served (e.g., residents in secured environments, severely and persistently mentally ill, frail elderly, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, diabetics, dietary restrictions, and bedfast); residents’ rights; first aid and injury response and procedures for providing lift assistance; the care and services for the current residents; and the facility's medication administration program. Training must also be provided on emergency plan and evacuation procedures. Within one month of hire, the facility must provide adequate training on assessment skills; infection control; identifying and dealing with difficult situations and behaviors; and health emergency response. There must be one staff member onsite at all times who has current certification in adult first aid that meets the standards of the American Red Cross or American Heart Association.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services in "alternative care facilities," which are ALRs certified by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to receive Medicaid reimbursement. Facilities are reimbursed for services on a flat rate based on residents’ income.

**Citations**

Code of Colorado Regulations, Title 6, Chapter 7: Assisted Living Residences. [various effective dates between November 1, 2008 and July 15, 2014]

http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/GenerateRulePdf.do?ruleVersionId=5803&fileName=6%20CCR%201011-1%20Chap%2007

Standards for Hospitals and Health Facilities. Chapter 2: General Licensing Standards. [effective June 1, 2016]

http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/6%20CCR%201011-1%20Chap%2002.pdf?ruleVersionId=6751&ruleName=6%20CCR%201011-1%20Chap%2002
 Definition

Assisted living services agencies provide nursing services and assistance with assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) to clients living within a managed residential community having supportive services that encourages clients primarily age 55 or older to maintain a maximum level of independence.

A managed residential community is a facility consisting of private residential units that provides a managed group living environment, including housing and services for clients primarily age 55 years or older. The operator of a managed residential community may also be licensed as an assisted living services agency.

 Disclosure Items

An assisted living services agency shall have a written bill of rights and responsibilities governing agency services which shall be provided and explained to each client at the time of admission to the agency. The bill of rights must contain specified information, such as: description of available services; admission criteria; explanation of complaint procedure; and circumstances under which

Licensure Term

Assisted Living Services Agencies and Managed Residential Communities

Opening Statement

The Department of Public Health, Facility Licensing and Investigations Section licenses assisted living services agencies that provide assistance to residents of managed residential communities. Assisted living services agencies are required to be licensed, but managed residential communities are not. These communities must register with the Department of Public Health.

Alzheimer's special care units/programs provide specialized care or services for people with Alzheimer's disease or dementia and have separate licensure requirements.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.
a client may be discharged.

Alzheimer’s special care units or programs have additional written disclosure requirements described below.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Assisted living services agencies may provide nursing services and assistance with ADLs to residents with chronic and stable conditions as determined by a physician or health care practitioner. A managed residential community shall provide or arrange to make available core services including regularly scheduled meals, laundry service, transportation, housekeeping, and other services.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Assisted living services agencies may contract with other organizations, agencies or individuals to provide defined services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

The state does not specify discharge or admission requirements; however, each agency must develop written policies for the admission and discharge of clients. The admission criteria shall not impose unreasonable restrictions which screen out a client whose needs may be met by the agency. The discharge policies must include, but are not limited to, change in a resident’s condition (when a resident is no longer chronic and stable), and what constitutes routine, emergency, financial, and premature discharge.

**Resident Assessment**

There is no standard required resident assessment form. A client service program must be completed by a registered nurse in consultation with the client, family, and others in the care of the client within seven days of admission and reviewed as the client’s condition requires, but not less than every 120 days. The service program shall include the client’s problems and needs; types and frequency of services and equipment required; medications, treatments, and other required nursing services; and other items. State law requires a yearly written certification by the resident’s attending physician that the resident’s condition is chronic and stable.

**Medication Management**

A licensed nurse may administer medications and/or pre-pour medications for clients who are able to self-administer medications. With the approval of the client or his or her representative, an assisted living aide may supervise a client’s self-administration of medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

The managed residential community where services are offered must have private residential units that include a full bath, access to facilities, and equipment for the preparation and storage of food. Common space in the facility must be sufficient to accommodate 50 percent of the residents at any given time. The state does not specify minimum square foot requirements.
Residents Allowed Per Room
Managed residential communities may not require tenants to share units, though residents may choose to share a room. The state does not specify a maximum number of tenants that may share a unit.

Bathroom Requirements
Each unit must include a full bath.

Life Safety
Fire safety is not under the jurisdiction of the state Department of Public Health. Fire safety issues are the purview of local authorities. Managed residential communities must provide the department with evidence of compliance with local building codes and the Connecticut Fire Safety Code and Supplement.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia
Alzheimer’s special care units/programs provide specialized care or services for people with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia and have separate licensure requirements.

Alzheimer’s special care units or programs must provide a written disclosure, verified annually, including at a minimum information concerning: philosophy; preadmission, admission and discharge; assessment; care planning and implementation; staffing patterns and training ratios; physical environment; resident’s activities; family role in care; and program costs.

All licensed and registered direct care staff in Alzheimer’s special care units or programs must receive Alzheimer’s and dementia-specific training annually that includes, but is not limited to: (1) not less than eight hours of dementia-specific training, which shall be completed not later than six months after the date of employment, and not less than eight hours of such training annually thereafter, and (2) annual training of not less than two hours in pain recognition and administration of pain management techniques. In such settings, at least one hour of Alzheimer’s/dementia specific training must be provided to all non-direct care staff within six months of hire.

All assisted living services agencies must provide training and education on Alzheimer’s disease and dementia symptoms and care to all staff providing direct care upon employment and annually thereafter.

Staffing Requirements
The assisted living services agency must appoint a supervisor of services, though an administrator is not required. The supervisor of assisted living services is responsible for ensuring that there are sufficient numbers of assisted living aides to meet client needs. The state specifies the minimum number of hours per week that supervisor must be on site, depending on the number of equivalent licensed nurses or assisted living aides. The supervisor must ensure
that licensed nurse staffing is adequate at all times to meet client needs, though there are no staffing ratios. A registered nurse must be on call 24 hours a day. A managed residential community must employ an on-site service coordinator with specified duties that include ensuring that services are provided to all tenants and assisting tenants in making arrangements for their personal needs. In an assisted living services agency serving no more than 30 clients on a daily basis, one individual may serve as both the supervisor of assisted living services and the service coordinator under certain circumstances.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The supervisor must be a registered nurse with a baccalaureate degree in nursing and at least two years of experience in nursing, including one year in a home health agency or community health program; or with a diploma/associates degree in nursing with four years of clinical experience in nursing, including one year in a home health agency or community health program.

**Staff Education/Training**

Service coordinators hired after December 1, 1994 must have specified levels of education and/or experience. All staff must complete a 10-hour orientation program. The program must include specified topics, such as: the policies and procedures for medical emergencies, organization structure and the philosophy of assisted living, agency client services policies and procedures, agency personnel policies, and applicable regulations. Assisted living aides must pass a competency exam. Assisted living aides must have successfully completed a training and competency evaluation program as either a certified nurse’s aide or home health aide. Each agency shall have an in-service education policy that provides an annual average of at least one hour bimonthly for each assisted living aide.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services for eligible low-income residents.

**Citations**

Connecticut Department of Public Health, Managed Residential Community Guide [August 30, 2006]

Connecticut Department of Social Services website: Assisted Living Program. [October 12, 2012]

General Statutes of Connecticut, Title 19A, Chapter 368v, Sec. 19a-
562: Alzheimer's Special Care Units or Programs.
http://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_368v.htm#sec_19a-562

[June 1, 2006]
## Delaware

### Agency
Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Long Term Care Residents Protection

### Contact
Robert Smith

### E-mail
Robert.Smith@state.de.us

### Web Site
http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dltcrp/

### Licensure Term
**Assisted Living Facilities**

### Opening Statement
The Delaware Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Long Term Care Residents Protection, licenses assisted living facilities (ALFs) that offer living arrangements to medically stable persons who do not require skilled nursing services and supervision.

### Legislative and Regulatory Update
There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

### Definition
Assisted living is a special combination of housing, supportive services, supervision, personalized assistance, and health care designed to respond to the individual needs of those who need help with activities of daily living and/or instrumental activities of daily living.

### Disclosure Items
Prior to executing a contract, each ALF must provide to prospective resident a complete statement with all charges for services, materials and equipment which shall, or may be, furnished to the resident during the period of occupancy. The state also specifies additional non-financial provisions that must be in the contract or service agreement. There is an additional disclosure statement required for facilities that offer specialized care for individuals with memory impairment (see ‘Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia’ section below).

### Facility Scope of Care
Assisted living is designed to offer living arrangements to medically stable persons who do not require skilled nursing services and supervision. Facilities must provide the following services: ensure the resident’s service agreement is properly implemented; provide or ensure the provision of all necessary personal services, including all ADLs; facilitate access to appropriate health care and social services; and provide or arrange appropriate opportunities for social interaction and leisure activities.
Third Party Scope of Care

A resident may contract with a home health agency to provide services with prior approval of the facility’s executive director. A licensed hospice program may provide care for a resident. The hospice program must provide written assurance that, in conjunction with care provided by the assisted living facility, all of the resident’s needs will be met without placing other residents at risk.

Admission and Retention Policy

An assisted living facility may not admit, provide services to, or permit the provision of services to individuals who, based on the uniform resident assessment, meet any of the following conditions:

(1) Require care by a nurse that is more than intermittent or for more than a limited period of time;

(2) Require skilled monitoring, testing, and aggressive adjustment of medications and treatments where there is the presence of, or reasonable potential of, an acute episode unless there is a registered nurse (RN) to provide appropriate care;

(3) Require monitoring of a chronic medical condition that is not essentially stabilized through available medications and treatments;

(4) Bedridden for more than 14 days;

(5) Have stage III or IV skin ulcers;

(6) Require a ventilator;

(7) Require treatment for a disease or condition that requires more than contact isolation;

(8) Have an unstable tracheotomy or a stable tracheotomy of less than six months’ duration;

(9) Have an unstable PEG tube;

(10) Require an intravenous or central line with an exception for a completely covered subcutaneously implanted venous port, provided the assisted living facility meets the following standards:

(a) Facility records must include the type, purpose, and site of the port, the insertion date, and the last date medication was administered or the port flushed.

(b) The facility must document the presence of the port on the
Uniform Assessment Instrument, the service plan, interagency referrals, and any facility reports.

(c) The facility shall not permit the provision of care to the port or surrounding area, the administration of medication or the flushing of the port or the surgical removal of the port within the facility by facility staff, physicians, or third party providers.

(11) Wander such that the assisted living facility would be unable to provide adequate supervision or security arrangements;

(12) Exhibit behaviors that present a threat to the health or safety of themselves or others; and

(13) Are socially inappropriate as determined by the assisted living facility such that the facility would be unable to manage the behavior after documented reasonable efforts for a period of no more than 60 days.

The provisions above do not apply to residents under the care of a hospice program licensed by the DHSS as long as the hospice program provides written assurance that, in conjunction with care provided by the assisted living facility, all of the resident’s needs will be met without placing other residents at risk.

An assisted living facility may request a resident-specific waiver to serve a current resident who temporarily requires care otherwise excluded. The resident’s condition should be expected to improve within 90 days.

**Resident Assessment**

There is a required resident assessment form available here: http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dltcrp/files/dltcrp_uai_revision_01232008_final.pdf. A prospective resident must have an initial resident assessment completed, using the Division-approved form, by an RN acting on behalf of the assisted living facility no more than 30 days prior to admission. In addition, within 30 days prior to admission, a prospective resident shall have a medical evaluation completed by a physician. Assisted living facilities must develop, implement, and adhere to a documented, ongoing quality assurance program that includes an internal monitoring process that tracks performance and measures resident satisfaction. On at least a semi-annual basis, each facility must survey each resident regarding his/her satisfaction with services provided. Facilities must retain all surveys for at least two years and they will be reviewed during inspections. Documentation that addresses actions that were taken as a result of the surveys must be maintained for at least one year.
**Medication Management**

Facilities must comply with the Nurse Practice Act. Residents may receive certain medications and treatments from unlicensed assistive personnel trained under the Limited Lay Administration of Medications (LLAM) Core Curriculum and ALF Specific Course as approved by the Board of Nursing. The facility must establish and adhere to written medication policies and procedures that address a series of issues related to obtaining, storing, treatments and administering medication. A quarterly pharmacy review is required.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Resident kitchens must be available to residents either in their individual living unit or in an area readily accessible to each resident. For all new construction and conversions of assisted living facilities with more than 10 beds, there must be at least 100 square feet of floor space for each resident in a private bedroom and at least 80 square feet of floor space for each resident sharing a bedroom. This excludes alcoves, closets, and bathroom.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Bathing facilities must be available either in an individual living unit or in an area readily accessible to each resident. If bathroom facilities are shared by residents, then there must be at least one working toilet, sink, and tub/shower for every four residents.

**Life Safety**

Assisted living facilities must comply with all applicable state and local fire and building codes. Facilities must develop and implement a plan for fire safety and emergencies through staff training and drills and a plan for relocation and/or evacuation and continuous provision of services to residents in the event of permanent or temporary closure of the facility. The evacuation plan must be approved by the fire marshal having jurisdiction and include the evacuation route, which must be conspicuously posted on each floor and in each unit. Facilities are required to orient staff and residents to the emergency plan, conduct fire drills in accordance with state fire prevention regulations, conduct other emergency drills or training sessions on all shifts at least annually, and maintain records identifying residents needing assistance for evacuation.

Specified incidents must be reported within eight hours to the Division of Long Term Care Residents Protection including fire due to any cause, abuse, neglect, mistreatment, financial exploitation, resident elopement, death of a resident, significant injuries, a significant error or omission in medication/treatment, a burn greater than first degree, attempted suicide, poisoning, an epidemic, and other events.
Staffing Requirements

Each facility must have a director who is responsible for the operation of the program. Facilities licensed for 25 beds or more must have a full-time nursing home administrator. Facilities licensed for five through 24 beds must have a part-time nursing home administrator on site and on duty at least 20 hours per week. The director of a facility for four beds or fewer must be on site at least eight hours a week.

Each facility must have a Director of Nursing (DON) who is an RN. Facilities licensed for 25 or more beds must have a full time DON; facilities licensed for five to 24 beds must have a part-time DON on site and on duty at least 20 hours a week; and a DON of a facility for four or fewer beds must be on site at least eight hours a week.

Resident assistants must be at least 18 years of age. At least one awake staff person must be on site 24 hours per day who is qualified to administer or assist with self-administration of medication, has a knowledge of emergency procedures, basic first aid, CPR, and the Heimlich Maneuver. Overall staffing must be sufficient in number and staff must be adequately trained, certified, or licensed to meet the needs of the residents and to comply with applicable state laws and regulations. There are no staffing ratios.

Administrator
Education/Training

The nursing home administrator must maintain current certification as required by state law. For facilities with four beds or fewer, the state specifies reduced requirements for the director of the facility and for the on-site manager.

Staff Education/Training

Staff must be adequately trained to meet the needs of the residents and the facility must provide and document staff training. Facilities shall provide orientation training to all new staff.

Resident assistants must receive facility-specific orientation covering specified topics such as, but not limited to, fire and life safety, infection control, basic food safety, job responsibilities, and the health and psychosocial needs of the population being served. Resident assistants must receive at least 12 hours of in-service education annually.

On-site house managers of facilities with four beds or fewer must
### Entity Approving CE Program

The Board of Nursing Home Examiners approves continuing education programs for assisted living facility licensed Nursing Home Administrators. The Delaware Division of Long Term Care Residents Protection approves continuing education courses for Certified Nurse Aides.

### Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

The Delaware Diamond State Health Plan Plus is a Medicaid managed long-term care program, which is currently being implemented throughout the state through an 1115 demonstration waiver. The program covers services provided in assisted living.

### Citations

District of Columbia

Agency: Department of Health, Health Regulation and Licensing Administration

Contact: Sharon Mebane

E-mail: sharon.mebane@dc.gov

Web Site: http://doh.dc.gov/page/health-regulation-and-licensing-administration

Licensure Term: Community Residence Facilities and Assisted Living Residences

Opening Statement: The Department of Health, Health Regulation and Licensing Administration, licenses community residence facilities (CRFs) and assisted living residences (ALRs). ALRs can provide a higher level of care than CRFs.


Law 13-127, the "Assisted Living Residence Regulatory Act of 2000," was approved by the District City Council in 2000. After final rulemaking approval was received from the City Council June 8, 2007, the District of Columbia began accepting applications for licensure of ALRs in September 2007.

CRF regulations can be found at: http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/ChapterHome.aspx?ChapterNumber=22-B34. ALR regulations can be found at: http://doh.dc.gov/node/187502.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: In 2007, the District of Columbia (DC) initiated licensure for assisted living residences.

There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates that affect Community Residence Facilities and Assisted Living Residences.

Definition: CRF: Any facility that provides safe, hygienic, sheltered living arrangements for one or more individuals age 18 years or older, who are ambulatory and able to perform the activities of daily living (ADLs) with minimal assistance. This definition includes facilities that provide a sheltered living arrangement for persons who desire or require supervision or assistance within a protective environment.
because of physical, mental, familial, or social circumstances.

ALR: Entity, whether public or private, for profit or not for profit, that combines housing, health, and personalized assistance, in accordance to individually developed service plans, for the support of individuals who are unrelated to the owner or operator of the entity.

The definition of ALR does not include a group home for individuals with intellectual disabilities as defined in section 2(5) of the Health-Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Act of 1983, or a mental health community residence facility as that term is used in Chapter 38 of Title 22 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

**Disclosure Items**

CRF: A written copy of the rights and privileges specified by the District of Columbia shall be given to each resident and his or her sponsor, if any, upon admission.

ALR: A resident shall have the right to full disclosure of contract terms and billing practices that are fair and reasonable.

**Facility Scope of Care**

CRF: A major goal of each community residence facility shall be to assist its residents in achieving an optimum level of function and self-care through education and retraining in ADLs.

ALR: In order to promote resident independence and aging in place in a residential setting, at a minimum, an ALR shall offer or coordinate payment for 24-hour supervision, assistance with scheduled and unscheduled ADLs, and instrumental ADLs living as needed, as well as provision or coordination of recreational and social activities and health services. Residents have the right to have access to appropriate health and social services, including social work, home health, nursing, rehabilitative, hospice, medical, dental, dietary, counseling, and psychiatric services in order to attain or maintain the highest level of practicable physical, mental and psychosocial well-being.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

CRF: The Residence Director shall assist each resident in obtaining rehabilitation services from qualified therapists.

ALR: Under certain conditions, ALR residents have the right to arrange directly for medical and personal care with an outside agency. An ALR shall facilitate access for a resident to appropriate health and social services, including social work, home health agencies, nursing, rehabilitative, hospice, medical, dental, dietary, counseling, and psychiatric services.
Admission and Retention Policy

CRF: Residents may not be admitted who are in need of professional nursing care, unable to perform ADLs with minimal assistance, incapable of proper judgment in taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions, and disoriented to person and place. Persons not generally oriented as to time and place or persons substantially ambulatory but needing limited personal assistance in case of an emergency may be admitted to a CRF by special permission of the Mayor. Such permission shall only be granted if the Mayor is satisfied that the CRF has sufficient staff to ensure the safety of those residents. Admission requirements that are predicted upon religion, sex, organizational membership, or similar requirements shall be in writing.

ALR: Residents may not be admitted who have been assessed as: being a danger to themselves or others or exhibit behavior that significantly and negatively impacts the lives of others; or are at high risk for health or safety complications which cannot be adequately managed by the ALR and require more than 35 hours per week of skilled nursing and home health aide services combined. Additionally, an ALR may not admit residents who are in need of more than intermittent skilled nursing care; or require treatment of stage III or IV skin ulcers, ventilator services, or treatment for an active, infectious, and reportable disease or a disease or condition that requires more than contact isolation.

Resident Assessment

CRF: Each resident shall have a pre-admission medical examination by a physician not more than 30 days prior to his or her admission to a community residence facility. Each resident’s personal physician must certify that the resident is free of communicable disease and shall provide the community residence facility with a written report, including sufficient information concerning the resident’s health to assist the CRF in providing adequate care, including any treatment orders, drugs prescribed, special diets, and a rehabilitation program. Each resident must also have an annual examination by a physician.

ALR: A medical, rehabilitation, and psychosocial assessment of the resident shall be completed within 30 days prior to admission. Additionally, a functional assessment must be completed within 30 days prior to admission, using a standardized form approved by the Mayor. An Individualized Service Plan must be developed prior to admission.

Medication Management

CRF: Residents may store medication in a safe and secure place.

ALR: Must ensure that an initial assessment identifies whether a resident: (1) is capable of self-administering his or her own
Physical Plant Requirements

CRF: The combined total of all community space provided by a CRF shall afford at least 25 square feet of space above the basement per resident. Each dwelling unit must contain the following minimum amount of floor area: at least 130 square feet in habitable rooms for the first occupant, and at least 90 square feet of additional floor area in habitable rooms for each additional occupant. Each room used for sleeping purposes by one occupant shall be a habitable room containing at least 70 square feet, and each room used for sleeping by two or more occupants shall be a habitable room containing at least 50 square feet of habitable room area for each occupant.

ALR: Any ALR located in a building newly constructed or renovated after June 24, 2000 shall ensure that bedrooms provide at least 80 square feet of habitable space for single occupancy and 120 square feet of habitable space for double occupancy. Any residence (from prior to June 24, 2000) shall ensure that bedrooms provide at least 70 square feet of habitable space for single occupancy resident units and 100 square feet of habitable space in double occupancy resident units.

Residents Allowed Per Room

CRF: A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit.

ALR: None specified.

Bathroom Requirements

CRF: Where the residents of a CRF share a water closet, lavatory, and bathing facilities, at least one lavatory, one water closet, and one bathing facility shall be provided for the use of each six occupants of the CRF. In each facility employing more than three full-time employees (including the Residence Director), toilet and lavatory facilities separate from the rooms used by residents shall be provided. In each facility with more than 30 residents, when residents have the use of common living or eating space on floors other than floors on which their bedrooms are located, additional toilets and lavatories shall be provided on those floors in the proportion of one toilet and lavatory for each 30 residents.
ALR: Must ensure that there is one full bathroom for every six residents including live-in family or staff. Additional full or half baths shall be available to non-live-in staff. For any ALR with 17 beds or more, no more than four residents may share a common bathroom.

Life Safety

CRF: Each CRF that has residents in sleeping rooms above the second floor, or which has more than six residents in sleeping rooms above the street floor level, shall provide the following:

(1) Access to two separate means of exit for all sleeping rooms above the street level, at least one of which shall consist of an enclosed interior stair, or a horizontal exit, or a fire escape, all arranged to provide a safe path of travel to the outside of the building without traversing any corridor or space exposed to an unprotected vertical opening; or

(2) Alternative arrangements or methods which, according to reasonable equivalency criteria and in the opinion of the Mayor, secure safety to life from fire.

Each CRF shall comply with § 914 of the D.C. Building Code (DCMR Title 12).

ALR: An ALR shall comply with the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 101, 1997 edition as follows: (1) an ALR shall be in compliance with Chapter 22, New Residential Board and Care Occupancies, Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association; and (2) an existing community residence facility that is converting to an ALR shall be in compliance with Chapter 23, Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies, of the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association. The District of Columbia Building Code requires ALRs to have at least two means of escape from every sleeping room when more than six residents are housed above or below the street floor level. All facilities must be protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with specified provisions regardless of the number or arrangements of floors or number of occupants. Approved portable fire extinguishers must be located on each level and an approved smoke detector system must be installed. Every facility must have in effect and available written copies of an approved plan for the protection and evacuation of all persons in the event of a fire.
Staffing Requirements

CRF: A residence director must be responsible for the daily overall management of the facility. There must be a sufficient number of qualified employees and other adults in each CRF to provide for the welfare, comfort, and safety of residents at all times of the day and night. There are no staffing ratios. All persons employed in a CRF shall have a pre-employment medical examination by a licensed physician and shall be certified annually by the examining physician to be in good health and free of communicable diseases.

ALR: An ALR shall be supervised by an Assisted Living Administrator who shall be responsible for personnel and services within the facility. The ALR shall employ staff and develop a staffing plan in accordance with the Assisted Living Residence Act to assure the safety and proper care of residents. There are no staffing ratios.

Administrator Education/Training

CRF: The residence director must be at least 21 years of age. If there are 30 or more residents in the facility, the director must have a bachelor’s degree or at least three years full-time experience in a field directly related to the administration of the program or services of the facility.

ALR: The Assisted Living Administrator must be at least 21 years of age, and possess at least a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma or have served as an operator or administrator of a licensed CRF in the District of Columbia for at least one of the past three years in addition to other requirements of the Act. An Assisted Living Administrator shall complete 12 hours annually of training on cognitive impairments.

Staff Education/Training

CRF: None specified.

ALR: All staff shall be properly trained and be able to demonstrate proficiency in the skills required to effectively meet the requirements of the Act. Prior to the date of hire, an employee must meet one of the specified criteria, such as being a certified nursing assistant or home health aide or be trained under a plan approved by the Mayor which covers specified topics for a minimum of 40 hours.
seven days of employment, new staff must be training on specified topics, such as their specific duties, the philosophy of the ALR, services provided, and resident rights. After the first year of employment, staff members must complete 12 hours of in-service training in specified areas on an annual basis.

Entity Approving CE Program

Licensing boards and commissions as applicable for licensed professional staff.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

Medicaid funding for assisted living is available under the 1915(c) Waiver for Elderly and Persons with Physical Disabilities. In 2016, the reimbursement rate is $60 per day and is all-inclusive for all covered services.

Consistent with the requirements set forth in §44-106.7, assisted living services consist of any combination of the following services to meet the resident’s needs as outlined in a written individualized service plan: (1) 24-hour supervision and oversight to ensure the well-being and safety of residents; (2) assistance with ADLs and instrumental ADLs to meet the scheduled and unscheduled service needs of the residents; (3) laundry and housekeeping service not provided by the resident, personal care aid, or homemaker aide; (4) facilitating access for a resident to appropriate health and social services, including social work, home health agencies, nursing, rehabilitative, hospice, medical, dental, dietary, counseling, and psychiatric services; and (5) coordinating scheduled transportation to community-based activities.

Citations

District of Columbia, Assisted Living Residences Regulations
DC Law 13-127, the “Assisted Living Residence Regulatory Act of 2000,”
http://doh.dc.gov/node/187502

District of Columbia, Community Residence Facilities Regulations
Title 22 DCMR Chapter 34 “Community Residence Facilities”
http://doh.dc.gov/node/187882
Opening Statement

The Agency for Health Care Administration (the Agency), Bureau of Health Facility Regulation, licenses assisted living facilities, which can range in size from one resident to several hundred. Facilities are licensed to provide routine personal care services, and can have additional specialty licenses for more specific services.

The purpose of specialty licenses is to allow individuals to "age in place" in familiar surroundings that can adequately and safely meet their continuing health care needs. Specialty licenses include limited nursing services (LNS), extended congregate care (ECC), and limited mental health (LMH) services. To obtain a specialty license, facilities must meet additional requirements, including those related to staffing and staff training.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

Changes in 2015 to Florida Statute 429 include the following:

1) Assisted living facilities that serve one or more LMH resident must obtain a LMH license. Previously providers were not required to obtain the LMH specialty license unless they served three or more mental health residents;

2) LMH providers must have a copy of each mental health resident's community supported living plan and cooperative agreement. Written evidence of the request for that plan would satisfy the requirement;

3) Assisted living facilities that have been licensed for less than two years may now apply for the ECC specialty license. A six month provisional license will be in place during which time the provider would notify the Agency of the admission of an ECC resident. An unannounced ECC licensure survey would then be conducted;
Definition

An assisted living facility is designed to provide personal care services in the least restrictive and most home-like environment. These facilities can range in size from one resident to several hundred and may offer a wide variety of personal and nursing services designed specifically to meet an individual's personal needs. Assisted living facilities provide housing, meals, and one or more 'personal services' (e.g., assistance with activities of daily living [ADLs] and self-administered medication).

4) A decrease to the LNS and ECC monitoring visits;

5) Additional enforcement requirements for providers with two moratoria within a two year period and for class I violations during specific time periods;

6) Clarification that a provider may not restrict Agency staff from accessing and copying records, or conducting confidential interviews with staff or residents;

7) Additional fine of $2,500 if an assisted living facility does not show good cause for discharging a resident for exercising his or her rights;

8) Additional six-month licensure inspection for assisted living facilities with class I violation, or three or more class II violations from unrelated circumstances in a 60-day period;

9) Additional pre-service training requirements for staff prior to interacting with residents;

10) Increase in training for unlicensed staff who assist residents with self-administration of medications (from four hours to six hours);

11) Expansion in the allowable tasks unlicensed trained staff may assist with nebulizers, CPAP, vital signs, prefilled insulin pens, oxygen, colostomy bags, glucometers, and anti-embolic hosiery,

Additionally, the Agency has expanded the data collected from provider applications to capture additional consumer related facility profile information. The collected data is then provided on Florida Health Finders link: http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/index.html.

Florida Statute 633 has recently been updated regarding Fire Life Safety and the role of the local authorities having jurisdiction and Stat Fire Marshal’s office. As of summer 2016, changes are pending to 69A-40, F.A.C regarding assisted living facilities.
Facility Scope of Care

An assisted living facility must provide care and services appropriate to the needs of residents accepted for admission to the facility. A facility must provide personal supervision and supervision of or assistance with ADLs as appropriate, provide social and leisure activities, assist residents making appointments, and provide or arrange for transportation. Facilities may employee or contract with a nurse to provide specified services.

Facilities may hold one of three special licenses: an extended congregate care license allows facilities to provide more extensive ADL assistance and nursing services to frail residents; a limited nursing services license allows nurses to provide services under their state practice act as long as the resident meets admission and continued residency requirements; a limited mental health license allows facilities to serve low-income, chronically mentally ill residents.

Disclosure Items

The facility must make available to potential residents a written statement(s) that includes but is not limited to the following information:

(1) The facility’s admission and continued residency criteria;

(2) The daily, weekly or monthly charge to reside in the facility and the services, supplies, and accommodations provided by the facility for that rate;

(3) Personal care services that the facility is prepared to provide to residents and additional costs to the resident, if any;

(4) Nursing services that the facility is prepared to provide to residents and additional costs to the resident, if any;

(5) Food service and the ability of the facility to accommodate special diets;

(6) The availability of transportation and additional costs to the resident, if any;

(7) Any other special services that are provided by the facility and additional cost if any;

(8) Social and leisure activities generally offered by the facility; and

(9) Any services that the facility does not provide but will arrange for the resident and additional cost, if any.
**Third Party Scope of Care**

When residents require specified care or services from a third party provider, the facility administrator or designee must take action to assist in facilitating the provision of those services and coordinate with the provider to meet the specific service goals, unless residents decline the assistance. Providers are required to have policies and procedures to ensure the coordination of care with third party providers.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

To be admitted and retained, a resident must: not require 24-hour nursing supervision; be free of stage III or IV pressure sores (or stage II pressure sores in specified circumstances); be able to perform ADLs with supervision or assistance if necessary; be able to transfer with assistance if necessary; be capable of taking medication; not be bedridden; not require specific nursing services, such as assistance with tube feeding; and not display violent behavior. A resident must be discharged if he or she is no longer able to meet the admission criteria or, in some instances, is bedridden for more than seven days. A resident must receive a face-to-face medical exam every three years to determine appropriate continued residency.

**Resident Assessment**

Within 60 days prior to residents’ admission, but no later than 30 days after admission, residents shall be examined by a physician or advanced registered nurse practitioner who shall provide the administrator with a medical examination report. Medical examinations conducted up to 30 days after a resident’s admission to the facility must be recorded on the Resident Health Assessment form (AHCA Form 1823). For those residents examined 60 days prior to admission, any information required that is not contained in the medical examination report conducted must be obtained by the administrator within 30 days after admission using the AHCA Form 1823.

**Medication Management**

For facilities that provide medication administration, a staff member licensed to administer medications must be available to administer medications in accordance with a health care provider’s order or prescription label. Unlicensed staff may provide hands-on assistance with self-administered medications. In order for an unlicensed staff person to provide assistance with the self-administration of medication, he/she must complete six hours of medication assisting training upon hire and then two hours of medication assisting training annually. This training must include specified topics and be taught by an registered nurse, licensed pharmacist, or department staff. A licensed health care provider’s order is required when a licensed nurse provides assistance with self-administration or administration of medications, including over-the-counter products. Assisted living facilities may not require a resident to have a physician’s order for over-the-counter medication.
Physical Plant Requirements
Private resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet of usable floor space and multiple-occupancy resident rooms must provide a minimum of 60 square feet per resident. An additional minimum of 35 square feet of living and dining space per resident is required.

Residents Allowed Per Room
Prior to October 17, 1999, a maximum of four persons were permitted for multiple occupancy. Resident bedrooms designated for multiple occupancy in facilities newly licensed or renovated six months after October 17, 1999, shall have a maximum occupancy of two persons.

Bathroom Requirements
Shared bathrooms are permitted and a facility must provide one toilet and sink per six residents and one bathing facility per eight residents.

Life Safety
Florida Statute 633 has recently been updated regarding Fire Life Safety and the role of the local authorities having jurisdiction and Stat Fire Marshal’s office. As of summer 2016, changes are pending to 69A-40, F.A.C regarding assisted living facilities.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia
Facilities that advertise special care for persons with Alzheimer’s disease or related disorders (special care units) must have a physical environment that provides for the safety and welfare of residents; offer activities specifically designed for these residents; have 24-hour staffing availability; and employ staff with specified training. If the facility advertises that it provides special care for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders, a facility must provide a written description of those special services.

Facility staff who have regular contact with or provide direct care to residents with Alzheimer’s or dementia shall obtain four hours of initial training within three months of employment. Facility staff who provide direct care to such residents must obtain an additional four hours of training within nine months of employment.

Employees providing direct care to persons with Alzheimer’s Disease or related disorders must receive four hours of continuing education using state-approved curriculum and a state-certified trainer.

Staffing Requirements
Every facility must be under the supervision of an administrator who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility. Staffing must be sufficient to meet residents' needs. Minimum staffing ratio requirements vary depending upon the number of residents (e.g., a total of 375 staff hours would be required each week at a facility with 46-55 residents.). At least one employee certified in first aid must be present at all times in facilities with 17 or more residents. All staff are required to undergo a background
**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must have a high school diploma or GED. Additionally, administrators and managers must successfully complete the assisted living facility core training requirements within 90 days of the date of becoming a facility administrator or manager. The required training must be taught by a department-registered, qualified trainer, include at least 26 hours of training, and cover at least the following topics:

1. State law and rules relating to assisted living facilities;
2. Resident rights and identifying and reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation;
3. Special needs of elderly persons, persons with mental illness, and persons with developmental disabilities and how to meet those needs;
4. Nutrition and food service, including acceptable sanitation practices for preparing, storing, and serving food;
5. Medication management, recordkeeping, and proper techniques for assisting residents with self-administered medication;
6. Fire safety requirements, including fire evacuation drill procedures and other emergency procedures; and
7. Care of persons with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders.

Administrators must score at least 75% on a state-proctored competency test to indicate successful completion of the training requirements. The competency test must be developed by the department in conjunction with the agency and providers.

Administrators must complete 12 hours of continuing education every two years on topics related to assisted living.

**Staff Education/Training**

The state requires a variety of training depending on the position and type of service or care provided. Effective October 1, 2015, each new assisted living facility employee who has not previously completed core training must attend a pre-service orientation provided by the facility before interacting with residents. The pre-service orientation must be at least two hours in duration and cover topics that help the employee provide responsible care and respond...
to the needs of facility residents. Upon completion, the employee and the administrator of the facility must sign a statement that the employee completed the required preservice orientation. The facility must keep the signed statement in the employee’s personnel record.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

The Florida Legislature created Part IV of Chapter 409, Florida Statutes, directing the Agency to create the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (SMMC) program. The SMMC program has two key components: the Managed Medical Assistance program and the Long-term Care program.

The Agency for Health Care Administration is responsible for Medicaid. The Agency successfully completed the implementation of the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (SMMC) program in 2014. Under the SMMC program, most Medicaid recipients are enrolled in a health plan.

**Citations**

Agency for Health Care Administration. Assisted Living Facility. The following website contains links to all applicable statutes, regulations, and other information about assisted living facilities. http://www.ahca.myflorida.com/MCHQ/Health_Facility_Regulation/Assisted_Living/alf.shtml

Opening Statement

The Department of Community Health licenses personal care homes (PCHs) and assisted living communities (ALCs). Facilities with 25 or more beds can opt for licensure either as a PCH or ALC. While the two levels of licensure have many common requirements, ALC standards vary or are more stringent than PCHs in a number of areas, including disclosure, required services, admission thresholds, resident assessment, medication management, physical plant requirements, staffing, staff training, and fire safety. Requirements apply to both settings unless otherwise noted.

Facilities that provide “memory care” services must meet additional requirements.

Legislateion enacted in 2011 and subsequent rules allow the use of unlicensed “proxy caregivers” in licensed facilities. Proxy caregivers are unlicensed persons who have been determined qualified to have the necessary knowledge and skills, acquired through training by a licensed health care professional, to perform “health maintenance activities,” including the administration of medications.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

In 2011, the Georgia legislature created a second level of licensure – Assisted Living Communities – alongside the state’s existing licensure of Personal Care Homes. Rules enacted Jan. 2, 2012 (Chapter 111-8-63) establish minimum standards for facilities of 25 beds or more that are licensed as ALCs. Facilities with 25 or more beds can opt for either type of licensure.

In 2015, the Georgia legislature enacted HB902 that requires assisted living providers, in addition to hospitals and other types of providers, to provide educational information on influenza disease to residents. The statute does not require that communities provide or pay for vaccinations against influenza for its residents.
**Definition**

PCH: Provide housing, food services, and one or more personal services, including supervision of self-administered medication; assistance with ambulation and transfers; and assistance with essential activities of daily living (ADLs) such as eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, and toileting.

ALC: Provide specialized care and services including personal services, the administration of medications by a certified medication aide, and the provision of assisted self-preservation.

**Disclosure Items**

Facilities or programs for persons with Alzheimer’s or related dementia have additional disclosure requirements. See “Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia.”

PCH: None specified.

ALC: Must complete and maintain an accurate, current licensed residential care profile on file with the Department and must provide services consistent with the information reported.

**Facility Scope of Care**

For both PCHs and ALCs, personal services provided must include 24-hour responsibility for the well-being of the residents and protective care and watchful oversight.

An ALC must also provide assisted living care, including protective care and watchful oversight that meet the needs of the residents it admits and retains. Protective care includes the provision of personal services, the administration of medications by a certified medication aide and the provision of assisted self-preservation.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

None specified.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

PCH: Residents must be ambulatory and may not require the use of physical or chemical restraints, isolation, or confinement for behavioral control. Residents must not be bedridden or require continuous medical or nursing care and treatment.

ALC: Residents’ physical condition must be such that the resident is capable of actively participating in transferring from place to place and must be able to participate in the social and leisure activities provided in the community. The resident cannot require continuous medical or nursing care.

**Resident Assessment**

PCH: There is no regulatory requirement for a specific resident assessment form. A sample physician’s report form is available at the agency Web site under Long Term Care Programs, Personal Care Homes. Additional requirements for Specialized Memory Care Units...
Physical Plant Requirements

Private and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. There are additional physical plant requirements for a specialized memory care unit or home including secured outdoor spaces, high visual contrasts between floors and walls and doorways and walls, individually identified entrances to residents’ rooms, and an effective automated device or system to alert staff to individuals entering or exiting the building in an unauthorized manner.

ALCs must have at least 80 square feet for residents’ private living space. There must be safe access for residents with varying degrees of functional impairments. The community's handrails, doorways, and corridors must accommodate mobility devices.

Medication Management

PCH: All medications must be self-administered by the resident except when the resident requires administration of oral or topical medication by or under the supervision of a functionally literate staff person. There are exceptions. Staff may administer epinephrine and insulin under established medical protocols. Further, licensed nursing staff of a Specialized Memory Care Unit or Home may administer medications to residents who are incapable of self-administration of medications. Legislation and subsequent rules for the use of “proxy caregivers” in licensed facilities also allow unlicensed staff who have been trained to perform “health maintenance activities,” including the administration of medications by a proxy caregiver. Proxy caregivers must be designated by the resident and determined to have the requisite skills necessary to administer medications.

ALC: Can allow the self-administration of medications, provide assistance with self-administration using unlicensed staff, or use certified medication aides (at a minimum) to administer medications.

Physical Plant Requirements

Private and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. There are additional physical plant requirements for a specialized memory care unit or home including secured outdoor spaces, high visual contrasts between floors and walls and doorways and walls, individually identified entrances to residents’ rooms, and an effective automated device or system to alert staff to individuals entering or exiting the building in an unauthorized manner.

ALCs must have at least 80 square feet for residents’ private living space. There must be safe access for residents with varying degrees of functional impairments. The community's handrails, doorways, and corridors must accommodate mobility devices.
Residents Allowed Per Room

PCH: A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit. In specialized memory care units or homes, a maximum of two residents is allowed per room.

ALC: Can have a maximum of two residents sharing a bedroom.

Bathroom Requirements

PHC: Common toilets, lavatories, and bathing facilities are permitted.

ALC: Facilities must have a separate toilet and lavatory for the staff’s use.

Life Safety

PCH: Facilities licensed for two to six beds must meet all local fire safety ordinances. Facilities licensed for seven or more beds must comply with state fire safety regulations. Sprinkler systems are required in all homes with seven or more beds and in areas where local ordinances require such systems. All personal care homes, regardless of size, must have sufficient smoke detectors that are hard wired into the building’s electrical system with a battery back up. Georgia has adopted the 2000 edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 Life Safety Code.

ALC: Must meet all local fire safety ordinances and must be rated as a limited or existing healthcare facility.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Rules for Specialized Memory Care Units or Homes include requirements concerning disclosure of information; physical design, environment, and safety; staffing and initial staff orientation; initial staff training; special admission requirements for unit placement, post-admission assessment, individual service plans, and therapeutic activities. Facilities that serve residents who have cognitive deficits that may place them at risk for unsafe wandering behavior must have safety devices on doors and current pictures of residents on file, and train staff on elopement procedures.

For both types of licensure, facilities or programs that advertise, market, or offer to provide specialized care, treatment, or therapeutic activities for one or more persons with a probable diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or Alzheimer’s-related dementia must disclose the form of care, treatment, or therapeutic activities provided beyond that care, treatment, or therapeutic activities provided to persons who do not have a probable diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or Alzheimer’s-related dementia. Disclosure must be made in writing on a standard disclosure form. Additional Requirements for Specialized Memory Care Units or Homes specify that a facility that holds itself out as providing additional or specialized care to persons with probable diagnoses of Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias or charges rates in excess of that
charged other residents because of cognitive deficits must meet additional requirements including disclosure of information.

In addition to the requirements for all staff, staff in facilities that serve residents with cognitive deficits must develop and train staff on policies and procedures to deal with residents who may elope from the facility. Staff of a specialized memory care unit or home must also have training on the facility’s philosophy of care for residents with dementia, common behavior problems, behavior management techniques, the nature of Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias, communication skills, therapeutic interventions and activities, the role of the family, environmental modifications that create a more therapeutic environment, development of service plans, new developments in diagnosis and therapy, skills for recognizing physical or cognitive changes that warrant medical attention, and skills for maintaining resident safety.

**Staffing Requirements**

For both types of licensure, at least one administrator, on-site manager, or responsible staff person, all of whom must be at least 21 years of age, must be on the premises 24 hours a day. There should be a minimum of one on-site staff person per 15 residents during awake hours and one staff person per 25 residents during sleeping hours. Additionally, there must be sufficient staff to meet residents’ needs. ALCs also must develop and maintain accurate staffing plans that take into account the specific needs of the residents.

**Administrator Education/Training**

PCH: None specified.

ALC: The administrator must satisfy at least one of the following educational criteria: (1) a bachelor’s degree plus one year of experience in a health or aging related setting; (2) an associate’s degree plus two years of experience in a personal care, health or aging related setting, including one year in a leadership or supervisory position; (3) a license as a nursing home administrator; (4) certification by a nationally recognized educational provider or a license from another state as a nursing home administrator or an assisted living facility administrator; or (5) a GED or high school diploma and four year of experience in a licensed personal care home or other health-related setting, with at least two years of supervisory experience.

**Staff Education/Training**

For both PCHs and ALCs, all persons working in the facility must receive work-related training acceptable to the state Department of Community Health within the first 60 days of employment. Training is required in the following areas: CPR, first aid, emergency procedures, medical and social needs and characteristics of the
resident population, residents' rights, the long term care resident abuse reporting act, and general infection control principles. Additionally, all staff must complete a minimum of five hours on fire safety training within 90 days of employment. Additionally, a minimum of two hours of fire safety refresher training shall be required every three years from the date of initial training.

ALCs have separate requirements for all staff and for direct care staff. All staff are required to have training in the first 60 days on residents’ rights, identification of conduct constituting abuse, neglect or exploitation of a resident, and reporting requirements as well as general infection control principles and emergency preparedness. In addition to training required of all staff, direct care staff must be trained within the first 60 days in CPR, emergency first aid, medical and social needs and characteristics of the resident population, and training specific to job duties.

Direct care staff must complete a total of at least 24 hours of continuing education within the first year of employment. Staff providing hands on care in a Specialized Memory Care Unit must have eight hours of training related to dementia care. Beginning with the second year of employment, staff must complete 16 hours of CE.

Entity Approving CE Program
Courses are approved by Department of Community Health, Healthcare Facility Regulation Division staff during routine facility inspections.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement
A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver reimburses two models of PCHs. Medicaid reimbursement is not available for ALCs.

Citations
Georgia Department of Community Health website: Official Rules and Regulations for the State of Georgia, including Assisted Living Communities and Personal Care Homes.
https://dch.georgia.gov/hfr-laws-regulations


Georgia 2015-2016 Regular Session – HB 902. Hospitals and Related Institutions; Educational Information on Influenza Disease to Residents of Assisted Living Communities; Provide.
# Hawaii

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agency</strong></th>
<th>Department of Health, Office of Health Care Assurance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact</strong></td>
<td>Keith Ridley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E-mail</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:keith.ridley@doh.hawaii.gov">keith.ridley@doh.hawaii.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Web Site</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Licensure Term</strong></th>
<th>Assisted Living Facilities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening Statement</strong></td>
<td>The Department of Health, Office of Health Care Assurance (OHCA), licenses assisted living facilities. Assisted living facility regulations have been in effect since August 1999.</td>
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| **Legislative and Regulatory Update** | There are no finalized legislative or regulatory updates that affect assisted living. However, a committee comprised of assisted living Administrators with representation from the Healthcare Association of Hawaii is currently conducting a comprehensive review of the current Title 11 Chapter 90 Assisted Living Facilities regulations, as well as a proposed revision to those rules. The targeted completion date is the end of 2016. Discussions with OHCA will commence after completion, addressing the rationale for the proposed revisions in response to changes that have occurred within the assisted living community and the senior population since the original regulations were developed and adopted. |

| **Definition**       | An assisted living facility consists of a building complex offering dwelling units to individuals and services to allow residents to maintain an independent assisted living lifestyle. |

| **Disclosure Items** | None specified. However, guidelines have been developed through a work group comprised of providers and the department and have been in use since 2001. The proposed amendments to the Chapter rules will address disclosure. |

| **Facility Scope of Care** | The facility must provide 24-hour on-site direct care staff to meet the needs of the residents; services to assist residents in performing all activities of daily living; and nursing assessment, health monitoring, and routine nursing tasks. The facility must also have the capability to provide or arrange access to the following services: transportation; ancillary services for medically related care, barber or beauty care services, social or recreational opportunities, or other services necessary to support the resident; services for residents who have behavior problems, social work services; and maintenance of a personal fund account for residents. |
### Third Party Scope of Care
The facility may arrange access to ancillary services for medically related care (e.g., physician, podiatrist) and social work services.

### Admission and Retention Policy
There are no specific limitations on the admission of residents unless otherwise indicated by restrictions placed through the County Building Department review and/or as determined by the ability of the facility to meet the resident's needs. A resident must receive a written 14-day notice of discharge if his or her behavior imposes an imminent danger to him/herself or others, or if the facility cannot meet the resident's needs for services. Guidelines have been developed through a work group of providers and the department, and have been in use since 2001. The proposed amendments to the Chapter rules will address these requirements.

### Resident Assessment
There is no specific resident assessment form required. However, the facility staff must conduct a comprehensive assessment of each resident's needs, plan and implement responsive services, maintain and update resident records as needed, and periodically update the plan. The plan should include the resident's level of involvement; support principles of dignity, privacy, choice, individuality, independence, and a home-like environment; and should include significant others who participate in the delivery of services. Guidelines have been developed by a work group comprised of providers and the department, and have been in use since 2001. The proposed amendments to the Chapter rules will address these requirements.

### Medication Management
The facility must have medication management policies related to self-medication and the administration of medication. Facilities may provide assistance with self-administration of medications and unlicensed assistive personnel may provide this assistance as delegated by a registered nurse (RN) under state administrative rules Title 16, Chapter 89 Nurses and the National Council of State Boards of Nurses Inc. (NCSBN) Nursing Model Act. An RN or physician must review all residents' medications at least every 90 days.

### Physical Plant Requirements
Facilities must provide each resident with an apartment unit with the following: a bathroom, refrigerator, and cooking capacity, including a sink; a unit that is a minimum of 220 square feet, not including the bathroom; a cooking capacity that may be removed or disconnected depending on the individual needs of the resident; a separate and complete bathroom with a sink, shower, and toilet; accommodations for the physically challenged and wheelchair-bound persons, as needed; a call system monitored 24-hours per day by staff; and wiring for telephones and televisions.
Residents Allowed Per Room
None specified.

Bathroom Requirements
Each resident unit shall have a separate bathroom with a sink, shower, and toilet.

Life Safety
Facilities must meet requirements set forth by county building occupancy and fire codes, as per the International Building Code and the National Fire Protection Association, respectively. The level of compliance for fire rating is determined by both the number of residents occupying a facility and whether residents are ambulatory, self-preserving, or wheelchair bound. All counties are currently adopting International Building Code standards, and county fire authorities are reviewing their respective fire codes in an effort to be consistent.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia
None specified.

Staffing Requirements
Facilities must employ direct care staff and an administrator who is accountable for providing training for all facility staff in the provision of services and principles of assisted living. There are no required staffing ratios. All staff must be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first-aid. Licensed nursing staff must be available seven days a week to meet the care management and monitoring needs of the residents. Facilities must make arrangements for an RN to conduct resident assessments and to train and supervise staff.

Administrator Education/Training
The administrator or director must have at least two years of experience in a management capacity in the housing, health care services, or personal care industries. The completion of an assisted living facility administrator's course or course equivalent is required.

Staff Education/Training
All facility staff must complete orientation on the philosophy, organization, practice and goals of assisted living. Additionally, a minimum of six hours annually of regularly scheduled in-service training is required, and all staff must be trained in CPR and first aid.

Beginning July 1, 2017, licensed registered nurses and licensed practical nurses must complete continuing competency requirements as defined by the Hawaii State Board of Nursing prior to the renewal of their license.

Entity Approving CE Program
Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Board of Nursing.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement
Hawaii has a Medicaid Home and Community Based Services waiver program through the Hawaii 1115 Demonstration Waiver Program.
called QUEST Integration. This is a managed care program that provides opportunity for those assisted living facilities that have entered into an agreement with Hawaii’s Department of Human Services to be reimbursed for services provided to a Medicaid eligible resident.

**Citations**

Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 90: Assisted Living Facility

Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 16, Chapter 89: Nurses
http://www.hawaiicenterfornursing.org/
Idaho

Agency: Department of Health and Welfare
Contact: Jamie Simpson
E-mail: ralf@dhw.idaho.gov
Web Site: www.assistedliving.dhw.idaho.gov

License Term
Residential Care or Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement
The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare licenses residential care/assisted living facilities (RCFs/ALFs). The purpose of a RCF/ALF is to provide choice, dignity, and independence to individuals needing assistance with daily activities and personal care. The licensing rules set standards for providing services that maintain a safe and healthy environment.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
New rules for assisted living went into effect July 1, 2016. These rules included changes to the requirements for a criminal history and background check for employees and contractors who have direct access to residents, the definition of an administrator designee, the effect of an enforcement action against a license application, requirements for a facility administrator, requirements for one administrator to administer multiple facilities, requirement to follow physician orders, requirements for staffing and training, and enforcement remedies.

Definition
A Residential Care or Assisted Living Facility is a facility or residence, however named, operated on either a profit or nonprofit basis for the purpose of providing necessary supervision, personal assistance, meals, and lodging to three or more adults not related to the owner.

Disclosure Items
Each facility must develop and follow a written admission policy that is available to the public and shown to any potential resident. The admission agreement for private pay residents must include the following:

(1) The purpose, quantity, and characteristics of available services;

(2) Any restrictions or conditions imposed because of religious or philosophical reasons;

(3) Limitations concerning delivery of routine personal care by persons of the opposite gender; and
Facility Scope of Care

The facility must supervise residents, provide assistance with ADLs, and instrumental activities of daily living, and deliver services to meet the needs of residents.

Third Party Scope of Care

Residents are permitted to contract for services with third parties.

Admission and Retention Policy

A resident will be admitted or retained only when the facility has the capability, capacity, and services to provide appropriate care, or the resident does not require a type of service for which the facility is not licensed to provide or which the facility does not provide or

(4) Notification of any residents who are on the sexual offender registry and who live in the facility. The registry may be accessed at: https://www.isp.idaho.gov/sor_id/.

In the admission agreement for private pay residents, the facility must identify services, supports, and applicable rates. The resident's monthly charges must be specific and services included in the basic service rate and the charged rate must be described. Basic services must include: rent, utilities, food, activities of daily living (ADL) services, supervision, first aid, assistance with and monitoring of medications, laundering of linens owned by the facility, emergency interventions, coordination of outside services, routine housekeeping, maintenance of common areas, and access to basic television in common areas. The facility must disclose all prices, formulas, and calculations used to determine the resident's basic services rate. The facility must describe additional services that are not contained in the basic services and the rates charged for the additional services or supplies. The facility may charge private pay residents for the use of personal supplies, equipment, and furnishings, but must disclose a detailed list of those charges. The facility must provide methods, including contacting the Ombudsman for the Elderly, by which a resident may contest charges or rate increases.

The facility also must identify staffing patterns and qualifications of staff on duty during a normal day, and disclose the conditions under which the resident can remain in the facility if payment for the resident shifts to a publicly funded program.

The administrator of a residential care or assisted living facility must disclose in writing at or before the time of admission if the facility does not carry professional liability insurance. If the facility cancels professional liability insurance, all residents must be notified of the change in writing.
arrange for, or if the facility does not have the personnel, appropriate in numbers and with appropriate knowledge and skills to provide such services. No resident will be admitted or retained who requires ongoing skilled nursing or care not within the legally licensed authority of the facility. Such residents include:

(1) A resident who has a gastrostomy tube, arterial-venous shunts, or supra-pubic catheter inserted within the previous 21 days;

(2) A resident who is receiving continuous total parenteral nutrition or intravenous therapy;

(3) A resident who requires physical restraints, including bed rails (an exception is a chair with locking wheels or chair which the resident can not get out of);

(4) A resident who is comatose, except for a resident whose death is imminent who has been assessed by a physician or authorized provider who has determined that death is likely to occur within 14 to 30 days;

(5) A resident who is on a mechanically supported breathing system, except for residents who use positive airway pressure devices only for sleep apnea, such as CPAP or BiPAP;

(6) A resident who has a tracheotomy who is unable to care for the tracheotomy independently;

(7) A resident who is fed by a syringe;

(8) A resident with open, draining wounds for which the drainage cannot be contained;

(9) A resident with a stage III or IV pressure ulcer; or

(10) A resident with any type of pressure ulcer or open wound that is not improving bi-weekly.

For any resident who has needs requiring a nurse, the facility must ensure that a licensed nurse is available to meet the needs of the resident. Licensed nursing care must not be delegated to unlicensed personnel.

A resident will not be admitted or retained who has physical, emotional, or social needs that are not compatible with the other
residents in the facility or who is violent or a danger to himself or others.

Any resident requiring assistance in ambulation must reside on the first story unless the facility complies with Sections 401 through 404 of these rules (i.e., have fire sprinklers). Residents who are not capable of self evacuation must not be admitted or retained by a facility that does not comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 101, “Life Safety Code, 2000 Edition, Chapter 33, Existing Residential Board and Care Impracticable Evacuation Capability;” (i.e., have fire sprinklers).

**Resident Assessment**

Prior to or on the day of admission the facility must assess all residents. In the case of private pay residents, the facility may develop an assessment form or use the uniform assessment tool developed by the Department of Health and Welfare. In the case of residents whose costs are paid by state funds, the uniform assessment developed by the Department must be used. The facility must develop an interim care plan to guide services until the assessment can be completed.

**Medication Management**

A licensed professional nurse is responsible for delegation of all nursing functions. Unlicensed staff that successfully complete an assistance-with-medications course and have been delegated to provide assistance with medications by a licensed nurse are permitted to assist residents with self-administration of medication.

A licensed professional nurse is required to check the medication regimen for residents on at least a quarterly basis.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet of floor space per resident.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit (unless a facility was licensed prior to July 1, 1991, in which case four residents can be housed per room).

**Bathroom Requirements**

One toilet must be provided for every six residents. One tub or shower must be provided for every eight residents.

**Life Safety**

All residential care or assisted living facilities are required to have interconnected smoke detectors and fire alarm systems. A facility licensed for three to 16 beds is required to have a residential sprinkler system. A facility licensed for 17 beds or more (or a multilevel building) must have a commercial fire sprinkler system. Facilities that accept or keep residents who cannot self-evacuate must be fully sprinklered.
Upon a change of ownership all unsprinklered facilities must have a sprinkler system installed before the facility will be licensed. All new facilities must have a sprinkler system before they will be licensed. The State of Idaho adopts NFPA standards.

If the facility accepts and retains residents who have cognitive impairment, the facility must provide an interior environment and exterior yard that is secure and safe.

If the facility admits or retains residents with a diagnosis of dementia, staff must be trained in the following topics: overview of dementia; symptoms and behaviors of people with memory impairment; communication with people with memory impairment; resident’s adjustment to the new living environment; behavior management; ADLs; and stress reduction for facility personnel and resident. If a resident is admitted with a diagnosis of dementia or if a resident acquires this diagnosis, and if staff have not been trained in this area, staff must be trained within 30 calendar days. In the interim, the facility must meet the resident’s needs.

Each facility will be organized and administered under one administrator, unless a variance has been issued allowing the administrator to be over more than one facility. The administrator must be on site sufficiently to provide for safe and adequate care to the residents to meet the terms of negotiated service agreements. The facility’s administrator or his/her designee must be reachable and available at all times and must be available to be on site at the facility within two hours. The administrator must provide supervision for all personnel including contract personnel. There are additional requirements for administrators of multiple facilities.

For facilities licensed for 15 beds or less, there must be at least one or more qualified and trained staff up and awake and immediately available, in the facility during resident sleeping hours. For facilities licensed for 16 beds or more, qualified and trained staff must be up and awake and immediately available in the facility during resident sleeping hours. For facilities with residents housed in detached buildings or units, there must be at least one qualified and trained staff present and available in each building or unit when residents are present in the building or unit. The facility also must ensure that each building or unit complies with the requirements for on-duty staff during resident sleeping hours in accordance with the facility’s licensed bed capacity. A variance will be considered based on the facility’s written submitted plan of operation.

The facility will employ and the administrator will schedule sufficient
personnel to provide care, during all hours, required in each resident’s negotiated service agreement, to ensure residents’ health, safety, comfort, and supervision, and to assure the interior and exterior of the facility is maintained in a safe and clean manner; and to provide for at least one direct care staff with certification in First Aid and CPR in the facility at all times. Facilities with multiple buildings or units will have at least one direct care staff with certification in first aid and CPR in each building or each unit at all times.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must be licensed by the state. In addition to completing a course and passing an exam, applicants must obtain experience in an assisted living facility under the direction of a licensed administrator. Those with a high school diploma or equivalent must obtain 800 hours of experience. Those with an associate degree from an accredited college or university or equivalent must obtain 400 hours of experience and those with a bachelor’s degree must obtain 200 hours of experience.

Licensed administrators are to receive 12 hours of continuing education each year as approved by the Bureau of Occupational Licenses.

**Staff Education/Training**

Staff must have a minimum of 16 hours of job-related orientation training before they are allowed to provide unsupervised personal assistance to residents. Staff who have not completed the orientation training requirements must work under the supervision of a staff member who has completed the orientation training. All orientation training must be completed within 30 days of hire. The state specifies which topics must be covered in the orientation training.

A facility admitting and retaining residents with a diagnosis of dementia, mental illness, developmental disability, or traumatic brain injury must train staff to meet the specialized needs of these residents. Staff must receive specialized training within 30 days of hire or of admission of a resident with one of these conditions. See "Unit and Staff Training for Serving Persons with Dementia" section for staff training at facilities with residents with a diagnosis of dementia.

For mental illness, staff are to be trained in the following areas: overview of mental illness; symptoms and behaviors specific to mental illness; resident’s adjustment to the new living environment; behavior management; communication; integration with rehabilitation services; ADLs; and stress reduction for facility
personnel and residents.

Development disability staff are to be trained in the following areas: overview of developmental disabilities; interaction and acceptance; promotion of independence; communication; behavior management; assistance with adaptive equipment; integration with rehabilitation services; ADLs; and community integration.

For residents with traumatic brain injury, staff are to be trained in the following areas: overview of traumatic brain injury; symptoms and behaviors specific to traumatic brain injury; adjustment to the new living environment; behavior management; communication; integration with rehabilitation services; ADLs; assistance with adaptive equipment; and stress reduction for facility personnel and residents.

Each employee is to receive eight hours of job-related continuing training per year. When policies or procedures are added, modified, or deleted, staff are to receive additional training relating to the changes.

Entity Approving CE Program

The Board of Examiners of Residential Care Facility Administrators approves courses that are relevant to residential care administration. There is no application process.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A Medicaid state plan service and a Medicaid home and community-based services waiver reimburses for personal care. State Plan services are available to residents who meet the state's definition of medical necessity, which requires that the resident may need no more than 16 hours of personal care services per week.

Citations

Idaho Administrative Code, Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 16, Title 03, Chapter 22: Residential Care or Assisted Living Facilities in Idaho. [July 1, 2015]

Idaho Administrative Code, Department of Health and Welfare Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 16, Title 03, Chapter 22: Residential Care or Assisted Living Facilities in Idaho. [July 1, 2015]
http://adminrules.idaho.gov/bulletin/2014/08.pdf#page=46

Idaho Administrative Code, Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 16, Title 03, Chapter 19: Rules Governing Certified Family Homes.
http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/16/0319.pdf
Illinois

Agency | Department of Public Health, Division of Assisted Living  
Contact | Lynda Kovarik  
E-mail | lynda.kovarik@illinois.gov  
Web Site | http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/health-care-regulation/assisted-living

Licensure Term | Assisted Living Establishments and Shared Housing Establishments

Opening Statement | The Illinois Department of Public Health regulates assisted living establishments and shared housing establishments through one set of rules. Assisted living requires single-occupancy private apartment units, whereas shared housing does not.

Legislative and Regulatory Update | Regulations were adopted in December 2001. As of June 20, 2016, the Illinois Department of Public Health regulated 398 licensed establishments with a total of 17,859 units, which are inspected by Division of Assisted Living surveyors.

The state doubled the licensure fee:

1) From $1,000 to $2,000 for an assisted living establishment and $20 (was $10) per licensed unit; and

2) From $500 to $1,000 for a shared housing establishment.

Definition | Assisted Living Establishment: Provides community-based residential care for at least three unrelated adults (at least 80 percent of whom are 55 years of age or older) who need assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs), including personal, supportive, and intermittent health-related services available 24-hours per day, if needed, to meet the scheduled and unscheduled needs of a resident.

Shared Housing Establishment: Provides community-based residential care for 16 or fewer unrelated adults (at least 80 percent of whom are 55 years of age or older) who need assistance with housing, ADLs, and personal, supportive, and intermittent health-related services. This care must be available 24-hours per day, if needed, to meet the scheduled and unscheduled needs of a resident.

Disclosure Items | Each establishment shall provide a resident or representative with
the following information at the time the resident is accepted into
the establishment: (1) a copy of current resident policies or a
resident handbook; 2) whether each unit has independent heating
and cooling controls and their location; (3) the establishment’s
policy concerning response to medical emergency situations; and (4)
whether the establishment provides therapeutic diets. A facility
must fill out an Alzheimer’s Special Care Disclosure Form if they
offer care to residents with Alzheimer’s disease in a special unit.

Facility Scope of Care

Facilities must provide mandatory services, including: three meals
per day; housekeeping; laundry; security; an emergency
communication response system; and assisted with ADLs as required
by each resident. Assistance with ADLs includes personal,
supportive, and intermittent health-related services available 24
hours per day, if needed, to meet the scheduled and unscheduled
needs of the resident.

Third Party Scope of Care

Home health agencies unrelated to the assisted living establishment
may provide services under contract with residents.

Admission and Retention

Policy

No individual shall be accepted for residency or remain in residence
if: (1) the establishment cannot provide or secure appropriate
services, (2) the individual requires a level of service or type of
service for which the establishment is not licensed or which the
establishment does not provide, or (3) the establishment does not
have the staff appropriate in numbers and with appropriate skill to
provide such services. The state specifies circumstances in which a
person shall not be accepted for residency, including but not limited
to: residents who have serious mental or emotional problems, who
are in need of more than a specified amount of nursing care, or who
require total assistance with two or more ADLs.

Resident Assessment

A physician’s assessment must be completed no more than 120 days
prior to a resident moving into any establishment. Re-evaluations
must be completed at least annually. There is no required form but
the assessment must include an evaluation of the individual’s
physical, cognitive, and psychosocial condition, and documentation
of the presence or the absence of tuberculosis infection.
Establishments may develop their own tools for evaluating
residents. Documentation of evaluations and re-evaluations may be
in any form that is accurate, addresses the resident’s condition, and
incorporates the physician’s assessment.

Medication Management

All medications must be self-administered or may be administered
by licensed personnel as an optional service. Facility staff may give
medication reminders and monitor residents to make sure they
follow the directions on the container.
**Physical Plant Requirements**

State requirements do not specify minimum square footage requirements for individual units.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

Assisted living and shared housing units are individual units except in cases in which residents choose to share a unit. For assisted living establishments, a maximum of two individuals can choose to share a unit. The requirements for shared housing establishments do not specify a maximum number of residents allowed in a room.

**Bathroom Requirements**

- **Assisted Living Establishment:** Units shall have a bathroom that provides privacy and contains an operational toilet, sink, mirror, means of ventilation or operable window, and assistive devices, if identified in the resident’s service plan.

- **Shared Housing Establishment:** Units shall provide one tub or shower for every six residents and one operational toilet and sink for every four residents.

**Life Safety**


**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

A facility must fill out an Alzheimer's Special Care Disclosure Form if they offer care to residents with Alzheimer's disease in a special unit.

An establishment offering to provide a special program for persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders (among other things) must:

1. Disclose specified information to the Department of Public Health and to potential or actual residents;

2. Ensure a representative is designated for each resident;

3. Ensure the continued safety of all residents including, but not limited to, those who may wander and those who may need supervision and assistance during emergency evacuations;

4. Provide coordination of communications with each resident, resident’s representative, relatives, and other persons identified in the resident’s service plan;

5. Provide in the service plan appropriate cognitive stimulation and activities to maximize functioning;
(6) Provide an appropriate number of staff for its resident population. (At least one staff member must be awake and on duty at all times.); and

(7) Provide at least 1.4 hours of services per resident per day.

The manager of an establishment providing Alzheimer’s care or the supervisor of an Alzheimer’s program must be 21 years of age and have either: (1) a college degree with documented course work in dementia care, plus one year of experience working with persons with dementia; or (2) at least two years of management experience with persons with dementia. The manager or supervisor must complete, in addition to other training requirements, six hours of annual continuing education regarding dementia care.

All staff members must receive, in addition to other required training, four hours of dementia-specific orientation prior to assuming job responsibilities. Training must cover, at a minimum, the following topics: (1) basic information about the causes, progression, and management of Alzheimer’s disease and other related dementia disorders; (2) techniques for creating an environment that minimizes challenging behavior; (3) identifying and alleviating safety risks to residents with Alzheimer’s disease; (4) techniques for successful communication with individuals with dementia; and (5) resident rights.

Direct care staff must receive 16 hours of on-the-job supervision and training following orientation. Training must cover: (1) encouraging independence in and providing assistance with ADLs; (2) emergency and evacuation procedures specific to the dementia population; (3) techniques for creating an environment that minimizes challenging behaviors; (4) resident rights and choice for persons with dementia, working with families, and caregiver stress; and (5) techniques for successful communication.

Direct care staff must annually complete 12 hours of in-service education regarding Alzheimer’s disease and other related dementia disorders.

**Staffing Requirements**

Assisted Living Establishment: Must have a full-time manager. The establishment shall have staff sufficient in number with qualifications, adequate skills, education and experience to meet the 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled needs of residents and who participate in ongoing training to serve the resident population. There are no staffing ratios. At least one staff member must be awake, on duty, and on site 24 hours per day. There must be a
minimum of one direct care staff person who is CPR-certified, awake, and on duty at all times in assisted living establishments.

Shared Housing Establishments: Must have a manager, who may oversee no more than three establishments if they are located within 30 minutes driving time during non-rush hour and if the manager may be immediately contacted by an electronic communication device. The establishment shall have staff sufficient in number with qualifications, adequate skills, education and experience to meet the 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled needs of residents and who participate in ongoing training to serve the resident population. There are no staffing ratios. Shared housing establishments must have at least one staff member on site at all times, except in certain situations, such as taking a resident to the emergency room or planned or unplanned trips to the grocery store, that would require the staff person to be away from the facility for a brief period of time. In such situations, arrangements shall be made to monitor the safety of the residents in accordance with the service delivery plan. There must be a minimum of one direct care staff person who is CPR-certified, awake, and on duty at all times in assisted living establishments.

Administrator Education/Training

The administrator must be a high school graduate or equivalent and at least 21 years of age. The manager must receive training and orientation in care and service system delivery and have at least: one year of management experience in health care, housing or hospitality or providing similar services to the elderly; or two years of experience in health care, housing, or hospitality or providing similar services to the elderly.

Each manager shall complete a minimum of eight hours of ongoing training, applicable to the employee’s responsibilities, every 12 months after the starting date of employment. The training shall include: 1) promoting resident dignity, independence, self-determination, privacy, choice, and resident rights; 2) disaster procedures; 3) hygiene and infection control; 4) assisting residents in self-administering medications; 5) abuse and neglect prevention and reporting requirements; and 6) assisting residents with ADLs.

Staff Education/Training

All personnel must have training and/or experience in the job assigned to them. An ongoing in-service training program is required to ensure staff have the necessary skills to perform job duties. Each new employee must complete orientation within 10 days of their start date on topics such as the establishment’s philosophy and goals; resident rights; and abuse and neglect prevention and reporting requirements. Within 30 days, each
employee must complete an additional orientation on specified topics such as orientation to the characteristics and needs of the establishment’s residents; internal establishment requirements, policies, and procedures; and training in assistance with ADLs appropriate to the job.

Each manager and direct care staff member shall complete a minimum of eight hours of ongoing training, applicable to the employee's responsibilities, every 12 months after the starting date of employment. The training shall include: 1) promoting resident dignity, independence, self-determination, privacy, choice, and resident rights; 2) disaster procedures; 3) hygiene and infection control; 4) assisting residents in self-administering medications; 5) abuse and neglect prevention and reporting requirements; and 6) assisting residents with ADLs.

Entity Approving CE Program
None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement
Assisted living establishments are not Medicaid-certified providers. Illinois operates the Supportive Living Program under a 1915(c) Home and Community Based Services waiver and has authority to serve up to 13,800 Medicaid residents in Fiscal Year 2017. Under this program, Medicaid may cover services for Medicaid beneficiaries living in supportive living facilities. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services, which administers the state Medicaid program, certifies and inspects supportive living facilities. These facilities offer similar services as assisted living and shared housing, but operate under different requirements. In 2016, there were 145 operating Supportive Living Facilities with a total of about 11,823 apartments and another 17 sites under development.

Citations
Administrative Code, Title 77, Chapter I, Subchapter c, Part 295: Assisted Living and Shared Housing Establishment Code. [August 16, 2012]
http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/077/07700295sections.html

Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 210: Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act [effective January 1, 2001]

Illinois Supportive Living Program website.
http://www.illinois.gov/hfs/MedicalPrograms/slf/Pages/default.aspx
## Indiana

| Agency | Indiana State Department of Health, Division of Long Term Care (ISDH)  
          Indiana Division of Aging (DA) |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Kim Rhoades (ISDH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:krhoades@isdh.in.gov">krhoades@isdh.in.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Agency</td>
<td>Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Contact</td>
<td>Debbie Pierson (DA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Debbie.Pierson@fssa.in.gov">Debbie.Pierson@fssa.in.gov</a></td>
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| Phone | (317) 233-7442  
       (888) 673-0002  
       (317) 232-0604 |

### Licensure Term
| Residential Care Facilities |

### Opening Statement
Two Indiana agencies have jurisdiction over the services generally described as assisted living. The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) regulates the licensure requirements for residential care facilities. A health facility that provides residential nursing care or administers medications prescribed by a physician must be licensed as a residential care facility. The Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA), through the Division of Aging, maintains a registry of establishments filing disclosures for Housing with Services Establishments. A facility that provides services, such as room, meals, laundry, activities, housekeeping, and limited assistance in activities of daily living (ADLs), without providing administration of medication or residential nursing care, is not required to be licensed.

The Housing with Services Establishments Act has been in effect since 1998 and requires any residential care facility or any entity providing assisted living services that does not require licensure to register with the Division of Aging of the FSSA and disclose its name, address, and telephone number. This is not a certification or licensure process, but instead helps the FSSA to learn about the number and types of facilities in Indiana.

### Legislative and Regulatory Update
There have not been any recent changes to Indiana statutes or administrative code affecting assisted living.
Definition

Residential Care Facility means a health care facility that provides residential nursing care. Residential nursing care may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Identifying human responses to actual or potential health conditions;

(2) Deriving a nursing diagnosis;

(3) Executing a minor regimen based on a nursing diagnosis or executing minor regimens as prescribed by a physician, physician assistant, chiropractor, dentist, optometrist, podiatrist, or nurse practitioner; and

(4) Administering, supervising, delegating, and evaluating nursing activities.

Disclosure Items

Facilities must provide the resident or the resident’s representative a copy of the contract between the resident and the facility prior to admission, which must include a statement describing the facility’s licensure status as well as other information, such as facility services and information on charges, among other items. Facilities also must provide each resident with a copy of the annual disclosure document that the facility files with the Division of Aging, pursuant to the Housing with Services Establishments Act. Residential care facilities must advise residents, upon admission, of the resident’s rights specified in Indiana law and regulation. Residential care facilities that provide specialized care for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia must prepare a disclosure statement on a required form.

Facility Scope of Care

Residential care facilities must provide personal care and assistance with ADLs based upon individual needs and preferences. The facility must provide, arrange, or make available three well-planned meals a day, seven days a week. The facility must also provide appropriate activities programming and provide and/or coordinate scheduled transportation to community-based activities. A residential care facility may provide residential nursing care and administer medications prescribed by a physician.

Third Party Scope of Care

A resident has the right to choose his or her own attending physician and contract for on-site health care services including home health, hospice, and personal care.

Admission and Retention Policy

The resident must be discharged if the resident:

(1) is a danger to self or others;
(2) requires 24-hour, comprehensive nursing care or comprehensive nursing oversight;

(3) requires less than 24-hour comprehensive nursing care, comprehensive nursing oversight or rehabilitative therapies and has not entered into a contract with an appropriately licensed provider of the resident’s choice to provide those services;

(4) is not medically stable; or

(5) meets any two of the following three criteria: (a) requires total assistance with eating; (b) requires total assistance with toileting; or (c) requires total assistance with transferring.

Resident Assessment

While there is no required form, an evaluation of the individual needs of each resident must be initiated prior to admission and must be updated at least semi-annually and when there is a substantial change in the resident’s condition. The minimum scope and content of the resident evaluation must include, but is not limited to: (1) the resident’s physical, cognitive, and mental status; (2) the resident’s independence in ADLs; (3) the resident’s weight taken on admission and semi-annually thereafter; and (4) if applicable, the resident’s ability to self-administer medications. Following the evaluation, the residential care facility must identify and document the services to be provided and specify the scope, frequency, need, and preference of the resident for such services.

Medication Management

Each facility shall choose whether it administers medication and/or provides residential nursing care. These policies shall be outlined in the facility policy manual and clearly stated in the admission agreement. The administration of medications and the provision of residential nursing care shall be as ordered by the resident’s physician and shall be supervised by a licensed nurse on the premises or on call. Medication shall be administered by licensed nursing personnel or qualified medication aides. Administration of medications means preparation and/or distribution of prescribed medications. Administration does not include reminders, cues, and/or opening of medication containers or assistance with eye drops, such as steadying the resident’s hand, when requested by a resident.

Physical Plant Requirements

Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and multiple-occupancy resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. The facility shall have living areas with sufficient space to accommodate the dining, activity, and lounge needs of the residents and to prevent the interference of one
function with another.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

For facilities and additions to facilities for which construction plans are submitted for approval after July 1, 1984, resident rooms shall not contain more than four residents’ beds.

**Bathroom Requirements**

For facilities licensed after April 1, 1997, each unit must have a private toilet, lavatory, and tub or shower. Facilities licensed prior to April 1, 1997 must abide by certain resident to bathtub/shower and resident to toilet/lavatory ratios as set forth in regulation.

**Life Safety**

No life safety code surveys are required for residential care facilities. The state fire marshal’s office surveys these facilities for fire safety precautions. Sanitation and safety standards must be in accordance with ISDH Residential Care Facility rules.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

If a facility locks, secures, segregates, or provides a special program or special unit for residents with Alzheimer’s disease, related disorders, or dementia, and advertises to the public that it is offering a special care unit, it must prepare a written disclosure statement on a required form that includes, but is not limited to, information on the following:

1. The mission or philosophy concerning the needs of residents with dementia;
2. The criteria used to determine that a resident may move into a special care unit;
3. The process for the assessment, establishment, and implementation of a plan for special care;
4. Information about staff including number of staff available and training provided;
5. The frequency and types of activities for residents with dementia;
6. Guidelines for using physical and chemical restraints;
7. An itemization of the health facility’s charges and fees for special care; and
8. Any other features, services, or characteristics that distinguish the care provided in special care.

This form must be filed with the FSSA Division of Aging annually and made available to anyone seeking information on services for
Staffing Requirements

Staff shall be sufficient in number, qualifications, and training in accordance with applicable state laws and rules to meet the 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled needs of the residents and services provided. The number, qualifications, and training of staff shall depend on skills required to provide for the specific needs of the residents.

A minimum of one awake staff person, with current CPR and first aid certificates, shall be on site at all times. If 50 or more residents of the facility regularly receive residential nursing services and/or administration of medication, at least one nursing staff person shall be on site at all times. Residential facilities with more than 100 residents regularly receiving residential nursing services and/or administration of medication shall have at least one additional nursing staff person awake and on duty at all times for every 50 residents.

Any unlicensed employee providing more than limited assistance with ADLs must either be a certified nurse aide or a home health aide.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must have either a comprehensive care facility administrator’s license or a residential care/assisted living facility administrator’s license. Administrators must complete:

(1) A baccalaureate or higher degree in any subject from an accredited institution of higher learning; or

(2) An associate degree in health care from an accredited institution of higher learning and a specialized course of study in long-term health care administration approved by the Indiana State Board of Health Facility Administrators for nursing facility administrators or a specialized course of study in residential care administration for assisted living administrators; or
(3) A specialized course of study in long-term health care administration approved by the Indiana State Board of Health Facility Administrators if obtaining a nursing facility administrator’s license. Those obtaining a residential care/assisted living administrator’s license must complete a specialized course in residential care administration approved by the Indiana State Board of Health Facility Administrators.

(4) A 1,040-hour administrator-in-training program supervised by a board certified preceptor if obtaining a nursing facility administrator’s license. Those obtaining a residential care/assisted living administrator’s license must complete an 860-hour administrator-in-training program supervised by a board-certified preceptor. A waiver of the educational and six-month administrator-in-training requirements for the nursing facility and residential care/assisted living administrator’s license may be granted if the individual qualifies under the Indiana State Board of Health Facility Administrators equivalents.

Administrators must complete 40 hours of continuing education biannually.

**Staff Education/Training**

Prior to working independently, each employee must be given an orientation that must include specific information. There must be an organized in-service education and training program planned in advance for all personnel in all departments at least annually. For nursing personnel, this shall include at least eight hours per calendar year; for non-nursing personnel, it shall include at least four hours per calendar year. The facility must maintain complete records of all trainings.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

Health Facility Administrators Board

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Assisted living services are available under the state’s Aged and Disabled and Traumatic Brain Injury 1915(c) waivers. All providers of these services must have a Residential Care Facility license from ISDH.

**Citations**

Indiana Code, Title 12, Article 10, Chapter 5.5: Alzheimer’s and Dementia Special Care Disclosure. [2014]
https://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2014/ic/titles/012/articles/010/chapters/5.5/

Indiana Administrative Code, Title 410, 16.2-5: Residential Care Health Facility Regulations. Indiana State Department of Health, Division of Long Term Care. [2008]
http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/T04100/A00162.PDF?
Indiana State Department of Health website: information and contacts for Residential Care Facility Licensing Program.
http://www.in.gov/isdh/20227.htm
Iowa

**Agency**  Department of Inspections and Appeals, Health Facilities Division

**Contact**  Linda Kellen

**E-mail**  Linda.Kellen@dia.iowa.gov.

**Web Site**  https://dia-hfd.iowa.gov/DIA_HFD/Home.do

**Licensure Term**  Assisted Living Programs and Dementia-specific Assisted Living Programs

**Opening Statement**  The Department of Inspections and Appeals, Health Facilities Division, licenses assisted living programs (ALPs). Programs are certified, which is the functional equivalent of licensure.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**  New rules for assisted living went into effect April 20, 2016. The new requirements: (1) define and prohibit use of chemical or physical restraint of tenant’s normal access to his/her body; (2) require dependent adult abuse training; (3) define dementia-specific program criteria as the percent of tenants between Global Determination Scale (GDS) four and seven during two sequential certifications; (4) require policy addressing sexual relationships between tenants with a GDS greater than five, or between staff and tenant; (5) add head injury to policies and procedures for accidents; (6) add defecation/urination in inappropriate places (floor, planter) as criteria for transfer; (7) require 30-day service plan update to be signed and dated by all parties; (8) allow licensed practical nurses (LPNs) to complete nurse review through registered nurse (RN) delegation except when a change in condition occurs; (9) amend dementia-specific training rule to include eight hours of training for direct-care contract staff and two hours for non-care contracted staff; (10) require dementia-specific programs to develop procedures concerning tenants at risk for elopement, and missing tenants; and (11) require at least one staff person available to respond within five minutes on site and in the proximate area to monitor tenants as indicated in their service plans.

**Definition**  “Assisted living” means provision of housing with services, which may include (but are not limited to) health-related care, personal care, and assistance with instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) to three or more tenants in a physical structure that provides a homelike environment. Assisted living also includes encouragement of family involvement, tenant self-direction, and tenant participation in decisions that emphasize choice, dignity, privacy, individuality,
shared risk, and independence. Assisted living includes the provision of housing and assistance with IADLs only if personal care or health-related care is also included. Assisted living includes 24 hours per day response staff to meet scheduled and unscheduled or unpredictable needs in a manner that promotes maximum dignity and independence and provides supervision, safety, and security.

**Disclosure Items**

Assisted Living Programs must provide a copy of a required written occupancy agreement to the tenant or tenant’s legal representative as well as any subsequent changes. The occupancy agreement must clearly describe the rights and responsibilities of the tenant and the program and must also include (but is not limited to) the following information:

(1) A description of all fees, charges, and rates describing tenancy and basic services covered, and any additional and optional services and their related costs;

(2) A statement regarding the impact of the fee structure on third-party payments, and whether third-party payments and resources are accepted by the Assisted Living Program;

(3) The procedure followed for nonpayment of fees;

(4) Identification of the party responsible for payment of fees and identification of the tenant’s legal representative, if any;

(5) The term of the occupancy agreement;

(6) A statement that the Assisted Living Program shall notify the tenant or the tenant’s legal representative, as applicable, in writing at least 30 days prior to any change being made in the occupancy agreement with the following exceptions:

   (a) When the tenant’s health status or behavior constitutes a substantial threat to the health or safety of the tenant, other tenants, or others, including when the tenant refuses to consent to relocation, or
   (b) When an emergency or a significant change in the tenant’s condition results in the need for the provision of services that exceed the type or level of services included in the occupancy agreement and the necessary services cannot be safely provided by the Assisted Living Program;

(7) A statement that all tenant information shall be maintained in a confidential manner to the extent required under state and federal
law;

(8) Occupancy, involuntary transfer, and transfer criteria and procedures, which ensure a safe and orderly transfer;

(9) The internal appeals process provided relative to an involuntary transfer;

(10) The program’s policies and procedures for addressing grievances between the Assisted Living Program and tenants, including grievances relating to transfer and occupancy;

(11) A statement of the prohibition against retaliation as prescribed in section 231C.13;

(12) The emergency response policy;

(13) The staffing policy which specifies if nurse delegation will be used and how staffing will be adapted to meet changing tenant needs;

(14) In Dementia-specific Assisted Living Programs, a description of the services and programming provided to meet the life skills and social activities of tenants;

(15) The refund policy;

(16) A statement regarding billing and payment procedures;

(17) The telephone numbers for filing a complaint with the department, the office of the tenant advocate, and reporting dependent adult abuse;

(18) A copy of the program’s statement on tenants’ rights;

(19) A statement that the tenant landlord law applies to Assisted Living Programs; and

(20) A statement that the program will notify the tenant at least 90 days in advance of any planned program cessation, which includes voluntary decertification, except in cases of emergency.

Occupancy agreements and related documents executed shall be maintained by the Assisted Living Program in program files from the date of execution until three years from the date the occupancy
agreement is terminated. A copy of the most current occupancy agreement shall be provided to members of the general public, upon request.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Programs may provide assistance with up to four activities of daily living (ADLs), and IADLs. In addition, health-related care (by an RN or LPN) may be provided on a part-time or intermittent basis only, not to exceed 28 hours per week.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

A program may contract for personal care or health-related services. However, the certified assisted living program is accountable for meeting all minimum standards.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

A program may not knowingly admit or retain a tenant who requires more than part-time or intermittent health-related care; is bed-bound; is under the age of 18; requires routine two-person assistance to stand, transfer, or evacuate; on a routine basis, has unmanageable incontinence; is dangerous to self or others; is in an acute stage of alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental illness; is medically unstable; or requires maximal assistance with ADLs. "Part-time or intermittent care" means licensed nursing services and professional therapies that are provided in combination with nurse-delegated assistance with medications or activities of daily living and do not exceed 28 hours per week.

The state may grant a waiver of the occupancy and retention criteria for an individual tenant on a time-limited basis when it is the choice of the tenant, the program is able to provide staff necessary to meet the tenant’s service needs, and it will not jeopardize the health safety, security, or welfare of the tenant, staff, and other tenants. In addition, the tenant must have been diagnosed with a terminal illness and admitted to hospice, and the tenant accedes the criteria for retention and admission for a temporary period of less than six months. Terminal diagnosis means within six months of end of life.

**Resident Assessment**

A program shall evaluate each tenant’s functional, cognitive and health status within 30 days of occupancy. A program shall also evaluate each tenant’s status as needed with significant change, but not less than annually, to determine continued eligibility for the program and to determine any changes to services needed. There are no specific forms required, but the selected forms must be submitted with the application for certification. Programs must develop individualized service plans at specified intervals.

**Medication Management**

Tenants self-administer medications or the tenant may delegate the administration to the program. The regulations defer to the Iowa Nurse Practice Act, which allows nurses to delegate medication administration to unlicensed staff.
Physical Plant Requirements

For programs operating in new construction built on or after July 4, 2001, private tenant single occupancy units must be a minimum of 240 square feet for new construction or a minimum of 190 square feet for a structure being converted or rehabilitated for assisted living. Double occupancy tenant units must be a minimum of 340 square feet for new construction and a minimum of 290 square feet for a structure being converted or rehabilitated for assisted living. Floor area excludes bathrooms and door swing.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of one resident may live in a single occupancy apartment. One or two residents may live in a double occupancy apartment. Apartments are classified as single or double occupancy by square footage.

Bathroom Requirements

Each tenant unit must have a bathroom, including a toilet, sink, and bathing facilities.

Life Safety

All new facilities must be sprinklered. Smoke detection is required. Smoke alarms and smoke detection systems shall comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101, 2003 Edition, Chapter 32 (New Board & Care) or Chapter 33 (Existing Board and Care) and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code. Approved smoke alarms shall be installed inside every sleeping room, outside every sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms, and on all levels of the resident unit. Corridors and spaces open to corridors shall be provided with smoke detectors, arranged to initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas. Sprinkler systems must comply with NFPA 13 or 13R standards.

Building type may determine which type of sprinkler system should be installed. The type of smoke detection required varies depending on whether a facility is new, existing, sprinkled or not.

When the assisted living facility is attached to a health care facility that is certified for Medicaid and Medicare patients, the facility must comply with either Chapter 32 or Chapter 33 of the NFPA 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code.
ALPs may be certified as a dementia care unit if they meet additional requirements. The Department approves the memory care program after reviewing the facility’s policies, staffing plan, admission and discharge criteria, safety procedures, and service plan.

Dementia-specific assisted living program means a certified assisted living program that: (1) serves fewer than 55 tenants or has five or more tenants who have dementia between Stages 4 and 7 on the GDS; (2) serves 55 or more tenants and 10 percent or more of the tenants have dementia between Stages 4 and 7 on the GDS; or (3) holds itself out as providing specialized care for persons with dementia, such as Alzheimer’s disease in a dedicated setting.

A program must be designed to meet the needs of tenants with dementia. Service plans must include planned and spontaneous activities based on the tenant’s abilities and personal interests.

An operating alarm system shall be connected to each exit door in a dementia-specific program. A program serving a person with a cognitive disorder or dementia, whether in a general or dementia-specific setting, shall have written procedures regarding alarm systems and appropriate staff response if a tenant with dementia is missing. A program serving persons with cognitive impairment or dementia must have the means to disable or remove the lock on an entrance door and must do so if the presence of the lock presents a danger to the health and safety of the tenant. Dementia-specific programs are exempt from some of the structural requirements for general assisted living programs. Exemptions include that self-closing doors are not required for individual dwelling units or bathrooms; dementia-specific programs may choose not to provide bathing facilities in the living units; and square footage requirements for tenant rooms are reduced.

A Dementia-specific Assisted Living Program must have one or more staff on duty 24 hours a day in the proximate area.

All personnel employed by or contracting with a dementia-specific program shall receive a minimum of eight hours of dementia-specific education and training within 30 days of either employment or the beginning date of the contract. All personnel employed by or contracting with a dementia-specific program shall receive a minimum of two hours of dementia-specific continuing education annually. Direct-contact personnel shall receive a minimum of eight hours of dementia-specific continuing education annually. Specific topic areas must be covered in the training.
**Staffing Requirements**

All Assisted Living Programs must be overseen by an RN. Sufficiently trained staff must be available at all times to fully meet tenants' scheduled and unscheduled or unpredictable needs in a manner that promotes maximum dignity and independence and provides supervision, safety, and security. There are no staffing ratios. An assisted living program shall have one or more staff persons who monitor tenants as indicated in each tenant’s service plan. The staff shall be able to respond to a call light or other emergent tenant needs and be in the proximate area 24 hours a day on site.

**Administrator Education/Training**

All programs employing a new program manager after January 1, 2010 shall require the manager within six months of hire to complete an assisted living management class whose curriculum includes at least six hours of training specifically related to Iowa rules and laws on Assisted Living Programs. Managers who have completed a similar training prior to January 1, 2010 shall not be required to complete additional training to meet this requirement.

All programs employing a new delegating nurse after January 1, 2010 shall require the delegating nurse within six months of hire to complete an assisted living manager class or assisted living nursing class whose curriculum includes at least six hours of training specifically related to Iowa rules and laws on assisted living. A minimum of one delegating nurse from each program must complete the training. If there are multiple delegating nurses and only one delegating nurse completes the training, the delegating nurse who completes the training shall train the other delegating nurses in the Iowa rules and laws on assisted living. As of January 1, 2011, all programs shall have a minimum of one delegating nurse who has completed the training.

**Staff Education/Training**

All personnel must be able to implement the program’s accident, fire safety, and emergency procedures, and assigned tasks. Within 30 days of beginning employment, all program staff shall receive training by the program’s RN(s). Training for noncertified staff shall include, at a minimum, the provision of ADLs and IADLs. Training for noncertified staff shall include, at a minimum, the provision of ADLs and IADLs. Certified and noncertified staff shall receive training regarding service plan tasks (e.g., wound care, pain management, rehabilitation needs and hospice care) in accordance with medical or nursing directives and the acuity of the tenants’ health, cognitive or functional status.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services (HCBS) waiver covers consumer-directed attendant care services in assisted living.
programs. The Department of Human Services approves waiver services. The maximum reimbursement for elderly waiver services is $1,334 per month. In addition, the State Supplementary Assistance In-Home Health program provides funding for services in assisted living when the HCBS waiver maximum is met and additional services are needed.

Citations

Iowa Administrative Code, Title 481, Chapter 67: General Provisions for Elder Group Homes, Assisted Living Programs, and Adult Day Services

Iowa Administrative Code, Title 481, Chapter 69: Assisted Living Programs. [March 16, 2016]

Iowa Code, Chapter 231C: Assisted Living Programs
### Kansas

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<tr>
<th><strong>Agency</strong></th>
<th>Department for Aging and Disability Services</th>
<th><strong>Phone</strong></th>
<th>(785) 296-4986</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact</strong></td>
<td>Patty Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>(785) 296-1269</td>
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<td><strong>E-mail</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:patty.brown@kdads.ks.gov">patty.brown@kdads.ks.gov</a></td>
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**Licensure Term**: Assisted Living Facilities/Residential Health Care Facilities

**Opening Statement**: The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services licenses assisted living facilities.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**: There are no recent legislative or regulatory licensure updates affecting assisted living/residential care facilities. Revisions to regulations for assisted living/residential health care facilities and adult care homes went into effect in May, 2009.

**Definition**: An assisted living facility is a place caring for six or more individuals who may need personal care and/or supervised nursing care to compensate for limitations of activities of daily living (ADLs). The place or facility must include apartments for residents and provides or coordinates a range of services including personal care or supervised nursing care available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for the support of resident independence.

**Disclosure Items**: At or before admission each resident shall be provided a statement setting forth the general responsibilities and services and daily or monthly charges for such responsibilities and services. At the time of admission, facilities shall provide in writing to the resident or the resident’s legal representative the state statutes related to advance medical directives, as well as a copy of resident rights, the facilities’ policies and procedures for advance medical directives, and the facility grievance policy.

**Facility Scope of Care**: Direct care staff may provide assistance with ADLs. Skilled nursing services are not prohibited; however, they generally must be limited, intermittent, or routine in scope. Wellness and health monitoring is required.

**Third Party Scope of Care**: The negotiated service agreement can include provision of licensed home health agency or hospice services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**: Residents may be admitted if the facility can meet their needs. Residents will be discharged if their safety, health, or welfare is endangered. Residents with one or more of the following
conditions shall not be admitted or retained, unless the negotiated service agreement includes services sufficient to meet the needs of the resident: unmanageable incontinence; immobility if the resident is totally dependent with mobility to exit the building; a condition requiring a two-person transfer; ongoing skilled nursing intervention needed 24 hours per day; or unmanageable behavioral symptoms. The operator or administrator shall ensure that any resident whose clinical condition requires the use of physical restraints is not admitted or retained. Resident functional capacity screens are conducted before admission and annually after admission or upon significant change. The facility must give the resident a 30-day notice of transfer or discharge.

**Resident Assessment**

On or before admission, a licensed nurse, licensed social worker, or the administrator or operator must conduct a functional capacity screen on each resident as specified by the Department on Aging. A facility may choose to integrate the specified screen in an instrument developed by the facility. A functional capacity screen must be conducted at least annually or following a significant change in the resident’s physical, mental, or psychosocial functioning. A licensed nurse shall assess any resident whose functional capacity screening indicates the need for health care services.

**Medication Management**

Facilities can manage their residents’ medication or allow residents to engage in the self-administration of medication. Self-administration of medication means the determination by a resident of when to take a medication or biological and how to apply, inject, inhale, ingest, or take a medication or biological by any other means, without assistance from nursing staff. A licensed nurse must perform an assessment and determine the resident can perform self-administration of medication safely. The assessment must include an evaluation of the resident’s physical, cognitive, and functional ability to safely and accurately self-administer and manage medications independently.

A licensed pharmacist shall conduct a medication regimen review for each resident whose medication is managed by the facility at least quarterly and each time the resident experiences any significant change. Residents who self-administer medications must be offered a medication review conducted by a licensed pharmacist at least quarterly and each time a resident experiences a significant change in condition.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Each assisted living facility shall contain apartments with at least 200 square feet of living space, not including the toilet room, closets, lockers, wardrobes, other built-in fixed items, alcoves and
vestibules. Apartments must contain a living area, storage area, full bath, kitchen, and lockable door.

If the facility is a designated Residential Health Care Facility, the living area is not required to have a kitchen.

Residents Allowed Per Room
None specified.

Bathroom Requirements
Each assisted living facility shall contain apartments that include a toilet room with a toilet, lavatory, and a bath tub or shower accessible to a resident with disabilities.

Life Safety
All licensed Residential Health Care and Assisted Living Facilities shall meet the requirements identified in Chapter 33 of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101, Life Safety Code, 2006 edition. Any facility built or remodeled after February 2011 shall meet the requirements identified in Chapter 32 of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2006 edition. All new construction must submit a code footprint from a licensed architect/engineer to the Office of the Kansas State Fire Marshal for approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. The code footprint must comply with the NFPA Life Safety Code 101, 2006 edition, and must be approved before construction begins. All construction projects shall be subject to a final on-site approval inspection prior to occupancy. The state fire marshal’s office conducts an annual inspection of any facility that is licensed.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia
In facilities that admit residents with dementia, in-service education on treatment of behavioral symptoms must be provided. Direct care staff must be present in the special care section at all times.

Before assignment to the special care section or facility, each staff member must be provided with a training program related to the specific needs of the residents to be served and evidence of completion of the training is to be maintained in the employee’s personnel records.

Staffing Requirements
A full-time operator (not required to be a licensed administrator if less than 61 residents are in the facility) or administrator must be employed by the facility and sufficient numbers of qualified personnel are required to ensure that residents receive services and care in accordance with negotiated service agreements. There are no minimum staffing ratios. Direct care staff or licensed nursing staff shall be awake and responsive at all times. A registered professional nurse shall be available to provide supervision to licensed practical nurses.
| **Administrator Education/Training** | Operators and administrators must be 21 years of age, possess a high school diploma or equivalent, and hold a Kansas license as an adult care home administrator, or engage in an operator training program. |
| **Staff Education/Training** | Orientation is required for all new employees and regular in-service education regarding the principles of assisted living is required for all employees. All staff must have training pertaining to abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and in disaster and emergency preparedness. All unlicensed employees who provide direct care to residents must successfully complete a 90-hour nurse aide course and pass a test. |
| **Entity Approving CE Program** | None specified. |
| **Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement** | A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services in assisted living facilities that are enrolled as providers and only for residents who meet nursing home level-of-care criteria. Payment for services is based on a resident plan of care. |
| **Citations** | Kansas Statutes and Regulations for the Licensure and Operation of Assisted Living and Residential Care Facilities, Prepared by the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, Survey and Certification Commission. |

Kentucky

Agency: Cabinet for Health & Family Services, Department for Aging & Independent Living
Contact: Phyllis Sosa
E-mail: Phyllis.Sosa@ky.gov
Web Site: http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dail/ALC.htm

Licensure Term: Certified Assisted Living Communities

Opening Statement: Assisted living communities must be certified by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health & Family Services, Department for Aging and Independent Living. Assisted living communities are considered private business entities and no public funding is available for services provided in this setting.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

Definition: Assisted living community means a series of living units on the same site certified under KRS 194A.707 to provide services for five or more adult persons not related within the third degree of consanguinity to the owner or manager.

Disclosure Items: An assisted living community must provide any interested person with:

1. A copy of relevant sections of the statute (KRS 194A.700 to 194A.729) and relevant administrative regulations (910 KAR 1:240), and

2. A description of any special programming, staffing, or training if the assisted living community markets itself as providing special programming, staffing, or training on behalf of clients with particular needs or conditions.

Facility Scope of Care: Communities must provide assistance with activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living and make available three meals and a snack each day, scheduled daily social activities, and assistance with self-administration of medication.

Third Party Scope of Care: Clients may arrange for additional services under direct contract or arrangement with an outside agent, professional, provider, or other individual designated by the client if permitted by the policies of the
### Admissions and Retention Policy

Clients must be ambulatory or mobile non-ambulatory unless due to a temporary condition and must not be a danger to themselves or others. The assisted living community must have provisions for assisting any client who has received a move-out notice to find appropriate living arrangements prior to the actual move-out date.

### Resident Assessment

Each assisted living community must complete a functional needs assessment prior to entering into a lease and at least annually. The assessment must be updated to meet the ongoing needs of the client. Clients living on special programming units will have a functional needs assessment completed prior to entering into a lease agreement and at least annually thereafter. The assessment is not a standardized form.

### Medication Management

Medication administration is not permitted. The assisted living community provides assistance with self-administration of medication that is prepared or directed by the client, the client's designated representative, or a licensed health care professional who is not the owner, manager, or employee of the assisted living community.

### Physical Plant Requirements

Private and dual-occupancy resident units, by mutual agreement, must be a minimum of 200 square feet (an exemption may apply).

### Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two clients is allowed per resident unit and only by mutual agreement.

### Bathroom Requirements

Each living unit in new facilities must provide a private bathroom equipped with a tub or shower. Shared bathing facilities in facilities under construction on or before July 14, 2000, shall have a minimum of one bathtub or shower for each five clients.

### Life Safety

Documentation of compliance with applicable building and life safety codes is required. The following items are reviewed: annual state fire marshal inspections (including sprinkler systems, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, etc.), health department inspections, elevator inspections, boiler inspections, beauty shop and beautician licenses, food establishment licenses, and certificates of occupancy.

### Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

An assisted living community shall provide any interested person with a description of any special programming, staffing, or training if it markets itself as providing special programming, staffing, or training on behalf of clients with particular needs or conditions.

The assisted living community must maintain a description of dementia-specific staff training that is provided, including at a minimum the content of the training, the number of offered and
Staffing Requirements

A designated manager must be at least 21 years of age, have at least a high school diploma or a GED, and have demonstrated management or administrative ability to maintain the daily operations. One awake staff member shall be on site at all times and staffing shall be sufficient in number and qualification to meet the 24-hour scheduled needs of the clients. There are no staffing ratios. A criminal records check must be applied for from the Kentucky Administrative Offices of the Court within seven days of hire. Certain felons are prohibited from being employed in long term care facilities (KRS 216.789).

Administrator Education/Training

A designated manager must have at least a high school diploma or a GED, and have demonstrated management or administrative ability to maintain the daily operations.

Staff Education/Training

All staff and management must receive orientation within 90 days of hire and in-service education annually on specified topics applicable to their assigned duties. If the assisted living community provides special programming, it must provide consumers a description of dementia-specific staff training provided, including but not limited to the content of the training, the number of offered and required hours of training, the schedule for training, and the staff who are required to complete the training.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

Medicaid does not provide services or reimbursement for assisted living clients or communities.

Citations

Kentucky Revised Statutes, Title XVII, Chapter 194A, 700 to 729: Assisted Living Communities. [November 23, 2014]

Kentucky Administrative Regulations, Title 910 Chapter 240: Certification of Assisted-Living Communities
Louisiana

Agency

Department of Health and Hospitals, Health Standards Section

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Licensure Term

Adult Residential Care Provider

Opening Statement

The Louisiana Department of Health, Health Standards Section, licenses four levels of adult residential care: personal care homes (Level 1), shelter care homes (Level 2), assisted living facilities (Level 3), and adult residential care (Level 4).

In 2010, responsibility for the licensing and regulation of adult residential care homes/facilities was transferred from the Department of Social Services to the Department of Health and Hospitals. Regulations for adult residential care homes/facilities went into effect in March 1999.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

Effective August 15, 2015, revised regulations were published in the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 48, Part 1, Chapter 68. The state clarified that direct care staff must complete 12 hours of in-service training annually, in addition to existing dementia specific training requirements.

Definition

Adult residential care provider (ARCP) means a facility, agency, institution, society, corporation, partnership, company, entity, residence, person or persons, or any other group that provides adult residential care for compensation to two or more adults who are unrelated to the licensee or operator. Adult residential care includes but is not limited to the following services: lodging, meals, medication administration, intermittent nursing services, assistance with personal hygiene, assistance with transfers and ambulation, assistance with dressing, housekeeping, and laundry.

Level 1 ARCP – an ARCP that provides adult residential care for compensation to two or more residents but no more than eight who are unrelated to the licensee or operator in a setting that is designed similarly to a single-family dwelling.

Level 2 ARCP – an ARCP that provides adult residential care for compensation to nine or more residents but no more than 16 who...
are unrelated to the licensee or operator in a congregate setting that does not provide independent apartments equipped with kitchenettes, whether functional or rendered nonfunctional for reasons of safety.

Level 3 ARCP – an ARCP that provides adult residential care for compensation to 17 or more residents who are unrelated to the licensee or operator in independent apartments equipped with kitchenettes, whether functional or rendered nonfunctional for reasons of safety.

Level 4 ARCP – an ARCP that provides adult residential care for compensation to 17 or more residents who are unrelated to the licensee or operator in independent apartments equipped with kitchenettes, whether functional or rendered nonfunctional for reasons of safety. Effective April 26, 2012 through July 1, 2017 there is a moratorium on licensure of Level 4 adult residential care providers. The moratorium shall not apply to a provider which has received facility need review approval from the department on or before April 25, 2012.

**Disclosure Items**

The ARCP shall provide to prospective residents written information regarding conditions for residency, services, costs, fees and policies/procedures. This written information shall include, but is not limited to the following:

1. The application process and the possible reasons for rejection of an application;
2. Types of residents suitable to the facility;
3. Services offered and allowed;
4. Resident’s responsibilities;
5. Policy regarding smoking;
6. Policy regarding pets;
7. Fee structure, including but not limited to any additional costs for providing services to residents during natural disasters; and
8. Criteria for termination of residency agreement.

**Facility Scope of Care**

The ARCP must provide or coordinate, to the extent needed or desired by each resident, the following services: assistance with
activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs); meals; laundry; opportunities for individual and group socialization including regular access to the community resources; transportation; housekeeping, and a recreational program. It is the facility’s responsibility to ensure that needed services are provided, even if those services are provided by the resident’s family or by a third party or contracted provider.

Intermittent nursing services may be provided by level 4 ARCPs only.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Residents may provide or arrange for care in the facility at their own expense that is not available through the facility as long as the resident remains in compliance with the conditions of residency. Health-related services above those allowed for by these regulations shall not be arranged for or contracted by a facility.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

ARCPs may not admit individuals whose conditions or care needs are beyond the scope of the facility’s capacity to delivery services and ensure residents’ health, safety and welfare. ARCPs may not admit residents with:

1. Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers;
2. Nasogastric tubes;
3. Ventilator dependency;
4. Dependency on BiPap, CPAP or other positive airway pressure devices without the ability to self-administer;
5. Coma;
6. Continuous IV/TPN therapy;
7. Wound vac therapy;
8. Active communicable tuberculosis; or
9. Any condition requiring chemical or physical restraints.

Residents with a prohibited condition may remain in residence for up to 90 days provided that certain conditions are met.

Residents must be discharged if they are a danger to themselves or others or if the resident is transferred to another institution during which payment is not made to retain their bed at the facility.
Residents must also be discharged if their condition deteriorates to a level requiring services exceeding those agreed upon in the residency agreement; however, ARCPs may accept or retain residents in need of additional care beyond routine personal care if the resident can provide or arrange for his/her own care and this care can be provided through appropriate private-duty personnel. Additionally, the level of care required in order to accommodate the resident’s additional needs must not amount to continuous nursing care (e.g., does not exceed 90 days).

**Resident Assessment**

The ARCP shall complete and maintain a pre-residency screening of prospective residents to assess their needs and appropriateness of residency. The assessment must include, for example, a screening of the resident’s physical and mental status, need for personal assistance, and need for assistance with ADLs and IADLs.

**Medication Management**

Staff may supervise the self-administration of prescription and non-prescription medication. This assistance shall be limited to reminders, cueing, opening containers, assistance in pouring medication, and bringing containers of oral medications to residents. Assistance with self-administration may be provided by staff members who hold no professional licensure, as long as that employee has documented training on the policies and procedures for medication assistance, including the limitations of assistance.

Staff administration of medications may be provided by all levels of facilities. The facility shall administer medications to residents in accordance with their plan. Medications shall be administered only by an individual who is currently licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy by the appropriate licensing agency for the state, or by an individual who is currently licensed as a registered nurse (RN) or licensed practical nurse (LPN) by the appropriate state agency. However, intravenous therapy may be administered by licensed staff in a level facility 4 only. The ARCP, the resident, or the resident’s representative, if applicable, may contract with an individual or agency to administer resident’s prescribed medications. The ARCP shall ensure that medications shall be administered by an individual who is currently professionally licensed in Louisiana to administer medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

For level 1 and 2 facilities, each single occupancy bedroom must have a floor area of at least 100 net square feet and each multiple occupancy bedroom space has a floor area of at least 70 net square feet for each resident. Bathrooms and closets/wardrobes are not included in the calculation.

For level 3 and 4 facilities, efficiency/studio living units shall have a
minimum of 250 net square feet of floor space, excluding bathrooms and closets/wardrobes. Living units with separate bedrooms shall have a living area (living/dining/kitchenette) of at least 190 net square feet, excluding bathroom and closets. Each separate bedroom shall have a minimum of 100 net square feet, excluding bathroom and closet or wardrobe space.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit. Both individuals shall agree in writing to this arrangement.

Bathroom Requirements

For level 1 and 2 facilities, there must be one bathroom for every four residents. For level 3 and 4 facilities, each apartment must have a separate and complete bathroom. Entrance to a bathroom from one bedroom shall not be through another bedroom. Grab bars and non-skid surfacing or stripes shall be installed in all showers and bath areas. Facilities shall provide public restrooms of sufficient number and location to serve residents and visitors.

Life Safety


Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Alzheimer’s Special Care Unit (ASCU) means any adult residential care provider that segregates or provides a special program or special unit for residents with a diagnosis of probable Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia so as to prevent or limit access by a resident to areas outside the designated or separated area, or that advertises, markets, or otherwise promotes the facility as providing specialized Alzheimer’s/dementia care services.

If an ARCP accepts residents with dementia or residents at risk of wandering, an enclosed area shall be provided adjacent to the facility so that the residents may go outside safely. Door locking arrangements to create secured areas may be permitted where the clinical needs of the residents require specialized protective measures for their safety, provided that such locking arrangements are approved by and satisfy requirements of the state.

Staff of adult residential care providers that operate Alzheimer’s units or market a facility as providing Alzheimer’s/dementia care must have specified training. Staff who provide direct face-to-face care to residents shall be required to obtain at least eight hours of dementia-specific training within 90 days of employment and eight hours of dementia-specific training annually. Employees who have regular contact with residents, but who do not provide direct face-
to-face care, shall be required to obtain at least four hours of dementia-specific training within 90 days of employment and two hours of dementia training annually.

**Staffing Requirements**

ARCPs shall be staffed to properly safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the residents and to meet the scheduled and unscheduled needs of residents. There are no staffing ratios. At a minimum, facilities shall have a director, a designated recreational/activity staff person, and a direct care staff person; however, one person may occupy more than one position, though not on the same shift at a level 2 through level 4 facility.

In ARCPs that offer staff medication administration and level 4 facilities, the ARCP shall provide a sufficient number of RNs and LPNs to provide services to all residents in accordance with each resident’s plan. Level 4 ARCPs must employ or contract with at least one RN to serve as the nursing director and manage the nursing services. The nursing director need not be physically present at all times; however, the nursing director or his or her designee shall be on call and readily accessible 24 hours a day. For employees who do not provide care in a special dementia care program, but who provide direct face-to-face care to residents are required to obtain at least two hours of dementia-specific training annually.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Directors shall be at least 21 years of age. For levels 1 and 2, the director must meet at least one of the following criteria upon date of hire:

1. At least an associate’s degree from an accredited college plus one year of experience in the fields of health, social services, geriatrics, management or administration;

2. Three years of experience in health, social services, geriatrics, management, administration; or

3. A bachelor’s degree in geriatrics, social services, nursing, health care administration or related field.

For levels 3 and 4, the director must meet at least one of the following criteria upon date of hire:

1. A bachelor’s degree plus two years of administrative experience in the fields of health, social services, or geriatrics;

2. Six years of administrative experience in health, social services, or
(3) A master’s degree in geriatrics, health care administration, or in a human service related field; or

(4) Be a licensed nursing facility administrator.

For level 4 ARCPs, the director shall have successfully completed an adult residential care/assisted living director certification/training program consisting of, at a minimum, 12 hours of training.

Directors shall complete 12 hours of continuing education per year in areas related to the field of geriatrics, person-centered care, specialized training in the population served, and/or supervisory/management techniques.

**Staff Education/Training**

Orientation for all staff must be completed within seven days; orientation and annual training thereafter must cover specified topics. Direct-care workers shall complete 12 hours of in-service training each year in areas relating to the facility’s policies and procedures; emergency and evacuation procedures; residents' rights; first aid; procedures and legal requirements concerning the reporting of abuse and critical incidents; resident care services; infection control; and any specialized training to meet residents' needs.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

There is no Medicaid home and community-based services waiver in place at this time.

**Citations**

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 48, Chapter 68: Adult Residential Care Providers [August 15, 2015]

Maine

Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Licensing and Regulatory Services, Medical Facilities Unit
Contact: Michael Swan (207) 287-5815
E-mail: Michael.Swan@maine.gov

Licensure Term: Assisted Housing Programs, which include Assisted Living Programs, Level I, II, III, and IV Residential Care Facilities, and Private Non-Medical Institutions

Opening Statement: Maine’s Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Licensing and Regulatory Services, licenses several types of facilities that provide assisted living services under the umbrella licensing term of assisted living housing programs. This includes assisted living programs, residential care facilities, and private non-medical institutions. The latter two have the same requirements and are licensed separately from assisted living programs because they receive Medicaid funding for the provision of personal care services and therefore must comply with additional requirements as specified in the licensing rules.

The following applies to all assisted living housing programs unless otherwise specified.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: There are no recent substantive legislative or regulatory changes affecting assisted living housing programs. The licensing regulations were last revised on August 20, 2008.

Definition: Assisted Living Program: May provide assisted living services to residents in private apartments in buildings that include a common dining area. Services are provided either directly by the assisted living program or indirectly through contracts with persons, entities, or agencies. Assisted living programs are categorized as Type I or Type II, which have different requirements for medication administration.

Residential Care Facility: A house or other place that is wholly or partly maintained for the purpose of providing residents with assisted living services. Residential care facilities provide housing and services to residents in private or semi-private bedrooms in buildings with common living areas and dining areas. There are four
levels based on the licensed capacity: Level I for one to two residents, Level II for three to six residents, Level III for three to six residents, or Level IV for more than six residents.

Private Non-medical Institution: A type of residential care facility that receives Medicaid funding for services.

**Disclosure Items**

Facilities are required to have a standardized contract for all new admissions and/or modification of an existing contract. The contract outlines the services that are provided and related costs. The facility’s grievance procedure, tenancy obligations (if applicable), admissions policy, and resident rights must be appended to the contract. Facilities must also provide a packet to residents at the time of admission that includes advance directives information, information on the type of assisted living program and licensing status; Maine’s Long Term Care Ombudsman Program brochure; advocacy and state agency contact information; process and criteria for transfer or discharge; and the assisted living program’s staff qualifications.

Designated Alzheimer’s/Dementia Care Units have additional disclosure requirements.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Assisted living services include but are not limited to personal supervision; protection from environmental hazards; assistance with activities of daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL); activities; dietary services; care management services; administration of medications; and nursing services.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Assisted living services may be provided indirectly through written contracts with persons, entities, or agencies.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Residents may be discharged if the services required cannot be met by the facility; the resident’s intentional behavior results in substantial physical damage to the property; for non-payment; or if the resident becomes a direct threat to the health or safety of others.

For Level IV residential care facilities, the facility must determine whether each resident meets the approved admission criteria and may not refuse admission if the criteria are met except in specified circumstances, such as a person whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals.

**Resident Assessment**

Residents residing in assisted living programs and residential care facilities Levels III and IV are required to be assessed within 30 calendar days of admission. For assisted living programs, reassessments must be completed at least every six months thereafter. For residential care facilities, reassessments must be
completed annually or more frequently if there is a significant change in the resident’s condition. The assessment must include a review of the consumer’s need for assistance with ADLs, IADLs, medication administration and nursing service.

**Medication Management**

Administration of medication is permitted and includes reading labels for residents; observing residents taking their medications; checking dosage; removing the prescribed dosage; and the maintenance of a medication record for each resident. Certain injections may be administered by trained medication aides.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Assisted Living Program: No specified requirements.

Residential Care Facility: Must be designed to meet the special needs of the population served. Private resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 100 square feet and shared resident bedrooms must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

Assisted Living Program: None specified.

Residential Care Facility: A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Assisted Living Program: None specified.

Residential Care Facility: Shared bathrooms are permitted at a ratio of at least one toilet per six users. For Level IV facilities, shared bathing facilities are also permitted at a ratio of one bathing facility for every 15 users.

**Life Safety**

Life safety is governed by the state fire marshal’s office. The National Fire Protection Association code is used. Life safety standards are applied depending on the type of facility and how/when it was built or bought.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

A building or unit may be designated as an Alzheimer’s/Dementia Care Unit if specified requirements are met and the assisted living program has received written designation from the Department of Health and Human Services. All facilities with Alzheimer’s/dementia care units must offer special weekly activities such as gross motor skills, self-care, and social, outdoor, spiritual, and sensory enhancement activities. The regulations also require specific physical plant design for Alzheimer’s units. Facilities with an Alzheimer’s unit are required to disclose certain information. Designated Alzheimer’s/Dementia Care Units have additional disclosure requirements.

In addition to the required assisted living program training, pre-
Staffing Requirements

An on-site administrator must be employed by the facility. There are no staffing ratios, except as described below for Level IV residential care facilities.

Residential Care Facility: Minimum staffing shall be adequate to implement service plans, as well as to provide a safe setting. Level IV residential care facilities with 10 or fewer beds are required to have, at a minimum, one responsible adult present at all times to perform resident care and provide supervision. Facilities with more than 10 beds are required to have at least two responsible adults at all times. Level IV facilities with more than ten beds are required to have at least two responsible awake adults on duty and readily available at all times. In addition, the following ratios of minimum resident care staff-to-residents must be maintained at all times: 1:12 from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., 1:18 from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., and 1:30 from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. There must also be a Certified Residential Medication Aide on duty at all times. These facilities are also required to have other specialists, including a dietary coordinator and retaining the services of a pharmacist consultant no less than quarterly for facilities with more than 10 beds.

For Level IV residential care facilities, the state specifies requirements for the number of hours for administrators, which depend on the number of licensed beds.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must be at least 21 years of age, and hold a professional license related to residential care, assisted living programs or health care, or have a combination of five years of education or experience in the health care field, including financial management and staff supervision. Administrators must attend any training that the Department determines to be mandatory.

Residential Care Facility: Administrators in Level I, II, and III facilities must have sufficient education, experience, and training to meet residents’ needs. Level IV administrators must either complete an approved training program or have a multi-level administrator’s or residential facility administrator license. Level IV administrators must also complete 12 hours of continuing education per year in areas related to the care of the population served by the facility.

Staff Education/Training

Staff education and training are not specified for assisted living programs.
For Level IV residential care facilities, Maine requires that direct care staff complete a 50-hour standardized training course called Personal Support Specialist. If staff administer medications, they must complete a 40-hour standardized medication course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity Approving CE Program</th>
<th>Licensing staff determine at the time of survey the adequacy of continuing education.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement</td>
<td>A state plan option covers assisted living services. A Minimum Data Set-based case-mix, adjusted pricing system is used for residential care facility residents based on functional abilities and other data collected on residents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Citations**

Code of Maine Regulations, Title 10-144, Chapter 113: Regulations Governing the Licensing and Functioning of Assisted Housing Programs. Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Licensing and Regulatory Services. [August 20, 2008]

http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/10/ch113.htm
# Maryland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Health Care Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Amanda Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Amanda.thomas@maryland.gov">Amanda.thomas@maryland.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Site</td>
<td><a href="http://dhmh.maryland.gov/ohcq/Pages/home.aspx">http://dhmh.maryland.gov/ohcq/Pages/home.aspx</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Licensure Term</th>
<th>Assisted Living Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Statement</td>
<td>The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH), Office of Health Care Quality licenses three types of assisted living programs based on level of care provided. The state does not specify a minimum number of residents for licensure. An Alzheimer’s special care unit can be licensed to provide a secured or segregated special unit or program specifically designed for individuals with dementia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative and Regulatory Update</td>
<td>There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living, though the regulations are under review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>An assisted living program is a residential- or facility-based program that provides housing and supportive services, supervision, personalized assistance, health-related services, or a combination that meets the needs of residents who are unable to perform, or who need assistance in performing ADLs or instrumental activities of daily living in a way that promotes optimum dignity and independence for the residents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new regulations remove two assisted living program definitions from what is not considered an assisted living program: (1) emergency, transitional, and permanent housing arrangements for the homeless, where no assistance with ADLs is provided; and 2) emergency, transitional, and permanent housing arrangements for the victims of domestic violence. They also add the following definition for what is not considered an assisted living program: a Certified Adult Residential Environment Program that is certified by the Department of Human Resources under Article 88A, §140, Annotated Code of Maryland.

| Disclosure Items            | All assisted living providers are required to complete an Assisted Living Disclosure Form, which must be included in all marketing materials and made available to consumers upon request. The form |

2016 NCAL State Regulatory Review

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Facility Scope of Care

Facilities may provide one of three levels of care: low, moderate, or high. The levels of care are defined by varying service requirements pertaining to health and wellness; assistance with functioning; assistance with medication and treatment; management of behavioral issues; management of psychological or psychiatric conditions; and social and recreational concerns. Under low and moderate levels of care, staff must assist with two or more ADLs.

If a facility wishes to continue to serve a resident requiring a higher level of care than that for which the facility is licensed for more than 30 days, the facility must obtain a resident-specific waiver. A waiver requires a showing that the facility can meet the needs of the resident and not jeopardize other residents. The licensee shall submit a waiver application as soon as program staff determine that the increased level of care of the condition requiring the waiver is likely to exceed 30 days. Waivers to care for residents at the moderate and high levels are limited to 50 percent of licensed beds. Waivers to exceed the high level are limited to 20 percent of licensed beds or up to 20 beds, whichever is less. If, at any time, a licensee wants to provide a higher level of care than that for which it is licensed, the licensee shall request authority from the department to change its licensure authority.

Third Party Scope of Care

Home health agencies may provide services under contract with residents.

Admission and Retention Policy

Facilities may not admit individuals who require more than intermittent nursing care; treatment of stage III or IV skin ulcers; ventilator services; skilled monitoring, testing, and aggressive adjustment of medications and treatments where there is the presence of, or risk for, a fluctuating acute condition; monitoring of a chronic medical condition that is not controllable through readily available medications and treatment; treatment for an active, reportable communicable disease; or treatment for a disease or condition that requires more than contact isolation. In addition to these seven conditions, individuals may not be admitted if they are dangerous to self or others and are at high risk for health and safety complications that cannot be adequately managed. Facilities may request a resident-specific waiver for existing residents presenting with one of these conditions.
**Resident Assessment**

A resident’s service plan must be based on assessments of his/her health, function, and psychosocial status using the Resident Assessment Tool. Within 30 days before admission, the assisted living program must collect information about the potential resident’s physical condition and medical status.

A full assessment must also be completed within 48 hours, but not later than required by the nurse practice act, after a significant change of condition and each non-routine hospitalization. “Significant change of condition” means: a resident has demonstrated major changes in status that are not self-limiting or which cannot be resolved within 30 days; a change in one or more areas of the resident’s health condition that could demonstrate an improvement or decline in the resident’s status; and the need for interdisciplinary review or revision to the service plan. A significant change of condition does not include any ordinary, day-to-day fluctuations in health status, function, or behavior, or an acute short-term illness such as a cold, unless these fluctuations continue to recur.

When the delegating nurse determines in the nurse's clinical judgment that the resident does not require a full assessment within 48 hours, the delegating nurse shall: (a) document the determination and the reasons for the determination in the resident’s record; and (b) ensure that a full assessment of the resident is conducted within seven calendar days. A review of the assessment shall be conducted every six months for residents who do not have a change in condition. Further evaluation by a health care practitioner is required and changes shall be made to the resident’s service plan, if there is a score change in any of the following areas: (a) cognitive and behavioral status; (b) ability to self-administer medications; and (c) behaviors and communication. If the resident’s previous assessment did not indicate the need for awake overnight staff, each full assessment or review of the full assessment shall include documentation as to whether awake overnight staff is required due to a change in the resident’s

**Medication Management**

The assisted living manager and all staff who administer medications must have completed the medication administration course taught by a registered nurse who is approved by the Board of Nursing.

An assisted living manager must arrange for a licensed pharmacist to conduct an on-site review of physician prescriptions, orders, and resident records at least every six months for any resident receiving nine or more medications, including over-the-counter and PRN medications. The regulation specifies what must be examined
during the review and that the review must be part of the quality assurance review. There is also a requirement that all schedule II and III narcotics must be maintained under a double-lock system and staff must count controlled drugs before the close of every shift.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Private rooms must provide a minimum of 80 square feet of functional space and double occupancy rooms must provide a minimum of 120 square feet per resident. Functional space does not include toilet rooms and bathing facilities, closets, entrance vestibules, or the arc of any door that opens into the room.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit; however, this limit may be waived by the state agency for existing facilities that have previously had this waived.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Toilets with latching hardware must be provided to residents for privacy. Facilities must have a minimum ratio of one toilet to every four residents. Buildings with nine or more residents must have a minimum ratio of one toilet to four occupants on each floor where a resident is located. There must be a minimum of one bathtub or shower for every eight residents.

**Life Safety**

Facilities must abide by the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101 and must have hand extinguishers and an emergency plan known to all staff. Smoke detectors must be installed in all sleeping rooms, on each level of the dwelling including basements, and outside of each sleeping area, in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms. The plan for fire evacuation must be posted on all floors. Fire drills must be conducted. The plan for fire evacuation must be posted on all floors. Fire drills must be conducted quarterly on every shift and documented. A disaster drill must be conducted and written up annually. Table-top drills are acceptable if it can be shown that actually performing the drill would unduly risk the health and safety of participants.

The new regulations require emergency preparedness plans to address the evacuation, transportation, or shelter in place of residents; notification to families, staff, and the Office of Health Care Quality regarding the action that will be taken concerning the safety and well-being of the residents; staff coverage, organization, and assignment of responsibilities; and the continuity of operation, including procuring essential goods, equipment, and services, and relocation to alternative facilities (methods of transportation must be identified but need not be guaranteed).
Assisted living programs providing services to 50 or more individuals must have on premises an emergency back-up generator in working condition and capable of running for 48 hours. Exemptions are allowed for facilities that can demonstrate financial hardship and waivers for facilities connected by a corridor to a facility with a generator.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

An assisted living program with an Alzheimer’s special care unit or program is required to send DHMH a written description of the special care unit or program at the time of initial licensure, and upon license renewal, the program must submit a written description of any changes that have been made.

Facilities are currently required to submit an Alzheimer’s Disclosure Statement if they have a specific unit or the entire facility cares for only Alzheimer’s residents. Specific information must be disclosed to the family or party responsible for any resident prior to admission or to any person on request. The description of the Alzheimer’s special care unit or program shall include a statement of philosophy or mission; staff training and staff job titles; any services, training, or other procedures that are over and above those that are provided in the existing assisted living program; and any other information that the department may require. The department, in consultation with the Alzheimer’s Association, the Health Facilities Association of Maryland, and Lifespan, may adopt regulations governing the submission of disclosure materials to the department and to consumers. DHMH is also allowed to restrict admission or close the operation of a special care unit if it determines that the health or safety of residents is at risk.

There are no additional staffing requirements for special care units.

A minimum of five hours of training on cognitive impairment and mental illness is required within the first 90 days of employment. Training shall be designed to meet the specific needs of the program’s population as determined by the assisted living manager.

At least two hours of ongoing training must be provided annually for those involved with the provision of personal care. For those not involved with the provision of personal care, at least one hour of training per year is required. Training can be provided through classroom instruction, in-service training, internet courses, correspondence courses, pre-recorded training, or other training methods. If there is no direct interaction between the faculty and the participant, the assisted living program
Staffing Requirements

A staffing plan must be submitted to DHMH which demonstrates that there will be on-site staff sufficient in number and qualifications to meet the 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled needs of the residents. When a resident is in the facility, a staff member shall be present. There are no staffing ratios. An alternate assisted living manager or other qualified staff shall be present when the assisted living manager is unavailable.

An assisted living program shall provide awake overnight staff when a resident's assessment using the Resident Assessment Tool indicates that awake overnight staff is required. If a physician or assessing nurse, in his/her clinical judgment, does not believe that a resident requires awake overnight staff, the physician or assessing nurse shall document the reasons in the area provided in the Resident Assessment Tool which shall be retained in the resident's record.

Upon the written recommendation of the resident's physician or assessing nurse, the assisted living program may apply to the department for a waiver to use an electronic monitoring system instead of awake overnight staff.

An assisted living program shall have a signed agreement with an registered nurse for services of a delegating nurse and delegation of nursing tasks. If the delegating nurse is an employee of the assisted living program, the employee's job description may satisfy this requirement. The delegating nurse's duties are described in the regulations.

An assisted living program shall provide on-site nursing when a delegating nurse or physician, based upon the needs of a resident, issues a nursing or clinical order for that service. If an assisted living manager determines that a nursing or clinical order should not or cannot be implemented, the manager, delegating nurse, and resident's physician shall discuss any alternatives that could safely address the resident's needs. The assisted living manager shall document in the resident's record this discussion and all individuals who participated in the discussion.

Administrator

Education/Training

The assisted living manager must be at least 21 years of age and possess a high school diploma or equivalent and have sufficient skills, training, and experience to serve the residents in a manner that is consistent with the philosophy of assisted living (delineated in regulation). For a level 3 program, an assisted living manager must
have a four-year, college-level degree; two years of experience in a health care related field and one year of experience as an assisted living program manager or alternate assisted living manager; or two years of experience in a health care related field. Managers of programs licensed for five beds or more must successfully complete the 80-hour assisted living manager training program. The 80-hour training program must be approved by the Office of Health Care Quality and cover required content on aging, cognitive impairment, and dementias.

### Staff Education/Training

Staff other than the manager and alternate manager must be at least 18 years of age unless licensed as a nurse or the age requirement is waived by the Department. Staff whose duties include personal care must complete a state-approved, five hours of training on cognitive impairment and mental illness within the first 90 days of employment. Staff whose job duties do not involve the provision of personal care services shall receive a minimum of two hours of training on cognitive impairment and mental illness within the first 90 days of employment. Staff must participate in an orientation program and ongoing training to ensure that residents receive services consistent with their needs.

Staff shall demonstrate competence to the delegating nurse before performing personal care services and may work for seven days before demonstrating such competency to provide personal care services if the employee is performing tasks accompanied by a certified nursing assistant, a geriatric nursing assistant, or an individual who has been approved by the delegating nurse.

### Entity Approving CE Program

DHMH must approve the continuing education.

### Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver and a state-funded program cover services in assisted living. Participants must be assessed to be level II or III and must be 18 years old or older. They must be provided with 24-hour supervision, and facilities must employ a delegating nurse (a registered nurse) to visit every 45 days.

### Citations

Annotated Code of Maryland, Title 10, Subtitle 07, Chapter 14: Assisted Living Programs Authority: Health-General Article, Title 19, Subtitle 18.


Massachusetts

Agency                  Executive Office of Elder Affairs
Contact                Patricia Marchetti
E-mail                 patricia.marchetti@state.ma.us
Web Site               http://www.mass.gov/elders/housing/assisted-living/

Licensure Term         Assisted Living Residences
Opening Statement      The Executive Office of Elder Affairs (EOEA) certifies assisted living residences. Assisted living residences offer a combination of housing, meals and personal care services to adults on a rental basis. Assisted living do not provide medical or nursing services and are not designed for people who need serious medical care. Assisted living is intended for adults who may need some help with activities such as housecleaning, meals, bathing, dressing and/or medication reminders and who would like the security of having assistance available on a 24-hour basis in a residential and non-institutional environment.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
Regulations have been in effect since January 1996. Revisions were made in December 2002, September 2006 and January 2015.

Regulatory changes in 2015 include added requirements to the screening, assessment and service plan process, added requirements for Special Care Residences in regards to the physical environment and activity programs, requiring the assisted living residence to have a controlled substance policy, participation in the Health and Homeland Alert Network and and an established mutual aid plan. The assisted living residence must notify EOEA of a new manager within 30 days of their start. The assisted living residence must distribute palliative care information to residents. The Special Care residence must have at least two awake staff on duty at all times. At least one hour of general orientation shall be devoted to the topic of elder abuse, neglect and financial exploitation. No more than 50 percent of training requirements can be satisfied by un-facilitated media presentations. The assisted living residence must conduct a training needs assessment on an annual basis. The assisted living
An assisted living residence is any entity that provides room and board and personal care services for three or more adults and collects payments from or on behalf of residents for the provision of assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs).

Disclosure Items

Before execution of a residency agreement or transfer of any money, sponsors shall deliver a disclosure statement to prospective residents and their legal representatives. The statement shall include:

1. The number and type of units the residence is certified to operate;

2. The number of staff currently employed by the residence, by shift, an explanation of how the residence determines staffing, and the availability of overnight staff, awake and asleep, and shall provide this information separately for any Special Care residence within the residence;

3. A copy of the list of residents' rights set forth in 651 CMR 12.08(1);

4. An explanation of the eligibility requirements for any subsidy programs including a statement of any additional costs associated with services beyond the scope of the subsidy program for which the resident or his or her legal representative would be responsible. This explanation should also state the number of available units, and whether those units are shared;

5. A copy of the residence's medication management policy, its self-administered medication management policy for dealing with medication that is prescribed to be taken “as necessary”, and an explanation of its limited medication administration policy;

6. An explanation of any limitations on the services the residence will provide, including, but not limited to, any limitations on specific services to address ADLs and any limitations on behavioral management;

7. An explanation of the role of the nurse(s) employed by the residence;

8. An explanation of entry criteria and the process used for resident assessment; statement of the numbers of staff who are qualified to administer cardio pulmonary respiration (CPR); and the residence's...
policy on the circumstances in which CPR will be used;

9. An explanation of the conditions under which the residency agreement may be terminated by either party, including criteria the residence may use to determine to that any of those conditions have been met, and the length of the required notice period for termination of the residency agreement;

10. An explanation of the physical design features of the residence including that of any Special Care residence;

11. An illustrative sample of the residence's service plan, an explanation of its use, the frequency of review and revisions, and the signatures required;

12. An explanation of the different or special types of diets available;

13. A list of enrichment activities, including the minimum number of hours provided each day;

14. An explanation of the security policy of the residence, including the procedure for admitting guests;

15. A copy of the instructions to residents in the residence's disaster and emergency Preparedness plan; and

16. A statement of the residence's policy and procedures, if any, on the circumstances under which it will, with the member’s permission, include family members in meetings and planning.

Each Special Care residence shall also provide a written statement describing its special care philosophy and mission, and explaining how it implements this philosophy and achieves the stated mission; If a residence allows non-residents to use any of its facilities, such as a swimming pool, gymnasium or other meeting or function room, it shall disclose the fact of such usage to its residents with specified information.

**Facility Scope of Care**

The facility must provide for the supervision of and assistance with ADLs and instrumental activities of daily living; self-administered medication management for all residents whose service plans so specify; timely assistance to residents and response to urgent/emergency needs; and up to three regularly scheduled meals daily (at a minimum, one meal).
### Third Party Scope of Care

The facility may arrange for the provision of ancillary health services by a certified provider of ancillary health services or licensed hospice.

### Admission and Retention Policy

An assisted living residence shall not provide, admit, or retain any resident in need of skilled nursing care unless: (1) the care will be provided by a certified provider of ancillary health services or by a licensed hospice; and (2) the certified provider of ancillary health services does not train the assisted living residence staff to provide the skilled nursing care. (Note: The state attorney general has stated that this section of the statute violates the Americans with Disabilities Act and, therefore, Elder Affairs does not enforce this.)

### Resident Assessment

Prior to a resident moving in, a nurse must conduct an initial screening. The initial screening must include an observational assessment to determine if self-administered medication management is appropriate for the resident. The resident record must include a resident assessment, including the resident’s diagnoses, current medications (including dosage, route, and frequency), allergies, dietary needs, need for assistance in emergency situations, history of psychosocial issues, level of personal care needs, and ability to manage medication. Elder Affairs does not require a standardized form to be utilized for the assessment.

### Medication Management

Self-administered medication management is permitted. Limited medication administration may only be provided by a family member, a practitioner as defined in state law, or a nurse registered or licensed under the provisions of state law. Nurses employed by the assisted living residence may administer non-injectible medications prescribed or ordered by an authorized prescriber to residents by oral or other routes (e.g., topical, inhalers, eye and ear drops, medicated patches, as-necessary oxygen, or suppositories).

### Physical Plant Requirements

Facilities must provide either single or double occupancy units with lockable doors on the entry door of each unit and either a kitchenette or access to cooking facilities. Regulations do not specify a minimum square foot requirement for rooms. Special Care units commencing initial certification process after October 1, 2015 must provide a secure outdoor space.

### Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

### Bathroom Requirements

For facilities constructed after 1995, each living unit must provide a private bathroom equipped with one lavatory, one toilet, and one bathtub/shower. All other residences must provide a private half-bathroom for each living unit equipped with one lavatory and one toilet, and at least one bathing facility for every three residents.
Life Safety

Massachusetts does not have any specific life safety code requirements for Assisted Living Residences. Rather, the regulations state that they must “meet the requirements of all applicable federal and state laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the state sanitary codes, state building and fire safety codes, and laws and regulations governing use and access by persons with disabilities.” Additionally, facilities must implement communicable disease control plans.

Each resident must have his/her own comprehensive emergency plan to meet potential disasters/emergencies.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

A residence may designate a distinct part or the entire facility as a Special Care residence to address the specialized needs of individuals, including those who may need assistance in directing their own care due to cognitive or other impairments. There are additional requirements, including policies and procedures and staff training, necessary for certification as a Special Care residence.

The Special Care Residences must have sufficient staff qualified by training and experience awake and on duty at all times to meet the 24-hour per day scheduled and reasonably foreseeable unscheduled needs of all residents. The Special Care residence must have at least two awake staff on duty at all times. In addition to requirements for general orientation, all new employees who work in a Special Care Resident and have direct contact with residents must receive seven hours of additional training on the specialized care needs of the resident population.

All staff in an assisted living residence must receive at least two hours of training on the topic of dementia/cognitive impairment, including a basic overview of the disease process, communication skills, and behavioral management as part of the general orientation. The manager and service coordinator shall receive an additional two hours of training (at least four hours total) on these topics. In addition, as part of the ongoing in-service training, all staff must receive at least two hours per year of training on dementia/cognitive impairment topics.

The facility must have a manager and service plan coordinator on staff. The manager has general administrative charge of the facility. A staff person must be on the premises 24 hours per day. Each facility must have sufficient staffing at all times to meet the scheduled and reasonably foreseeable unscheduled resident needs. There are no staffing ratios.
The manager of a facility must be at least 21 years of age; hold a bachelor’s degree or have equivalent experience in human services, housing, or nursing home management; and have administrative experience and supervisory and management skills.

In addition to the requirements for staff training and additional training on dementia/cognitive impairment, managers must complete five hours of training.

All staff and contracted providers who will have direct contact with residents and all food service personnel must receive a seven-hour orientation on specified topics prior to active employment. A minimum of 10 hours per year of ongoing education and training is required for all employees. Additional hours are required for certain staff positions and also for employees in a Special Care residence. No more than 50 percent of training requirements can be satisfied by un-facilitated media presentations.

Personal care staff must be licensed nurses, certified nursing assistants, certified home health aides, qualified personal care homemakers, or complete a 54-hour training course.

The service coordinator must be qualified by training and experience.

None specified.

The Medicaid state plan covers personal care services.

Code of Massachusetts Regulations, Title 651, Section 12.00: Certification Procedures and Standards for Assisted Living Residences. Executive Office of Elder Affairs. [January 30, 2015]
Michigan

Agency  Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Community Health Systems, Adult Foster Care and Camps Licensing Division
Contact  Sally A. Wilson
E-mail  Wilsons46@michigan.gov
Web Site  www.michigan.gov/afchfa

Licensure Term  Home for the Aged; Adult Foster Care

Opening Statement  The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs provides licensing and regulation of homes for the aged (HFA) and adult foster care (AFC). In general, an HFA provides care to persons who are over the age of 60, while an AFC home can provide care to any adult in need of AFC service. All licensed settings must comply with minimum standards (statutes and administrative rules) that establish an acceptable level of care. The term assisted living is used, but it is not recognized in the rules.

Legislative and Regulatory Update  Discussions are underway regarding new interpretation of the current definitions for Home for the Aged and Adult Foster Care, which would affect unlicensed communities.

Definition  HFA: A supervised personal care facility, other than a hotel, adult foster care facility, hospital, nursing home, or county medical care facility, that provides room, board, and supervised personal care to 21 or more unrelated, non-transient individuals who are 60 years of age or older.

AFC: Residential settings that provide personal care, supervision, and protection, in addition to room and board to 20 or fewer unrelated persons who are aged, mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or physically disabled for 24 hours a day, five or more days a week and for two or more consecutive weeks for compensation.

Disclosure Items  None specified. See "Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia" section below.

Facility Scope of Care  HFA: Required to provide room, board, protection, supervision, assistance, and supervised personal care consistent with the resident’s service plan.

AFC: Required to provide supervision, protection, and personal care for 24 hours a day, five or more days a week and for two or more consecutive weeks for compensation.
in accordance with the individual's written assessment plan and include, but are not limited to, medication administration, social activities, and assistance with activities of daily living.

### Third Party Scope of Care

If a hospice or other outside agency cares for a resident in either a HFA or AFC, it must be available to assess, plan, monitor, direct, and evaluate the resident's care in conjunction with the resident's physician and in cooperation with the facility. Adequate and appropriate care must be provided.

### Admission and Retention Policy

**HFA:** A home may not admit an individual whose needs cannot be adequately and appropriately met within the scope of the home's program statement or who is in need of continuous nursing care. At admission, a written resident admission contract and a resident service plan is required. A service plan is completed by the home in cooperation with the individual or the individual's authorized representative identifying the individual's specific needs for care, maintenance, services, and activities. Evidence of tuberculosis screening within the 12 months before admission and, if the individual is under a physician's care, a written health care statement are required.

A resident must be discharged if the resident has harmed self or others, or whose behaviors pose a risk of serious harm to self or others unless the home can effectively manage those behaviors. A resident who needs continuous nursing care may not remain in the home unless the resident's family, physician, and the facility consent to the resident's continued stay and agree to cooperate in providing the needed level of care and the necessary additional services or the resident is receiving services from a licensed hospice program or home health agency. A HFA resident may be transferred or discharged only for: (1) medical reasons, (2) for his or her welfare or that of other residents, or (3) for non-payment of his or her stay. A home must provide a resident and his or her authorized representative with a written notice stating the reasons and specifics of the discharge 30 days before discharge. A home may discharge a resident before the 30-day notice if the home has determined and documented that either or both of the following exists:

1. Substantial risk to the resident due to the inability of the home to assure the safety and well-being of the resident, other residents, visitors, or staff of the home.

2. A substantial risk or occurrence of the destruction of property.

**AFC:** A licensee shall not accept, retain, or care for a resident who
requires continuous nursing care. This does not preclude the accommodation of a resident who becomes temporarily ill while in the home but who does not require continuous nursing care, or accommodation of a person who is a hospice patient. Prior to move in, the licensee must complete a written assessment of the resident and determine that: a) the amount of personal care, supervision, and protection that is required by the resident is available in the home; b) the kinds of services, skills, and physical accommodations that the resident requires are available in the home; and c) the resident appears to be compatible with other residents and members of the household.

A licensee must provide a resident and his or her designated representative with a 30-day written notice, stating the reasons for discharge, before discharge from the home. A licensee may discharge a resident before the 30-day notice when the licensee has determined and documented that any of the following exists:

(1) Substantial risk to the resident due to the inability of the home to meet the resident’s needs or assure the safety and well-being of other residents of the home.

(2) Substantial risk, or an occurrence, of self-destructive behavior.

(3) Substantial risk, or an occurrence, of serious physical assault.

(4) Substantial risk, or an occurrence, of the destruction of property.

**Resident Assessment**

HFAs and AFCs are both required to complete an assessment and a service plan at the time of admission; however, a particular form is not required to be used. An optional AFC form found on the department’s website is available for use in developing a service plan for AFCs. There is no equivalent form available for optional use in HFAs. Service plans are to be updated at least annually or whenever there is a significant change in the resident’s care needs.

**Medication Management**

A licensee, with a resident’s cooperation, shall follow the instructions and recommendations of a resident’s physician or other health care professional with regard to medication. The HFA and AFC rules contain additional requirements governing administration of medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

HFA: A single resident room must be a minimum of 80 square feet of usable space and 100 square feet for new construction. Multiple-bed resident rooms must provide a minimum of 70 square feet per bed of usable floor space and 80 square feet for new construction. (See HFA administrative rules for additional physical plant requirements.)
requirements.) New construction requirements apply to buildings built after November 14, 1969.

AFC: A bedroom must have at least 65 square feet of usable floor space per bed.

Note: Fire safety requirements are determined and enforced by the Bureau of Fire Services for HFAs and AFC homes licensed for seven or more residents.

### Residents Allowed Per Room

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<tr>
<th>HFA</th>
<th>AFC</th>
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<tr>
<td>For new construction, a maximum of four beds are allowed per bedroom.</td>
<td>A maximum of two beds are allowed per bedroom unless the facility has been continuously licensed since April 1994.</td>
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### Bathroom Requirements

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<th>HFA</th>
<th>AFC</th>
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<tr>
<td>A minimum of one lavatory and water closet is required for every eight resident beds per floor. A bathing facility shall be provided for every 15 residents. Employees shall have adequate toilet facilities separate from resident living quarters.</td>
<td>There shall be a minimum of one toilet, one lavatory, and one bathing facility for every eight occupants of the home. At least one toilet, one lavatory, and one bathing facility available for resident use shall be provided on each floor that has resident bedrooms.</td>
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### Life Safety

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<th>HFA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Design and construction of such facilities shall be in compliance with state fire safety rules for health care facilities. The fire safety rules are administered and enforced by the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Fire Services.</td>
<td>Fire safety for homes licensed for seven or more residents is regulated by the Bureau of Fire Services, a division of the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. For new construction, the homes must have sprinklers and a fire alarm system that includes a hard-wired, interconnected smoke detection system. Fire safety for homes of six or fewer residents is regulated by the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. For new construction, homes must have a hard-wired, interconnected smoke detection system.</td>
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### Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

| If facilities advertise or market themselves as providing specialized Alzheimer’s or dementia care, prospective residents, residents, or surrogate decision makers must be provided with a written description of the care and services provided. (See, for HFAs: MCL 333.20178, and for AFCs: MCL 400.726(b).) The written description... |
shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The overall philosophy and mission reflecting the needs of patients or residents with Alzheimer’s disease or a related condition.

(2) The process and criteria for placement in or transfer or discharge from a program for patients or residents with Alzheimer’s disease or a related condition.

(3) The process used for assessment and establishment of a plan of care and its implementation.

(4) Staff training and continuing education practices.

(5) The physical environment and design features appropriate to support the function of patients or residents with Alzheimer’s disease or a related condition.

(6) The frequency and types of activities for patients or residents with Alzheimer’s disease or a related condition.

(7) Identification of supplemental fees for services provided to patients or residents with Alzheimer’s disease or a related condition.

Although there are no specific training requirements related to dementia, direct care staff must be trained and competent to meet the needs of all residents in care. (See 325.1931 (1-7) for HFAs and 400.14204 (1-3) for AFCs.)

**Staffing Requirements**

HFA: While there are no specific staffing ratio requirements in administrative rule, homes must have an adequate and sufficient number of staff who are awake, fully dressed, and capable of providing for resident needs on duty at all times, and to meet the needs of the residents based on the resident service plans. The home shall also designate one person on each shift to be supervisor of resident care.

The supervisor of resident care shall be on the premises and is to supervise resident care, assure that residents are treated with kindness and respect, protect residents from accidents and injuries, and be responsible for the safety of residents in case of emergency.

AFC: Must have direct care staff on duty at all times for the supervision, personal care, and protection of residents and to provide the services specified in the resident’s care agreement and assessment plan, with a minimum staff ratio of one direct care staff...
to 12 residents and children under the age of 12.

AFC and HFA employees are required to have background checks completed including fingerprinting for criminal record clearance.

**Administrator**

**Education/Training**

HFA: Administrators must be capable of assuring provision of resident care consistent with resident service plans; be at least 18 years of age; and have education, training, and/or experience related to the population served by the home.

AFC: Administrators must have a high school diploma or general education diploma or equivalent, and at least one year of experience working with the population identified in the home's program statement and admission policy. The administrator must also be competent in the areas of nutrition, first aid, CPR, the adult foster care act, fire prevention, financial and administrative management, resident rights, and prevention and containment of communicable disease.

**Staff Education/Training**

HFA: In addition to the above training requirements, management must establish and implement a staff training program based on the home's program statement, the residents' service plans, and the needs of employees, such as reporting requirements and documentation, first aid, administration of medication, personal care, supervision, resident rights and responsibilities, safety and fire prevention, containment of infectious disease, and standard precautions.

AFC: Direct care staff must be at least 18 years of age and able to complete required reports and follow written and oral instructions related to the care and supervision of residents. All staff must be suitable to meet the physical, emotional, intellectual, and social needs of each resident and be capable of appropriately handling emergency situations. Direct care staff must be competent in the following areas before performing assigned tasks: nutrition, reporting requirements, first aid, CPR, personal care, supervision, protection, resident rights, safety and fire prevention, and prevention and containment of communicable diseases. Staff must be trained in the administration of medication before performing that duty.

Additional training is required for facilities that are certified to provide a specialized program for persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness, as required by R 330.1806.

AFC: Both the licensee and the administrator must annually
complete either 16 hours of training approved by the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs or six hours at an accredited college or university in an area approved by the Department.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

HFA: None specified.

AFC: The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs approves training for Certification of Specialized Services and the 16 hours of required annual training for adult foster care licensees and administrators.

AFC: DHS approves training for Certification of Specialized Services and the 16 hours of required annual training for adult foster care licensees and administrators.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

In licensed facilities, the Medicaid state plan covers personal care services only.

Effective June 1, 2009, the MI Choice Medicaid Waiver program became available to prospective and current HFA and AFC residents. This program supports individuals at risk of nursing home placement or transitioning from a nursing home. In a licensed setting, this program can provide supports and services to an eligible individual that are in addition to the usual and customary care required of a licensed home, but does not provide continuous nursing care.

**Citations**

Adult Foster Care and Homes for the Aged Licensing Division, Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs: Licensing Rules for the Homes for the Aged [August 1, 2004]

Adult Foster Care and Homes for the Aged Licensing Division, Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs: Licensing Rules for Adult Foster Family Homes [September 15, 1984]

Adult Foster Care and Homes for the Aged Licensing Division, Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs: Michigan Administrative Code from the Bureau of Community and Health Systems
http://w3.lara.state.mi.us/orr/AdminCode.aspx?AdminCode=Department&Dpt=LR&Level_1=Bureau+of+Community+and+Health+Syst
Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act, Act 218 of 1979 [1979]
Minnesota

Agency  Minnesota Department of Health, Health Regulations Division, Home Care and Assisted Living Program
Contact  Susan Winkelman
E-mail  susan.winkelmann@state.mn.us
Web Site  http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/fpc/homecare/index.html

Licensure Term  Comprehensive Home Care provider in a Registered Housing with Services establishment

Opening Statement  Minnesota does not license assisted living as a distinct category. Assisted living is a definition requiring a Housing with Services registration and a comprehensive home care license. Alternatively, a provider that has a housing with services registration may contract with a separate, arranged home care agency that has a comprehensive home care license. Housing with Services establishments can also have a basic home care license to provide non-medical services, however, this license would not meet the definition of assisted living.

In 1995, the legislature separated housing from services, requiring an establishment to provide health-related services through a licensed home care agency. Minnesota then created a registration category called Housing with Services that applies to establishments that provide sleeping accommodations to adult residents and one or more health-related services or two or more supportive services. In 2006, the legislature passed a bill that provides title protection for the use of the phrase "assisted living."

Legislative and Regulatory Update  There are new requirements for dementia training, Housing with Services Manager training, and emergency planning. Minnesota also recently consolidated several classes of home care agency licenses into the comprehensive and basic home care licenses.

Definition  Use of the phrase "assisted living" is restricted to registered Housing with Services establishments that meet specific requirements which include, but are not limited to: offering or providing staff access to an on-call registered nurse (RN); a system to check on each assisted living client daily; a means for assisted living clients to request assistance; staff to respond to health or safety needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week; two meals per day; weekly housekeeping and laundry; health services including assistance with medication.
administration or medication administration; assistance with at least three activities of daily living (ADLs); and health-related services from a Minnesota-licensed home care agency.

Assisted living means a service or package of services advertised, marketed, or otherwise described, offered, or promoted using the phrase "assisted living" either alone or in combination with other words, whether orally or in writing.

Housing with Services establishments provide sleeping accommodations to one or more adult residents. These facilities offer or provide, for a fee, one or more regularly scheduled health-related services or two or more regularly scheduled supportive services.

Supportive services means help with personal laundry, handling or assisting with personal funds of residents, or arranging for medical services, health-related services, social services, or transportation to medical or social services appointments. Arranging for services does not include making referrals, assisting a resident in contacting a service provider of the resident's choice, or contacting a service provider in an emergency.

**Disclosure Items**

The state specifies information that must be included in a Housing with Services contract and provided to the resident. In addition, a separate Uniform Consumer Information Guide, which includes information about services offered by the provider, service costs, and other relevant provider-specific information, must be made available to all current and prospective clients in the required format. (See Alzheimer's Unit Requirements for additional disclosure requirements specific to dementia care.)

**Facility Scope of Care**

Home care services that may be provided with a comprehensive home care license include, but are not limited to, assistance with ADLs and instrumental activities of daily living, cuing, services of an RN, medication management services, hands-on assistance with transfers and mobility, and assistance with eating. A person or entity offering assisted living may define the scope of available services. Home care providers are required to provide a "Statement of Home Care Services" that outlines what services they will and will not provide under their license.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

The establishment must have an arrangement with a comprehensive home care licensed provider or use its own licensed home care agency. Requirements do not specify whether establishments may contract with other types of providers. Tenants of a registered Housing with Services establishment have the right to bring in their
own home care services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

A person or entity offering assisted living may determine which services it will provide and may offer assisted living to all or only some of the residents of a housing with services establishment. Housing with services establishments and home care providers are not required to offer or continue to provide services under a service agreement or service plan to prospective or current residents if they determine that they cannot meet their needs.

The federal Fair Housing Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Minnesota Landlord-Tenant Law, and the Minnesota Human Rights Act apply to persons applying to lease a unit in a registered Housing with Services establishment.

Health care services may be terminated without impacting the resident’s housing status. Thirty day notice, with certain exceptions, must be given to terminate health care services and assistance must be offered in finding another health care provider. Housing may be separately terminated if the conditions of the lease are violated.

**Resident Assessment**

Assessments by an RN must be offered prior to move in or upon executing a contract. Initial assessments must be conducted by an RN within five days after initiation of home care services. Client monitoring and reassessment must be conducted in the client’s home within 14 days after initiation of home care services. Ongoing monitoring assessments must occur every 90 days or as needed based on the needs of the client and may be conducted by RNs and licensed practical nurses on an alternating basis. Initial assessments for medication management must be conducted by an RN face-to-face with the client prior to the implementation of medication management services.

**Medication Management**

For comprehensive home care providers, medications may be administered either by a nurse, physician, or other licensed health practitioner authorized to administer medications, or by unlicensed personnel who have been delegated medication administration tasks by an RN and successfully completed relevant medication management competency testing. At a minimum, an establishment representing itself as assisted living must offer to provide or arrange for assistance with self-administration of medications or administration of medications. Home care licensure statutes and rules must be followed. Initial assessments for medication management must be conducted by a RN face-to-face with the client prior to the implementation of medication management services.
Physical Plant Requirements

Establishments must comply with state and local building codes. The state does not specify minimum square foot requirements for private rooms.

Residents Allowed Per Room

Units may be shared by resident choice. The state does not specify the maximum number of residents allowed per bedroom.

Bathroom Requirements

The state does not specify whether establishments must provide private bathrooms to each resident or provide bathrooms for specific resident ratios.

Life Safety

In Minnesota, assisted living is provided in a registered Housing with Services establishment. A Housing with Services establishment must comply with the state building code and the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code and applicable local building codes and requirements for the type of structure utilized for the housing component of assisted living. The Minnesota State Fire Code is comprised of the International Fire Code plus Minnesota amendments. In Minnesota, a Housing with Services establishment is registered with the Minnesota Department of Health. This registration has no requirements regarding the physical plant of the establishment. Requirements in the NFPA Life Safety Code do not apply to Minnesota’s Housing with Services establishments.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Housing with Services establishments that secure, segregate, or provide a special program or special unit for residents with a diagnosis of probable Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder or that advertise, market, or otherwise promote the establishment as providing specialized care for individuals with Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder are considered "special care units." All special care units must provide a written disclosure to the following:

1. The commissioner of health, if requested;

2. The Office of Ombudsman for Older Minnesotans; and

3. Each person seeking placement within a residence or the person's authorized representative, before an agreement to provide care is entered into.

Written disclosure must include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A statement of the overall philosophy and how it reflects the special needs of residents with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias;

2. The criteria for determining who may reside in the special care
unit;

(3) The process used for assessment and establishment of the service plan or agreement, including how the plan is responsive to changes in the resident’s condition;

(4) Staffing credentials, job descriptions, and staff duties and availability, including any training specific to dementia;

(5) Physical environment as well as design and security features that specifically address the needs of residents with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias;

(6) Frequency and type of programs and activities for residents of the special care unit;

(7) Involvement of families in resident care and availability of family support programs;

(8) Fee schedules for additional services to the residents of the special care unit; and

(9) A statement that residents will be given written notice 30 days prior to changes in the fee schedule.

Supervisors and direct care staff must be trained in dementia care. Supervisors must have at least eight hours of initial training within 120 working hours of the employment start date and two hours of annual continuing education. Direct-care employees must have eight hours of initial training and staff who do not provide direct care must have at least four hours of initial training both within 160 working hours of the employment start date, and two hours of annual continuing education. Areas of required training include:

1) An explanation of Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders;

2) Assistance with ADLs;

3) Problem solving with challenging behaviors; and

4) Communication skills.

The licensee must provide to consumers a written or electronic description of the training program, the categories of employees trained, the frequency of training, and the basic topics covered.
**Staffing Requirements**

In order to use the term assisted living, Housing with Services establishments are required to have a person available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, who is responsible for responding to the requests of assisted living clients for assistance with health or safety needs, unless they meet the criteria for exemption for awake-staff described in MN Statute 144G.03 Subdivision 3. In addition, the licensed home care agency providing the health care services must provide all services agreed to in the client’s signed service plan. There are no mandated staffing ratios.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The manager must obtain at least 30 hours of continuing education every two years of employment.

**Staff Education/Training**

All persons who have contact with clients must complete an orientation to home care, which includes an overview of the home care statutes and rules as well as handling emergencies, reporting maltreatment, the home care bill of rights, handling client complaints, and the services of the ombudsman for older Minnesotans. Unlicensed personnel who perform delegated nursing services must successfully complete the core training described in MN Rule 4668 and pass relevant competency evaluations for delegated services.

Unlicensed personnel must complete at least eight hours of in-service training in topics relevant to the provision of home care services during each 12 months of employment. Included in the required eight hours of annual training must be education related to: (1) infection control, (2) Minnesota Vulnerable Adult Act and required reporting responsibilities, (3) Home Care Bill of Rights, and (4) a review of the home care provider’s policies and procedures.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Medicaid home and community-based waivers (elderly, traumatic brain injury, and community alternatives for disabled adults) pay for customized living services in assisted living and Housing with Services establishments.

**Citations**

Minnesota Statutes. Chapter 144A: Home Care
http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/fpc/homecare/laws/statutes.html

## Mississippi

| **Agency** | Department of Health, Division of Health Facilities Licensure and Certification |
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### Phone
(601) 364-1110

### Licensure Term
Personal Care Homes - Residential Living and
Personal Care Homes - Assisted Living

### Opening Statement
The Mississippi Department of Health, Division of Health Facilities Licensure and Certification, licenses two types of personal care homes: assisted living and residential living. The primary difference between these two settings is that residential living communities may not admit or retain individuals who cannot ambulate independently. Requirements described below apply to both types of homes unless otherwise noted.

A licensed personal care home may establish a separate Alzheimer’s disease-dementia care unit. The rules and regulations for such units are in addition to the licensure requirements for the facility. Any licensed facility that establishes an Alzheimer’s disease-dementia care unit and meets the additional requirements will have the designation printed upon the certificate of licensure issued by the licensing agency.

### Legislative and Regulatory Update
There is no recent legislative or regulatory activity affecting personal care homes.

### Definition
Personal care homes are licensed facilities that provide assistance to residents in performing one or more of the activities of daily living (ADLs), including, but not limited to, bathing, walking, excretory functions, feeding, personal grooming, and dressing.

**Personal Care Homes - Residential Living:** Any place or facility operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, accepting individuals who require personal care services or individuals, who, due to functional impairments, may require mental health services.

**Personal Care Homes - Assisted Living:** Any place or facility operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, accepting individuals who require assisted living services. Facilities must provide personal care.
care and the addition of supplemental services to include the provision of medical services (i.e., medication procedures and medication administration), and emergency response services.

**Disclosure Items**

There is no required form but admission agreements must be given to the resident or his/her responsible party, and must contain specific information. For example, the agreement must include at a minimum, among other items: basic charges agreed upon; period to be covered in the charges; services for which special charges are to be made; agreement regarding refunds for payments made in advance; and a statement that the operator will notify the resident’s responsible party in a timely manner of any changes in the resident’s status.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities may provide assistance with ADLs that may extend beyond providing shelter, food, and laundry. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, bathing, walking, toileting, feeding, personal grooming, dressing, and financial management.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Limited home health services may be provided in facilities.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

For both personal care - residential living and personal care - assisted living, a person may neither move in nor continue to reside in a licensed facility if the person:

1. Is not ambulatory;
2. Requires physical restraints;
3. Poses a serious threat to self or others;
4. Requires nasopharyngeal and/or tracheotomy suctioning;
5. Requires gastric feedings;
6. Requires intravenous fluids, medications, or feedings;
7. Requires an indwelling urinary catheter;
8. Requires sterile wound care; or
9. Requires treatment of decubitus ulcer or exfoliative dermatitis.

A resident may continue to live in a personal care home when a resident or the resident’s responsible party (if applicable) consents in writing for the resident to continue to reside in the home and
Physical Plant Requirements

Private and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements

Separate toilet and bathing facilities must be provided on each floor for each sex in the following ratios as a minimum: one bathtub-shower for every 12 or fewer residents; and one lavatory and one toilet for every six or fewer residents.

Medication Management

Facilities may monitor the self-administration of medication. Only licensed personnel are allowed to administer medication.

Personal Care Homes - Assisted Living Facilities: May only admit residents whose needs can be met by the facility. An appropriate resident is primarily an aged ambulatory person who requires domiciliary care and who may require non-medical services, medical services such as medication assistance, emergency response services, and home health services as prescribed by a physician’s order and as allowed by law.

Resident Assessment

A medical evaluation is required annually for each resident but there is no required form. Each person applying for admission must be given a thorough examination by a licensed physician or certified nurse practitioner/physician assistant within 30 days prior to admission. The examination shall indicate the appropriateness of admission.

Life Safety

Automatic Fire Sprinklers: All new personal care homes must be protected with automatic fire sprinklers. If the facility has a capacity of 16 or fewer beds, a 13D-styled automatic sprinkler system compliant with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 13D, "Standard for the Protection of One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes," is sufficient. For facilities with capacity greater than 16 beds, a sprinkler consistent with NFPA 13 is required.

Smoke Detectors: Smoke detectors must be installed in each hallway no more than 30 feet apart, in all bedrooms, and in all storage rooms. Smoke detectors must be electrically powered by the building’s electrical system and have battery back-up.
Building Construction: Facilities licensed after Aug. 14, 2005 must be constructed to have a one-hour fire resistance rating as prescribed by the current edition of the NFPA Standard 220, “Types of Building Construction.”

Regulations for Alzheimer’s disease-dementia care units were adopted in 2001 and apply to licensed nursing homes or licensed personal care homes and are in addition to other rules and regulations applicable to these licensed facilities.

There are specific physical design standards for Alzheimer’s-dementia units including security controls on all entrances and exits, and a secure, exterior exercise pathway.

A registered nurse or licensed practical nurse must be present on all shifts and a minimum of two staff members must be on the unit at all times. Minimum requirements for nursing staff are based on the ratio of three hours of nursing care per resident per 24 hours. Licensed nursing staff and nurse aides can be included in the ratio. If the Alzheimer’s-dementia care unit is not freestanding, licensed nursing staff may be shared with the rest of the facility. Facilities are only permitted to house persons with up to stage II Alzheimer’s disease. A licensed social worker, licensed professional counselor, or licensed marriage and family therapist must provide social services to residents and support to family members. The social service consultation must be on site and be a minimum of eight hours per month.

An orientation program including specific topics must be provided to all new employees assigned to the Alzheimer’s-dementia unit. Ongoing in-service training must be provided to all staff who are in direct contact with residents on a quarterly basis and must include training on at least three of eight specific topics.

A full-time operator must be designated to manage the facility. When on duty, staff must be awake and fully dressed to provide personal care to the residents. The following staffing ratio applies:

1. One direct care staff person per 15 or fewer residents between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; and

2. One direct care staff person per 25 or fewer residents between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Personal care homes-assisted living facilities must also post in writing on-call personnel in the event of an emergency during this shift.
Personal Care - Assisted Living: Must also have a licensed nurse on the premises for eight hours a day. The nurses may not be included in the direct care staffing ratio. If a resident is unable to self-administer prescription medication, a licensed nurse must be present to administer the medication.

Administrator Education/Training

Operators must be at least 21 years of age, be a high school graduate or have passed the GED, and not be a resident of the licensed facility. The administrator must verify that he or she is not listed on the Mississippi Nurses Aide Abuse Registry. Administrators must spend two concurrent days with the licensing agency for training and mentoring. This training and monitoring provision is required only one time for each administrator and an administrator who was previously employed by the licensing agency in a surveyor capacity is exempt.

Staff Education/Training

Direct care staff must be at least 18 years of age and must verify that they are not listed on the Mississippi Nurse Aide Abuse Registry. Personnel must receive training on a quarterly basis on topics and issues related to the population being served by the facility. All direct care staff must successfully complete a criminal history record check.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver with a limited number of slots covers services in assisted living facilities for residents that are Medicaid eligible. Facilities are reimbursed on a flat rate, per diem basis.

Citations

Mississippi State Department of Health, Health Facilities Licensure and Certification: Minimum Standards for Personal Care Homes-Assisted Living [August 15, 2014]
http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/341.pdf

Mississippi State Department of Health, Health Facilities Licensure and Certification: Minimum Standards for Personal Care Homes-Residential Living [August 15, 2014]
http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/342.pdf

Mississippi State Department of Health, Health Facilities Licensure and Certification: Minimum Standards for Alzheimer’s Unit [October 2012]
http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/118.pdf
Missouri

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of Regulation and Licensure, Section for Long-Term Care Regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Carmen Grover-Slattery (policy unit manager)</td>
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<td>E-mail</td>
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Licensure Term | Assisted Living Facilities and Residential Care Facilities

Opening Statement
The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of Regulation and Licensure, Section for Long-Term Care Regulation, licenses assisted living and residential care facilities (RCFs). One set of rules govern both settings, however some provisions differ for the two facility types. The primary difference between assisted living and RCFs is that assisted living facilities (ALFs) may admit and retain individuals who require a higher level of assistance to evacuate the building than can RCFs, whose residents must be able to evacuate without assistance. In addition, ALFs must adhere to social model of care principles and have a physician available to supervise care.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living or residential care facilities.

Definition
ALF: Any premise, other than a RCF, intermediate care facility, or skilled nursing facility, that is utilized by its owner, operator, or manager to provide 24-hour care and services and protective oversight to three or more residents who are provided with shelter, board, and who may need and are provided with the following:

1. Assistance with any activities of daily living (ADLs) and any instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs);

2. Storage, distribution, or administration of medications; and

3. Supervision of health care under the direction of a licensed physician provided that such services are consistent with a social model of care.

ALFs do not include facilities where all of the residents are related within the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity to the owner, operator, or manager of the facility.
RCF: Any premise, other than an ALF, intermediate care facility, or skilled nursing facility, which is utilized by its owner, operator, or manager to provide 24-hour care to three or more residents, who are not related within the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity to the owner, operator, or manager of the facility and who need or are provided with shelter, board, and protective oversight. Services may include storage and distribution or administration of medications and care during short-term illness or recuperation. Residents are required to be physically and mentally capable of negotiating a path to safety unassisted or with the use of assistive devices.

Disclosure Items

For both ALFs and RCFs, at the time of admission the facility is required to disclose information regarding the services the facility is able to provide or coordinate and the cost of services. Also, the facility is required to provide statements of resident rights, a copy of any facility policies that relate to resident conduct and responsibilities, and information concerning community-based services available in the state. Facilities that provide care to residents with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias by means of an Alzheimer’s special care unit or program are required to disclose the form of care or treatment.

ALFs and RCFs are also required to disclose grounds for transfer/discharge.

Facility Scope of Care

ALF: Must provide 24-hour care and protective oversight including but not limited to: assistance with ADLs and IADLs, medication management, dietary services, activities, and food sanitation. The regulations specify additional requirements for ALFs that admit or retain individuals needing more than minimal assistance due to having a physical, cognitive, or other impairment that prevents the individual from safety evacuating the facility.

RCF: Must provide 24-hour care, shelter, board, and protective oversight including but not limited to: assistance with storage, distribution, and/or administration of medications; dietary services; and food sanitation. The facility can provide care to residents during a short-term illness or recuperation period.

Third Party Scope of Care

Facilities may obtain services from third party providers that are necessary to meet residents’ needs. Each resident shall be allowed the option of purchasing or renting goods or services not included in the per diem or monthly rate from a supplier of his or her own choice, provided the quality of goods or services meets the reasonable standards of the facility.
Admission and Retention Policy

ALF: The following conditions would prevent admission into a facility:

(1) Exhibiting behaviors that present a reasonable likelihood of serious harm to self and/or others;

(2) Requiring a restraint (physical or chemical);

(3) Requiring skilled nursing care;

(4) Requiring more than one person to provide physical assistance (excluding bathing and transferring);

(5) Being bed-bound; and

(6) Being under 16 years of age.

Residents on hospice who require skilled nursing care, require more than one person to provide physical assistance, or are bed-bound may be admitted or continue to reside in the facility provided the resident, his or her legally authorized representative or designee, or both, and the facility, physician, and licensed hospice provider all agree that such program of care is appropriate for the resident. Residents experiencing short periods of incapacity due to illness or injury or recuperation from surgery may be allowed to remain or be readmitted from a hospital if the period of incapacity does not exceed 45 days and written approval of a physician is obtained.

The following conditions would permit a transfer/discharge from an ALF:

(1) The resident’s needs cannot be met in the facility;

(2) The resident no longer needs the services provided by the facility;

(3) The health and/or safety of other residents in the facility is endangered;

(4) After appropriate notice and reasonable efforts by the facility, the resident has not paid for his/her stay; or

(5) The facility ceases to operate.

Before an ALF can transfer/discharge a resident it is required to give
the resident a 30-day notice. If the health and/or safety of the resident and other residents in the facility are endangered, the resident may qualify for an emergency transfer/discharge. Facilities are required to record and document in detail the reason for a 30-day and/or emergency transfer /discharge.

RCF: The facility shall not admit residents whose needs cannot be met or those under 16 years of age. Residents must be able to negotiate a normal path to safety unassisted or with the use of assistive devices within five minutes of being alerted of the need to evacuate. Residents suffering from short periods of incapacity due to illness, injury, or recuperation from surgery may be allowed to remain or be readmitted from a hospital if the period of incapacity does not exceed 45 days and written approval of a physician is obtained.

The following conditions would permit a transfer/discharge from an RCF:

(1) The resident’s needs cannot be met in the facility;

(2) The resident no longer needs the services provided by the facility;

(3) The health and/or safety of other residents in the facility is endangered;

(4) After appropriate notice and reasonable efforts the resident has not paid for his/her stay; or

(5) The facility ceases to operate.

Before RCFs can transfer/discharge a resident they are required to give the resident a 30-day notice. If the health and/or safety of the resident and other residents in the facility are endangered, the resident may qualify for an emergency transfer/discharge. Facilities are required to record and document in detail the reason for a 30-day and/or emergency transfer/discharge.

Resident Assessment

ALF: Prior to admission the facility must complete a pre-move-in screening. Within five calendar days after admission an appropriately trained and qualified individual will conduct a community-based assessment. Also, within ten days after admission the resident must have an admission physical examination. The examination must be performed by a licensed physician with documentation of the resident’s current medical status and any special orders or procedures that should be followed. The
community-based assessment shall be reviewed whenever there is a significant change in the resident’s condition and at least semiannually. Facilities must use the form provided by the department or another assessment form if approved in advance.

RCF: Residents admitted to the facility shall have an admission physical examination no later than ten days after admission. The examination must be performed by a licensed physician with documentation of the resident’s current medical status and any special orders or procedures that should be followed. The facility must perform a monthly resident review of the following:

(1) The resident’s general medical condition and needs;

(2) Review of medication consumption of any resident controlling his/her own medication;

(3) Daily record of medication administration;

(4) Logging of medication regimen review process;

(5) Monthly weight;

(6) Record of each referral for services from an outside service provider;

(7) Record of any resident incidents including behaviors that present a reasonable likelihood of serious harm to himself or herself or others; and

(8) Record of accidents that potentially could result in injury or did result in injuries involving the resident.

Medication Management

ALF: A physician, pharmacist, or registered nurse must review the medication regimen of each resident every other month. At a minimum, staff who administer medications must be a Level I Medication Aide (LIMA). Facilities are required to have a safe and effective system of medication control and use.

RCF: In a level one RCF, a pharmacist or registered nurse (RN) must review the medication regimen of each resident every three months. In a level two RCF, a pharmacist or RN must review the medication regimen of each resident every other month. At a minimum, staff who administer medications must be a LIMA. Facilities are required to have a safe and effective system of
Physical Plant Requirements
For both ALFs and RCFs, resident units must provide a minimum of 70 square feet per resident.

Residents Allowed Per Room
For both ALFs and RCFs, the maximum number of beds/residents allowed is four per unit.

Bathroom Requirements
For both ALFs and RCFs, at least one tub or shower must be provided for every 20 residents or major fraction of 20, and separate bathing facilities must be provided if there are more than 20 residents. ALFs and RCFs must provide one toilet and lavatory for every six residents or major fraction of six.

Life Safety
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards are cited in rule with regard to the minimum fire safety standards for ALFs and RCFs. The fire safety regulations for ALFs and RCFs include but are not limited to: notifying and submitting a report if there is a fire in the facility or premises; right of inspection of any portion of a building that is not two-hour separated; ensuring no part of a building presents a fire hazard; maintaining exterior premises to provide for fire safety; visual or tactile alarm systems for hearing impaired; no storage of combustibles under stairways; fire extinguishers; range hood extinguishing systems; fire drills; fire safety training; exits, stairways, and fire escapes; exit signs; complete fire alarm system installed in accordance with NFPA 1010, Section 18.3.4, 2000 Edition; protection from hazards; sprinkler systems; emergency lighting; interior finish and furnishing; smoking standards; trash and rubbish disposal; and standards for designated separated areas.

ALFs and RCFs with more than 20 residents that do not have an approved sprinkler system, and single-story and multi-level ALFs that accept or retain any individual with a physical, cognitive, or other impairment that prevents the individual from safely evacuating the facility with minimal assistance, will be required to have an approved sprinkler system by December 31, 2012. Facilities that have an approved sprinkler system shall continue to meet all laws, rules, and regulations for testing, inspection, and maintenance of the sprinkler system.

In 2012, the new fire safety regulations require written emergency preparedness plans to meet potential emergencies or disasters and provide an up-to-date copy of the facility’s entire plan to the local jurisdiction’s emergency management director. In addition, requirements for oxygen storage must be in accordance with NFPA 99, 1999 Edition.
Any facility with an Alzheimer’s special care unit is required to provide a document with information on selecting an Alzheimer’s special care unit to any person seeking information about or placement in such a unit.

For both ALFs and RCFs, during the admission disclosure, a facility must explain how care in the Alzheimer’s special care unit or program is different from the rest of the facility and if the services are appropriate. The disclosure must include the following:

1. A written statement of its overall philosophy and mission reflecting the needs of residents afflicted with dementia;
2. The process and criteria for placement in, and transfer or discharge from, the unit or program;
3. The process used for assessment and establishment of the plan of care and its implementation, including the method by which the plan of care evolves and is responsive to changes in condition;
4. Staff training and continuing education practices;
5. The physical environment and design features appropriate to support the functioning of cognitively impaired adult residents;
6. The types and frequency of resident activities;
7. The involvement of families and the availability of family support programs;
8. The costs of care and any additional fees; and

For both ALFs and RCFs, staff who provide direct care to any resident having Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias must have at least three hours of dementia-specific orientation training. One hour of dementia-specific orientation training is required for staff who do not provide direct care but may have daily contact with residents. All dementia-specific training must be incorporated into each facility’s new employee orientation and ongoing in-service.
Staffing Requirements

ALF: Must have a designated administrator/manager to be in charge of the facility. ALFs must have an adequate number and type of personnel for the proper care of residents, the residents’ social well-being, protective oversight of residents, and upkeep of the facility. At a minimum, the staffing pattern for fire safety and care of residents shall be one staff person for every 15 residents or major fraction of 15 during the day shift, one person for every 20 residents or major fraction of 20 during the evening shift, and one person for every 25 residents or major fraction of 25 during the night shift.

RCF: Must have a designated administrator/manager to be in charge of the facility. RCFs must provide an adequate number and type of personnel on duty at all times for the proper care of residents and upkeep of the facility. In a level one RCF, at a minimum, one employee shall be on duty for every 40 residents to provide protective oversight to residents and for fire safety. In a level two RCF, at a minimum, the staffing pattern for fire safety and care of residents shall be one staff person for every 15 residents or major fraction of 15 during the day shift, one person for every 20 residents or major fraction of 20 during the evening shift, and one person for every 25 residents or major fraction of 25 during the night shift. Additionally, facilities must have a licensed nurse employed by the facility to work at least eight hours per week for every 30 residents or additional major fraction of 30.

Administrator Education/Training

ALFs and level two RCFs must have an administrator licensed by the Board of Nursing Home Administrators. The administrator may hold either a nursing home administrator license or residential care and assisted living (RCAL) license. An RCAL administrator cannot serve as an administrator for an intermediate care facility or skilled nursing facility. ALF and level two RCF administrators are required to have dementia-specific training shall be incorporated into ongoing in-service curricula.

ALFs which provide services to residents with a physical, cognitive, or other impairment that prevents the individual from safely evacuating the facility with minimal assistance are required to have an adequate number and type of personnel for the proper care of residents and upkeep of the facility. At a minimum, the staffing pattern for fire safety and care of residents shall be one staff person for every 15 residents or major fraction of 15 during the day shift, one person for every 20 residents or major fraction of 15 during the evening shift, and one person for every 20 residents or major fraction of 20 during the night shift.
40 hours of approved training every two years.

A level one RCF can have a manager who is fully authorized and empowered to make decisions regarding the operation of the facility. A manager must either be currently licensed as a nursing home administrator, or have successfully completed the state-approved LIMA course, be at least 21 years of age, have no convictions of an offense involving the operation of a long term care facility, and attend at least one continuing education workshop within each calendar year. In a level one RCF, the manager must attend at least one continuing education workshop within each calendar year.

**Staff Education/Training**

ALF: Prior to or on the first day that a new employee works in a facility, he/she shall receive orientation of at least two hours appropriate to job function and responsibilities. The orientation shall include but not be limited to: job responsibilities, emergency response procedures, infection control, confidentiality of resident information, preservation of resident dignity, information regarding what constitutes abuse/neglect and how to report abuse/neglect, information regarding the Employee Disqualification List, instruction regarding the rights of residents and protection of property, instruction regarding working with residents with mental illness, instruction regarding person-centered care and the concept of a social model of care, and techniques that are effective in enhancing resident choice and control over his/her own environment. Also, staff are required to have a minimum of two hours of initial training on the appropriate ways to transfer a resident care within the facility (e.g., wheelchair to bed, bed to dining room chair).

RCF: Prior to or on the first day that a new employee works in a facility, he/she shall receive orientation of at least one hour appropriate to job function. The orientation shall include but not be limited to: job responsibilities, emergency response procedures, infection control, confidentiality of resident information, preservation of resident dignity, information regarding what constitutes abuse/neglect and how to report abuse/neglect, information regarding the Employee Disqualification List, instruction regarding the rights of residents and protection of property, and instruction regarding working with residents with mental illness.

ALFs and RCFs are required to ensure that specified fire safety training is provided to all employees.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

Continuing education credits for ALF and level two RCF administrators are approved by the Board of Nursing Home.
CE Program

Administrators. An approving agency is not specified for the continuing education requirements for a level one RCF manager.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

The state pays for the provision of personal care services in assisted living and RCFs under the Medicaid State Plan Personal Care authority. The program provides support to residents whose personal care needs exceed those that the facility is typically able to provide. The state does not cover services in either facility type under a Medicaid waiver program.

Citations

Code of State Regulations, Title 19, Division 30, Chapter 86: Licensure and Regulation of Residential Care Facilities and Assisted Living Facilities. [September 30, 2012]
http://s1.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/adrules/csr/current/19csr/19c30-86.pdf

Missouri Revised Statutes, Title XL, Chapter 660.050: Division of Aging created-dementia-specific training requirements established. [2009]
# Montana

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<thead>
<tr>
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## Licensure Term
Assisted Living Facilities

## Opening Statement
The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Quality Assurance Division, licenses assisted living facilities as a setting for frail, elderly, or disabled persons. This setting provides supportive health and service coordination to maintain the resident's independence, individuality, privacy, and dignity.

## Legislative and Regulatory Update
There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living. Montana's assisted living regulations were last updated in May 2004.

## Definition
An assisted living facility is a congregate, residential setting that provides or coordinates personal care; 24-hour supervision and assistance, both scheduled and unscheduled; and activities and health-related services. Three categories of facilities provide different levels of care, based on the needs of residents. Assisted living facilities are licensed as Category A, with optional Category B and/or Category C level of care endorsements.

## Disclosure Items
A written resident agreement must be entered into between facilities and each resident and must include specified information. Among other things, the agreement must include the criteria for transfer or discharge, statement explaining the availability of skilled nursing or other professional services from a third party provider, charges, and a statement of resident responsibilities. Prior to admission, the resident must be provided a copy of the Montana Long-Term Care Residents' Bill of Rights. For disclosure items required of Category C endorsed facilities, see "Unit and Staff Requirements for Units Serving Persons with Dementia" below.

## Facility Scope of Care
An assisted living facility must, at a minimum, provide or make provisions for:

1. Personal services, such as laundry, housekeeping, food service, and local transportation;
(2) Assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs), as specified in the facility admission agreement and that do not require the use of a licensed health care professional or a licensed practical nurse;

(3) Recreational activities;

(4) Assistance with self-medication;

(5) 24-hour on-site supervision by staff; and

(6) Assistance in arranging health-related services, such as medical appointments and appointments related to hearing aids, glasses, or dentures.

An assisted living facility may provide, make provisions for, or allow a resident to obtain third-party provider services for:

(1) Administration of medications consistent with applicable laws and regulations; and

(2) Skilled nursing care or other skilled services related to temporary, short-term acute illnesses, which may not exceed 30 consecutive days for one episode or more than a total of 120 days in one year.

A Category B endorsed facility may provide skilled nursing care or other skilled services to five or fewer residents consistent with move-in and move-out criteria specified in law.

A Category C endorsed facility provides care to meet the needs of individuals with severe cognitive impairment that renders them incapable of expressing needs or making basic care decisions.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Third-party providers are permitted to provide skilled nursing care in all assisted living facilities. A resident may purchase third party services for health care services. The resident or the resident’s legal representative assumes all responsibility for arranging the resident’s care through appropriate parties.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

An individual is permitted to move into and remain in a Category A facility when:

(1) The resident does not require physical or chemical restraint or confinement in locked quarters;

(2) The individual does not have a stage III or stage IV pressure ulcer;
(3) The individual does not have a gastrostomy or jejunostomy tube;

(4) The individual does not require skilled nursing care or other skilled services on a continued basis except for the administration of medications;

(5) The individual is not a danger to self or others; and

(6) The individual is able to accomplish ADLs with supervision and assistance.

The individual may not be consistently and totally dependent in four or more ADLs as a result of a cognitive or physical impairment nor may the individual have severe cognitive impairment that prevents expression of needs or the ability to make basic care decisions. An individual may move into and remain in a Category B endorsed facility when:

(1) The individual requires skilled nursing care or other services for more than 30 days for an incident and for more than 120 days a year, that may be provided or arranged for by the facility or the resident, as provided for in the facility agreement;

(2) The individual is consistently and totally dependent in more than four ADLs;

(3) The individual does not require physical or chemical restraint or confinement in locked quarters;

(4) The individual is not a danger to self or others;

(5) The individual has a practitioner’s written order for moving in and written orders for care; and

(6) The individual has a signed health care assessment that is renewed quarterly by a licensed health care professional who has visited the facility.

An individual may move into and remain in a Category C endorsed facility when:

(1) The individual has a severe cognitive impairment that renders the individual incapable of expressing needs or of making basic care decisions;
(2) The resident may be at risk for leaving the facility without regard for personal safety;

(3) Except for the possibility of leaving the facility without regard for personal safety, the resident is not a danger to self or others; and

(4) The resident does not require physical or chemical restraint or confinement in locked quarters.

The facility must transfer a resident when: the resident’s needs exceed the level of ADL services provided by the facility; the resident exhibits behavior or actions that repeatedly and substantially interfere with the rights and safety of others; the resident is not able to respond to verbal instruction; the resident has a medical condition that is complex and treatment cannot be appropriately developed in the ALF; the resident receives treatment elsewhere and a re-evaluation determines the resident’s needs exceed the facility’s level of service; or the resident failed to pay charges after reasonable and appropriate notice.

**Resident Assessment**

A resident assessment is required prior to the move-in date to develop a resident service plan. The Department has a form online for the assessment, and includes topics specified in the regulations, such as cognitive patterns, ADL functional performance, and mood and behavior patterns. The service plan will be reviewed and updated within the first 60 days of living in the facility to ensure the resident’s needs are being addressed.

**Medication Management**

All residents in a Category A facility must self-administer their medication. Those residents in Category B endorsed facilities who are capable of and who wish to self-administer medications shall be encouraged to do so. Any direct care staff member who is capable of reading medication labels may provide necessary assistance to a resident in taking their medication. Category B or C residents who are unable to self-administer their medications must have the medications administered to them by a licensed health care professional or by an individual delegated the task under the Montana Nurse Practice Act. Medication management through third party services is allowed in all facility categories.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and shared units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident, exclusive of toilet rooms, closets, lockers, wardrobes, alcoves, or vestibules.
Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit in existing facilities and no more than two residents in new construction.

Bathroom Requirements

There must be:

(1) At least one toilet for every four residents;

(2) One bathing facility for every 12 residents; and

(3) A toilet and sink in each toilet room. In addition, each resident must have access to a toilet room without entering another resident's room or the kitchen, dining, or living areas. All bathroom doors must open outward or be pocket doors to prevent entrapment.

Life Safety

Montana has adopted National Fire Protection Association standards. In 2005, Montana passed a statewide Clean Air Act prohibiting smoking in all public facilities. Smoking is permitted in designated areas only, with requirements to provide protection for employees who are nonsmokers. Facilities with 16 or more residents and all Category B and C endorsed facilities are required to have automatic fire sprinklers. Category A facilities with 1-15 residents are not required to have automatic fire sprinklers. All assisted living facilities must have smoke detectors in all resident rooms, bedroom hallways, living rooms, dining rooms, and other open common spaces or as required by the fire authority.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

A Category C endorsed facility for severely cognitively impaired residents requires additional administrator and staff training and specialized accommodations. Each facility providing Category C services must make available, in writing, to the prospective resident’s guardian or family member, the following:

(1) The overall philosophy and mission of the facility regarding meeting the needs of residents with severe cognitive impairment and the form of care or treatment;

(2) The process and criteria for move-in, transfer, and discharge;

(3) The process used for resident assessment;

(4) The process used to establish and implement a health care plan, including how the health care plan will be updated in response to changes in the resident’s condition;

(5) Staff training and continuing education practices;
(6) The physical environment and design features appropriate to support the functioning of cognitively impaired residents;

(7) The frequency and type of resident activities;

(8) The level of involvement expected of families and the availability of support programs; and

(9) Any additional costs of care or fees.

Direct care staff must comply with training requirements for Category A and B endorsement and must receive additional documented training in:

(1) The facility or unit’s philosophy and approaches to providing care and supervision for persons with severe cognitive impairment;

(2) The skills necessary to care for, intervene, and direct residents who are unable to perform ADLs;

(3) Techniques for minimizing challenging behavior, including wandering, hallucinations, illusions and delusions, and impairment of senses;

(4) Therapeutic programming to support the highest possible level of resident function including: large motor activity; small motor activity; appropriate level cognitive tasks; and social/emotional stimulation;

(5) Promoting residents’ dignity, independence, individuality, privacy, and choice;

(6) Identifying and alleviating safety risks to residents;

(7) Identifying common side effects of and untoward reactions to medications; and

(8) Techniques for dealing with bowel and bladder aberrant behaviors.

**Staffing Requirements**

An administrator must be employed by the facility and is responsible for operations of the assisted living facility at all times. At least one staff member must be present on a 24-hour basis. There are no staffing ratios, though adequate staff must be present to meet the needs of the residents, respond in emergency situations, and provide all related services. A Category B endorsed facility must
employ or contract with a registered nurse to provide or supervise nursing services. Staff in Category C endorsed facilities must be dressed and awake during the night to meet resident needs.

**Administrator Education/Training**

An administrator must meet one of the following minimum requirements: (1) hold a current Montana nursing home administrator license or have proof of holding a current and valid nursing home administrator license from another state; (2) have successfully completed all of the self-study modules of "The Management Library for Administrators and Executive Directors," a component of the assisted living training system published by the Assisted Living University (ALU); or (3) or be enrolled in the self-study course, referenced above, with an anticipated successful completion within six months.

The administrator of a Category B endorsed facility must have successfully completed all of the self-study modules of "The Management Library for Administrators and Executive Directors," or must hold a current Montana nursing home administrator license or have proof of holding a current and valid nursing home administrator license from another state, and must have one or more years of experience working in the field of geriatrics or caring for individuals with disabilities in a licensed facility.

The administrator of a Category C endorsed facility must have three or more years of experience working in the field of geriatrics or caring for residents with disabilities in a licensed facility; or a documented combination of education and training that is equivalent as determined by the department (described above) and must hold a current Montana nursing home administrator license or have proof of holding a current and valid nursing home administrator license from another state, or have successfully completed all of the self-study modules of "The Management Library for Administrators and Executive Directors."

Administrators must complete at least 16 hours of continuing education per year. For administrators of Category C endorsed facilities, at least eight of the hours must pertain to caring for people with severe cognitive impairment.

**Staff Education/Training**

All staff must receive orientation and training relevant to the individual's responsibilities and covering specific topics. Additionally, direct care staff must be trained to perform the services established in each resident service plan. Direct care staff must be trained in the use of the abdominal thrust maneuver and basic first aid. If the facility offers CPR, at least one person per shift must be
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entity Approving CE Program</th>
<th>None specified.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement</td>
<td>A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services in assisted living facilities. There are a limited number of home and community-based services slots.</td>
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# Nebraska

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<tr>
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**Licensure Term**

- **Assisted-Living Facilities**

**Opening Statement**

Assisted living facilities (ALFs) are licensed by the Nebraska Licensure Unit in the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health. The definition of ALF does not include a home, apartment, or facility where casual care is provided at irregular intervals, or where less than 25 percent of the residents contract for their own personal or professional services.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**

- Legislation enacted in 2011 established disclosure requirements for Assisted-Living Facilities (ALFs) and continuing education requirements for staff of facilities with Alzheimer's Special Care Units. Legislation enacted in 2016 established a voluntary memory care endorsement for assisted living facilities choosing to meet the additional regulatory requirements and pay the fee. The regulations have yet to be developed.

**Definition**

ALFs provide shelter, food, and care for remuneration for a period of more than 24 consecutive hours to four or more persons who require or request such services due to age, illness, or physical disability.

**Disclosure Items**

A facility must provide written information about its practices to each applicant or his or her authorized representative including:

1. A description of the services provided and the staff available to provide the services;

2. The charges for services provided;

3. Whether the ALF accepts residents who are eligible for Medicaid waiver coverage and, if applicable, policies or limitations regarding access to Medicaid coverage;

4. Circumstances under which a resident would be required to leave
Facility Scope of Care

The facility may provide:

(1) Activities of daily living (ADLs) (i.e., transfer, ambulation, exercise, toileting, eating, self-administration of medication, and similar activities);

(2) Health maintenance activities (i.e., non-complex nursing interventions that can safely be performed according to exact directions, that do not require alteration of the standard procedure, and for which the results and resident responses are predictable);

(3) Personal care (i.e., bathing, hair care, nail care, shaving, dressing, oral care, and similar activities);

(4) Transportation;

(5) Laundry;

(6) Housekeeping;

(7) Financial assistance/management;

(8) Behavioral management;

(9) Case management;

(10) Shopping;

(11) Beauty/barber services; and

(12) Spiritual services.

Third Party Scope of Care

If residents assume responsibility, they may arrange for care through a licensed home health or hospice agency or appropriate private
Admission and Retention Policy

Residents requiring complex nursing interventions or whose conditions are not stable or predictable will not be admitted, readmitted, or retained by the facility unless the resident has sufficient mental ability to understand the situation; assumes responsibility for arranging for care from a third party; or has care needs that do not compromise the facility operations, or create a danger to others in the facility. The facility is required to provide a 30-day advance written notice except in situations where the transfer or discharge is necessary to protect the health and safety of the resident, other residents, or staff.

Resident Assessment

There is no required resident assessment form. However, the Assisted-Living Facility must evaluate each resident and must have a written service agreement negotiated with the resident and authorized representative, if applicable, to determine the services to be provided to meet the needs identified in the evaluation. The agreement must contain the services to be provided by the facility and other sources; how often, when, and by whom the services are provided; rights and responsibilities of the facility and of the resident; cost of services and terms of payment; and terms and conditions of continued residency. The resident service agreement must be reviewed and updated as the resident’s needs change.

Medication Management

When a facility is responsible for the administration or provision of medications, it must be accomplished by the following methods: 1) self-administration of medications by the resident, with or without supervision, when assessment determines the resident is capable of doing so; 2) by licensed health care professionals for whom medication administration is included in the scope of practice and in accordance with prevailing professional standards; or 3) by persons other than a licensed health care professional if the medication aides who provide medications are trained, have demonstrated minimum competency standards, and are appropriately directed and monitored.

As of January 1, 2005, every person seeking admission to an Assisted-Living Facility must, upon admission and annually thereafter, provide the facility with a list of drugs, devices, biologicals, and supplements being taken or used by the person, including dosage, instructions for use, and reported use.

The Assisted-Living Facility must provide for a registered nurse (RN) to review medication administration policies and procedures and document that review at least annually. An RN also is required to provide or oversee the training of medication aides.
Physical Plant Requirements

Assisted-Living Facilities must be designed, constructed, and maintained in a manner that is safe, clean, and functional for the type of care and treatment to be provided. The physical plant standards include support services, care and treatment areas, construction standards, and building systems. In existing facilities, private resident units must be a minimum of 80 square feet and double-occupancy units must provide a minimum of 60 square feet per resident. In new facilities, private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and double-occupancy units must be a minimum of 160 square feet.

Residents Allowed Per Room

An Assisted-Living Facility must provide resident bedrooms that allow for sleeping, afford privacy, provide access to furniture and belongings, and accommodate the care and treatment provided to the resident. With few exceptions, resident bedrooms must be a single room located within an apartment, dwelling, or dormitory-like structure. In existing facilities, a maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit. In new facilities, a maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements

Assisted-Living Facilities must provide a bathing room consisting of a tub and/or shower adjacent to each bedroom or provide a central bathing room. Tubs and showers, regardless of location, must be equipped with hand grips or other assistive devices as needed or desired by the bathing resident. In existing facilities, at least one bathing facility must be provided for every 16 residents. In new facilities, one bathing facility must be provided for every eight residents. The facility must provide toilet rooms with handwashing sinks for resident use. Facilities must have a toilet and sink adjoining each bedroom or shared toilet rooms. In existing facilities, one toilet fixture per six licensed beds is required; in new facilities, one toilet fixture per four licensed beds is required; and in new construction, one toilet room adjoining each resident’s bedroom is required.

Life Safety

All facilities must comply with applicable Nebraska state fire codes and standards to provide a safe environment. Life safety codes for Assisted-Living Facilities are based on National Fire Protection Association standards. Facilities are classified as either Residential Board and Care Occupancy or Limited Care Facility (Health Care Occupancy). Based on the evacuation capability of the residents, the Nebraska State Fire Marshal inspects and determines applicable requirements for fire drills, fire alarm systems, fire sprinkler systems, etc.
Alzheimer’s special care unit means an ALF licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services that secures, segregates, or provides a special program or special unit for residents with a diagnosis of probable Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, or a related disorder and which advertises, markets, or otherwise promotes the facility as providing specialized Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, or related disorder care services.

Facilities serving special populations (i.e., persons with Alzheimer’s Disease, dementia, or related disorders) must provide care and services in accordance with the resident service agreement and the stated mission and philosophy of the facility; inform the resident or legal representative in writing of the facility’s criteria for admission, discharge, transfer, resident conduct, and responsibilities; maintain a sufficient number of direct care staff with the required training and skills necessary to meet the resident’s requirements; and provide a physical environment that conforms to and accommodates the special needs.

The facility or unit must maintain a sufficient number of direct care staff with the required training and skills necessary to meet the resident population’s requirements. The administrator and direct care staff must be trained in the facility or unit’s philosophy and approaches to providing care and supervision for persons with Alzheimer’s disease; the Alzheimer’s disease process; and the skills necessary to care for and intervene and direct residents who are unable to perform ADLs, personal care, or health maintenance, and who may exemplify behavior problems or wandering tendencies. Any facility that has an Alzheimer’s Special Care Unit must provide staff at least four hours annually of continuing education pertaining to the form of care or treatment set forth in the philosophy, mission statement, and processes used for assessment and care planning.

The facility must have an administrator who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility. The administrator is responsible for overall planning, organizing, and directing the day-to-day operation of the facility. The administrator must report all matters related to the maintenance, operation, and management of the facility and be directly responsible to the licensee of the facility. The administrator is responsible for maintaining staff with appropriate training and skills and sufficient in number to meet resident needs as defined in the resident service agreements. There are no staffing ratios. The facility must provide for a RN to review medication administration policies and procedures and to provide or oversee training of medication aides at the facility.
**Administrator**

**Education/Training**

Administrators must be 21 years of age or older. Administrators employed for the first time after January 1, 2005, must have completed initial, department-approved training that is at least 30 hours and includes six specific topic areas, including but not limited to residential care and services, social services, financial management, administration, gerontology, and rules and regulations. Hospital or current licensed nursing home administrators are exempt from this training requirement.

A facility administrator must complete 12 hours of ongoing training annually in areas related to care of residents and facility management. Ongoing training does not apply to administrators who are hospital or current licensed nursing home administrators.

**Staff Education/Training**

Direct-care staff must complete an initial orientation within two weeks of employment on specified topics, including but not limited to resident’s rights, resident service agreement, and the facility’s emergency procedures. All staff must complete at least 12 hours of continuing education per year on topics appropriate to the employee’s job duties, including meeting the physical and mental special care needs of residents in the facility.

An RN must provide or oversee specific areas of medication aide training on specified topics.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Medicaid covers assisted living services through two 1915(c) waiver programs, one for adults with physical disabilities and persons over age 65 and one for persons with traumatic brain injury.

**Citations**

Nebraska Administrative Code, Title 175, Chapter 4: Assisted Living Facilities. [April 3, 2007]

Statutes Related to Health Care Facilities, [2014]
Nevada

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
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**Licensure Term**  Residential Facilities for Groups

**Opening Statement**

The Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Quality and Compliance, licenses residential facilities for groups, which generally care for elderly persons or persons with physical disabilities. To provide care for special populations—such as persons with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia, mental illness, or intellectual disability; or persons with chronic illnesses—facilities must apply for special endorsements to their license.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**

There have been no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

**Definition**

A residential facility for groups furnishes food, shelter, assistance, and limited supervision to an aged, infirm, mentally retarded, or disabled person on a 24-hour basis. The term includes an assisted living facility.

**Disclosure Items**

Upon request, the following information must be made available in writing:

1. The basic rate for the services provided by the facility;
2. The schedule for payment;
3. The services included in the basic rate;
4. The charges for optional services that are not included in the basic rate; and
5. The residential facility’s policy on refunds of amounts paid but not used.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities must provide residents with assistance with activities of
daily living (ADLs) and protective supervision as needed. Facilities must also provide nutritious meals and snacks, laundry and housekeeping, and meet the needs of the residents. Facilities must provide 24-hour supervision.

**Third Party Scope of Care**
Home health and hospice agencies may provide services under contract with residents and medical treatment must be provided by medical professionals who are trained to provide that service.

**Admission and Retention Policy**
A resident must be at least 18 years of age. Facilities may not admit or retain persons who:

1. Are bedfast;
2. Require chemical or physical restraints;
3. Require confinement in locked quarters;
4. Require skilled nursing or other medical supervision on a 24-hour basis;
5. Require gastrostomy care;
6. Suffer from a staphylococcus infection or other serious infection; or
7. Suffer from any other serious medical condition.

There are other medical conditions specified in the regulations that, unless a resident is able to self-manage the condition, require the resident move out of the facility.

A resident may be discharged without his/her approval if:

1. He/she fails to pay his bill within five days after it is due;
2. He/she fails to comply with the rules or policies of the facility; or
3. The administrator of the facility or the Bureau determines that the facility is unable to provide the necessary care for the resident.

**Resident Assessment**
An assessment of tuberculosis signs and symptoms and need for assistance with ADLs must be completed upon admission. A referral agency must complete a needs assessment and financial assessment and submit a copy to the residential facility to which the client is referred.
Medication Management  Residents who are capable may self-administer medications. If a caregiver assists in the administration of medication, the caregiver must complete an initial 16-hour medication course from an approved medication training provider. The caregiver also must complete eight hours of additional training every year and pass an approved examination. Administrators must take the same initial and refresher training as caregivers and are ultimately responsible for the medication plan and all medication errors. Facilities must have a detailed, comprehensive medication plan to help eliminate medication errors.

Physical Plant Requirements  Private resident units must be a minimum of 80 square feet and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 60 square feet of floor space per resident.

Residents Allowed Per Room  A maximum of three residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements  A toilet and lavatory must be provided for every four residents and a tub or shower must be provided for every six residents.

Life Safety  Under Nevada law, the state fire marshal, on behalf of the Health Division, is responsible for approval and inspection of assisted living facilities with regard to fire safety standards. The state fire marshal uses Uniform Fire Codes.

Fire safety requirements include an evacuation plan, fire drills, portable fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and maintenance of proper exits. All new facilities must be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Some older facilities may not be equipped with a sprinkler system because sprinkler systems were not required when they were originally licensed. If anyone purchases one of these older facilities, they must install an automatic sprinkler system.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia  To provide care for special populations—such as persons with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia, mental illness, or intellectual disability; or persons with chronic illnesses—facilities must apply for special endorsements to their license. The facilities must also meet additional requirements, including submitting evidence that they have received relevant training in caring for the population they wish to serve. There will be not more than six residents for each caregiver during those hours when the residents are awake. At least one member of the staff must be awake and on duty at all times.

Each employee of the facility that provides care to individuals with any form of dementia must successfully complete, within the first 40 hours of beginning employment, at least two hours of training in providing care, including emergency care, to a resident with any
Staffing Requirements

An administrator and a sufficient number of caregivers must be employed by the facility. The administrator is responsible for the care of residents and the daily operation of the facility. There are no staffing ratios. Facilities with more than 20 residents shall ensure that at least one employee is awake and on duty at all times. The administrator of a residential facility with at least 20 residents must appoint a member of the staff of the facility who will be responsible for the organization, and conduct an evaluation of activities for the residents. For facilities with 50 or more residents, the administrator must also appoint additional staff as necessary to assist with activities.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must be licensed by the Nevada State Board of Examiners for Administrators of Facilities for Long Term Care. Within 30 days of beginning employment, an administrator must be trained in first aid and CPR. An administrator for an Alzheimer’s facility must have three years experience in caring for residents with Alzheimer’s disease or related dementias. All new administrators must take the same initial medication administration training as their caregivers regardless of whether the administrator is a licensed medical professional.

Staff Education/Training

Caregivers must: be at least 18 years of age; have personal qualities enabling them to understand the problems of the aged and disabled; be able to read, write, speak, and understand English; and possess knowledge, skills, and abilities to meet residents’ needs. Within 30 days of beginning employment, a caregiver must be trained in first aid and CPR. Within 60 days of beginning employment, a caregiver must receive no less than four hours of training related to the care of residents. State regulations have additional training requirements for serving specified populations, such as persons with mental illness or chronic illnesses.

All staff must complete eight hours of continuing education per year. Training must be related to the care of the elderly and, depending upon the facility’s population, related to specific
populations (e.g., dementia-related training for those who supervise persons with Alzheimer’s disease).

**Entity Approving CE Program**

The Bureau of Health Care Quality and Compliance approves medication management courses.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers personal care services in group residential settings.

**Citations**

Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 449.156 to 27706: Residential Group Homes.
http://leg.state.nv.us/nac/NAC-449.html#NAC449Sec156

Nevada Aging and Disability Services Division website: Home and Community-Based Waiver Program information. [2014]
http://adsd.nv.gov/Programs/Seniors/HCBW/HCBW_Prog/
New Hampshire

Licensure Term

Assisted Living Residence – Supported Residential Health Care Facilities and Assisted Living Residence – Residential Care Facilities

Opening Statement

The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Health Facilities Administration, licenses two categories of assisted living residences: supported residential health care facilities and residential care facilities. New regulations for supported residential health care facilities (SRHCF), which were adopted in October 2006 and most recently revised effective April 2015, allow nursing home-eligible residents to remain in assisted living residences if appropriate care and services are provided. Regulations for a lower level of care, assisted living residence – residential care (ALR-RC), were adopted in April 2008, with a revision process to begin in August 2016. This level is more of a social model where medical or nursing care can be provided up to a maximum of 21 visits per incident that requires medical, nursing, or rehabilitative care or services unless the Department authorizes additional visits.

Requirements for the two categories of assisted living residences are the same unless otherwise noted.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

Having updated its SRHCF rules, effective April 2015, the state is revising its rules for ALR-RC facilities, with the public process beginning in August 2016. Most of the changes for SRHCFs were to life safety and emergency preparedness requirements.

Definition

Supported Residential Health Care Facilities: A community-based long term care residence providing personal assistance. These homes are non-institutional and may be publicly or privately owned and operated. They provide shelter, food, and protective oversight to a population of adult, elderly, disabled, special needs, and/or special care residents. SRHCF is designed for adults who may or may not qualify for nursing home care and can no longer manage independent living in their own homes. These residences provide a wide variety of support services based on the specific needs of the
Assisted Living Residence – Residential Care: A non-institutional, publicly- or privately-owned and operated community-based living arrangement providing shelter, food, and protective oversight to a population of adult, elderly, or disabled individuals. ALR-RC facilities are designed for adults who usually do not qualify for nursing home care but either can no longer manage independent living in their own homes or do not want to live alone. These residences provide a wide variety of support services based on the specific needs of residents. Services may include personal care, nutrition, homemaker services, and medication oversight.

Disclosure Items

There is a required disclosure summary form that must be made available to residents prior to admission. The information provided includes, among other things: the base rate charged by the facility and the services provided in that rate; staff coverage; transportation; and other services offered. In addition, at the time of admission the licensee must provide the resident a copy of the resident service agreement. This agreement describes the services to be provided, cost, and relevant policies and procedures.

Facility Scope of Care

SRHCF: Must provide the following core services including, but not limited to: protective services and oversight provided 24 hours a day; emergency response and crisis intervention; medication administration; food service; housekeeping; assistance in arranging medical appointments; and supervision of residents when required. The facility must provide access, as necessary, to nursing services, rehabilitation services, and behavioral health care.

ALR-RC: Must provide the following core services including, but not limited to: protective services intervention; medication administration; food service; housekeeping; assistance in arranging medical appointments; and supervision of residents when required. Medical and/or nursing or rehabilitative care can be provided in an ALR-RC facility up to 21 visits per incident that requires medical, nursing, or rehabilitative care or services unless the Department authorizes additional visits.

Third Party Scope of Care

SRHCF: If residents require ongoing medical or nursing care, they may remain, provided their needs are met by facility staff or a licensed home health care agency and the residence meets the health care chapter of the state fire code.

ALR-RC: If a resident’s health status changes so that the resident requires ongoing medical or nursing care, or the resident can no
longer self-evacuate on his/her own, the resident must be transferred to a facility that is licensed to provide these services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

SRHCF: May only admit persons whose needs can be met by the facility and who can evacuate in accordance with the state fire code.

ALR-RC: May only admit or retain persons who: has needs that can be met by the facility; remains mobile; can self-evacuate; only require personal assistance, care and/or services; can perform his or her own glucose monitoring, if applicable; does not require medical, nursing or rehabilitative care or services except in specified circumstances; does not require a nursing or multi-disciplinary care plan except in specified circumstances; and does not require special equipment for transfers. Residents must be capable of self-evacuation without assistance and only require assistance with personal care (as defined by National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101, 2009 edition).

**Resident Assessment**

All facilities must assess each resident’s needs using a standard resident assessment tool that can be obtained by calling (603) 271-9039 or going to the state of New Hampshire web site. The assessment must be completed no more than 30 days prior to admission and every six months or after any significant change.

**Medication Management**

SRHCF: Residents may self-administer medications with or without staff supervision or self-direct medication administration, or licensed staff may administer medication. Nurse delegation of medications is also allowed.

ALR-RC: Residents may self-administer medications with or without staff supervision or self-direct medication administration. Licensed staff may administer medications. Nurse delegation is allowed.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

SRHCF: The square foot requirements vary depending on the size of the facility. For an SRHCF licensed for 16 or fewer residents, there shall be at least 80 square feet per room with a single bed and 160 square feet per room with two beds, exclusive of space required for closets, wardrobe, and toilet facilities. In an SRHCF licensed for 17 or more residents, there shall be at least 100 square feet for each resident in each private-bedroom and at least 80 square feet for each resident in a semi-private bedroom, exclusive of space required for closets, wardrobes, and toilet facilities. Bedrooms in an SRHCF licensed prior to the effective date of the applicable rule (October 25, 2006) must provide at least 80 square feet per resident in a private room and at least 70 square feet per resident in a semi-private room. The space requirements are exclusive of space required for closets, wardrobes, and bathroom. Any SRHCFs newly

ALR-RC: Bedrooms shall have at least 100 square feet for each resident in each private bedroom and at least 80 square feet of space in each semi-private room. ALR-RC facilities licensed prior to April 2008 shall provide at least 80 square feet per resident in a private room and at least 70 square feet in each semi-private room. The space requirements are exclusive of space required for closets, wardrobes, and bathroom.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements

The number of sinks, toilets, and tubs/showers are in a ratio of one to every six residents.

Life Safety

SRHCF: All new facilities must meet the health care chapter of NFPA 101 (2009 edition). Licensed homes doing additions or renovations must construct in compliance with the health care chapter. All other homes will be required to achieve equivalency with the state fire code. Smoke detectors that are hardwired and interconnected are required in every bedroom and on every level. A carbon monoxide monitor and ABC-type fire extinguisher are required on every floor.

ALR-RC: All residents must be able to self-evacuate as defined by NFPA 101 (2009 edition). Homes at this level must comply at a minimum with the NFPA 101, the Residential Board and Care Occupancy chapter. This includes a sprinkler system as required by the state fire and building codes and smoke detectors that are hardwired and interconnected in every bedroom and on every level.


Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

For both levels of licensure, facilities must meet the needs of residents. Locked or secure buildings are prohibited for ALR-RC facilities. Licensees must provide staff with training that meets the needs of residents.

Staffing Requirements

Facilities must employ a full-time administrator, who is responsible for day-to-day operations. Full time means at least 35 hours per week, which can include evening and weekend hours. There are no
staffing ratio requirements. Personnel levels are determined by the administrator and based on the services required by residents and the size of the facility.

Both SRHCF and ALR-RC licensees shall obtain and review a criminal records check from the New Hampshire Department of Safety for all applicants for employment and household members 18 years of age or older, and verify their qualifications prior to employment. Unless a waiver is granted, licensees shall not offer employment for any position or allow a household member to continue to reside in the residence if the individual: (1) has been convicted of sexual assault, other violent crime, assault, fraud, abuse, neglect or exploitation; (2) has been found by the department or any administrative agency in any state for assault, fraud, abuse, neglect or exploitation of any person; or (3) otherwise poses a threat the health, safety, or well-being of the residents.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators in assisted living residences shall be at least 21 years of age.

SRHCF: Administrators of facilities licensed for 17 or more residents, shall have:

(1) A state license as a registered nurse (RN) with at least two years of relevant experience working in a health related setting;

(2) A bachelor’s degree from an accredited institution and two years of relevant experience working in a health related setting;

(3) A state license as a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) with at least four years of relevant experience working in a health care setting; or

(4) An associate’s degree from an accredited institution plus four years of relevant experience in a health related setting.

Administrators of facilities with four to 16 residents are required to meet one of the same combinations, but with only one year of experience is required for those with a bachelor’s degree or licensed as an RN, or two years of experience for those with an associate’s degree or licensed as an LPN. Additionally, an administrator can be a high school graduate or have a GED with six years of relevant experience working a health care setting, with at least two of those years as direct care personnel in a long-term care setting within the last five years.

ALR-RC: Administrators must meet one of the same education
requirements as for SRHCF administrators, but with less experience required. For facilities with 17 or more residents, those with a bachelor’s degree need one year of experience, licensed RNs need six months, those with associate degrees need two years of experience, or licensed LPNs need one year of experience.

For facilities with four to 16 residents, those with a bachelor’s degree need six months of experience, licensed RNs do not need experience, those with an associate’s degree or licensed LPN need one year of experience, and high school graduates or those with a GED need two years of experience in a health related field with at least one year as direct care personnel in a long-term care setting within the last five years.

Administrators must complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education per year relating to resident plan of care; characteristics of client disabilities; nutrition, basic hygiene, and dental care; first aid; medication management; dementia; resident assessment; aging; and resident rights.

**Staff Education/Training**

All personnel must have orientation and training in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. Within the first seven days of employment, all personnel who have direct or indirect contact with residents must receive orientation to include specified topics, such as the residents’ rights, complain procedures, position duties and responsibilities, and medical emergency procedures. Facilities must provide all personnel with an annual continuing education or in-service education training on specified topics.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services in assisted living.

**Citations**

New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules, Chapter He-P 800, PART He-P 804: Assisted Living Residence-Residential Care Licensing. [April 3, 2008]


Revised Statutes Annotated, Title XI, Chapter 151: Residential Care and Health Facility Licensing.
New Jersey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health, Division of Health Facilities Evaluation and Licensing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>John Calabria</td>
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<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:john.calabria@doh.nj.gov">john.calabria@doh.nj.gov</a></td>
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<td>Second Contact</td>
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<th>Licensure Term</th>
<th>Assisted Living Residences, Comprehensive Personal Care Homes and Assisted Living Programs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Opening Statement</td>
<td>New Jersey’s Department of Health, Division of Health Facilities Evaluation and Licensing, licenses three types of assisted living services: (1) assisted living residences, which are new construction; (2) comprehensive personal care homes, which are converted residential boarding homes that may not meet all building code requirements; and (3) assisted living programs, which are services agencies providing services to tenants of publicly subsidized housing. Assisted living residences and comprehensive personal care homes may collectively be referred to as assisted living facilities. Facilities providing assisted living services require a certificate of need to be licensed.</td>
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In 2012, the New Jersey Department of Health (DOH) collaborated with The Health Care Association of New Jersey Foundation to create a voluntary program titled Advanced Standing. To receive the department’s distinction of Advanced Standing, a facility must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations as well as submit quality data that reaches benchmarks established by a peer review panel. Once these requirements are satisfactorily met, DOH will make the final determination on Advanced Standing. A facility that participates in the Advanced Standing program does not receive a routine survey by DOH. However, any time a facility falls below DOH standards, such as poor performance on a complaint investigation, that facility can be removed for cause from the program by DOH. In addition, DOH provides follow-up surveys based on a random sample of facilities that participate in the program. The program is open to all licensed assisted living residences and comprehensive personal care homes.
### Legislative and Regulatory Update

There have been no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

### Definition

**Assisted Living:** A coordinated array of supportive personal and health services, available 24 hours per day, to residents who have been assessed to need these services including persons who require nursing home level of care. Assisted living promotes resident self-direction and participation in decisions that emphasize independence, individuality, privacy, dignity, and homelike surroundings.

**Assisted Living Residences:** Provide apartment-style housing and congregate dining and to ensure that assisted living services are available when needed, for four or more adult persons unrelated to the proprietor. Apartment units offer, at a minimum, one unfurnished room, a private bathroom, a kitchenette, and a lockable door on the unit entrance.

**Comprehensive Personal Care Home:** Provide room and board to ensure that assisted living services are available when needed, to four or more adults unrelated to the proprietor. Residential units in comprehensive personal care homes house no more than two residents and have a lockable door on the unit entrance.

**Assisted Living Program:** The provision of or arrangement for meals and assisted living services, when needed, to the tenants (also known as residents) of publicly subsidized housing which—because of any Federal, State, or local housing laws, rules, regulations or requirements—cannot become licensed as an assisted living residence. An assisted living program may also provide staff resources and other services to a licensed assisted living residence and a licensed comprehensive personal care home.

### Disclosure Items

Facilities must disclose their policies concerning Medicaid admissions to prospective and current residents. Providers must distribute a statement of residents rights, which are specified in regulation.

### Facility Scope of Care

Facilities provide a coordinated array of supportive personal and health services 24 hours per day, including assistance with personal care, nursing, pharmacy, dining, activities, recreational, and social work services to meet the individual needs of each resident. The assisted living residence, comprehensive personal care home, or assisted living program must be capable of providing nursing services to maintain residents, including residents who require nursing home level of care.
Third Party Scope of Care
Facilities may contract with licensed home health agencies.

Admission and Retention Policy
New Jersey has no entry requirements or restrictions. Mandatory discharge is required if a resident requires specialized long term care, such as respirators, ventilators, or severe behavior management. Facilities may specify other discharge requirements, such as if the resident is bedridden for more than 14 consecutive days; requires 24-hour nursing supervision; is totally dependent on assistance with four or more activities of daily living; or is a danger to self or others.

Resident Assessment
Upon admission, each resident must receive an initial assessment to determine his or her needs. If the initial assessment indicates that the resident requires health care services, a health care assessment must be completed within 14 days of admission by a registered professional nurse using a form either from the Department or meeting specified criteria. Residents must be reassessed in a time frame that depends on the type of service plan they have in place.

Medication Management
Certified nurse aides, certified home health aides, or staff members who have other equivalent training approved by the Department of Health and who have completed a medication aide course and passed a certifying exam are permitted to administer medication to residents under the delegation of a registered nurse (RN). Allowable injections include epinephrine and pre-drawn insulin injections as well as disposable insulin delivering mechanical devices commonly known as "pens." Effective January 2013, an assisted living facility may request a waiver from the Department that will allow the RN to delegate to certified medical aides the administration of injectable medications (in addition to insulin) via disposable, integrated, mechanical medication delivery devices that are prefilled by the manufacturer.

Physical Plant Requirements
For newly constructed assisted living residences or alterations or renovations to existing buildings to create a residence, private resident units must provide a minimum of 150 square feet of clear and usable floor area and semi-private resident units must provide a minimum of 80 additional square feet for an additional resident. This calculation excludes closets, bathroom, kitchenette, hallways, corridors, vestibules, alcoves and foyers.

Residents Allowed Per Room
A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements
For newly constructed assisted living residences or alterations or renovations to existing buildings to create a residence, a bathroom with a toilet, bathtub/shower, and sink must be located in each
resident unit. Additional toilet facilities located in areas other than the residential units must be provided to meet the needs of residents, staff, and visitors to the facility.

**Life Safety**

Smoke detectors are required in all resident bedrooms, living rooms, studio apartment units, and public areas of the facility. A comprehensive automatic fire suppression system is required throughout the building (in accord with the Uniform Construction Code), unless an exemption has been applied for and granted. New Jersey uses National Fire Protection Association standards.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Facilities that advertise or hold themselves out as having an Alzheimer’s unit are required to establish written policies and procedures for the unit, establish criteria for admission and discharge from the unit, have staff attend a mandatory training program, compile staffing information, and provide, upon request, a list of activities directed toward Alzheimer’s residents and safety policies and procedures specific to residents diagnosed with Alzheimer’s.

In a facility that advertises or holds itself out as having an Alzheimer’s/dementia program, training in specialized care shall be provided to all licensed and unlicensed staff who provide direct care to residents with Alzheimer’s or dementia.

**Staffing Requirements**

An administrator must be appointed. An administrator or their designated alternate must be available at all times and on site on a full-time basis in facilities with 60 or more licensed beds and on a half-time basis in facilities with fewer than 60 licensed beds. Staffing must be sufficient to meet residents’ needs. At least one awake personal care assistant and one additional employee must be on site 24 hours per day. An RN must be available 24 hours per day.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must be at least 21 years of age and possess a high school diploma or equivalent. Administrators must also either hold a current New Jersey license as a nursing home administrator or be a New Jersey certified assisted living administrator.

Administrators must complete a minimum of 30 hours of continuing education every three years relating to assisted living concepts and related topics.

**Staff Education/Training**

The facility or program shall develop and implement a staff orientation and a staff education plan, including plans for each service and designation of person(s) responsible for training. All personnel shall receive orientation at the time of employment and at least annual in-service education regarding topics such as, but not limited to: the provision of services and assistance in accordance
with the concepts of assisted living and including care of residents with physical impairment; emergency plans and procedures; the infection prevention and control program; resident rights; abuse and neglect; pain management; and the care of residents with Alzheimer’s and related dementia conditions.

Personal care assistants must either successfully complete an approved nurse aide training course, an approved homemaker/home health aide training program, or other equivalent approved training program. They must complete at least 20 hours of continuing education every two years in assisted living concepts and related topics, including cognitive and physical impairment and dementia.

Medication aides must complete an additional 10 hours of continuing education related to medication administration and elderly drug use every two years.

Entity Approving CE Program
The New Jersey Nursing Home Administrators Licensing Board grants continuing education credit for continuing education programs approved by any one of the following entities: the National Association of Long Term Care Administrator Boards (NAB); a member state of the NAB; state or national associations or professional societies of licensed nursing home administrators; state or national associations of long-term healthcare facilities; state or national accredited institutions of higher learning; and state or national professional boards practicing in areas relevant to nursing home administration and the care of nursing home residents.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement
Assisted living facilities and the assisted living program, are reimbursed under the NJ Medicaid Managed Long Term Services and Supports (MLTSS) waiver. New Jersey consolidated its home and community-based waiver programs into one 1115 waiver: Global Options for Long Term Care (GO). Assisted living is a covered service under GO. All Medicaid recipients residing in an assisted living residence, comprehensive personal care home, or receiving services in an assisted living program are required to choose a health care provider from within a managed care network. Payments to facilities remain fee for service but all other covered Medicaid services are managed by the managed care organizations.

Citations
New Jersey Administrative Code, Title 8, Chapter 36: Standards for Licensure of Assisted Living Residences, Comprehensive Personal Care Homes, and Assisted Living Programs

New Mexico

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**Licensure Term**
Assisted Living Facilities

**Opening Statement**
New Mexico’s Department of Health, Division of Health Improvement, licenses and regulates assisted living facilities (ALFs), which were previously called adult residential care facilities. Facilities that provide memory care unit must meet additional requirements relating to care coordination, staffing, employee training, individualized service plans, assessments and reevaluations, documentation, security, and resident rights.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**
There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living. Revisions of the regulations that took effect in January 2010 changed the licensure term from Adult Residential Care Facility to Assisted Living Facility and include new rules for administrator and staff training, Alzheimer’s care, and hospice services.

**Definition**
An ALF provides programmatic services, room, board, and/or assistance with one or more activities of daily living (ADLs) to two or more individuals.

**Disclosure Items**
Prior to admission to a facility, a prospective resident or his or her representative must be given a copy of the facility rules pertaining to the resident’s rights and a written description of the legal rights of the residents. The rules must include, but are not limited to: resident use of tobacco, alcohol, telephone, television, radio; personal property; meal availability and times; use of common areas; accommodation of pets; and use of electric blanks and appliances.

**Facility Scope of Care**
The facility may provide assistance with ADLs and periodic professional nursing care for adults with physical or mental disabilities.
**Third Party Scope of Care**  
As applicable, residents must be given a list of outside providers, such as hospice and home health, offering services in the facility. Residents have a right to choose their provider.

**Admission and Retention Policy**  
Facilities may not retain residents requiring continuous nursing care, which may include, but is not limited to, the following conditions: ventilator dependency; stage III or IV pressure sores; or any condition requiring either chemical or physical restraints. Regulations specify an exceptions process to the admission, readmission and retention requirements. Facilities also may not retain individuals whose physician certifies that placement is no longer appropriate. Residents may receive hospice care.

**Resident Assessment**  
A resident evaluation must be completed within 15 days prior to admission to determine the level of assistance needed and if the level of services required can be met by the facility. The evaluation is used to establish a baseline in the resident's functional status. The form must include an assessment of cognitive patterns, communication/hearing patterns, vision patterns, physical functioning and structural problems, continence, psychosocial well-being, mood and behavior patterns, activity pursuit patterns, disease diagnoses, health conditions, oral/nutritional status, oral/dental status, skin conditions, medication use, and special treatment and procedures. The evaluation must be updated a minimum of every six months or when there is a significant change in the resident's health status.

**Medication Management**  
Licensed health care professionals are responsible for the administration of medications. If a resident gives written consent, trained facility staff may assist a resident with medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**  
Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and semi-private resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet of floor space per resident, excluding the closet and locker area.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**  
A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**  
A minimum of one toilet, sink, and bathing unit must be provided for every eight residents. Each facility shall provide at least one tub and shower or a combination unit to allow for residents' bathing preferences.

**Life Safety**  
Although automatic sprinkler systems are not mandated, manual fire alarm systems are required. Electric smoke detectors/alarms with battery backup are required on each floor to be audible in all sleeping areas. Smoke detectors are required in areas of assembly such as dining rooms and living rooms. Smoke detectors must also be installed in corridors with no more than thirty-foot spacing. Heat
Staffing Requirements

An ALF must be supervised by a full-time administrator. The minimum staff-to-resident ratio is one staff person to 15 or fewer awake residents. When residents are sleeping, there must be one direct care worker for 15 or fewer residents; one direct care worker and one staff person for 16 to 60 residents; two direct care workers and one staff person for every 61 to 120 residents; and at least three direct care workers and one staff person for every 120 or more residents. All employees must complete a criminal background check.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

A memory care unit means an ALF or part of or an ALF that provides added security, enhanced programming and staffing appropriate for residents with a diagnosis of dementia, Alzheimer’s disease or other related disorders causing memory impairments and for residents whose functional needs require a specialized program. Facilities that provide a memory care unit to serve residents with dementia must meet additional requirements relating to care coordination, employee training, individual service plans, assessments and reevaluations, documentation, security, resident rights, disclosure, and staffing. Facilities must provide sufficient number of trained staff members to meet the additional needs of residents and there must be at least one staff member awake and in attendance in the secured environment at all times.

Facilities operating a secured environment for memory care must disclose specified information to the resident and resident’s legal representative including information about the types of diagnoses or behaviors, and the care, services, and type of secured environment that facility and trained staff provide.

In addition to training requirements for all ALFs, all employees assisting in providing care for memory unit residents shall have a minimum of 12 hours of training per year related to dementia, Alzheimer’s disease, or other pertinent information relating to the current residents.

Administrator Education/Training

Assisted living administrators must be at least 21 years of age, possess management and administrative skills, have a high school diploma or equivalent, complete a state-approved certification program, undergo criminal background checks, and meet other requirements.
| **Staff Education/Training** | Direct care staff must be at least 18 years of age and have adequate education, training, or experience to provide for the needs of residents. Direct care staff are required to complete 16 hours of supervised training prior to providing unsupervised care. All caregivers must receive 12 hours annual training covering fire safety; first aid; safe food handling practices; confidentiality of records and resident information; infection control; resident rights; reporting requirements for abuse, neglect, and exploitation; transportation safety for assisting residents and operating vehicles to transport residents; and providing quality resident care based on current resident need. For facilities offering hospice services, all staff must receive six hours of hospice training plus one additional hour for each hospice resident’s individual service plan. |
| **Entity Approving CE Program** | None specified. |
| **Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement** | A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services in assisted living. The waiver payment for assisted living services is a flat rate. |
| **Citations** | New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 7, Chapter 8, Part 2: Assisted Living Facilities for Adults. [January 15, 2010] http://164.64.110.239/nmac/parts/title07/07.008.0002.pdf |
New York

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Web Site: www.health.state.ny.us

Licensure Term: Adult-Care Facilities, Adult Homes, Enriched Housing Programs, and Assisted Living Residences

Opening Statement: In New York, adult-care facilities are the settings where supervision and personal care are provided to persons with functional and/or cognitive impairments. The Department of Health licenses three types of adult-care facilities that provide a continuum of long-term residential care for seniors: adult homes (lowest level of care), enriched housing programs, and assisted living residences for adults (highest level of care). In 2004, legislation passed that created a new structure of adult care in New York. The system can be viewed as a continuum across the three types of adult-care facilities, and it is the provider’s option to determine the level within the continuum at which they would like to operate.

Licensed adult homes and enriched housing programs have similar provisions except that enriched housing programs require private resident units and do not have to offer more than one meal per day. Assisted living residences offer a higher level of care. Any facility meeting the definition of assisted living residence must have or obtain an adult home or enriched housing program license.

Operators may also be certified as special needs assisted living to provide dementia care, or as enhanced assisted living to support aging in place.

The state has additional requirements for the provision of and payment for assisted living program services for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: While no legislative or regulatory changes have been finalized, the state is in the process of reviewing and revising regulations that will affect assisted living.

Definition: Adult-care Facility: A family-type home for adults, a shelter for adults, a residence for adults or an adult home, which provides...
temporary or long-term residential care and services to adults who—by reason of physical or other limitations associated with age, physical or mental disabilities or other factors—are unable or substantially unable to live independently. These adults do not require continual medical or nursing care.

Adult Home: A type of adult-care facility that provides long-term residential care, room, board, housekeeping, personal care, and supervision to five or more adults.

Enriched Housing Program: A type of adult-care facility that provides long-term residential care to five or more adults (generally 65 years of age or older) in community-integrated settings resembling independent housing units and provides or arranges for room, board, housekeeping, personal care, and supervision. Units in these homes have a kitchenette.

All operators must have either an adult home license or an enriched housing program.

Assisted Living and an Assisted Living Residence: A type of adult-care facility that is licensed as an adult home or enriched housing program and provides the highest level of care. These operators may also be certified as special needs assisted living to provide dementia care, or as enhanced assisted living to support aging in place. These homes provide or arrange for housing, on-site monitoring, and personal care and/or home care services, either directly or indirectly, in a homelike setting for five or more adults unrelated to the assisted living provider. An assisted living operator must provide each resident with considerate and respectful care and promote the resident's dignity, autonomy, independence, and privacy in the least restrictive and most homelike setting consistent with the resident's preferences and physical and mental status.

Enhanced Assisted Living or Enhanced Assisted Living Residence: A certification issued by the Department of Health and that may be obtained for either a portion of or an entire residence. The certification authorizes an assisted living residence to provide "aging in place" by retaining residents who desire to continue to live in that residence and who:

(1) Are chronically chairfast and unable to transfer, or chronically require the physical assistance of another person to transfer;

(2) Chronically require the physical assistance of another person in
order to walk;

(3) Chronically require the physical assistance of another person to climb or descend stairs;

(4) Are dependent on medical equipment and require more than intermittent or occasional assistance from medical personnel; or

(5) Have chronic unmanaged urinary or bowel incontinence.

Special Needs Assisted Living: A certification issued by the Department of Health that allows a facility to serve individuals with special needs. One such designation is persons with cognitive impairment. A facility must submit to the Department a special needs plan demonstrating how the special needs of the residents will be safely and appropriately met. The Department of Health has developed guidance specifically to ensure adequate staffing and training.

Assisted Living Program: Separate from the assisted living residence classification is the assisted living program, which serves private pay and Medicaid eligible individuals who are medically eligible for nursing home placement, but who are not in need of the highly structured, medical environment of a nursing facility and whose needs could be met in a less restrictive and lower cost residential setting. Assisted living programs are responsible for providing residents with long term residential care, room, board, housekeeping, personal care, supervision, and providing or arranging for home health services. The programs are required to hold dual licenses/certification as an adult home or enriched housing program and as a licensed home care services agency (LHCSA), long term home health care program, or certified home health agency (CHHA). If the assisted living program is licensed as a LHCSA, it must contract with a CHHA for provision of skilled services to its residents. Assisted living programs may receive Medicaid reimbursement for the health care services provided, whereas an assisted living resident may not.

**Disclosure Items**

When any marketing materials or a copy of the residency agreement is distributed, the operator must provide the following on a separate information sheet:

(1) The consumer information guide developed by the Commissioner of the Department of Health. Residents and potential residents may be referred to the Department’s website, but a hard copy must be provided by the facility if requested.
Facility Scope of Care

Adult Home and Enriched Housing Program: At a minimum, must provide supervision, personal care, housekeeping, case management, activities, food service, and assistance with medication.

Assisted Living Residence: Provides daily food service, 24-hour on-site monitoring, case management services, and the development of an individualized service plan for each resident.

Certified Enhanced Assisted Living Residence: May allow residents to age in place when the provider, the resident’s physician, and, if necessary, the resident’s licensed or certified home care agency agree that the additional needs of the resident can be safely met.

Third Party Scope of Care

Adult Home and Enriched Housing Program: Facilities must access and cooperate with external service providers on behalf of residents who need services not provided by the home or program.

Assisted Living Residence: Unless the facility is certified to provide
enhanced or special needs care, it must arrange for any needed health care services to be provided by a home care services agency. Residents may contract with a home health agency or a long-term home health care program of their choice.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Residents who have stable medical conditions and are capable of self-preservation with assistance may be admitted. Regulations specify when persons may not be admitted, including but not limited to people: who need continuous nursing care; are chronically bedfast or chairfast; or are cognitively, physically, or mentally impaired to the point that the resident’s safety or safety of others is compromised. No adult home with a capacity of 80 or greater may admit or retain more than 25 percent census of residents with serious mental illness.

Certified Enhanced Assisted Living Residence: A resident in need of 24-hour skilled nursing care or medical care may continue residency when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The resident in need of 24-hour skilled care hires appropriate nursing, medical, or hospice staff to meet his or her needs;

2. The resident’s physician and home care services agency determine and document that the resident can be safely cared for in the residence;

3. The assisted living provider agrees to retain the resident and coordinate the care for all providers; and

4. The resident is otherwise eligible to reside at the residence.

**Resident Assessment**

Adult Home: A medical evaluation and an interview between the administrator (or a designee) and the resident or the resident’s representative must be conducted. In the event that a proposed resident has a known history of chronic mental disability, or the medical evaluation or resident interview suggests such disability, then a mental health evaluation must be conducted.

Enriched Housing Program: Prior to admission, a functional assessment must be completed on a form prescribed or approved by the Department. Each functional assessment must address activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, sensory impairments, behavioral characteristics, personality characteristics, and daily habits. The functional assessment, a medical assessment and a mental health evaluation if needed must be conducted when a change in a resident’s condition warrants and no less than once
Physical Plant Requirements

Adult Home: May provide either single- or double-occupancy resident units.

Enriched Housing Program: Must provide single-occupancy units, unless residents want to share.

Assisted Living Residence: May be single-occupancy or double-occupancy depending on the residence's licensure as an adult home or enriched housing program.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements

Adult Home: Must provide at least one toilet and lavatory for every six residents and one tub/shower for every 10 residents.

Enriched Housing Program: Must provide one toilet, lavatory, shower, or tub for every three residents.

Assisted Living Residence: None specified

Medication Management

Assistance with self-administration of medication is permitted in facilities. This includes prompting, identifying the medication for the resident, bringing the medication to the resident, opening containers, positioning the resident, disposing of used supplies, and storing the medication.

Assisted Living Residence: Each assisted living resident will have an individualized service plan (ISP) developed when they move into a residence. The ISP is developed jointly by the resident, the resident's representative if applicable, the assisted living operator, a home care agency (as determined by the resident's physician), and in consultation with the resident's physician. The ISP must address the medical, nutritional, rehabilitation, functional, cognitive, and other needs of the resident. The ISP must be reviewed and revised at least every six months or when required by the resident's changing care needs.

Life Safety

Adult Home and Assisted Living Residence for Adults:

(1) Regulations require an automatic sprinkler system throughout in buildings housing 25 or more residents;

(2) The Building Code of New York State (modeled after the International Building Code) requires an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with the applicable occupancy group designated for
the adult-care facility;

(3) Regulations require a supervised smoke detection system installed throughout the building; and

(4) Regulations require all fire protection systems required to be directly connected to the local fire department or to a 24/7-attended central station.

Enriched Housing Program: The state building code requires the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, detection systems, and fire alarm and early warning systems in accordance with the applicable occupancy group designated for the adult-care facility.

Proposed regulations for all assisted living residences would require:

(1) An automatic sprinkler system installed throughout the building with no bed capacity limitations;

(2) A supervised smoke detection system installed throughout the building; and

(3) All fire protection systems to be directly connected to the local fire department or to a 24/7-attended central station.

The state has additional requirements for assisted living programs.

Operators may be certified as special needs assisted living to provide dementia care. Dementia units must be designed as self-contained units. Fully locked facilities are prohibited, but units must have a delayed-egress system on all external doors as well as window stops and enclosed courtyards. Facilities must meet additional fire safety rules.

Any adult-care facility with approved dementia units is required to provide staff training in characteristics and needs of persons with dementia, including behavioral symptoms, and mental and emotional changes. The training should include methods for meeting the residents’ needs on an individual basis. Further, in order to obtain approval for a special needs assisted living residence, an operator must submit a plan to the Department which must include not only proposed staffing levels, but also staff education, training, work experience, and professional affiliations or special characteristics relevant to the population the residence is intending to serve (including Alzheimer’s or other dementias).
Staffing Requirements

Adult Home: An administrator must be employed to be directly accountable for operating and maintaining the facility in compliance with applicable requirements. Facilities must have a case manager and staffing sufficient to provide the care needed by residents. The regulations specify staffing ratios. For adult homes, a minimum of 3.75 hours of personal services staff time is required per week per resident.

Enriched Housing Program: The facility must have a program coordinator responsible for operating and maintaining the program in compliance with applicable requirements; a case manager to evaluate residents' needs and perform other case management duties, including investigating and reporting reportable incidents to the Department; and personal care staff to assist residents. Facilities must have staffing sufficient to provide the care needed by residents. The regulations specify staffing ratios. A minimum of 6 hours of personal services staff time is required per week per resident.

Assisted Living Residence: The facility must have an administrator who is responsible for daily operations and compliance with applicable rules; a case manager to assist residents with housing issues, information about local services and activities, and contacting appropriate responders in urgent and emergency situations; and resident aides to provide personal care assistance. Facilities certified to provide enhanced assisted living must, in addition, have licensed practical nurses, registered nurses, and home health aides. There are no minimum staffing ratios, though resident aides must be present in sufficient numbers 24 hours a day to meet resident’s needs.

Administrator Education/Training

Adult Home and Assisted Living Residence: Administrators generally must be at least 21 years of age, be of good moral character as evidenced by three letters of recommendations, and have varying levels of education and experience based in part on the number of residents in the facility. For example, in a facility with 24 beds or less, an administrator must: (1) have a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, plus three years of related work experience; (2) an associate degree from an accredited college or university in an approved course of study, plus two years of related work experience; or (3) a bachelor’s degree from an accredited college or university in an approved course of study, plus one years of related work experience. The experience requirements increase as the size of the facility increases.

Administrators not holding a current New York license as a nursing
home administrator must complete a minimum of 60 hours of continuing education every two years.

**Staff Education/Training**

Adult Home and Enriched Housing Program: Must provide an orientation and in-service training in the characteristics and needs of the population served, resident rights, program rules and regulations, duties and responsibilities of all staff, general and specific responsibilities of the individual being trained, and emergency procedures. There must be ongoing in-service training and opportunities for employees and volunteers to participate in work-related training.

Assisted Living Residence: Must provide orientation to facility policies and procedures; resident characteristics; and emergency evacuation and disaster plans.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Medicaid reimbursement is available for home care services under the assisted living program. In addition to the program, services provided by adult-care facilities may be covered for eligible residents through a 1915(c) waiver. Medicaid reimbursement is not available for people in assisted living residences.

**Citations**


New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title 18, Part 487: Adult-Care Facilities, Standards for Adult Homes.
http://w3.health.state.ny.us/dbspace/NYCRR18.nsf/56cf2e25d626f9f785256538006c3ed7/cf61bf0d8ac1b0fa852567220076903f?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,487

New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title 10, Chapter X, Part 1001: Adult-Care Facilities, Assisted Living Residences.
https://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/assisted_living/adopted_regulations/docs/assisted_living_residences_laws_and_regulations.pdf

New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title 18: Adult-Care Facilities, Standards for Enriched Housing.
http://w3.health.state.ny.us/dbspace/NYCRR18.nsf/56cf2e25d626f9f785256538006c3ed7/9dfd107afcc3034c1852567220076904c?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,488
New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title18, Part 490: Adult-Care Facilities, Standards for Residences for Adults.
http://w3.health.state.ny.us/dbspace/NYCRR18.nsf/56cf2e25d626f9f785256538006c3ed7/3781a985de53df04852567220076906a?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,490

New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Title18, Part 494: Adult-Care Facilities, Standards for Assisted Living Programs.
http://w3.health.state.ny.us/dbspace/NYCRR18.nsf/56cf2e25d626f9f785256538006c3ed7/61b8768b073faef285256722007690a0?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,494
North Carolina

Agency  Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Service Regulation
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Licensure Term  Assisted Living Residences, Adult Care Homes, and Multi-unit Assisted Housing with Services Facilities

Opening Statement  The term assisted living residences (ALR) includes adult care homes (ACH) and multi-unit assisted housing with services (MAHS) facilities. ACHs are licensed and MAHS register with the state. The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Service Regulation, licenses ACHs based on size. ACHs that serve two to six residents are referred to as family care homes, and those that serve seven or more residents are referred to as ACHs. MAHS settings must register with the Division of Health Service Regulation, but are not licensed.

Legislative and Regulatory Update  Legislation passed in July 1995 establishing an umbrella term of 'assisted living residences' that includes 'adult care homes' and 'multi-unit assisted housing with services'.

Definition  ALRs provides group housing with at least one meal per day and housekeeping services and provide personal care services directly or through a formal written agreement with a licensed home care or hospice agency. The department may allow nursing service exceptions on a case-by-case basis.
ACH: A type of ALR in which the housing management provides 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled personal care services to seven or more residents, either directly or through formal written agreement with licensed home care or hospice agencies. Some licensed ACHs provide supervision to persons with cognitive impairments whose decisions, if made independently, may jeopardize the safety or wellbeing of themselves or others.

MAHS: A type of ALR in which hands-on personal care services and nursing services are arranged by housing management and provided by a licensed home care or hospice agency, through an individualized written care plan. The housing management has a financial interest or financial affiliation or formal written agreement that makes personal care services accessible and available through at least one licensed home care or hospice agency. The resident may choose any provider for personal care and nursing services.

Disclosure Items

ACH: Must provide specific information to a resident or responsible person upon move-in, including such items as a written copy of all house rules and facility policies, a copy of the Declaration of Residents' Rights, and a copy of the home's grievance procedures. Regulations also require specific information to be included in the resident contract, for example rates for resident services and accommodations, and health needs or conditions that the facility has determined it cannot meet.

MAHS: Must provide a disclosure statement to prospective residents and the department that includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Charges for services;

(2) Policies regarding limitations of services;

(3) Policies regarding limitations of tenancy;

(4) Information regarding the nature of the relationship between the housing management and each home care or hospice agency with which the housing management has a financial or legal relationship;

(5) Policies regarding tenant grievances and procedures for review and disposition of resident grievances; and

(6) Specific contact information including licensed home care agencies in the county and various public services.

Facility Scope of Care

ALRs provide group housing with at least one meal per day and
housekeeping services and provide personal care services directly or through a formal written agreement with a licensed home care or hospice agency. The department may allow nursing service exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

ACH: Required to have 24-hour staff monitoring and supervision of residents. ACHs must also provide assistance with scheduled and unscheduled personal care needs, transportation, activities, and housekeeping. Housing, personal care, and some specified health care services are provided by staff, while licensed home care agencies may provide other health care services that unlicensed staff cannot perform. Nursing services may be provided by the ACH on a case-by-case exception basis approved by the Department of Health and Human Services or through licensed home care agencies.

MAHS: Housing and assistance with coordination of personal and health care services through licensed home care agencies is permitted.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

In all ALRs, hospice care and home health care may be requested by the resident and provided with appropriate physician orders.

ACH: None specified.

MAHS: Personal care and nursing services are provided through agencies licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. MAHS management must have an arrangement with at least one licensed agency to meet the scheduled needs of residents and residents may choose the agency.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

ACH: May not admit an individual who meets the state’s eligibility criteria for nursing home care, or individuals with the following conditions or requiring the following services:

1. Treatment of mental illness or alcohol or drug abuse;
2. Maternity care;
3. Professional nursing care under continuous medical supervision;
4. Lodging, when the personal assistance and supervision offered for the aged and disabled are not needed;
5. Posing a direct threat to the health or safety of others;
6. Ventilator dependency;
(7) Individuals whose physician certifies placement as no longer appropriate;

(8) Individuals whose health needs cannot be met as determined by the residence; or

(9) Such other medical and functional care needs as the Medical Care Commission determines cannot be properly met in an adult care home.

Except when a physician certifies that appropriate care can be provided on a temporary basis to meet the resident's needs and prevent unnecessary relocation, ACHs must not care for individuals with any of the following conditions or care needs: (1) ventilator dependency; (2) a need for continuous licensed nursing care; (3) health needs that cannot be met in the specific ACH as determined by the residence; and (4) other medical and functional care that cannot be properly met in an ACH.

Residents may be discharged only for the following reasons: (1) for their welfare; (2) the facility determines that it cannot meet the resident's needs; (3) the resident no longer needs the services provided by the facility; (4) the health or safety of other individuals in the facility is endangered; or (5) discharge is mandated under other rules.

A 30-day discharge notice by the facility is required in adult care homes except for situations of threat to health and safety of residents.

MAHS: Providers are not permitted to care for residents who require, on a consistent basis, 24-hour supervision or are not able, through informed consent, to enter into a contract. Except when a physician certifies that appropriate care can be provided on a temporary basis to meet the resident's needs and prevent unnecessary relocation, a MAHS provider may not care for individuals with any of the following conditions or care needs:

(1) Ventilator dependency;

(2) Dermal ulcers III or IV, except when a physician has determined that stage III ulcers are healing;

(3) Intravenous therapy or injections directly into the vein, except for
intermittent intravenous therapy managed by a home care or hospice agency licensed by the state;

(4) Airborne infectious disease in a communicable state that requires isolation or requires special precautions by the caretaker to prevent transmission of the disease;

(5) Psychotropic medications without appropriate diagnosis and treatment plans;

(6) Nasogastric tubes;

(7) Gastric tubes except when the individual is capable of independently feeding himself and caring for the tube, or managed by a state licensed home care or hospice agency;

(8) Individuals who require continuous licensed nursing care;

(9) Individuals whose physician certifies that placement is no longer appropriate;

(10) Residents requiring total dependence in four or more activities of daily living as documented on a uniform assessment instrument unless the resident’s independent physician determines otherwise;

(11) Individuals whose health needs cannot be met by the MAHS provider; and

(12) Other medical and functional care needs that the Medical Care Commission determines cannot be properly met by a MAHS provider.

Resident Assessment

ACH: An initial assessment is required within 72 hours of moving into the facility, and an assessment of each resident must be completed within 30 days following admission and at least annually thereafter on a form created or approved by the department. Reassessments must also be completed within 10 days following a significant change in a resident’s condition.

MAHS: Providers must screen prospective residents to determine the facility’s capacity and legal authority to meet the needs of the prospective residents and to determine the need for an in-depth assessment by a licensed home care agency.

Medication Management

ACH: Medications are required to be administered by staff whose competency is validated by a registered nurse and who pass a
written exam administered by the state. Residents are permitted to self-administer medications as long as they are competent, physically able to do so, and have a physician’s order to do so.

MAHS: Assistance with self-administration of medications may be provided by appropriately trained staff when delegated by a licensed nurse according to the home care agency’s established plan of care.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

ACH: Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident, excluding vestibule, closet or wardrobe space.

MAHS: None specified.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

ACH: Bedrooms may not be occupied by more than two residents in facilities licensed after July 1, 2004.

MAHS: None specified.

**Bathroom Requirements**

ACH: Shared bathroom and toilet facilities are permitted as long as one toilet and hand lavatory is provided for every five residents and a tub or shower is provided for every 10 residents.

MAHS: None specified.

**Life Safety**

ACH: Smoke detectors must be in all corridors, no more than 60 feet from each other and no more than 30 feet from any end wall. There must be heat or smoke detectors in all storage rooms, kitchens, living rooms, dining rooms, and laundries. All detection systems must be interconnected with the alarm system.

MAHS: None specified.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

ACH: An ACH may serve adults with a primary diagnosis of Alzheimer’s or other form of dementia if their license indicates that this is a population to be served. A facility that advertises, markets or otherwise promotes itself as having a special care unit (SCU) for residents with Alzheimer’s disease or related disorders and meets the regulatory requirements shall be licensed as an adult care home with a special care unit.

Private units are not required. A toilet and sink must be provided within the SCU for every five residents and a tub and shower for bathing must be in the unit. Facilities must provide direct access to a secured outside area and avoid or minimize the use of potentially distracting mechanical noises. Unit exit doors may be locked only if the locking devices meet the requirements outlined in the state
building code for special locking devices. If exit doors are not locked, facilities must have a system of security monitoring. An ACH with a SCU for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or related dementia must disclose the unit’s policies and procedures for caring for the residents and the special services that are provided.

At least one staff person is required for every eight residents on the first and second shift, plus one hour of staff time for each additional resident; and one staff person for every ten residents on the third shift, plus 0.8 hour of staff time for each additional resident. A care coordinator must be on-duty least eight hours a day, five days a week. The care coordinator may be counted in the minimal staffing requirements. In facilities with more than 16 units, the care coordinator is not counted in determining the minimal staffing requirement.

In ACHs, the staff in special care units must have the following training:

1. Six hours of orientation within the first week of employment;
2. 20 hours of dementia-specific training within six months of employment; and
3. 12 hours of continuing education annually.

MAHS: None specified.

**Staffing Requirements**

ACH: At all times there must be one administrator or supervisor/administrator-in-charge who is directly responsible for ensuring that all required duties are carried out and that residents are never left alone. ACHs must also have a designated activity director. Regulations specify staffing requirements, qualifications for various positions, and detailed staffing ratios for the type of staff (aide, supervisor, and administrator or administrator in charge), first, second or third shift, and the number of residents. Regulations also specify different management requirements for facilities based on size from 7-30 residents, 31-80 residents, and 81 or more residents.

MAHS: None specified.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The administrators of ALRs, including ACHs and MAHS, are responsible for the residents who require daily care to attend to their physical, mental, and emotional needs. An administrator must: be at least 21 years old; provide a satisfactory criminal background report; complete the equivalent of two years of coursework at an
accredited college or university or have a combination of education and experience approved by the Department; successfully complete a 120-hour administrator-in-training program; and successfully complete a written examination.

Administrators in ACHs with seven or more beds must be certified by the state, which requires completion of a 120-hour administrator-in-training program. Additionally, they must complete 30 hours of continuing education every two years.

Administrators in family care homes, which have two to six beds, must be approved for each particular home and, without experience and/or training, must complete 30 days of on-the-job training. Family care home administrators must complete 15 hours of continuing education per year.

Administrators-in-charge and supervisors-in-charge must complete 12 hours of continuing education per year.

**Staff Education/Training**

ACH: Staff in homes of seven or more beds who perform or directly supervise staff who perform personal care tasks must complete an 80-hour training program within six months of hire. Regulations specify requirements for the content and instruction of the program. Family care home staff must have at least a 25-hour personal care training program within six months of hire, unless a resident needs a certain health care task listed in the rules that requires 80 hours of training.

Non-licensed and licensed personnel not practicing in their licensed capacity complete a one-time competency evaluation for specific personal care tasks (specified in regulation) before performing these tasks. The regulations have additional training requirements for various positions, and ACHs that serve residents with specific conditions, such as diabetes and the need for restraints. The facility must also provide orientation to medication policies and procedures for staff responsible for medication administration prior to their administering or supervising the administration of medications. Staff who administer medications and their supervisors must complete six hours of continuing education per year.

MAHS: None specified.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

Persons or agencies seeking to be continuing education providers must apply to the Adult Care Licensure Section of the Division of Health Service Regulation for approval.
Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A state plan service through Medicaid covers personal care services in adult care homes.

Citations


North Carolina Division of Health Service Regulation, Adult Care Licensure Section: Legal Requirements for Registration and Disclosure for Multi-unit Assisted Housing with Services.
http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dhsr/acls/multiunitlegal.html

North Carolina Administrative Code, Chapter 10A, Subchapter 13G: Licensing of Family Care Homes.
http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2010a%20-%20health%20and%20human%20services/chapter%2013%20-%20nc%20medical%20care%20commission/subchapter%20g/subchapter%20g%20rules.html

North Carolina Legislation, Article 20A. Assisted Living Administrator Act.
http://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByArticle/Chapter_90/Article_20A.html
North Dakota

Agency: Department of Health, Division of Health Facilities
Contact: Darleen Bartz, PhD (Division of Health Facilities)
E-mail: dbartz@nd.gov

Second Agency: Department of Health, Division of Food & Lodging for Assisted Living (Food Sanitation and Life Safety)
Second Contact: Kenan Bullinger (Food Sanitation and Life Safety)
Second E-mail: kbulling@nd.gov
Web Site: http://www.ndhealth.gov/
http://www.nd.gov/dhs/

Licensure Term: Basic Care Facilities and Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement: The Department of Health establishes rules for basic care facilities and the Department of Human Services oversees licensing and rules of assisted living facilities, which must also meet Department of Health Rules. The primary differences between these licensure categories are: (1) the extent to which they are regulated--the assisted living regulations are very brief; and (2) only basic care facilities are required to provide meals. Basic care facilities are not certified to participate in Medicare or Medicaid, but are eligible for state funding for basic care services.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: Effective April 1, 2012, new administrative rules for assisted living facilities add emergency lighting provisions; require that all assisted living facilities have a written emergency disaster plan; and require that if sprinkler systems are installed, they must meet the NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

Definition: Basic Care Facility: Provides room and board and health, social, and personal care to the residents to attain or maintain their highest level of functioning, consistent with the resident assessment and care plan, for five or more residents not related to the owner or manager by blood or marriage. A basic care facility is licensed by the Department of Health under North Dakota Century Code chapter 23-09.3. These services must be provided on a 24-hour basis within the facility, either directly or through contract, and shall include assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs); provision of leisure, recreational, and therapeutic activities; and supervision of nutritional needs and medication administration.
Assisted Living Facility: A building or structure containing a series of at least five living units operated as one entity to provide services for five or more individuals who are not related by blood, marriage, or guardianship to the owner or manager of the entity and which is kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place that provides or coordinates individualized support services to accommodate the individual’s needs and abilities to maintain as much independence as possible. An assisted living facility is licensed by the Department of Human Services under North Dakota Century Code 50-32, and by the Department of Health under North Dakota Century Code 23-09. An assisted living facility does not include a facility that is a congregate housing facility, licensed as a basic care facility, or licensed under Chapters 23-16 or 25-16 or Section 50-11-01.4.

Disclosure Items

Basic Care Facility: None specified.

Facility Scope of Care

Basic Care Facility: Must provide personal care services to assist residents to attain and maintain their highest level of functioning consistent with the resident assessments and care plans. It must provide assistance with: ADLs and IADLs; arrangements to seek health care when resident has symptoms for which treatment may be indicated; arrangements for appropriate transfer and transport as needed; functional aids or equipment, such as hearing aids; and clothing and other personal effects, as well as maintenance of living quarters.

Assisted Living Facility: Tenants choose and pay for only those services needed or desired. An assisted living facility may provide assistance to adults who may have physical or cognitive impairments and who require at least a moderate level of assistance with one or more ADLs and assistance with IADLs.

Third Party Scope of Care

Basic Care Facility: Home health agencies may provide nursing services under contract with the facility. A facility that intends to retain residents who require end-of-life care must enter into an agreement with licensed and Medicare-certified hospice agencies. The agreement must delineate responsibilities.
Assisted Living Facility: Home health agencies may provide services under contract with the resident. Long term care insurance may pay in basic care and assisted living facilities.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Admission and discharge criteria are developed by each basic care or assisted living facility dependent upon their ability to meet the needs of the residents and the services available.

Basic Care Facility: May admit or retain only individuals whose condition and abilities are consistent with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 Life Safety Code requirements and who must be capable of self-preservation. Basic care residents are admitted and retained in the facility in order to receive room and board and health, social, and personal care, and whose condition does not require continuous, 24-hour-a-day onsite availability of nursing or medical care.

Assisted Living Facility: None specified

**Resident Assessment**

In basic care and assisted living facilities, the facilities develop and utilize their own forms.

Basic Care Facility: An assessment is required for each resident within 14 days of admission and as determined by an appropriately licensed professional thereafter, but no less frequently than quarterly. The assessment must include: a review of health, psychosocial, functional, nutritional, and activity status; personal care and other needs; health needs; capability of self-preservation; and specific social and activity interests.

Assisted living Facility: None specified

**Medication Management**

In assisted living and in basic care facilities, unlicensed staff may administer medication except for 'as needed' controlled prescription drugs. Those personnel must have specific training and be monitored by a registered nurse.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Basic Care Facility: Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet, semi-private resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident, and units for three or more individuals must provide a minimum of 70 square feet per resident. Generally, basic care facilities have semi-private units.

Assisted Living Facility: Generally living units are efficiency or one- or two-bedroom apartments. A living unit must contain a sleeping area, an entry door that can be locked, and a private bathroom with a toilet, bath tub or shower, and a sink.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Residents Allowed Per Room</strong></th>
<th>Basic Care Facility: None specified. Assisted Living Facility: No more than two people may occupy one bedroom of each living unit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathroom Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Common toilets, lavatories, and bathing facilities are permitted. Basic Care Facility: There must be at least one toilet for every four residents and a bathtub or shower for every 15 residents. Assisted Living Facility: There must be a private bathroom with a toilet, bath tub or shower, and a sink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Safety</strong></td>
<td>Basic Care Facility: In general, in basic care facilities, automatic sprinkler systems are required to protect construction types that may be unprotected or of combustible materials. NFPA 13D, NFPA 13R, or NFPA 13 automatic sprinkler systems may be used. Smoke detectors are required in resident rooms, corridors, and common areas. There are exceptions where these requirements may not apply. Basic care facilities must comply with the NFPA safety code, 1988 edition, chapter 21, residential board and care occupancy, slow evacuation capability, or a greater level of fire safety. Fire drills must be held monthly with a minimum of 12 per year, alternating with all work shifts. Residents and staff, as a group, shall either evacuate the building or relocate to an assembly point identified in the fire evacuation plan. At least once a year, a fire drill must be conducted during which all staff and residents evacuate the building. Fire evacuation plans must be posted in a conspicuous place in the facility. Written records of fire drills must be maintained. These records must include dates, times, duration, names of staff and residents participating and those absent and why, and a brief description of the drill including the escape path used and evidence of simulation of a call to the fire department. Each resident shall receive an individual fire drill walk-through within five days of admission. Any variation to compliance with the fire safety requirements must be approved in writing by the department. Residents of facilities meeting a greater level of fire safety must meet the fire drill requirements of that occupancy classification. Assisted Living Facility: Operators of assisted living facilities must certify that facilities are in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, and upon request make available to the department copies of current certifications, licenses, permits, and other similar documents providing evidence of compliance with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
such laws. Each assisted living facility must install smoke detection devices or other approved alarm systems of a type and number approved by the department, in cooperation with the state fire marshal. Assisted living facilities must meet exiting requirements. Access to fire escapes must be kept free and clear at all times of all obstructions of any nature. The proprietor of the assisted living facility must provide for adequate exit lighting and exit signs as defined in the state building code.

Each assisted living facility must be provided with fire extinguishers as defined by the NFPA standard number 10 in quantities defined by the state building code and the state fire code. Standpipe and sprinkler systems must be installed as required by the state building code and state fire code. Fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems, and standpipe systems must conform with rules adopted by the state fire marshal. A contract for sale or a sale of a fire extinguisher installation in a public building is not enforceable, if the fire extinguisher or extinguishing system is of a type not approved by the state fire marshal for such installation. No fire extinguisher of a type not approved by the state fire marshal may be sold or offered for sale within the state.

Assisted living facilities must meet smoke detector regulations as stated in North Dakota Administrative Code 33-33-05. These regulations require every sleeping room, passageway, and hallway to be equipped with a smoke detection device. In addition, at least one sleeping room in an assisted living facility shall be equipped with a listed smoke detection device for the hearing impaired. At least 10 percent of battery-operated smoke detectors must be tested weekly and at least 10 percent of hard-wired detectors must be tested monthly on a systematic basis. Records of those tests need to be kept for two years.

Assisted living facilities are required to have written disaster plans and emergency lighting. Passenger or freight elevators must comply with state building code fire protection requirements.

**Staffing Requirements**

Basic Care Facility: An administrator must be in charge of the
general administration of the facility. While there are no staffing ratios, basic care facilities must provide 24-hour staffing.

Assisted Living Facility: Staff must be available 24 hours a day to meet the needs of the residents, not necessarily on site. A manager and direct care staff are required. There are no staffing ratios. If the facility provides medication administration, a registered nurse must be available to administer medications and/or to train and supervise certified medication assistants.

Administrator Education/Training

Basic Care Facility: Administrators must complete at least 12 hours of continuing education per year relating to care and services for residents.

Assisted Living Facility: Administrators must complete 12 hours of continuing education per year.

Staff Education/Training

Basic Care Facility: All employees must have in-service training annually on: 1) fire and accident prevention and safety; 2) mental and physical health needs of the residents, including behavior problems; 3) prevention and control of infections, including universal precautions; and 4) resident rights. In basic care facilities, the staff responsible for food preparation are required to attend a minimum of two dietary educational programs per year and staff responsible for activity services are required to attend a minimum of two activity-related programs per year.

Assisted Living Facility: All employees must receive annual training on: 1) resident rights; 2) fire and accident prevention and training; 3) mental and physical health needs of tenants; 4) behavior problems and precautions; and 5) control of infection, including universal precautions.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified for either basic care or assisted living facilities.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A personal care option pays for services in a basic care facility. The individual must be Medicaid eligible to qualify for the personal care option. Personal funds or state general funds pay for room and board. Individuals in assisted living facilities may be eligible for services funded by state resources, Medicaid, or Medicaid waiver services. Generally, low-income individuals have limited access to assisted living because funds are not available for rental assistance (except through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in limited situations).

Citations

North Dakota Legislative Branch, Chapter 75-03-34: Licensing of Assisted Living Facilities.
http://www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/75-03-

Copyright 2016 National Center for Assisted Living
North Dakota Legislative Branch, Chapter 23-09: Lodging Establishments and Assisted Living Facilities.
http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t23c09.pdf?20150112163253

North Dakota Legislative Branch, Chapter 33-03-24.1: Basic Care Facilities.

North Dakota Legislative Branch, Chapter 23-09.3: Basic Care Facilities.
Ohio

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Licensure Term
Residential Care Facilities

Opening Statement
The Ohio Department of Health licenses residential care facilities. The term assisted living is used interchangeably with residential care.

The Department has specific requirements for special care units dedicated to providing care residents with diagnoses including, but not limited to, late-stage cognitive impairments with significant ongoing daily living assistance needs, cognitive impairments with increased emotional needs or presenting behaviors that cause problems for the resident or other residents, or serious mental illness. When applying for a residential care license, applicants must indicate whether specialized care or services will be provided, including care people with Alzheimer’s or other cognitive impairments.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
In 2016, Ohio adopted new rules to comply with the home and community-based care services (HCBS) final rule. Residential care facilities that provide Medicaid HCBS must comply with the new requirements.

Definition
Residential care facilities means a home that provides either of the following: (1) accommodations for 17 or more unrelated individuals, with supervision and personal care services for three or more of those individuals who are dependent on the services of others by reason of age or physical or mental impairment; or (2) accommodations, supervision, and personal care services for three or more unrelated individuals and any of the skilled nursing care services authorized by law for at least one of those individuals.

Disclosure Items
A residential care facility must provide prospective residents or their representatives a copy of the written residential agreement, which includes specified information, such as: an explanation and statement of all charges, fines or penalties; an explanation of services are provided; a statement that the facility must discharge or transfer a resident when the resident needs skilled nursing care.
beyond what the facility can provide; and the residents’ rights policy and procedures.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities may provide supervision and personal care services, administer or assist with self-administration of medication, supervise special diets, perform dressing changes, and accept individuals requiring part-time intermittent enteral feedings. Facilities may also provide up to 120 days of skilled nursing services on a part-time, intermittent basis. Ohio law exempts both hospice residents who also need skilled nursing care and residents whose skilled nursing care is determined to be routine by a physician from the 120-day limitation.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Skilled nursing services may be provided by a licensed hospice agency or certified home health agency.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Facilities may admit or retain individuals who require: skilled nursing care beyond the supervision of special diets; application of dressings; or administration of medication only if the care is on a part-time/intermittent basis for not more than a total of 120 days in any 12-month period, except for hospice residents and those whose skilled nursing care is determined to be routine by a physician.

Residential care facilities may not admit individuals who: require skilled nursing beyond the provisions described above or beyond what the specific facility can provide; require medical or skilled nursing care at least eight hours per day or 40 hours per week; require chemical or physical restraints; are bedridden with limited potential for improvement; have stage III or IV pressure ulcers; or have a medically complex or rapidly changing condition that requires constant monitoring or adjustment of treatment regimen on an ongoing basis.

**Resident Assessment**

A resident assessment must be completed within 48 hours of admission or before admission, annually, and upon significant change. There are specific components required in the assessment, but not a mandated form. Residents with medical, psychosocial, or developmental disabilities require additional assessment.

**Medication Management**

Residents must either be capable of self-administering medications or the facility must provide for medication administration by a home health agency, hospice, or qualified staff person (e.g., a registered nurse (RN), licensed practical nurse, or physician). Trained, unlicensed staff may assist with self-administration only if the resident is mentally alert, able to participate in the medication process, and requests such assistance. Assistance includes reminders, observing, handing medications to the resident, and verifying the resident’s name on the label, etc.
| **Physical Plant Requirements** | Private resident units must be a minimum of 100 square feet and multiple-occupancy resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. This does not include closets or toilet rooms. |
| **Residents Allowed Per Room** | A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit. |
| **Bathroom Requirements** | One toilet, sink, and tub/shower are required for every eight residents. Additionally, if there are more than four persons of one gender to be accommodated in one bathroom on a floor, a bathroom must be provided for each gender residing on that floor. New facilities constructed or converted to use after the effective date of the new rules shall have a bathroom for each unit/apartment. |
| **Life Safety** | Sprinklers and smoke detectors have been required since 1974. The current Life Safety Code does not apply to residential care facilities but they must comply with the Ohio Fire Code and Ohio Building Code, which have been brought up to National Fire Protection Association and International Fire Code standards. Each residential care facility must develop and maintain a written disaster preparedness plan to be followed in case of emergency or disaster. Twelve fire drills are required annually, to be done for each shift and at least every three months. Buildings must be equipped with both an automatic fire extinguishing system and fire alarm system. Each residential care facility must conduct fire safety inspections at least monthly. |
| **Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia** | A special care unit is a facility or part of a facility dedicated to providing care residents with diagnoses including, but not limited to late-stage cognitive impairments with significant ongoing daily living assistance needs, cognitive impairments with increased emotional needs or presenting behaviors that cause problems for the resident or other residents, or serious mental illness. Facilities that have special units must disclose information about unit placement, transfer and discharge policies, special assessments, unit services and resident activities, unit staffing and staff qualifications, special physical design features, family involvement, and costs for services on the unit. The attending physician must also document the need for such placement, and placement cannot be based solely on the resident’s diagnosis. Licensure rules outline specific training upon hire and annually related to specialized populations. For example, staff employed by a facility that admits or retains residents with late-stage cognitive impairments with significant ongoing daily living assistance needs, |
or cognitive impairments with increased emotional needs or presenting problematic behaviors must have two hours of training on care for such residents within 14 days of the first day of work and four hours of continuing education. Activity staff must also receive specialized training related to those with cognitive impairments, behaviors, and/or seriously mentally ill individuals as appropriate.

**Staffing Requirements**

A facility must have an administrator who is responsible for its daily operation and provides at least 20 hours of service in the facility during each calendar week between 8 a.m., and 6 p.m. While there are not staffing ratios, at least one staff member must be on duty at all times and sufficient additional staff members must be present to meet the residents' total care needs. For facilities that provide personal care services, at least one staff member trained and capable of providing such services, including having successfully completed first aid training, must be on duty at all times. For homes that provide skilled nursing care, the rules require enough onsite RN time to manage the provision of skilled nursing care if that care is provided by the facility, excluding medication administration, supervision of special diets, or application of dressings, and sufficient nursing staff to provide needed skilled nursing care. At night, a staff member may be on call if the facility meets certain call signal requirements, but another person must also be on call in such cases. A dietitian working as consultant or employee is necessary for facilities that provide and supervise complex therapeutic diets.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must be 21 years of age and meet one of the following criteria: (1) be licensed as a nursing home administrator; (2) have 3,000 hours of direct operational responsibility; (3) complete 100 credit hours of post-high school education in the field of gerontology or health care; (4) be a licensed health care professional; or (5) hold a college degree.

Administrators must complete nine hours of continuing education in gerontology, health care, business administration, or residential care administration per year.

**Staff Education/Training**

Staff members providing personal care services must be at least 16 years of age, have first aid training, and complete a specified training program. All staff must be able to understand and communicate job-related information in English and be appropriately trained to implement residents' rights.

Staff that provide personal care services, except licensed health professionals whose scope of practice include the provision of personal care services, must meet specified requirements prior to providing such services without supervision. Staff that provide
personal care services must have eight hours of continuing education annually which may include the specialized training for those caring for specialized populations.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

The initial training required for providing care for special populations of residents (late-stage cognitive impairment, increased emotional needs or presenting behaviors, or serious mental illness) must be conducted by a qualified instructor for the topic covered. The annual continuing education requirements may be completed online or by other media provided there is a qualified instructor present to answer questions and to facilitate discussion about the topic at the end of the lesson.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Two Medicaid waivers cover services in licensed residential care facilities.

In addition, Ohio’s Residential State Supplement program is a state-funded cash assistance program for certain Medicaid-eligible aged, blind, or disabled adults who have been determined to be at risk of needing institutional care. A monthly supplement, in combination with the recipient's regular monthly income, is used to pay for accommodations, supervision, and personal care services in approved community-based living arrangements, including adult foster homes and RCFs. In 2014, the maximum fee a RCF was allowed to charge a recipient was $877. Residents may contract and pay for additional services.

**Citations**

Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 3701-17: Nursing Homes and Residential Care Facilities.

Oklahoma

Agencies
Department of Health, Protective Health Services, Long Term Care Services Division
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Licensure Term
Assisted Living Centers

Opening Statement
The Department of Health, Protective Health Services, Long-term Care Services Division, licenses assisted living centers and residential care facilities. While both types of facilities can provide personal care assistance, such as assistance with activities of daily living, assisted living facilities are licensed to provide medical care, which cannot be provided by a resident care home. In a residential care home, residents must be ambulatory and essentially capable of managing their own affairs.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
In 2016, three bills were passed that will affect assisted living centers or residential care facilities. SB 1506 and HB 2667 grant residential care facilities the option to participate in an informal dispute resolution panel or an alternate dispute resolution panel for Statements of Deficiencies from the State Department of Health. HB 2280 addresses violations and fines for assisted living centers.

Definition
An assisted living center is a home or establishment offering, coordinating, or providing services to two or more persons who by choice or functional impairment need assistance with personal care or nursing supervision; and may need intermittent or unscheduled nursing care, medication assistance, and assistance with transfer and/or ambulation.

Disclosure Items
Each assisted living center must provide each resident a copy of the resident service contract, which must include specified information, for example: admission criteria; services provided, discharge criteria; dispute resolution; and grievance procedures and service charges.

There is a required disclosure form that must be completed by all facilities that provide care to residents with Alzheimer’s disease or related disorders in a special unit or under a special program. The
form must be given to the Department of Health, the State Long Term Care Ombudsman, and any person seeking placement on behalf of a person with Alzheimer’s disease or related disorders. Information provided in the form includes the type of services provided and any additional cost associated with those services; the admission process; the transfer/discharge process; planning and implementation of care including specific structured activities that are offered; staffing and staff training to address the needs of the population; and safety features of the physical environment.

Facility Scope of Care

Providers may define their scope of services, admission criteria, and the nature of the residents they serve. Facilities may provide assistance with personal care; nursing supervision; intermittent or unscheduled nursing care; medication administration; assistance with cognitive orientation and care or service for Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias; and assistance with transfer or ambulation.

An assisted living center may not care for any resident needing care in excess of the level that the assisted living center is licensed to provide or capable of providing. The assisted living center cannot provide 24-hour skilled nursing care as is provided in a nursing facility. See Admission and Retention Policy for more information.

Third Party Scope of Care

Facilities and/or residents may contract with licensed home health agencies as defined in the facility’s description of services. Residents or their family or representative may privately contract or arrange for private nursing services under the orders and supervision of specified personnel.

Residents may receive home health care, hospice care, and intermittent, periodic, or recurrent nursing care. Assisted living centers must monitor and assure the delivery of such services. All nursing services must be in accordance with the written orders of the resident’s personal or attending physician. The statute also states that a resident, or the family or legal representative of the resident, may privately contract or arrange for private nursing services under the orders and supervision of the resident’s personal or attending physician. (See Oklahoma Continuum of Care and Assisted Living Act, Title 63 O.S. §1-890.8.)

Admission and Retention Policy

A resident may not be admitted if: his/her need for care or services exceeds what the facility can provide; a physician determines that physical or chemical restraints are needed in non-emergency situations; a threat is posed to self or others; or the facility is unable to meet the resident’s needs for privacy or dignity. Additionally, an assisted living center may find that a current resident is inappropriately placed pursuant to these criteria, at which point the
resident may voluntarily terminate his or her residency or the facility must follow procedures articulated in Oklahoma’s rules.

If a resident develops a disability or a condition consistent with the facility’s discharge criteria, the resident’s personal or attending physician, a representative of the assisted living center, and the resident or his/her designated representative shall determine through consensus any reasonable and necessary accommodations and additional services required to permit the resident to remain in place in the assisted living center as the least restrictive environment and with privacy and dignity. All accommodations or additional services shall be described in a written plan that must be reviewed at least quarterly by a licensed health care professional. If the parties fail to reach a consensus on a plan of accommodation, the assisted living center may give written notice of the termination of the residency in accordance with the provisions of the resident’s contract with the assisted living center. Such notice shall not be less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of termination, unless the assisted living center or the personal or attending physician of the resident determines the resident is in imminent peril or the continued residency of the resident places other persons at risk of imminent harm.

**Resident Assessment**

There is a required resident assessment form designated by the Department. The assisted living center must complete the admission assessment within 30 days before or at the time of admission, and a comprehensive assessment within 14 days after admission and once every 12 months thereafter or promptly after a significant change in resident condition.

**Medication Management**

Medication administration is permitted. Each assisted living center must provide or arrange for qualified staff to administer medications as needed. Unlicensed staff administering medications must have completed a training program that has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Health.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Design shall be appropriate to the mental or physical disabilities of the residents served.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Shower and bathing facilities must not be occupied by more than one resident at a time and no more than four residents may share a toilet facilities or bathing facility unless the Department of Health has approved use by more than four residents based on documentation that the design of the bathing facility is appropriate to the special needs of each resident using it.
Life Safety

Facilities must follow construction and safety standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal or the local authority having jurisdiction. The fire marshal or an authorized representative inspects and approves assisted living centers and continuum of care facilities. Sprinklers and smoke detectors are required. Adopted codes include the International Building Code, 2006 edition; International Fire Prevention Code, 2006 edition; and National Fire Protection Association 101 Life Safety Code, 2006 edition. Where codes conflict, the most stringent requirement applies. Residents incapable of self-preservation are only allowed in buildings permitted as I-II under the International Building Code, 2006 edition. Legislation enacted in 2008 allows assisted living facilities constructed before Nov. 1, 2008 to house residents who are not capable of responding in emergency situations without physical assistance from staff or are not capable of self-preservation if, as part of the annual licensure renewal process, the facility discloses that it houses any residents of this type and the facility installs fire sprinkler protection and an alarm system in accordance with the building code for I-II facilities and in agreement with the local authority having jurisdiction. Facilities licensed to house six or fewer residents prior to July 1, 2008, may install a 13D or 13R fire sprinkler in lieu of meeting I-II sprinkler requirements, with approval of the municipal fire marshal or compliance with local codes.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

The center must disclose whether it has special care units. If it does, it must outline the scope of services provided within the unit and specific staffing to address the needs of the population.

A minimum of two staff members must be on duty and awake on all shifts if a continuum of care facility or assisted living center has a unit or program designed to prevent or limit resident access to areas outside the designated unit or program, one of which must be on duty at all times in the restricted egress unit.

Staff working in a specialized unit must be trained to meet the specialized needs of residents.

Staffing Requirements

Each center shall designate an administrator who is responsible for its operation. All staff are subject to criminal arrest checks applicable to nurses aides in Oklahoma. While there are no staffing ratios, facilities shall provide adequate staffing as necessary to meet the services described in the facility’s contract with each resident. Staff providing socialization, activity, and exercise services must be qualified by training. All direct care staff must be trained in first aid and CPR. Dietary and nurse staffing shall be provided or arranged. Certified nursing assistants (CNAs) must be under the supervision of
a registered nurse.

An assisted living center that has only one direct care staff member on duty and awake during the night shift must disclose this fact to the resident or the resident’s representative prior to move in and must have in place a plan that is approved by the Department of Health for dealing with urgent or emergency situations, including resident falls.

A minimum of two staff members must be on duty and awake on all shifts if a continuum of care facility or assisted living center has a unit or program designed to prevent or limit resident access to areas outside the designated unit or program, one of which must be on duty at all times in the restricted egress unit.

Administrator Education/Training

An administrator must either hold a nursing home administrator’s license, a residential care home administrator’s certificate of training, or a nationally recognized assisted living certificate of training and competency approved by the Department of Health. Administrators must complete 16 hours of continuing education per year.

Staff Education/Training

All staff shall be trained to meet the specialized needs of residents. Direct care staff shall be trained in first aid and CPR and be trained at a minimum as a CNA.

Entity Approving CE Program

The entity that issued the license or certificate.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

Oklahoma has three Medicaid 1915(c) waivers to pay for services in assisted living.

Citations

Oklahoma Administrative Code, Title 310, Chapter 663: Continuum of Care and Assisted Living. [July 1, 2008]
http://www.ok.gov/health2/documents/LTC%20Continuum%20of%20Care%20&%20AL%20Rules.pdf

Oklahoma Statutes, Title 63, Continuum of Care and Assisted Living Act. [November 1, 2013]

Oklahoma Statutes, Title 63, Alzheimer’s Disease Special Care Disclosure Act. [November 2, 1998]

Oklahoma State Department of Health website: Long Term Care Programs in Oklahoma [accessed March 21, 2016]
https://www.ok.gov/health/Protective_Health/Long_Term_Care_Servi
The Oregon Department of Human Services, Office of Licensing and Regulatory Oversight licenses two types of residential care—assisted living facilities and residential care facilities. General licensing requirements are the same for both types of facilities. The major distinction between the two settings pertains to the building requirements. Assisted living facilities must provide a private apartment, private bath, and kitchenette, whereas residential care facilities may have shared rooms and shared baths, or private apartments. The following requirements apply to both types of facilities unless otherwise noted.

Oregon has a separate set of rules for memory care communities. Such communities must meet the licensing requirements for the applicable licensed setting and additional requirements specified in the memory care community rules. Any facility that offers or provides care for residents with dementia in a memory care community must obtain an “endorsement” on its facility license. The rules emphasize person-directed care, resident protection, staff training specific to dementia care, and physical plant and environmental requirements.

Oregon has been implementing federal regulations finalized in January 2014 regarding Medicaid providers of home and community-based services (HCBS). Several changes have been made to state rules as a result of the new requirements.

The amended rules ensure individuals in residential care and assisted living facilities receive HCBS in settings that are integrated in and support the same degree of access to the greater community as people not receiving HCBS, including opportunities for individuals enrolled in or utilizing HCBS to: engage in community life, control personal resources; and receive services in the community.
The Department also updated language regarding market studies and criminal background language.

**Definition**

Assisted Living Facility: A building, complex, or distinct part thereof consisting of fully self-contained, individual living units where six or more seniors and adult persons with disabilities may reside in homelike surroundings. The facility offers and coordinates a range of supportive services available on a 24-hour basis to meet the activities of daily living (ADL), health, and social needs of the residents. A program approach is used to promote resident self-direction and participation in decisions that emphasize choice, dignity, privacy, individuality, and independence.

Residential Care Facility: A building, complex, or distinct part thereof consisting of shared or individual living units in a homelike surrounding where six or more seniors and adult persons with disabilities may reside. The facility offers and coordinates a range of supportive services available on a 24-hour basis to meet the ADL, health, and social needs of the residents as described in the rules. A program approach is used to promote resident self-direction and participation in decisions.

**Disclosure Items**

There is a state-designated uniform disclosure statement that must be provided to each person who requests information about a facility. The residency agreement and following disclosure information must be provided to all potential residents prior to move in. The information required in the disclosure statement includes:

1. Terms of occupancy, including policy on the possession of firearms and ammunition;

2. Payment provisions including the basic rental rate and what it includes, cost of additional services, billing method, payment system, and due dates, deposits, and non-refundable fees, if applicable;

3. The method for evaluating a resident’s service needs and assessing the costs for the services provided;

4. Policy for increases, additions, or changes to the rate structure. Disclosure must address the minimum requirement of 30 days prior written notice of any facility-wide increases or changes and the requirement for immediate written notice for individual resident rate changes that occur as a result of changes in the service plan;
(5) Refund and proration conditions;

(6) A description of the scope of services available according to OAR 411-054-0030 (Resident Services);

(7) A description of the service planning process;

(8) Additional available services;

(9) The philosophy of how health care and ADL services are provided to the resident;

(10) Resident rights and responsibilities;

(11) The facility system for packaging medications and that residents may choose a pharmacy that meets the requirements of ORS 443.437;

(12) Criteria, actions, circumstances, or conditions that may result in a move-out notification or intra-facility move;

(13) Residents' rights pertaining to notification of move-out;

(14) Notice that the Department of Human Services (DHS) has the authority to examine residents' records as part of the evaluation of the facility; and

(15) Staffing plan.

Additionally each resident and resident's designated representative, if appropriate, must be given a copy of the resident's rights and responsibilities prior to moving into the facility.

The following information must be provided to individuals and their families prior to admission to a Memory Care Community:

(1) The philosophy of how care and services are provided to the residents;

(2) The admission, discharge, and transfer criteria and procedures;

(3) The training topics, amount of training spent on each topic, and the name and qualifications of the individuals used to train the direct care staff; and
Facility Scope of Care
Facilities may care for individuals with all levels of care needs. Facilities must provide a minimum scope of services to include: three nutritious, palatable meals with snacks; personal and other laundry services; daily social and recreational activities; resources for activity needs; ADL assistance; medication administration; and household services.

Third Party Scope of Care
Facilities must provide or arrange for transportation for medical and social services, as well as ancillary services for medically-related care—such as physician, therapy, barber or beauty services, hospice or home health—and other services necessary to support the resident.

Admission and Retention Policy
Facilities may care for individuals with all levels of care needs. Residents may be asked to move out in certain situations. Thirty-day notification must be provided in most situations but there is a provision for less than 30-day notification when there are urgent medical and psychiatric needs. The following are specific reasons that a facility could request that a resident seek other living arrangements:

1. The resident’s needs exceed the level of ADL services the facility provides as specified in the facility’s disclosure information;

2. The resident engages in behavior or actions that repeatedly and substantially interferes with the rights, health, or safety of residents or others;

3. The resident has a medical or nursing condition that is complex, unstable, or unpredictable and exceeds the level of health services the facility provides as specified in the facility’s disclosure information;

4. The facility is unable to accomplish resident evacuation in accordance with OAR 411-054-0090 (Fire and Life Safety);

5. The resident exhibits behavior that poses a danger to self or others;

6. The resident engages in illegal drug use or commits a criminal act that causes potential harm to the resident or others; or

7. There is non-payment of charges.
**Physical Plant Requirements**

**Assisted Living Facility:** Newly constructed private resident units must be a minimum of 220 square feet (not including the bathroom) and must include a kitchen and fully accessible bathroom. Pre-existing facilities being remodeled must be a minimum of 160 square feet (not including the bathroom). Other extensive physical plant requirements apply.

**Residential Care Facility:** Resident units may be limited to a bedroom only, with bathroom facilities centrally located off common corridors. In bedroom units, the door must open to an indoor, temperature-controlled common area or common corridor and residents must not enter a room through another resident’s bedroom. Resident units must include a minimum of 80 square feet per resident exclusive of closets, vestibules, and bathroom facilities and allow for a minimum of three feet between beds.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

**Assisted Living Facility:** Resident units may only be shared by couples or individuals who choose to live together.

**Residential Care Facility:** Each resident unit may house no more than two residents.

**Bathroom Requirements**

**Assisted Living Facility:** Private bathrooms are required.

**Residential Care Facility:** Toilet facilities must be located for resident use at a minimum ratio of one to six residents for all residents not
served by toilet facilities within their own unit.

Life Safety

All buildings must have an automatic sprinkler system, smoke detectors, and an automatic and manual fire alarm system.

Facilities must have a written emergency procedure and disaster plan for meeting all emergencies and disasters that must be approved by the state fire marshal. A minimum of one unannounced fire drill must be conducted and recorded every other month. Each month that a fire drill is conducted, the time (day, evening, and night shifts) and location of the drill must vary. Fire and life safety instruction to staff must be provided on alternate months.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

In 2010, Oregon developed new rules for the endorsement of Memory Care Communities, formerly known as Alzheimer’s Care Units. To achieve endorsement as a Memory Care Community, a community must meet underlying licensing requirements for Assisted Living and Residential Care as well as the endorsement rules. Endorsement rules focus on person-centered care, consumer protection, and staff training specific to caring for people with dementia, and include enhanced physical plant and environmental requirements. A Memory Care Community is defined as a special care unit in a designated separate area for individuals with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia that is locked, segregated, or secured to prevent or limit access by a resident outside the designated or separated area.

Applicants for endorsement must demonstrate their capacity to operate a Memory Care Community, taking into account their history of compliance and experience in operating any care facility. Applicants without sufficient experience must employ a consultant or management company for at least the first six months of operation.

Communities that are not endorsed may not advertise or imply that they have an endorsement. In addition to the residency agreement, an endorsed community must provide a Memory Care Community Uniform Disclosure Statement to residents or their representatives prior to move-in.

Staffing levels must comply with licensing rules and be sufficient to meet the scheduled and unscheduled needs of residents. Staffing levels during nighttime hours shall be based on sleep patterns and needs of residents. Required policies and procedures include philosophy of how memory care services are provided and
promotion of person-directed care, evaluation of behavioral symptoms and design for supports for an intervention plan, resident assessment for the use and effects of medications including psychotropic medications, wandering and egress prevention, and description of family support programs. Minimum services are specified including an individualized nutritional plan, an activity plan, evaluation of behavioral symptoms that negatively impact the resident or others in the community, support to family and other significant relationships, and access to outdoor space and walkways.

The physical design should maximize functional abilities, accommodate behavior related to dementia, promote safety, encourage dignity, and encourage independence. Specific elements for new construction or remodels include: SR-2 occupancy classification; lighting requirements that meet the ANSI/IESNA RP-28-07; and a secure outdoor recreation area.

All Memory Care Community staff must be trained in required topics addressing the needs of people with dementia prior to providing care and services to residents and within 30 days of hire. They also must receive four hours of dementia-specific in-service training annually (in addition to licensing requirements of 12 hours of annual training). For an administrator of a Memory Care Community, 10 of the 20 hours of required annual continuing education must be related to the care of individuals with dementia.

**Staffing Requirements**

Facilities must employ a full-time administrator who must be scheduled to be on site for at least 40 hours per week. While there are no staffing ratio requirements, the facility must have qualified staff sufficient in number to meet the 24-hour scheduled and unscheduled needs of each resident and an adequate number of nursing hours relevant to the census and acuity of the resident population. Based on resident acuity and facility structural design, there must be adequate caregivers present at all times to meet the fire safety evacuation standards as required by the fire authority or DHS.

The licensee is responsible for assuring that staffing is increased to compensate for the evaluated care and service needs of residents at move-in and for the changing physical and mental needs of the residents. A minimum of two caregivers must be scheduled and available at all times whenever a resident requires the assistance of two caregivers for scheduled and unscheduled needs. In facilities where residents are housed in two or more detached buildings, or if a building has distinct and segregated areas, a designated caregiver must be awake and available in each building and each segregated
area at all times.

Facilities must have a written, defined system to determine appropriate numbers of caregivers and general staffing based on resident acuity and service needs. Such systems may be either manual or electronic. Guidelines for systems must also consider physical elements of a building, use of technology, if applicable, and staff experience. Facilities must be able to demonstrate how their staffing system works.

Staff under 18 years of age may not assist with medication administration or delegated nursing tasks and must be supervised when providing bathing, toileting, or transferring services.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The administrator is required to be at least 21 years of age, and:

(1) Possess a high school diploma or equivalent; and

(2) Have two years of professional or management experience in a health or social service related field or program; or

(3) Have a combination of experience and education; or

(4) Possess an accredited bachelor's degree in a health or social service related field.

Additionally, all administrators must:

(1) Complete a state-approved training course of at least 40 hours; or

(2) Complete a state-approved administrator training program that includes both a classroom training of less than 40 hours and a state-approved 40-hour internship with a state-approved administrator.

Administrators must complete 20 hours of continuing education per year.

**Staff Education/Training**

Prior to beginning their job responsibilities all employees must complete an orientation that includes: residents’ rights and the values of community-based care; abuse and reporting requirements; standard precautions for infection control; and fire safety and emergency procedures. If staff members' duties include preparing food, they must have a food handler’s certificate.

The facility must have a training program that has a method to determine performance capability through a demonstration and
evaluation process. The facility is responsible to assure that
caregivers have demonstrated satisfactory performance in any duty
they are assigned. Knowledge and performance must be
demonstrated in all areas within the first 30 days of hire, including,
but not limited to:

(1) The role of service plans in providing individualized resident care;

(2) Providing assistance with ADLs;

(3) Changes associated with normal aging;

(4) Identification of changes in the resident’s physical, emotional,
and mental functioning, and documentation and reporting on the
resident’s changes of condition;

(5) Conditions that require assessment, treatment, observation, and
reporting;

(6) Understanding resident actions and behavior as a form of
communication;

(7) Understanding and providing support for a person with
dementia or related condition; and

(8) General food safety, serving, and sanitation.

If the caregiver’s duties include the administration of medication or
treatments, appropriate facility staff, in accordance with OAR 411-
054-0055 (Medications and Treatments), must document that they
have observed and evaluated the individual’s ability to perform safe
medication and treatment administration unsupervised.

Prior to providing personal care services for a resident, caregivers
must receive an orientation to the resident, including the resident’s
service plan. Staff members must be directly supervised by a
qualified person until they have successfully demonstrated
satisfactory performance in any task assigned and the provision of
individualized resident services, as applicable.

Staff must be trained in the use of the abdominal thrust and first
aid. CPR training is recommended, but not required.

Direct caregivers must have 12 hours of in-service training annually.
A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers services to nursing home level residents in Assisted Living and Residential Care Facilities. It is a tiered system of reimbursement based on the services provided.

Citations

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 411, Division 54: Residential Care and Assisted Living Facilities. [Amended June 28, 2016]
http://www.dhs.state.or.us/policy/spd/rules/411_054.pdf

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 411, Division 57: Memory Care Communities. [November 1, 2010]
http://www.dhs.state.or.us/policy/spd/rules/411_057.pdf
Pennsylvania

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Licensure Term

Opening Statement

Pennsylvania is responsible for oversight of personal care homes (PCH) and assisted living residences (ALR) in Pennsylvania. The two licensure types differ in concept, the type of units provided, and the level of care provided. Pennsylvania PCHs serve residents who are aged, have mental illness, mental retardation, and/or physical disabilities. Personal care homes serve residents who do not need 24-hour nursing care (as in nursing homes), yet who may need assistance with activities of daily living (ADL), in contrast to ALRs, which may serve residents that need a nursing home level of care.

In 2012, the Department of Public Welfare, now Department of Human Services, transferred responsibility for licensure and enforcement of assisted living residences from the Office of Long Term Living to the Bureau of Human Services Licensing, which also regulates personal care homes.

As of Dec. 31, 2014, there were 1,221 licensed personal care homes in Pennsylvania with a capacity to serve 65,000 residents. Personal care homes serve about 46,000 residents. Personal care home licensing protects the health, safety, and well-being of residents.

As of Dec. 31, 2015, there were 35 licensed assisted living residences in Pennsylvania with a capacity to serve 2,660 residents.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

Until recently, the terms personal care home and assisted living have been synonymous in Pennsylvania. In 2007, legislation was passed to define assisted living residences and create a separate set of requirements.
regulations to govern their operation. Pennsylvania’s assisted living regulations took effect Jan. 18, 2011, thereby creating two levels of licensure. Some homes licensed as personal care homes may meet this new criteria, but many do not. Assisted living residences are a long term care alternative that allows individuals to age in place and receive the assistance they need to maintain maximum independence and exercise decision-making and personal choice.

**Definition**

PCH: A residence in which food, shelter, and personal assistance or supervision are provided for a period exceeding 24 hours, for four or more adults who are not relatives of the operator, who do not require the services of or in a licensed long-term care facility, but who do require assistance or supervision in ADLs or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). The term includes a residence that has held or presently holds itself out as a personal care home and provides food and shelter to four or more adults who need personal care services, but who are not receiving the services.

ALR: A premise in which food, shelter, assisted living services, assistance or supervision, and supplemental health care services are provided for a period exceeding 24-hours for four or more adults who are not relatives of the operator, who require assistance or supervision in matters such as dressing, bathing, diet, financial management, evacuation from the residence in the event of an emergency, or medication prescribed for self-administration.

**Disclosure Items**

For both PCHs and ALRs, a written contract is required between the home and the resident.

PCH: Specific information must be included in the contract such as: a fee schedule that lists the actual charges for each service; the party responsible for payment; refund policy; method of payment for long distance phone calls; arrangements for financial management; house rules; termination conditions; a list of personal care services to be provided based on the outcome of the support plan; bed hold charges; and a 30-day notice of changes in the contract. Additionally, upon admission each resident must be informed of residents’ rights and complaint procedures available through the Department of Health.

ALR: The contract must contain a fee schedule that lists the actual amount of charges for each of the assisted living services that are included in the resident’s core service package; an explanation of the annual assessment, medical evaluation, and support plan requirements and procedures; the party responsible for payment; the method for payment of charges for long distance telephone...
calls; the refund policy; arrangements for financial management; the
residence’s rules; the conditions for termination of a contract; 30-
days notice of changes to contract; a list of assisted living services or
supplemental health care services, or both, to be provided based on
the resident’s support plan; bed hold charges; resident’s rights; and
complaint procedures.

Facility Scope of Care

PCH: May provide assistance with ADLs, IADLs, and medications.
ADLs and IADLs are defined in the code.

ALR: Must provide an independent core service package, which
includes, at a minimum: 24-hour supervision, monitoring and
emergency response; nutritious meals and snacks; housekeeping;
laundry services; assistance with unanticipated ADL for a defined
recovery period; activities and socialization; and basic cognitive
support services.

An enhanced core package must be available to residents who
require assistance with ADLs, to include the core package as well as:
assistance with performing ADLs for an undefined period of time;
transportation as defined in the code; and assistance with self-
administration of medication or medication administration.

Residences must also provide financial management.

ALRs must provide or arrange for the provision of supplemental
health care services, including, but not limited to, the following:
hospice services, occupational therapy, skilled nursing services,
physical therapy, behavioral health services, home health services,
escort service if indicated in the resident’s support plan or requested
by the resident to and from medical appointments, and specialized
cognitive support services.

Third Party Scope of Care

Hospice care licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Health
may be provided in both PCHs and ALRs.

PCH: None specified.

ALR: Each residence must demonstrate the ability to provide or
arrange for the provision of supplemental health care services in a
manner protective of the health, safety, and well-being of its
residents utilizing employees, independent contractors, or
contractual arrangements with other health care facilities or
practitioners licensed, registered, or certified to the extent required
by law to provide the service. Supplemental health care services are
defined as the provision by an ALR of any type of health care
service, either directly or through contractors, subcontractors, agents, or designated providers, except for any service that is required by law to be provided by a health care facility under the Health Care Facilities Act. Supplemental health care services include, but are not limited to, hospice, occupational therapy, skilled nursing services, physical therapy, behavioral health services, home health services, escort service, and specialized cognitive support services.

The ALR must assist residents in securing medical care and supplement health care services. A residence may require residents to use providers of supplemental health care services approved or designated by the residence. However, the residence must permit a resident to select or retain his/her primary care physician. The residence must assist residents in securing preventive medical, dental, vision, and behavioral health care as requested by a physician, physician’s assistant, or certified registered nurse practitioner.

Admission and Retention Policy

PCH: Residents requiring the services in or of a nursing facility may not be admitted into a home. Admission of residents with special needs is allowed only if the home complies with certain additional staffing, physical site, and fire safety requirements. A home must have a written program description including the services the home intends to provide and the needs of the residents that can be safely served.

ALR: May not admit, retain, or serve an individual with any of the following conditions or health care needs unless the residence seeks approval from the licensing agency: ventilator dependency; stage III and IV decubiti and vascular ulcers that are not in a healing stage; continuous intravenous fluids; reportable infectious diseases in a communicable state that requires isolation of the individual or requires special precautions by a caretaker to prevent transmission of the disease unless the Department of Health directs that isolation be established within the residence; nasogastric tubes; physical restraints; or continuous skilled nursing care 24 hours a day. The licensing agency may approve an exception related to any of the conditions or health care needs listed above under specified conditions and procedures. Adults requiring the services of a licensed long-term care nursing facility, including those with mobility needs, may reside in a residence, provided that appropriate supplemental health care services are provided those residents and provisions are made to allow for their safe emergency evacuation.

With regard to moving out, both PCHs and ALRs must ensure a safe and orderly transfer or discharge that is appropriate to meet the
resident’s needs and allows the resident to participate in the decision relating to relocation. If the residence initiates a transfer or discharge, or if the legal entity chooses to close the residence, the residence must provide a 30-day advance written notice to the resident, the resident’s family, or designated person and the referral agent citing the reasons for the transfer or discharge, the effective date of the transfer or discharge, the location to which the resident will be transferred or discharged, an explanation of the measures the resident or the resident’s designated person can take if they disagree with the residence decision to transfer or discharge, and the resident’s transfer or discharge rights.

**Resident Assessment**

PCH: A preadmission screening must be completed prior to move in to assess the needs of the resident and whether the home can meet these needs. A medical evaluation must be completed 60 days prior to or 30 days after moving into the home. A PCH assessment, including an assessment of mobility needs, medication administration needs, communication abilities, cognitive functioning, ADLs, IADLs, referral sources, and personal interests and preferences, must be completed within 15 days of admission. A support plan must be developed to meet the needs identified in the assessment and implemented within 30 days after admission. The Department requires specified forms to be used in each instance.

ALR: An initial assessment must be completed within 30 days prior to admission, or within 15 days of admission in specified circumstances. ALRs must use either the Department’s form or may use its own assessment and support plan forms if they include the same information as the licensing agency’s forms. The code specifies requirements for the assessment, such as for example that it assesses the ability’s need for assistance with ADL and IADLs.

**Medication Management**

PCH: Must provide residents with assistance, as needed, with medication prescribed for the resident’s self-administration. A home may provide medication administration services for a resident who is assessed to need medication administration services. Medications must be administered by licensed medical personnel or by a staff person who has completed a Department-approved medication administration course that includes passing the Department’s performance-based competency test.

ALR: Must provide residents with assistance, as needed, with medication prescribed for the resident’s self-administration. This assistance includes helping the resident to remember the schedule for taking the medication, storing the medication in a secure place, and offering the resident the medication at the prescribed times.
Physical Plant Requirements

PCHs: Resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 80 square feet and multiple-occupancy bedrooms must provide a minimum of 60 square feet per resident. A bedroom for one or more residents with a mobility need must have at least 100 square feet per resident and allow for passage of beds and for the comfortable use of assistive devices, wheelchairs, walkers, special furniture, or oxygen equipment. Other physical requirements address environmental safety, sanitation, general safety, and fire safety.

ALR: For new construction after Jan. 18, 2011, each living unit for a single resident must have at least 225 square feet of floor space measured wall-to-wall, excluding bathrooms and closet space. If two residents share a living unit, there must be a total of 300 square feet. Regulations also specify requirements for a kitchen.

For facilities in existence prior to Jan. 18, 2011, each living unit must have at least 160 square feet measured wall-to-wall, excluding bathrooms and closet space. If two residents share a living unit, there must be a total of 210 square feet. Regulations also specify requirements for a kitchen.

Each living unit must have a door with a lock, except where a lock would pose a risk or be unsafe, and must be equipped with an emergency notification system to notify staff in the event of an emergency.

Residents Allowed Per Room

PCH: A maximum of four residents is allowed per bedroom. No more than two residents are permitted in each secure dementia care unit bedroom.

ALR: May not require residents to share a living unit. However, two residents may voluntarily agree to share one living unit provided that the agreement is in writing and contained in each resident-residence contract. No more than two residents may reside in any living unit.

Bathroom Requirements

PCH: Must have at least one toilet for every six or fewer users, including residents, staff persons, and household members.
ALR: Each living unit must have a bathroom with one functioning flush toilet, at least one sink and wall mirror, and a bathtub or shower. Residences must have at least one public restroom that is convenient to common areas and wheelchair accessible. Each bathroom must be equipped with a system to notify staff in the event of an emergency.

Life Safety

PCH: Must be two exits on each floor of the home. Operable automatic smoke detectors must be located in the hallways within 15 feet of each bedroom door. If the home serves nine or more residents, there shall be at least one smoke detector on each floor interconnected and audible throughout the home or an automatic fire alarm system that is interconnected and audible throughout the home. If one or more residents or staff persons are not able to hear the smoke detector or fire alarm system, a signaling device approved by a fire safety expert shall be used. There shall be at least one operable fire extinguisher with a minimum 2-A rating for each floor, including the basement and attic. There shall be one unannounced fire drill once a month held at various times of the day and night, under normal staffing conditions. A nighttime drill must be held every six months. During fire drills, all residents must exit the building within the time specified by a fire department or within 2½ minutes.

ALR: Stairways, hallways, doorways, passageways, and egress routes from living units and from the building must be unlocked and unobstructed. All buildings must have at least two independent and accessible exits from every floor, arranged to reduce the possibility that both will be blocked in an emergency situation. For a residence serving nine or more residents, an emergency evacuation diagram of each floor showing corridors, line of travel to exit doors, and location of the fire extinguishers and pull signals must be posted in a conspicuous and public place on each floor.

If the ALR serves one or more residents with mobility needs above or below residence grade level, there must be a fire-safe area, as specified by a fire safety expert, on the same floor as each resident with mobility needs.

There must be an operable automatic smoke detector in each living unit. If the residence serves nine or more residents, there must be at least one smoke detector on each floor interconnected and audible throughout the residence or an automatic fire alarm system that is interconnected and audible throughout the residence. If one or more residents or staff persons are not able to hear the smoke
detector or fire alarm system, a signaling device approved by a fire safety expert must be used and tested so that each resident and staff person with a hearing impairment will be alerted in the event of a fire. Smoke detectors and fire alarms must be tested for operability at least once per month. In residences housing five or more residents with mobility needs, the fire alarm system must be directly connected to the local fire department or 24-hour monitoring service approved by the local fire department, if this service is available in the community.

There must be at least one operable fire extinguisher with a minimum 2-A rating for each floor, including public walkways and common living areas every 3,000 square feet, the basement, and attic. If the indoor floor area on a floor including the basement or attic is more than 3,000 square feet, there shall be an additional fire extinguisher with a minimum 2-A rating for each additional 3,000 square feet of indoor floor space. A fire extinguisher with a minimum 2A-10BC rating must be located in each kitchen of the residence.

There must be one unannounced fire drill once a month held on different days of the week and at various times of the day and night, under normal staffing conditions. A fire drill must be held during sleeping hours once every six months. Residents must evacuate to a designated meeting place away from the building or within the fire-safe area during each fire drill.

PCH: In addition to the assessments and support plans required in a standard PCH, a resident of a dementia care unit must have a written cognitive preadmission screening in collaboration with a physician or a geriatric assessment team within 72 hours prior to admission to a secure dementia care unit. The resident must be assessed annually for the continuing need for the secured dementia care unit. The resident-home contract must include the services provided in the dementia care unit, admission and discharge criteria, change in condition policies, special programming, and costs and fees.

In PCHs, no more than two residents are permitted in each secure dementia care unit bedroom. In a dementia care unit, key-operated locks are not permitted. All doors must be equipped with magnetic locks that automatically open when the fire alarm system is activated.

For PCHs, each staff person must have six hours of annual training related to dementia care and services in addition to the 12 hours of annual training required of direct care staff in a standard PCH.
ALR: The ALR statute establishes standards for special care units, which are a residence or portion of a residence providing in the least restrictive manner 1) specialized care and services for residents with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia, and/or 2) intense neurobehavioral rehabilitation for residents with severely disruptive and potentially dangerous behaviors as a result of brain injury. Admission to a special care unit must be in consultation with the resident’s family or designated person. No more than two residents may occupy a living unit regardless of its size.

Special care units are permitted to have doors equipped with key-locking devices, electronic card operated systems, or other devices that prevent immediate egress if they have written approval from the Pennsylvania’s Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Health, or appropriate local building authority permitting the use of the specific locking system. A residence must have a statement from the manufacturer, specific to that residence, verifying that the electronic or magnetic locking system will shut down, and that all doors will open easily and immediately upon a signal from an activated fire alarm system, heat or smoke detector; a power failure to the residence; or overriding the electronic or magnetic locking system by use of a key pad or other lock-releasing device.

The residence must provide space for dining, group and individual activities, and visits. Each resident in a special care unit shall be considered to be a resident with mobility needs and therefore must receive two hours per day of assisted living services.

In ALR special care units for Alzheimer’s disease or dementia, in addition to the medical evaluation required of all residents, a written cognitive preadmission screening completed in collaboration with a physician or a geriatric assessment team and documented on the licensing agency’s cognitive preadmission screening form must be completed for each resident within 72 hours prior to admission. A support plan that identifies the resident’s physical, medical, social, cognitive, and safety needs must be developed within 72 hours of admission or within 72 hours prior to the resident’s admission to the special care unit. The support plan must be reviewed, and if necessary, revised at least quarterly and as the resident’s condition changes. Residents of a special care unit for Alzheimer’s disease or dementia must also be assessed quarterly for the continuing need for the unit. ALR administrative staff, direct care staff, ancillary staff, substitute personnel, and volunteers shall receive at least four hours of dementia-specific training within 30 days of hire and at least 2
Staffing Requirements

PCH: An administrator must be in the home an average of 20 hours or more per week in each calendar month. At least one direct care staff person shall be awake at all times residents are present in the home. While there are no staffing ratios, direct care staff must be present to provide one hour of personal care per day for mobile residents and two hours per day for residents with mobility needs, 75 percent of which shall be given during waking hours. Additionally, there must be staff available to meet the needs of each individual resident as specified in the resident’s support plan. At least one staff person for every 50 residents who is trained in first aid and CPR must be present in the home at all times. Direct-care staff must be at least 18 years of age and have a high school diploma or GED.

ALR: An administrator must be present in the residence an average of 36 hours or more per week, in each calendar month. At least 30 hours per week must be during normal business hours.

A direct care staff person 21 years of age or older must be present in the residence whenever at least one resident is present. While there are no staffing ratios, direct care staff persons must be available to provide at least one hour per day of assisted living services to each mobile resident and at least two hours per day to each resident with mobility needs.

At least 75 percent of the ALR service hours must be available during waking hours. Direct care staff persons on duty in the residence shall be awake at all times. Staffing must be provided to meet the needs of the residents as specified in the resident’s assessment and support plan. Residence staff or service providers who provide services to the residents in the residence shall meet the applicable professional licensure requirements. An ALR must have a licensed nurse available in the building or on call at all times. The licensed nurse shall be either an employee of the residence or under contract with the residence. The residence must have a dietician on staff or under contract to provide for any special dietary needs of a resident as indicated in his/her support plan. For every 35 residents, there shall be at least one staff person trained in first aid and certified in obstructed airway techniques and CPR present in the residence at all times.
PCH: Administrators must be at least 21 years of age and must meet one of the following qualifications:

(1) Be a licensed registered nurse (RN);

(2) Have an associate's degree or 60 credit hours from an accredited college or university;

(3) Be a licensed practical nurse (LPN) with one year of work experience in a related field;

(4) Be a licensed nursing home administrator in Pennsylvania;

(5) For a home serving eight or fewer residents, a GED or high school diploma and two years of direct care or administrative experience in the human services field.

A PCH administrator must complete the following prior to employment:

(1) An orientation program approved and administered by the Department;

(2) A 100-hour standardized Department-approved administrator training course; and

(3) A Department-approved competency based training test with a passing score.

For PCHs, administrators must complete 24 hours of annual training by a Department-approved training source.

ALR: Administrator must be 21 years of age or older and have one of the following qualifications:

(1) A license as an RN from the Department of State and one year, in the prior 10 years, of direct care or administrative experience in a health care or human services field.

(2) An associate's degree or 60 credit hours from an accredited college or university in a human services field and one year, in the prior 10 years, of direct care or administrative experience in a health care or human services field.

(3) An associate's degree or 60 credit hours from an accredited college or university in a field that is not related to human services...
and two years, in the prior 10 years, of direct care or administrative experience in a health care or human services field.

(4) A license as an LPN from the Department of State and one year, in the prior 10 years, of direct care or administrative experience in a health care or human services field.

(5) A license as a nursing home administrator from the Department of State and one year, in the prior 10 years, of direct care or administrative experience in a health care or human services field.

(6) Experience as a PCH administrator, employed as such for two years prior to Jan. 18, 2011, and completed the administrator training requirements and passed the Department-approved competency-based training test by Jan. 18, 2012.

Prior to initial employment, all ALR administrators must successfully complete the following:

(1) An orientation program approved and administered by the licensing agency;

(2) A 100-hour standardized licensing agency-approved administrator training course; and

(3) A licensing agency-approved competency-based training test with a passing score.

An ALR administrator must have at least 24 hours of annual training relating to the job duties.

**Staff Education/Training**

PCH: Direct care staff must be 18 years of age or older and have a high school diploma, GED, or active registry status on the Pennsylvania nurse aide registry. Prior to or during the first work day, all direct care staff persons must have an orientation in general fire and smoking safety, evacuation procedures, staff duties, and emergency preparedness. Within 40 scheduled working hours, direct care staff persons must have an orientation that includes: (1) Resident rights; (2) Emergency medical plan; (3) Mandatory reporting of abuse and neglect under the state's Older Adult Protective Services Act; and (4) Reporting of reportable incidents and conditions. Prior to providing unsupervised ADL services, direct care staff persons must successfully complete and pass the Department-approved direct care training course and competency test. Direct care staff persons must have at least 12 hours of annual training relating to their job duties.
ALR: Direct care staff must be 18 years of age or older and have a high school diploma, GED, or active registry status on the Pennsylvania nurse aide registry. Prior to or during the first workday, direct care and other staff including ancillary staff, substitute personnel, and volunteers, must have an orientation in general fire safety and emergency preparedness including the following: evacuation procedures; staff duties and responsibilities during fire drills, as well as during emergency evacuation, transportation and at an emergency location, if applicable; the designated meeting place outside the building or within the fire-safe area in the event of an actual fire; smoking safety procedures, the residence’s smoking policy and location of smoking areas, if applicable; the location and use of fire extinguishers; smoke detectors and fire alarms; and telephone use and notification of emergency services. Direct care staff must complete an initial orientation approved by the licensing agency and must be certified in first aid and CPR before providing direct care to residents.

Within 40 scheduled working hours, ALR direct care staff, ancillary staff, substitute personnel, and volunteers must have an orientation training that includes the following: resident rights; emergency medical plan; mandatory reporting of abuse and neglect under the Older Adult Protective Services Act; reporting of reportable incidents and conditions, safe management techniques; and core competency training that includes person-centered care, communication, problem solving and relationship skills, and nutritional support according to resident preference.

ALR direct care staff may not provide unsupervised assisted living services until completion of 18 hours of training including a demonstration of job duties, followed by supervised practice, and successful completion and passing the licensing agency-approved direct care training course and passing of the competency test. Initial direct care staff training includes safe management techniques; assisting with ADLs and IADLs; personal hygiene; care of residents with mental illness, neurological impairments, mental retardation, and other mental disabilities; the normal aging-cognitive, psychological and functional abilities of individuals who are older; implementation of the initial assessment, annual assessment, and support plan; nutrition, food handling, and sanitation; recreation, socialization, community resources, social services, and activities in the community; gerontology; staff person supervision, and other specified elements.
ALR direct care staff must have at least 16 hours of annual training relating to their job duties. Administrative staff, direct care staff, ancillary staff, substitute personnel, and volunteers must receive at least two hours of dementia-specific training annually.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

While Medicaid funding is not available for PCHs, the Commonwealth does provide a state supplement to Supplemental Security Income for residents in PCHs.

Currently there is no Medicaid funding available for services provided in ALRs.

**Citations**

The Pennsylvania Code, Title 55, Chapter 2800: Assisted Living Residences. [January 18, 2011]
http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/055/chapter2800/chap2800toc.html

The Pennsylvania Code; Title 55, Chapter 2600: Personal Care Homes. [October 24, 2005]
http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/055/chapter2600/chap2600toc.html
Rhode Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health, Center for Health Facility Regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Andrew Powers</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:andrew.powers@HEALTH.ri.gov">andrew.powers@HEALTH.ri.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Licensure Term</td>
<td>Assisted Living Residences, Alzheimer Dementia Special Care Unit/Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Statement</td>
<td>The Department of Health, Center for Health Facility Regulation, licenses assisted living residences for individuals who do not require the level of medical or nursing care provided in a health care facility, but who require room and board and personal assistance and may require medication administration. Residences are licensed based on levels according to fire code and medication classifications, as well as for dementia care. Fire code Level 1 licensure is for residents who are not capable of self-preservation and Level 2 is for residents who are capable of self-preservation in an emergency. Medication Level 1 licensure is used when one or more residents require central storage and/or medication administration, and Level 2 is used when residents require only assistance with self-administration of medications. Dementia care licensure is required when one or more resident’s dementia symptoms affects their ability to function based on several specified criteria. If a residence advertises or represents special dementia services or if the residence segregates residents with dementia, this licensure is required. Dementia care licensure must be at Level 1 for both fire and medication-related requirements. A residence may have distinct areas with separate licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative and Regulatory Update</td>
<td>Rhode Island amended its rules and regulations for licensing assisted living residences in May, 2015. The amended regulations made a number of requirements, including but not limited to: revising the definition of assisted living residences to reflect statutory changes for delivery of limited health services and increasing the minimum number of residents from two to six; updating topics that must be covered in employee training; and</td>
</tr>
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</table>
creating requirements for safe resident handling.

Assisted living residence means a publicly or privately operated residence that provides directly or indirectly by means of contracts or arrangements, personal assistance to meet the resident's changing needs and preferences, lodging, and meals to six or more adults who are unrelated to the licensee or administrator; however, this excludes any privately operated establishment or facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 23-17 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, as amended, and those facilities licensed by or under the jurisdiction of any state agency. Assisted living residences include sheltered care homes, board and care residences, or any other entity by any other name providing the above services that meet the definition of assisted living residences.

Every residence is licensed with a fire code classification and a medication classification (see Medication Management below). Some residences may also have a dementia classification.

Fire Code Classifications:

Level F1 licensure is for a residence that has residents who are not capable of self preservation and these residences must comply with a more stringent life safety code.

Level F2 licensure is for residences that will have residents who are capable of self preservation.

Dementia Classification:

Dementia care licensure is required when one or more resident’s dementia symptoms impact their ability to function as demonstrated by any of the following:

(1) Safety concerns due to elopement risk or other behaviors;

(2) Inappropriate social behaviors that adversely impact the rights of others;

(3) Inability to self preserve due to dementia; or

(4) A physician’s recommendation that the resident needs dementia support consistent with this level.

Additionally, this licensure is required if a residence advertises or represents special dementia services or if the residence segregates
residents with dementia.

**Disclosure Items**

Assisted living residences must disclose, in a print format, at least the following information to each potential resident, the resident's interested family, and the resident's agent early in the decision-making process and at least prior to the admission decision being made:

1. Identification of the residence and its owner and operator;

2. Level of license and an explanation of each level of licensure;

3. Admission and discharge criteria;

4. Services available;

5. Financial terms to include all fees and deposits, including any first month rental arrangements, and the residence's policy regarding notification to tenants of increases in fees, rates, services, and deposits;

6. Terms of the residency agreement; and

7. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of: the Department; the Medicaid Fraud and Patient Abuse Unit of the Department of Attorney General, the State Ombudsperson, and local police office.

The residency agreement or contract must also include specified information, such as resident’s rights and admission and discharge criteria.

Any assisted living residence that refers clients to any health care facility or a certified adult day care in Rhode Island and has a financial interest in that entity must disclose the following information to the individual:

1. That the referring entity has a financial interest in the residence or provider to which the referral is being made; and

2. That the client has the option of seeking care from a different residence or provider that is also licensed and/or certified by the state to provide similar services to the client.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities may: provide assistance with activities of daily living; assist the resident with self-administration of medication or administration
of medication by appropriately licensed staff, depending on the licensure; arrange for support services; and monitor residents' recreational, social, and personal activities. Residences may also be licensed to provide limited health services, which include: stage I and stage II pressure ulcer treatment and prevention, simple wound care, ostomy care, and urinary catheter care.

See "Admission and Retention Policy" for additional details.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Residents have the right to arrange for services not available through the setting at their own expense as long as the resident remains in compliance with the resident contract and applicable laws and regulations.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Residences are licensed based on the level of service they provide and only residents meeting the classification criteria specified in the license may move in. Admission and residency are limited to persons not requiring medical or nursing care as provided in a health care facility, but who require personal assistance, lodging and meals and may require the administration of medication and/or limited health services. A resident must be capable of self-preservation in emergency situations, except in limited circumstances. Persons needing medical or skilled nursing care and/or persons who are bedbound or in need of the assistance of more than one person for ambulation are not appropriate to reside in assisted living residences. However, an established resident may receive daily skilled nursing care or therapy from a licensed health care provider for a condition that results from a temporary illness or injury for up to 45 days subject to an extension of additional days as approved by the state or in specified circumstances. Residents who are bed bound or in need of assistance of more than one staff person for ambulation may reside in a residence if they are receiving hospice care.

The residence can require that a resident move out only for certain reasons and with 30 days advance written notice of termination of residency agreement with a statement containing the reason, the effective date of termination, the resident's right to an appeal under state law, and the name/address of the state ombudsperson's office. In cases of a life-threatening emergency or non-payment of fees and costs, the 30-day notice is not required. If termination due to non-payment of fees and costs is anticipated, the residence must make a good faith effort to counsel the resident of this expectation. Residences may discharge a resident in the following circumstances:

(1) If a resident does not meet the requirements for residency
criteria stated in the residency agreement or requirements of state or local laws or regulations;

(2) If a resident is a danger to self or the welfare of others, and the residence has made reasonable accommodation without success to address resident behavior in ways that would make termination of residency agreement or change unnecessary; and

(3) Failure to pay all fees and costs, resulting in bills more than 30 days outstanding.

**Resident Assessment**

Prior to a resident moving into a residence, the administrator must have a comprehensive assessment of the resident's health, physical, social, functional, activity, and cognitive needs and preferences conducted and signed by a registered nurse (RN). The assessment must be on a form designed or approved by the Department of Health. The approved Department form is available at http://www.health.ri.gov/programs/facilityregulation.

**Medication Management**

Facilities are further classified by the degree to which they manage medications. Nurse review is necessary under all levels of medication licensure. Level M1 is for a residence that has one or more residents who require central storage and/or administration of medications. In Level M1 facilities, licensed employees—registered medication aides, RNs, licensed practical nurses—may administer oral or topical drugs and monitor health indicators; however, schedule II medications may only be administered by licensed personnel (e.g., RN or licensed practical nurse). Level M2 is for residences that have residents who require assistance with self-administration of medications, as defined in the regulations.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Single rooms must be a minimum of 100 square feet in area and eight feet wide; double bedrooms must be a minimum of 160 square feet in area and 10 feet wide, exclusive of toilet rooms, closets, lockers, wardrobes, alcoves or vestibules.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

The facility must provide a minimum of one bath per 10 residents and one toilet per eight residents.

**Life Safety**

Facilities must have sprinklers and smoke detectors. Residential board and care facilities must have carbon monoxide detectors, which must be either hardwired or wireless and be installed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association 720.
Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Alzheimer Dementia Special Care Unit/Program means a distinct living environment within an assisted living residence that has been physically adapted to accommodate the particular needs and behaviors of those with dementia. The unit provides increased staffing, therapeutic activities designed specifically for those with dementia and trains its staff on an ongoing basis on the effective management of the physical and behavioral problems of those with dementia. The residents of the unit or program have had a standard medical diagnostic evaluation and have been determined to have a diagnosis of Alzheimer’s dementia or another dementia.

Dementia care licensure is required when one or more resident’s dementia symptoms affect their ability to function based on several specified criteria. Dementia care licensure must be at Level 1 for both fire and medication-related requirements. A residence may have distinct areas with separate licenses.

A residence that offers or provides services to residents with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia, by means of an Alzheimer Dementia Special Care Unit/Program, must disclose the type of services provided in addition to those services required by the state. A standard disclosure form created by the licensing agency must be completed and submitted to the licensing agency for review to verify the accuracy of the information reported on it. The form must also be provided to any individual seeking to move in to the residence. The state specifies topics that must be disclosed.

A residence licensed at the dementia care level must have on staff an RN on-site and full-time, who has appropriate training and/or experience with dementia to manage and supervise all resident-related health and behavioral issues.

In addition to training required for staff in all assisted living residences, staff who assist residents with personal care at the dementia level of care must receive at least four hours of orientation and training on specified topics and no less than 12 hours of continuing education at intervals not to exceed 12 hours.

Staffing Requirements

Each residence must have an administrator who is certified by the Department of Health, and who is responsible for the safe and proper operation of the residence at all times. All residences must provide staffing that is sufficient to provide the necessary care and services to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well being of the residents, according to the appropriate level of licensing. There are no staffing ratios, though the administrator must be in charge of no more than three
residences with an aggregate resident total of no more than 120 residents.

At least one staff person who has completed employee training and at least one person who has successfully completed CPR training must be on the premises at all times. In addition, each residence must have responsible adults who are employees or who have a contractual relationship with the residence to provide the services required who is at least 18 years of age and:

(1) Awake and on the premises at all times;

(2) Designated in charge of the operation of the residence; and

(3) Physically and mentally capable of communication with emergency personnel.

All staff having contact with residents must have a criminal records check.

An RN must visit the residence at least once every 30 days, except in specified circumstances, to complete a review as defined in the regulation.

The Department of Health shall issue certification as an administrator for up to two years if the applicant is 18 years or older, of good moral character, and has initial training that includes one of the following:

(1) Successful completion of a training program and assisted living administrator licensing examination, satisfactory completion of at least 80 hours of field experience in a training capacity in a state-licensed assisted living residence to include specified training within a 12-month period;

(2) Successful completion of a degree in a health-centered field from an accredited college or university that includes coursework in gerontology, personnel management, and financial management, and satisfactory completion of at least 80 hours of field experience in a training capacity in a state-licensed assisted living residence to include specified training within a 12 month period; or

(3) Possess a current Rhode Island nursing home administrator's license.

If an individual does not meet the above specified training
requirements, a written examination as determined by the Department to test the qualifications of the individual as an assisted living residence administrator must be successfully completed.

To be eligible for recertification, an administrator must complete 32 hours of Department of Health approved continuing education within the previous two years. Sixteen of the required 32 hours of continuing education must be contact hours. The remaining 16 hours of continuing education may be non-contact hours.

Staff Education/Training

All new employees must receive at least two hours of orientation and training in the areas listed below within 10 days of hire and prior to beginning work alone, in addition to any training that may be required for a specific job classification at the residences. Training areas include:

(1) Fire prevention;
(2) Recognition and reporting of abuse, neglect, and mistreatment;
(3) Assisted living philosophy (goals/values: dignity, independence, autonomy, choice);
(4) Resident’s rights;
(5) Confidentiality;
(6) Emergency preparedness and procedures;
(7) Medical emergency procedures;
(8) Infection control policies and procedures; and
(9) Resident elopement.

New employees who will have regular contact with residents and provide residents with personal care must receive at least 10 hours of orientation and training on specified topics within 30 days of hire and prior to beginning work alone in the assisted living residence, in addition to the areas identified above. Training areas include a variety of topics, such as basic knowledge of cultural differences and aging-related behaviors, personal assistance, and resident transfers.

Employees must have on-going (at intervals not to exceed 12 months) in-service training as appropriate for their job classifications and that includes the topics identified above.

Entity Approving CE Program

Approved continuing education programs in assisted living related areas include those offered or approved by:

(1) Rhode Island Association of Facilities and Services for the Aging;

(2) Rhode Island Assisted Living Association;

(3) Rhode Island Health Care Association;
(4) Alliance for Better Long Term Care;

(5) Rhode Island Chapter, Alzheimer’s Association;

(6) Appropriate coursework from any regionally accredited college;

(7) A national affiliate of any of the organizations listed above; and

(8) Any other organizations as may be approved by the Assisted Living Residence Administrator Certification Board.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid 1115 demonstration waiver program called the Rhode Island Global Consumer Choice Compact Waiver covers assisted living services.

**Citations**

Rules and Regulations for Licensing Assisted Living Residences. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Department of Health. [September 2012]

Rules and Regulations for the Certification of Administrators of Assisted Living Residences. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Department of Health. [September 2012]
South Carolina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Department of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Health Licensing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Gwendolyn Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thompsgw@dhec.sc.gov">thompsgw@dhec.sc.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Web Site</td>
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| Licensure Term          | Community Residential Care Facilities                                      |

| Opening Statement       | Community residential care facilities (CRCFs), also called assisted living facilities, are licensed by the state Board of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Health Licensing to provide room, board, and a degree of personal care to two or more adults unrelated to the owner. Providers that care for two or more persons are licensed as CRCFs. |

| Legislative and Regulatory Update | Regulations have been in effect since 1986. Revised regulations took effect June, 2015, which included a number of new requirements. For example, the staff member or direct care volunteer on duty must be awake and dressed at all times, the Individual Care Plan must be developed within seven days of admission, the state specified when a facility may and may not admit or retain a resident, and the state specified when self-administration of medications is permitted. |

| Definition               | A community residential care facility offers room and board and a degree of personal assistance for a period of time in excess of 24 consecutive hours for two or more persons 18 years or older. It is designed to accommodate residents’ changing needs and preferences, maximize residents’ dignity, autonomy, privacy, independence, and safety, and encourage family and community involvement. Included in this definition is any facility that offers a beneficial or protected environment specifically for individuals who have mental illness or disabilities and facilities that are referred to as 'assisted living,' provided they meet the definition of community residential care facility. |

| Disclosure Items         | Prior to admission, facilities must provide residents: an explanation of care provided by the facility; disclosure of fees; refund policy; the date residents receive their personal needs allowance and the amount; transportation policy; discharge and transfer provisions; and documentation of the explanation of the Resident’s Bill of |

| Phone                   | (803) 545-4370                                                        |
| Phone                   | (803) 545-4670                                                        |
Rights and the grievance procedures.

Facilities caring for persons with Alzheimer’s disease must disclose: the form of care and treatment that distinguishes it as being suitable for persons with Alzheimer’s disease; the admission/transfer and discharge criteria; care planning process; staffing and training; physical environment; activities; the role of family members; and the cost of care.

**Facility Scope of Care**

CRCFs provide room and board and a degree of personal assistance. The core services provided include, but are not limited to: three meals a day; snacks; housekeeping services; assistance with eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, and walking; medication assistance; continuous staffing; and transportation to medical appointments.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Individuals requiring short-term, intermittent nursing care while convalescing from illness or injury may utilize the services of home health nurses.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

The regulations enumerate circumstances in which a CRCF may not admit or retain people. For example, facilities may not admit or retain residents who are dangerous to themselves or others, in need of daily attention of a licensed nurse, or require hospital or nursing care. Specifically, facilities may not admit or retain any person needing daily skilled monitoring or observation due to an unstable or complex medical condition, medications requiring frequent dosage adjustment or intravenous medications or fluids by staff or a responsible party. Additionally, a facility may not admit or retain any person whose needs cannot be met by the accommodations and services provided by the facility.

**Resident Assessment**

A resident assessment is required but there is not a specific required form. A written assessment must be completed no later than 72 hours after admission. The assessment must include a procedure for determining the nature and extent of the problems and needs of a resident/potential resident to ascertain if the facility can adequately address those problems, meet those needs, and to secure information for use in the development of the individual care plan. Included in the process is an evaluation of the physical, emotional, behavioral, social, spiritual, nutritional, recreational, and, when appropriate, vocational, educational, and legal status/needs of a resident/potential resident. Consideration of each resident’s needs, strengths, and weaknesses also must be included in the assessment.

**Medication Management**

Facility staff members may administer routine medications, acting in a surrogate family role, provided these staff members have been trained to perform these tasks by individuals licensed to administer
Facility staff members may administer injections of medications only in instances where medications are required for diabetes and conditions associated with anaphylactic reactions under established medical protocol. A staff licensed nurse may administer certain other injections as well.

Facilities may elect not to permit self-administration. Self-administration of medications by a resident is permitted if: specific written orders for medication are obtained on a semi-annual basis or staff shall document the resident demonstration to self-administer medication.

Physical Plant Requirements

Rooms for one resident must be a minimum of 100 square feet and multiple-occupancy resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. Facilities must have 20 square feet per licensed bed of living and recreational areas combined, excluding bedrooms, halls, kitchens, dining rooms, bathrooms, and rooms not available to residents. Facilities must also have 15 square feet of floor space in the dining room per licensed bed.

Residents Allowed Per Room

A maximum of three residents is allowed per resident unit.

Bathroom Requirements

One toilet is required for every six licensed beds and one tub/shower is required for every eight licensed beds.

Life Safety

The department utilizes the International Building Code, 2006 edition, as its basic code reference. Unless specifically required otherwise in writing by the department’s Division of Health Facilities Construction, all facilities existing when the regulation was promulgated shall meet the codes, regulations, and requirements for the building and its essential equipment and systems in effect at the time the license was issued.

Any additions or renovations to an existing facility shall meet the codes, regulations, and requirements for the building and its essential equipment and systems in effect at the time of the addition or renovation. When the cost of additions or renovations to the building exceeds 50 percent of the then market value of the existing building and its essential equipment and systems, the entire building shall meet the then current codes, regulations, and requirements.

Any facility that closes or has its license revoked, and for which application is made at the same site, shall be considered a new building and shall meet the current codes, regulations, and requirements for the building and essential equipment and systems.
Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

An Alzheimer’s Special Care Unit or Program is a facility or area within a facility providing a secure, special program or unit for residents with a diagnosis of probable Alzheimer’s disease and/or related dementia to prevent or limit access by a resident outside the designated or separated areas, and that advertises, markets, or otherwise promotes the facility as providing specialized care/services for persons with Alzheimer’s disease and/or related dementia or both.

Facilities offering special care units or programs for residents with Alzheimer’s disease must disclose the form of care or treatment provided that distinguishes it as being especially suitable for the resident requiring special care.

Staffing Requirements

An administrator must be in charge of all functions and activities of the facility and must be available and responsible within a reasonable time and distance. There must be at least one staff person or direct care volunteer for every eight residents during all periods of peak resident activity (from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or as otherwise approved by the Department of Health and Environmental Control). During night-time hours, at least one staff member or direct care volunteer must be on duty and awake for every 30 residents. In facilities that are licensed for more than 10 beds, and the facility is of multi-floor design, there shall be a staff member available on each floor at all times residents are present on that floor. Additional staff members must be provided if the department determines that the minimum staff requirements are inadequate to provide appropriate care, services, and supervision to the residents of a facility (for example, to ensure a resident’s personal safety when safety precautions are needed until the resident is assessed by a physician or other authorized healthcare provider for relocation to a higher level of care and subsequently relocated to an appropriate facility). Each facility must designate a staff member responsible for developing recreational programming.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must have an associate’s degree, at least one year of experience, and be licensed by the South Carolina Board of Long Term Care Administrators.

Administrators must complete 18 hours of continuing education per year. Courses must meet the domains of practice.

Staff Education/Training

Staff must complete in-service training programs that include training in basic first aid; procedures for checking vital signs (for designated staff); communicable diseases; medication management; care of persons specific to the physical/mental condition being
cared for in the facility; use of restraints (for designated staff); Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards regarding blood borne pathogens; CPR for designated staff; confidentiality; bill of rights; fire response and emergency procedures to be completed within 24 hours of their first day on the job; and activity training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity Approving CE Program</th>
<th>The South Carolina Board of Long Term Care Administrators approves continuing education courses; however, NAB-approved courses are automatically approved.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement</td>
<td>There is no Medicaid home and community-based services waiver at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>State Register, Regulation Number 61-84: Standards for Licensing Community Residential Care Facilities. Promulgated by the Board of Health and Environmental Control, administered by the Division of Health Licensing. [June 26, 2015]</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/docs/health-regs/61-84.pdf">https://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/docs/health-regs/61-84.pdf</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assisted Living and Community Residential Care Facilities, A Practical Guide for Consumers. Developed by the South Carolina Community Residential Care Facilities Committee. [January 4, 2013]</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.state.sc.us/dmh/crcf/crcf_guide.pdf">http://www.state.sc.us/dmh/crcf/crcf_guide.pdf</a></td>
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<td>Alzheimer’s Special Care Disclosure Act; Section 44-36-520</td>
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<td><a href="https://www.scdhec.gov/health/docs/hlalzheimer.pdf">https://www.scdhec.gov/health/docs/hlalzheimer.pdf</a></td>
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South Dakota

Agency: Department of Health, Office of Health Care Facilities Licensure and Certification  
Contact: Deb Carlson  
E-mail: deb.carlson@state.sd.us  
Phone: (605) 773-3356  
Fax: (605) 394-1991

Licensure Term: Assisted Living Centers

Opening Statement: The South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Care Facilities Licensure and Certification, licenses assisted living centers. Facilities must receive additional certification to provide specified services and/or to admit residents with specified conditions or needs.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: Major revisions were made to South Dakota’s assisted living regulations, effective Jan. 9, 2012, including separating the rules for assisted living centers from the state’s medical facility rules.

South Dakota added two new optional services effective January 5, 2015. First, a facility that admits or retains any resident who requires dining assistance must develop a nutrition and hydration assistance program. The requirement specifies a variety of staffing requirements for providing this service. Second, a facility that admits or retains any resident who requires one or two staff for up to total assistance with completing activities of daily living (ADL) or assistance to turn or raise in bed and to transfer resident must meet specified provisions, including staffing and resident assessment requirements.

Definition: Assisted living centers are defined as any institution, rest home, boarding home, place, building, or agency that is maintained and operated to provide personal care and services that meet some need beyond basic provision of food, shelter, and laundry.

A secured unit is a distinct area of a facility in which the physical environment and design maximizes functioning abilities, promotes safety, and encourages independence for a defined unique population, that is staffed by persons with training to meet the needs of residents admitted to the unit.

Disclosure Items: Prior to or at the time of admission, facilities must inform residents
Facility Scope of Care

Facilities must provide supportive services for activities and spiritual needs individualized to each resident. Facilities must also provide for the availability of physician services. Nothing in regulation limits or expands the rights of any healthcare worker to provide services within the scope of the professional's license, certification, or registration, as provided by South Dakota law. Skilled care must be delivered by facility staff or a Medicare certified home health agency for a limited time with a planned end date. Skilled nursing services or rehabilitation services provided to residents shall be limited to less than eight hours per day and 28 or fewer hours each week.

Third Party Scope of Care

Outside services utilized by residents must comply with and complement facility care policies. An unlicensed employee of a licensed facility may not accept any delegated skilled tasks from unemployed, non-contracted skilled nursing or therapy providers, or hospice providers. Hospice services must be delivered by Medicare certified hospice agencies with an agreement in place, staff training, and notification of the department when a resident elects or discontinues hospice care. Additional staffing is required when a resident is incapable of self-preservation in facilities with 16 beds or less, but family members may assist in providing supportive services to hospice residents in lieu of additional staff.

Admission and Retention Policy

Before admission, residents must submit written evidence from their physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner determining that they are in reasonably good health and free from communicable disease, chronic illness, or disability that would require any services beyond supervision, cueing, or limited hands-on physical assistance to carry out normal ADLs and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). An assisted living center may admit and retain any resident who is able to:

(1) Turn self in bed and raise from bed or chair independently or with assist of one staff;

(2) Transfer independently or with the assistance of one staff and does not require a mechanical lift;
(3) Complete ADLs of mobility or ambulation, dressing, toileting, personal hygiene, and bathing with assist of one staff but less than total assist;

(4) Feed self with set up, cueing, and supervision;

(5) Complete own ostomy or catheter cares;

(6) Display normal expected behaviors for condition that do not place self or others at risk;

(7) Complete own injections if scheduled or required or provided by nursing staff if assisted living staffing allows;

(8) Manage care for his or her own feeding tube, tracheotomy, or peritoneal dialysis;

(9) Remains free from the need for restraints, except for admission to a secured unit;

(10) Demonstrate no need for skilled services unless provided by contract with a Medicare certified home health agency or assisted living nursing staff for a limited time with a planned end date;

(11) Be free from communicable diseases that place other residents or staff at risk; and

(12) Maintain conditions that are stable and controlled that do not require frequent nursing care.

Facilities may not admit or retain residents who require more than intermittent nursing care or rehabilitation services. If individuals live in the center who are not capable of self-preservation, the center must comply with the Life Safety Code pertaining to individuals who do not have this capability. Residents covered by Medicaid cannot be involuntarily transferred or discharged unless their needs and welfare cannot be met by the facility.

**Resident Assessment**

An assisted living center must ensure an evaluation of each resident’s care needs are documented at the time of admission, 30 days after admission, and annually thereafter to determine if the facility can meet the needs for each resident. The resident evaluation instrument must be approved by the department and must address at least the following:
(1) Nursing care needs;

(2) Medication administration needs;

(3) Cognitive status, including IADLs;

(4) Mental health status;

(5) Physical abilities including ADLs, ambulation, and the need for assistive devices; and

(6) Dietary needs.

The facility must use a form developed by the department outlining services it is licensed to provide upon resident admission, yearly, and after a significant change of condition. Facilities also must use a screening tool for evaluation of a resident’s cognitive status upon admission, yearly, and after a significant change in condition.

**Medication Management**

Facilities that admit or retain residents who require administration of medications must employ or contract with a licensed nurse to review and document resident care and condition at least weekly. Unlicensed staff must pass an approved medication course, and receive ongoing resident-specific training for medication administration and annual training in all aspects of medication administration occurring in the facility.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Private resident units must be a minimum of 120 square feet in each one-bed room and 200 square feet in each two-bed room, exclusive of toilet rooms, closets, lockers, wardrobes, or vestibules. Any sleeping room designed as part of a suite must have a minimum of 100 square feet in each one-bed room and 140 square feet in each two-bed rooms. The minimum dimension in a sleeping room may not be less than nine feet six inches. If a facility admits and retains cognitively impaired residents, exit alarms must be installed. Call systems must be installed in facilities for physically impaired residents.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Each resident toilet room shall be directly accessible for each resident without going through the general corridor. In remodeling projects, one toilet room in a resident room may serve two resident rooms, but not more than four beds. For new construction, a toilet room may not be shared between resident rooms.
Life Safety

The 2009 edition of the Life Safety Code (LSC) has been adopted. All newly constructed assisted living centers must be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, fire alarm systems, and smoke detection systems based on their occupancy classification. These systems must be installed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes (NFPA-13 & NFPA 72). All existing assisted living centers are inspected for compliance using the appropriate occupancy classification of the LSC and NFPA codes and standards.

Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Each facility with secured units must comply with the following:

1. Physician's order for confinement of the resident that includes medical symptoms that warrant seclusion that must be reviewed periodically;

2. Therapeutic programming must be provided and documented in the resident's plan of care;

3. Confinement may not be used as a punishment or for the convenience of staff;

4. Confinement and its necessity must be based on comprehensive assessment of a resident's physical, cognitive, and psychosocial needs, and risks and benefits of confinement must be communicated to the resident's family;

5. Comply with Life Safety Code regarding locked doors; and

6. Staff working in secured unit must have specific training regarding the needs of residents in the unit and at least one caregiver must be on the secured unit at all times.

Any secured unit must be located at grade level and have direct access to an outside area. Every secured unit must have an outdoor area that is accessible to the residents and enclosed by a fence.

Staff working in secured units must have specific training regarding the needs of residents in the unit and at least one caregiver must be on duty on the secured unit at all times.

Staffing Requirements

Each facility must have a designated administrator responsible for the daily overall management of the facility. There must be a sufficient number of qualified personnel to provide effective care, with a minimum of 0.8 hours of direct resident care for each resident for each 24-hour period. At least one staff person must be on duty.
at all times, and those staff on duty must be awake at all times. South Dakota legislation has additional staffing ratio requirements for health care facilities, from which assisted living centers may request an exception by completing a state form.

If the facility admits and retains residents on therapeutic diets, it must have a registered dietician consultant. There are additional staffing requirements if the facility admits and retains any resident who requires dining assistance, one or two staff for up to total assistance with completing ADLs, or assistance to turn or raise in bed and to transfer.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Administrators must: (1) be licensed health care professionals as defined in regulation; or (2) hold a high school diploma or equivalent and become a qualified administrator within a year of employment by completing a training program and competency evaluation. The department shall determine if other training programs are substantially equivalent to meet the regulation.

**Staff Education/Training**

The facility must have a formal orientation program and ongoing education for all staff. Ongoing education programs must cover the following subjects annually:

1. Fire prevention and response (the facility must conduct fire drills quarterly for each shift);
2. Emergency procedures and preparedness;
3. Infection control and prevention;
4. Accident prevention and safety procedures;
5. Resident rights;
6. Confidentiality of resident information;
7. Incidents and diseases subject to mandatory reporting and facility’s reporting mechanism;
8. Care of residents with unique needs; and
9. Nutritional risks and hydration needs of residents.

Regulations require a number of additional trainings in specified circumstances when facilities provide care for certain patient populations or certain services. For example, each staff member at a
facility that admits or retains a resident with cognitive impairment must attend an in-service training. If a facility admits residents dependent on supplemental oxygen must train staff regarding safety, administration, and procedures.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A broad Medicaid home and community-based services waiver coupled with state funds covers services in assisted living.

**Citations**

South Dakota Department of Social Services website: Assisted Living with information and links to licensing regulations.  
http://dss.sd.gov/asa/services/assistedliving/

South Dakota Administrative Rules, Article 44:70: Assisted Living Centers.  

South Dakota Department of Health website: Healthcare Providers, Staffing Exception Forms for Assisted Living Centers. [2012]  
Tennessee

Agency Department of Health, Division of Health Care Facilities  
Contact Ann Rutherford Reed  
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Licensure Term Assisted Care Living Facilities

Opening Statement The Tennessee Department of Health, Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities, licenses assisted care living facilities (ACLF) and residential homes for the aged to provide services to older persons who need assistance with personal care. Assisted care living facilities may provide a higher level of care than residential homes for the aged, including the provision of medical services. Licensing rules specify requirements for dementia care in both settings.

Legislative and Regulatory Update The regulations have been in effect since April 1998. Rule language revising the definition of medication administration; influenza vaccination; administration of IV medications; and medication disposal with requirement of policy was effective June 25, 2015.

Definition An Assisted Care Living Facility is a building, establishment, complex, or distinct part thereof that accepts primarily aged persons for domiciliary care and services. The purpose of assisted-care living services is to:

(1) Promote the availability of appropriate residential facilities for the elderly and adults with disabilities in the least restrictive and most homelike environment;

(2) Provide assisted-care living services to residents in facilities by meeting each individual’s medical and other needs safely and effectively; and

(3) Enhance the individual’s ability to age in place while promoting personal individuality, respect, independence, and privacy.

Disclosure Items The residence must have an accurate written statement regarding fees and services that will be provided to the resident upon admission and provide to each resident at the time of admission a copy of the resident’s rights for the resident’s review and signature. Prior to the admission or execution of a contract for the care of a
residents, each ACLF shall disclose in writing to the resident, or to the
resident’s legal representative, whether the ACLF has liability
insurance and the identity of the primary insurance carrier. If the
ACLF is self-insured, its statement shall reflect that fact and indicate
the corporate entity responsible for payment of any claims.

**Facility Scope of Care**

The facility may provide medical services and oversight of medical
services. Medical services include administration of medication,
part-time intermittent nursing care, various therapies, podiatry,
medical social services, medical supplies, durable medical
equipment, and hospice services.

The facility shall provide personal services. Personal services include
protective care, safety when in the ACLF, daily awareness of the
individual’s whereabouts, the ability and readiness to intervene if
crises arise, room and board, non-medical living assistance with
activities of daily living (ADLs), laundry services, and dietary services.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Medical services identified in the Facility Scope of Care provided in
the facility may be provided by appropriately licensed or qualified
staff of an ACLF, appropriately licensed or qualified contractors of an
ACLF, a licensed home care organization, appropriately licensed staff
of a nursing home, or another appropriately licensed entity.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

A facility shall not admit or permit the continued stay of any
resident if he/she:

1. Requires treatment of extensive stage III or IV decubitus ulcer or
   exfoliative dermatitis;

2. Requires continuous nursing care;

3. Has an active, infectious, and reportable disease in a
   communicable state that requires contact isolation;

4. Exhibits verbal or physical aggressive behavior which poses an
   imminent physical threat to self or others, based not on the person’s
diagnosis, but on the behavior of the person;

5. Requires physical or chemical restraints, not including
   psychotropic medications prescribed for a manageable mental
   disorder or condition; or

6. Has needs that cannot be safely and effectively met in the ACLF.

Additionally, in specified circumstances, an ACLF may not retain a
resident who cannot evacuate within 13 minutes.
An ACLF resident shall be discharged and transferred to another appropriate setting such as home, a hospital, or a nursing home when the resident, the resident’s legal representative, ACLF administrator, or the resident’s treating physician determine that the ACLF cannot safely and effectively meet the resident’s needs, including medical services. The Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities may require that an ACLF resident be discharged or transferred to another level of care if it determines that the resident’s needs, including medical services, cannot be safely and effectively met in the ACLF.

A facility shall not admit, but may permit the continued stay of residents who require the following treatments on an intermittent basis of up to three 21-day periods:

(1) Nasopharyngeal or tracheotomy aspiration;

(2) Nasogastric feedings;

(3) Gastrostomy feedings; or

(4) Intravenous therapy or intravenous feedings.

The resident’s treating physician must certify that treatment can be safely and effectively provided by the ACLF for the last two 21-day periods.

The treatments described above can be provided on an ongoing basis if:

(1) The resident is receiving hospice services;

(2) The resident does not qualify for nursing facility level of care, in which case a waiver may be granted by the Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities, allowing the person to remain in the ACLF; or

(3) A person who requires any of the treatments specified above and who is able to self-care for such conditions without the assistance of facility personnel or other appropriately licensed entity will not be subject to the limitations outlined above and may be admitted or permitted to continue as a resident in an ACLF.

Any ACLF resident who qualifies for hospice care shall be able to receive hospice services and continue as a resident of the facility as
long as the resident's treating physician certifies that hospice care can be appropriately provided at the facility.

**Resident Assessment**

Facilities are required to assess prospective residents before they move in to make sure they meet the definition of an ACLF resident. The complete written assessment of the resident shall occur within a time-period determined by the ACLF, but no later than 72 hours after admission. Quarterly reviews are to be performed by an interdisciplinary team for residents in a secured unit.

**Medication Management**

Medication must be self-administered or administered by a licensed professional. The facility may assist residents with medication, including reading labels, reminders, and observation.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

A minimum of 80 square feet of bedroom space must be provided to each resident. Living room and dining areas capable of accommodating all residents shall be provided, with a minimum of 15 square feet per resident per dining area.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

No bedroom shall have more than two beds.

**Bathroom Requirements**

Each toilet, lavatory, bath, or shower shall serve no more than six residents.

**Life Safety**

All new facilities must conform to the 2012 edition of the International Building Code, the 2012 edition of the National Fire Protection Code of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the 2011 edition of the National Electrical Code, and the 2009 edition of the U.S. Public Health Service Food Code as adopted by the Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities. The handicap code as required by T.C.A. §68-120-204(a) for all new and existing facilities are subject to the requirements of the 1999 North Carolina Handicapped Accessibility Codes with 2004 Amendments and 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (A.D.A.). Where there are conflicts between requirements in local codes and the above listed codes and regulations, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

All facilities must be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system using quick-response or residential sprinklers. All facilities must have electrically operated smoke detectors with battery back-up power operating at all times in at least sleeping rooms, day rooms, corridors, laundry rooms, and any other hazardous areas. In addition to state and federal laws and regulations, Tennessee adheres to NFPA standards.
Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Facilities are permitted to have secured units and can retain residents into the last stages of Alzheimer’s disease, consistent with the above admission/discharge/transfer criteria. Facilities utilizing secured units must provide to survey staff specific information and documentation accumulated during the previous 12 months regarding staffing patterns, care provided, and other health-related issues.

Any staff working on a secured unit must have annual in-service training, including at least the following subject areas:

1. Basic facts about the causes, progression, and management of Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders;
2. Dealing with dysfunctional behavior and catastrophic reactions in the residents;
3. Identifying and alleviating safety risks to the resident;
4. Providing assistance with ADLs for the resident; and
5. Communication with families and other persons interested in the resident.

Staffing Requirements

Facilities must employ an administrator, an identified responsible attendant, and a sufficient number of staff to meet the needs, including medical services as prescribed, of the residents. An ACLF must have an attendant who is alert and awake at all times. A licensed nurse must be available as needed. An ACLF shall employ a qualified dietician, full time, part time, or on a consultant basis. There are no specified staffing ratios. The responsible attendant, administrator, and direct care staff must be at least 18 years of age.

Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must hold a high school diploma or equivalent, and must not have been convicted of a criminal offense involving the abuse or intentional neglect of an elderly or vulnerable individual. An administrator must be certified by the Board for Licensing Health Care Facilities, unless the administrator is currently licensed in Tennessee as a nursing home administrator as required by T.C.A. 63-16-101.

Administrators must complete 24 hours of continuing education every two years in courses related to Tennessee rules and regulations, health care management, nutrition and food service, financial management, and healthy lifestyles.

Staff Education/Training

None specified.
**Entity Approving CE Program**

Tennessee Board of Licensing Health Care Facilities. All NAB-approved classroom courses including interactive on-line courses are automatically accepted. Continuing education courses focusing on geriatric care that are sponsored by the state and/or national association are also accepted and can be taken either in a classroom setting or through interactive on-line courses. However, there is no licensing board for ACLF administrators.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

The state covers services in assisted care living facilities through its Medicaid 1115 managed care Long-Term Services and Supports CHOICES program (CHOICES).

**Citations**


The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) licenses three categories of assisted living facilities (ALFs): assisted living apartments (single-occupancy), residential care apartments (double-occupancy), and residential care non-apartments. There are two facility licensure types, called Type A or Type B, which are based on residents’ capability to evacuate the facility.

Any facility that advertises, markets, or otherwise promotes itself as providing specialized care for persons with Alzheimer’s disease or other disorders must be certified as such and have a Type B license.

A person establishing or operating a facility that is not required to be licensed may not use the term "assisted living" in referring to the facility or the services provided. The ALF statute requires careful monitoring to detect and report unlicensed facilities.

Legislation based on the 83rd Legislature 2013 allow the provision of skilled nursing services in an assisted living facility for limited purposes. An ALF may: coordinate resident care with an outside home and community support services agency or health care professional; provide or delegate personal care services and medication administration; assess residents to determine the care required; and deliver, for a period not to exceed 30 days, temporary skilled nursing services for a minor illness, injury or emergency.

Amendments also implement the requirements of the 2000 edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101. Specific documentation must be kept in an employee’s personnel records.

The ALF standards update the reporting requirements for abuse, neglect and exploitation (ANE) and requires a facility to obtain signed statements from employees acknowledging an employee may be held criminally liable for failure to report suspected ANE.
ALFs are required to post a sign in a public area stating suspected ANE must be reported to DADS at 1-800-458-9858.

**Definition**

An ALF is an establishment that furnishes, in one or more facilities, food and shelter to four or more persons who are unrelated to the proprietor and provides personal care services or medication administration, or both and may provide assistance with or supervision of medication administration.

In a Type A ALF, a resident: must be mentally and physically capable of evacuating the facility unassisted in the event of an emergency; must not require routine attendance during sleeping hours; and must be capable of following directions.

In a Type B ALF, a resident: may require staff assistance to evacuate; may be incapable of following directions under emergency conditions; may require attendance during sleeping hours; and must not be permanently bedfast, but may require assistance in transferring to and from bed.

**Disclosure Items**

There is a state-approved disclosure form that is required of all facilities. Facilities that provide services to residents with Alzheimer's disease are required to disclose the services and care provided.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities provide personal care services or medication administration, or both and may provide assistance with or supervision of medication administration. An ALF may provide skilled nursing services for the following limited purposes: (1) coordinate resident care; (2) provide or delegate personal care services and medication administration; (3) assess residents to determine the care required; and (4) deliver temporary skilled nursing services for a minor illness, injury, or emergency for less than 30 days.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

A resident may contract with a licensed home and community support services agency or with an independent health professional to have additional health care services delivered at the facility.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Facilities must not admit or retain persons whose needs cannot be met by the facility or by the resident contracting with a home health agency.

**Resident Assessment**

Within 14 days of admission, a resident comprehensive assessment and an individual service plan for providing care based on that comprehensive assessment must be completed. There is no state-mandated form. Facilities must include specific criteria from the licensing regulations on their assessment form, such as behavioral symptoms, psychosocial issues, and activities of daily living patterns.
**Medication Management**

Residents who choose not to or cannot self-administer medication must have medication administered by a person who: holds a current license to administer medication; holds a current medication aide permit (this person must function under the direct supervision of a licensed nurse on duty or on call); or is an employee of the facility to whom the administration of medication has been delegated by a registered nurse. Staff who are not licensed or certified may assist with self-administration of medication as allowed under the regulations.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Bedroom usable floor space for Type A facilities must be at least 80 square feet for a single-bed room and not less than 60 square feet per bed for a multiple-bed room. Bedroom usable floor space for Type B facilities must be at least 100 square feet per bed for a single-bed room, and not less than 80 square feet per bed for a multiple-bed room.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit. No more than 50 percent of residents can be in units with more than two residents.

**Bathroom Requirements**

All bedrooms must be served by separate private, connecting, or general toilet rooms for each gender. A minimum of one water closet, lavatory, and bathing unit must be provided on each sleeping floor. One water closet and one lavatory for every six residents and one tub or shower for every 10 residents is required.

**Life Safety**

The regulations list extensive fire safety requirements under Chapters 12 or 21 of the NFPA Life Safety Code. Type A ALFs are classified as 'slow' evacuation and Type B facilities as 'impractical' evacuation.

ALFs must meet the requirements of the 2000 edition of NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code. All new Type A facilities and small Type B facilities must comply with Chapter 32, New Residential Board and Care Occupancies. All existing Type A facilities and small Type B facilities must comply with Chapter 33, Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies. All new Type B large facilities must comply with Chapter 18. The requirements of limited care, as defined by the NFPA 101, may be used. All existing Type B large facilities must comply with Chapter 19. The requirements of limited care, as defined by the NFPA 101, may be used. An existing facility is one that operated with a license as an assisted living facility before January 6, 2014 and has not subsequently become unlicensed.

Sprinkler requirements are established in the Life Safety Code. All new ALFs and all existing Type B facilities must be protected.
### Staffing Requirements

Each facility must designate a manager to have authority over its operation. A facility must have sufficient staff to maintain order, safety, and cleanliness; assist with medication regimens; prepare and service meals; assist with laundry; provide supervision and care to meet basic needs; and ensure evacuation in case of an emergency. There is no specified staffing ratio. Facilities must disclose their staffing patterns and post them monthly.

### Administrator Education/Training

In small facilities, managers must have a high school diploma or certification of equivalency of graduation. In large facilities, a manager must have: an associate's degree in nursing, health care management, or a related field; a bachelor's degree; or proof of graduation from an accredited high school or certification of equivalency and at least one year of experience working in management or in health care management. Managers hired after August 2000 must complete a 24-hour course in assisted living management within their first year of employment.

Managers must complete 12 hours of continuing education per year.

### Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Any facility that advertises, markets, or promotes itself as providing specialized care for persons with Alzheimer's disease or related disorders must be certified. Alzheimer's certified facilities are required to have a Type B license. The facility must provide a disclosure statement that describes the nature of its care or treatment of residents with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

In large Alzheimer's-certified facilities with 17 or more residents, two staff members must be immediately available when residents are present. Managers at Alzheimer's certified facilities must be at least 21 years of age.

All staff must receive four hours of dementia-specific orientation prior to assuming job responsibilities. Training must cover, at a minimum: basic information about Alzheimer's disease; managing dysfunctional behavior; and addressing safety risks to residents with Alzheimer's disease. Direct care staff must receive 16 hours of supervision and training within the first 16 hours following orientation. Direct care staff in an Alzheimer's-certified ALFs must also annually complete 12 hours of in-service education regarding Alzheimer's disease.

### Staffing Requirements

Each facility must designate a manager to have authority over its operation. A facility must have sufficient staff to maintain order, safety, and cleanliness; assist with medication regimens; prepare and service meals; assist with laundry; provide supervision and care to meet basic needs; and ensure evacuation in case of an emergency. There is no specified staffing ratio. Facilities must disclose their staffing patterns and post them monthly.

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In small facilities, managers must have a high school diploma or certification of equivalency of graduation. In large facilities, a manager must have: an associate's degree in nursing, health care management, or a related field; a bachelor's degree; or proof of graduation from an accredited high school or certification of equivalency and at least one year of experience working in management or in health care management. Managers hired after August 2000 must complete a 24-hour course in assisted living management within their first year of employment.

Managers must complete 12 hours of continuing education per year.
in courses related to at least two of the following areas:

(1) Resident and provider rights and responsibilities, abuse/neglect and confidentiality;

(2) Basic principles of management;

(3) Skills for working with residents, families, and other professional service providers;

(4) Resident characteristics and needs;

(5) Community resources;

(6) Accounting and budgeting;

(7) Basic emergency first aid; and

(8) Federal laws, such as the Americans With Disabilities Act and Fair Housing Act.

Staff Education/Training

Full-time facility attendants must be at least 18 years of age or hold a high school diploma. The regulations list specific training requirements for licensed nurses, nurse aides, and medication aides. All staff must receive four hours of orientation on specific topics before assuming any job responsibilities. Attendants must complete 16 hours of on-the-job supervision and training within their first 16 hours of employment following orientation.

Direct care staff in ALFs must annually complete six hours of in-service education. Specific topics must be covered annually. Two hours of training must be competency-based.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A Medicaid home and community-based services (HCBS) waiver covers services in ALFs that contract with the resident's managed care organization to provide HCBS waiver services.

Citations

Department of Aging and Disability Services, Assisted Living Handbook
http://www.dads.state.tx.us/handbooks/alh/forms/index.asp

http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/SOTWDocs/HS/htm/HS.247.htm
Texas Administrative Code, Title 40, Part 1, Chapter 92: Licensing Standards for Assisted Living Facilities.
Utah

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Licensure Term
Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement
The Department of Health, Facility Licensing and Certification, and Resident Assessment, licenses two types of assisted living facilities (ALFs) according to the level of care required by residents. The following requirements apply to both types of ALFs unless otherwise noted.

The regulations establish assisted living as a place of residence where elderly and disabled persons can receive 24-hour individualized personal and health-related services to help maintain maximum independence, choice, dignity, privacy, and individuality in a home-like environment.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
Regulations have been in effect since 1998. Revised regulations were adopted in 2001. There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living in Utah.

Definition
Type I Assisted Living Facility: Provide assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and social care to two or more residents who are capable of achieving mobility sufficient to exit the facility without the assistance of another person.

Type II Assisted Living Facility: Are homelike and provide an array of 24-hour coordinated supportive personal and health care services, including full assistance with ADLs and general nursing care, to residents capable of achieving mobility sufficient to evacuate the facility with the assistance of one person.

Type I and Type II facilities are classified as large (17 or more residents), small (6-16 residents), and limited capacity (2-5 residents). Depending on their classification facilities must comply with different building codes.

Disclosure Items
Upon admission, the facility must give the resident a written
description of the resident’s legal rights, including but not limited to: a description of the manner of protecting personal funds; a statement that the resident may file a complaint with the state long term care ombudsman or an advocacy group concern resident abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of property; and the resident’s rights.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities must provide personal care, food service, housekeeping, laundry, maintenance, activity programs, administration, and assistance with self-administration of medication, and arrange for necessary medical and dental care. Facilities may provide intermittent nursing care.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Residents have the right to arrange directly for medical and personal care with an outside agency. Facilities must assist residents in arranging access for ancillary services for medically related care, for example physician, dentist, and therapy services.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Type I Assisted Living Facility: May accept and retain residents who meet the following criteria:

(1) Be ambulatory or mobile and capable of taking life-saving action in an emergency;

(2) Have stable health;

(3) Require no assistance or only limited assistance from staff with ADLs; and

(4) Do not require total assistance from staff or others with more than three ADLs.

Type 1 facilities may accept and retain residents who: (1) are cognitively impaired and physically disabled but are able to evacuate from the facility without the assistance of another person; and (2) require and receive regular or intermittent care or treatment in the facility from a licensed health professional.

Type I facilities must not accept or retain persons who: require significant assistance during the night; are unable to take life-saving action in an emergency without assistance; and require close supervision and a controlled environment.

Type II Assisted Living Facility: May accept or retain residents who meet the following criteria:

(1) Require total assistance from staff or others in more than three
ADLs in certain circumstances;

(2) Are physically disabled but able to direct their own care; and

(3) Are cognitively impaired or physically disabled but can evacuate from the facility with limited assistance of one person.

Both Type I and II facilities must not admit or retain persons who:

(1) Manifest behavior that is a danger to self or others;

(2) Have active tuberculosis or other communicable diseases; or

(3) Require inpatient hospital or nursing care.

For both Type I and Type II facilities, a resident may be discharged, transferred, or evicted if the facility is no longer able to meet the needs of the resident; the resident fails to pay for services as required by the admission agreement; and/or the resident fails to comply with policies or rules.

Resident Assessment

A resident assessment must be completed prior to admission and at least every 6 months thereafter, or when there is a significant change in the resident’s condition. There is a mandated assessment form that is available on the agency Web site. The form must be updated every six months.

Medication Management

Licensed staff may administer medication and unlicensed staff may assist with self-medication. There are five appropriate scenarios for medication administration: 1) The resident may self-administer; 2) The resident may self-direct with staff assistance; 3) Family members may administer, but must have total responsibility for all medications; 4) Staff may administer with appropriate delegation from a licensed health care professional; and (5) home health or hospice agency staff may provide medication administration exclusively or in conjunction with one of the other four scenarios.

A Type 1 facility must employ or contract with a registered nurse (RN) to provide or delegate medication administration for any resident who is unable to self-medicate or self-direct medication management.

Physical Plant Requirements

Private resident units (without living rooms, dining areas, or kitchens) must be a minimum of 120 square feet and double-occupancy resident units must be a minimum of 200 square feet.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tr>
<td>Residents Allowed Per Room</td>
<td>A maximum of two residents may share a unit upon written request of both residents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathroom Requirements</td>
<td>Common toilet, lavatory, and bathing facilities are permitted. If facilities do not have private bathrooms, there must be a toilet and lavatory for every four residents, and a bathtub or shower for every 10 residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type I Assisted Living Facility: Not required to have fire sprinklers until they reach 17 total licensed beds or have at least 4,500 square feet of building space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type II Assisted Living Facility: Required to have fire sprinklers unless they qualify as a Limited Capacity facility, which has two to five residents. Smoke detectors are required throughout all types of assisted living facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit and Staffing Requirements for</td>
<td>Type I Assisted Living Facility: None specified</td>
</tr>
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<td>Serving Persons with Dementia</td>
<td>Type II Assisted Living Facility: Those with approved secured units may admit residents with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's/dementia if the resident is able to exit the facility with limited assistance from one person.</td>
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<td>At least one staff with documented training in Alzheimer's/dementia care must be in the secured unit at all times.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staffing Requirements</td>
<td>Facilities must employ an administrator. Direct care staff are required on site 24 hours per day to meet resident needs as determined by assessments and service plans. There are no minimum staffing ratios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type I Assisted Living Facility: All staff who provide personal care must be at least 18 years of age and have related experience in the job to which they are assigned in the facility or receive on-the-job training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type II Assisted Living Facility: Staff providing personal care must be certified nursing assistants or complete this training and become certified within four months of date of hire. The facility must employ or contract with an RN to provide or supervise nursing services to include a nursing assessment on each resident, general health monitoring, and routine nursing tasks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrator Education/Training

Administrators must be 21 years of age and successfully complete criminal background screening.

Type I Assisted Living Facility: An associate’s degree or two years experience in a health care facility is required.

Type II Assisted Living Facility: Administrators must complete a Department-approved, national certification program within six months of hire.

Administrators of small or limited-capacity facilities must meet at least one of the following: (1) hold an associate’s degree in the health care field; (2) have at least two years of management experience in the health care field; or (3) have one year experience in the health care field as a licensed health care professional.

Administrator of large Type II facilities must have at least one of the following: (1) A health facility administrator license; (2) A bachelor’s degree in a health care field to include management training or one or more years of management experience; (3) A bachelor’s degree in any field, to include management training or one or more years of management experience and one or more years experience in a health care field; or (4) An associate’s degree and four years or more management experience in a health care field.

Staff Education/Training

All staff must complete orientation to include: job descriptions; ethics, confidentiality, and resident rights; fire and disaster plan; policies and procedures; and report responsibility for abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Staff must also complete extensive in-service training to include specified topics.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

Five Medicaid home and community-based services waivers are utilized for assisted living facilities, including Aging, Acquired Brain Injury, Community Supports, Physical Disabilities, and the New Choices Waiver. Each of these waivers has its own qualifications and level of care requirements.

Citations

Utah Administrative Code, Rule R432-270: Assisted Living Facilities. [May 1, 2016]
http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r432/r432-270.htm

Utah Administrative Code, Rule R432-6: Assisted Living Facility General Construction. [May 1, 2016]
Assisted Living Type I and Type II Nursing Guidelines. [March 14, 2011]

Utah Department of Health. Utah Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Waiver Programs. 
http://health.utah.gov/ltc/
Vermont

Agency: Vermont Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living, Division of Licensing and Protection

Contact: Suzanne Leavitt

E-mail: suzanne.leavitt@vermont.gov

Web Site: http://www.dlp.vermont.gov/

Licensure Term: Assisted Living Residences and Residential Care Homes

Opening Statement: The Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living, Division of Licensing and Protection, licenses two settings that provide housing, meals, and supportive services to adults who cannot live independently but do not require the type of care provided in a nursing home: assisted living residences and residential care homes. Residential care homes are divided into two categories depending on the level of care—Level III or Level IV. Both levels must provide room and board, assistance with personal care, general supervision and/or medication management. Level III homes must provide the additional service of nursing overview. Assisted living residences must meet Level III residential care home licensing requirements, in addition to meeting assisted living residences licensing requirements. Assisted living regulations require private apartments that promote resident self-direction and active participation in decision-making while emphasizing individuality, privacy, and dignity. The following are requirements for assisted living residences.

Special care units that provide specialized services to a specific population must meet residential care home licensing requirements, which are incorporated by reference into the assisted living residences licensing regulations.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: There is no recent legislative or regulatory activity that affects assisted living. Regulations for assisted living were adopted in March 2003.

Definition: An assisted living residence is a program that combines housing, health, and supportive services to support resident independence and aging in place. Within a homelike setting, the residence must offer a minimum of a private bedroom, private bath, living space, kitchen capacity, and a lockable door. Assisted living must promote resident self-direction and active participation in decision making.
while emphasizing individuality, privacy, and dignity.

**Disclosure Items**

Providers must describe all service plans, rates, and circumstances under which rates might be subject to change. A uniform disclosure form is required and must be available to residents prior to or at admission and to the public upon request. Information required includes:

1. The services the assisted living residence will provide;

2. The public programs or benefits that the assisted living residence accepts or delivers;

3. The policies that affect a resident's ability to remain in the residence;

4. If there are specialized programs offered, such as dementia care, a written statement of philosophy and mission and a description of how the assisted living residence can meet the specialized needs of residents; and

5. Any physical plant features that vary from those required by regulation.

**Facility Scope of Care**

The facility must provide services such as, but not limited to:

1. 24-hour staff supervision to meet emergencies, and scheduled and unscheduled needs;

2. Assistance with all personal care activities and instrumental activities of daily living;

3. Nursing assessment, health monitoring, routine nursing tasks, and intermittent skilled nursing services;

4. Appropriate supervision and services for residents with dementia or related issues requiring ongoing staff support and supervision; and

5. Medication management, administration, and assistance.

A resident needing skilled nursing care may arrange for that care to be provided in the facility by a licensed nurse as long as it does not interfere with other residents.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

Facilities must provide access or coordinate access to ancillary services for medical-related care, regular maintenance of assistive
Resident Assessment

There is a required assessment form: Vermont Residential Care Home/Assisted Living Residence Assessment Tool. This tool is available online. Assessment must be done by a registered nurse (RN) within 14 days of move-in.

Medication Management

If residents are unable to self-administer medications, they may receive assistance with administration of medications from trained facility staff. Staff may be trained to administer medications by delegation from an RN in accordance with regulations and Vermont’s Nurse Practice Act. Assisted living residences must provide medication management under the supervision of a licensed nurse.

Physical Plant Requirements

Private resident units must be a minimum of 225 square feet (160 in pre-existing structures), excluding bathrooms and closets. Each resident unit shall include a private bedroom, private bathroom, living space, kitchen capacity, adequate space for storage, and a lockable door.

The licensing agency may grant variances for pre-existing structures in specified instances.

Residents Allowed Per Room

All resident units must be private occupancy unless a resident voluntarily chooses to share the unit.

Bathroom Requirements

All resident units must have a private bathroom.

Life Safety

Vermont uses the 2006 edition of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code as the basis for fire safety standards for assisted living facilities. The Department of Public Safety administers life safety rules published at http://www.dps.state.vt.us/fire/06firecodeADOPTEDjune15092.pdf. Requirements vary based on building type. Smoke detector and
sprinkler system requirements apply to most facilities. The highest requirements apply to new construction. Effective October 2007, required carbon monoxide detectors must be hard-wired (versus battery-powered).

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Special care units must meet requirements of the Residential Care Home Licensing Regulations at 5.6 (incorporated by reference into the Assisted Living Licensing Regulations). A residence must obtain approval from the licensing agency prior to establishing and operating a special care unit. Approval is based on demonstration that the unit will provide specialized services to a specific population.

Staff who have any direct care responsibility shall have training in communication skills specific to persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other types of dementia.

**Staffing Requirements**

A director is responsible for the daily management of the home, including supervision of employees and residences. There must be a sufficient number of qualified personnel available on site at all times to provide necessary care. There are no staffing ratios. Staff must have access to the administrator and/or designee at all times. At least one personal care assistant must be on site and available 24-hours per day to meet residents’ scheduled and unscheduled needs. An RN or licensed practical nurse must be on site as necessary to oversee service plans.

**Administrator Education/Training**

The manager must have completed a state-approved certification course or have one of the following:

(1) At least an associate’s degree in the area of human services and two years of administrative experience in adult residential care;

(2) Three years of general experience in residential care, including one year in management, supervisory, or administrative capacity;

(3) A current Vermont license as a nurse or nursing home administrator; or

(4) Other professional qualifications and experience related to the provision of healthcare services or management of healthcare facilities including, but not limited to, that of a licensed or certified social worker.

Directors/administrators must complete 20 hours of continuing education per year in courses related to assisted living principles and the philosophy and care of the elderly and disabled individuals.
**Staff Education/Training**

All staff providing personal care must be at least 18 years of age. All staff must be oriented to the principles and philosophy of assisted living and receive training on an annual basis regarding the provision of services in accordance with the resident-driven values of assisted living. All staff providing personal care must receive training in the provision of personal care activities (e.g., transferring, toileting, infection control, Alzheimer’s, and medication assistance and administration). Staff who have any direct care responsibility must have training in communications skills specific to persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other types of dementia.

Staff providing direct care to residents must receive at least 12 hours of training each year. The training must include, but is not limited to: resident rights; fire safety and emergency evacuations; resident emergency response; procedures, policies and procedures regarding reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation; respectful and effective resident interaction; infection control measures; and general supervision and care of residents.

All personal care services staff must receive 24 hours of continuing education in courses related to Alzheimer’s disease, medication management and administration, behavioral management, documentation, transfers, infection control, toileting, and bathing.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

The licensing agency approves continuing education hours as part of the annual survey process.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

Two programs cover assisted living services. The Assistive Community Care Services Program is a Medicaid state plan service that pays for services for individuals who do not need a nursing home level of care. Any resident who qualifies for the setting and is enrolled in Medicaid is eligible.

Vermont has an 1115 waiver for an enhanced residential care service that provides funding for services to persons at the “highest” classification of need as an entitlement, and to as many persons at the “high” need classification as funds permit. The program began in October 2005. All participating individuals have needs that meet Vermont’s nursing home level of care guideline and meet long-term care Medicaid requirements.

**Citations**

Division of Licensing and Protection, Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living website: Care Facility Regulations with links to the Assisted Living Residence and Residential Care Home licensing regulations in PDF format.
http://www.dlp.vermont.gov/regs
Division of Disability and Aging Services, Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living website: Choices for Care (1115 Medicaid Long Term Care Waiver).
http://ddas.vermont.gov/ddas-programs/programs-cfc/programs-cfc-default-page#services

Division of Disability and Aging Services, Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living website: Enhanced Residential Care.

Division of Disability and Aging Services, Department of Disabilities, Aging and Independent Living website: Adult Family Care Homes with link to Adult Family Care Services "At a Glance" in PDF format. [August 2013]

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Virginia

Agency: Department of Social Services, Division of Licensing Programs
Contact: Judy McGreal
E-mail: judith.mcgreal@dss.virginia.gov
Web Site: http://www.dss.virginia.gov/facility/alf.cgi

Licensure Term: Assisted Living Facilities

Opening Statement: The Virginia Department of Social Services licenses two levels of service: residential living care (minimal assistance) and assisted living care (at least moderate assistance). Facilities may be licensed for either residential living care only or for both residential and assisted living care. The standards emphasize resident-centered care and services and include requirements that strive for a homelike environment for residents.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: The assisted living facility regulations became effective December 28, 2006 and have been revised several times, with the last amendment having an effective date of July 17, 2013. The official process for a comprehensive revision to the regulations is underway.

Definition: An assisted living facility is a congregate residential setting that provides or coordinates personal and health care services, 24-hour supervision, and assistance for the maintenance or care of four or more adults who are aged, infirm, or disabled and who are cared for in a primarily residential setting. Maintenance or care means the protection, general supervision, and oversight of the physical and mental well-being of an aged, infirm, or disabled individual.

Assisted living care is a level of service defined as moderate assistance with ADLs. Moderate assistance is provided to persons who are dependent in two or more ADLs and/or who are dependent in behavior patterns (e.g., abusive, aggressive, disruptive) as documented on a uniform assessment instrument.

Residential living care is a level of service defined as minimal assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) and/or medication administration. Minimal assistance means dependency in only one ADL or one or more instrumental activities of daily living. Minimal assistance includes services provided by the facility to individuals who are assessed as capable of maintaining themselves in an independent living status.
Disclosure Items

Assisted living facilities must provide a disclosure statement on a department form to prospective residents, with the information also available to the general public. The disclosure statement includes the following information about the facility: ownership structure; licensed capacity; description of the facility’s accommodations, services, and care; description of and fees charged for accommodations, services, and care; policy regarding increases in charges; advance or deposit payments; criteria for and restrictions on admission; criteria for transfer; criteria for discharge; rules regarding resident conduct; categories and frequency of activities; staffing on each shift; notification that contractor names are available upon request; and the department Web site address.

Facility Scope of Care

Facilities provide residents assistance with activities of daily living, other personal care services, social and recreational activities, and protective supervision. Services are provided to meet the needs of residents, consistent with individualized service plans. Services include, but are not limited to, assistance or care with activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, ambulation, hygiene and grooming, and functions and tasks such as arrangements for transportation and shopping. Service plans support individuality, personal dignity, and freedom of choice.

Third Party Scope of Care

A licensed health care professional must be either directly employed or retained on a contractual basis to provide periodic health care oversight. Periodic reviews of residents' medications, when required, are performed by licensed health care professionals who are directly or contractually employed. Periodic oversight of special diets by a dietitian or nutritionist, either through direct or contractual employment, is required. If skilled nursing treatments are needed by a resident, they must be provided by a licensed nurse employed by the facility or by contractual agreement with a licensed nurse, a home health agency, or a private duty licensed nurse. For each resident requiring mental health services, appropriate services based on evaluation of the resident must be secured from a mental health provider.

Admission and Retention Policy

No resident may be admitted or retained: (1) for whom the facility cannot provide or secure appropriate care; (2) who requires a level of care or service or type of service for which the facility is not licensed or which the facility does not provide; or (3) If the facility does not have staff appropriate in numbers and with appropriate skill to provide the care and services needed by the resident.

Specifically, the regulations list several specific criteria for residents who may not be admitted or retained, including, but not limited to, those with:
Physical Plant

Requirements

Private resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 100 square feet if the building was approved for construction or a change in use and occupancy classification on or after February 1, 1996; otherwise a minimum of 80 square feet is required. Shared resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 80 square feet per resident if the building was approved for construction or change in use and occupancy classification on or after February 1, 1996; otherwise a minimum of

Medication Management

Medications may be administered by licensed individuals or by medication aides who have successfully completed a Board of Nursing approved training program, have passed a competency evaluation, and are registered with the Virginia Board of Nursing. Medication aides are permitted to act on a provisional basis when certain requirements are met. Each facility must have a written plan for medication management. A licensed health care professional must perform an annual review of all the medications of each resident assessed for residential living care, except for those who self-administer all of their medications, and a review every six months of all the medications of each resident assessed for assisted living care.

(1) Ventilator dependency;

(2) Some stage III and all stage IV dermal ulcers;

(3) Nasogastric tubes;

(4) Imminent physical threat or danger to self or others;

(5) Need for continuous licensed nursing care; and

(6) Physical or mental health care needs that cannot be met by a facility as determined by the facility.

Resident Assessment

The Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) is the department-designated form used to assess all assisted living facility residents. There are two versions of the UAI, one for residents receiving Auxiliary Grants and one for private pay residents. Social and financial information that is not relevant because of a resident's payment status is not included on the private pay version. The UAI must be completed 90 days prior to admission and updated at least once every 12 months, or more often if needed. The forms are available on the agency Web site. An individual also must have a physical examination prior to admission. In addition, if needed, there must be a screening of psychological, behavioral, and emotional functioning.

Medication Management

Medications may be administered by licensed individuals or by medication aides who have successfully completed a Board of Nursing approved training program, have passed a competency evaluation, and are registered with the Virginia Board of Nursing. Medication aides are permitted to act on a provisional basis when certain requirements are met. Each facility must have a written plan for medication management. A licensed health care professional must perform an annual review of all the medications of each resident assessed for residential living care, except for those who self-administer all of their medications, and a review every six months of all the medications of each resident assessed for assisted living care.

Physical Plant Requirements

Private resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 100 square feet if the building was approved for construction or a change in use and occupancy classification on or after February 1, 1996; otherwise a minimum of 80 square feet is required. Shared resident bedrooms must be a minimum of 80 square feet per resident if the building was approved for construction or change in use and occupancy classification on or after February 1, 1996; otherwise a minimum of
Residents Allowed Per Room

If the building was approved for construction or change in use and occupancy classification on or after December 28, 2006, there may not be more than two residents residing in a bedroom. Otherwise, there may not be more than four residents residing in a bedroom.

Bathroom Requirements

As of December 28, 2006, in all buildings approved for construction or change in use and occupancy classification, on floors where there are resident bedrooms, there must be at least one toilet and one sink for every four persons and at least one bathtub or shower for every seven persons. When more than four persons live on a floor, toilets, sinks, and bathtubs or showers must be in separate rooms for men and women. Unless the provisions immediately above apply, on floors where there are resident bedrooms, there must be at least one toilet and one sink for every seven persons and at least one bathtub or shower for every 10 persons. When more than seven persons live on a floor, toilets, sinks, and bathtubs or showers must be in separate rooms for men and women. There are other requirements for bathrooms on floors used by residents where there are no resident bedrooms and on floors where there are resident bedrooms as well as the main living or dining area.

Life Safety

A written plan for fire and emergency evacuation is required. This plan must be approved by the appropriate fire official. Fire and emergency evacuation drawings must be posted in all facilities. The telephone numbers for the fire department, rescue squad or ambulance, police, and Poison Control Center must be posted by each telephone shown on the fire and emergency evacuation plan or, under specified circumstances, by a central switchboard. Staff and volunteers are to be fully informed of the approved fire and emergency evacuation plan, including their duties, and the location and operation of fire extinguishers, fire alarm boxes, and any other available emergency equipment.

Fire and emergency evacuation drill frequency and participation are in accordance with the current edition of the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. Additional fire and emergency evacuation drills may be held at the discretion of the administrator or licensing inspector and must be held when there is any reason to question whether the requirements of the approved fire and emergency evacuation plan can be met. Each required fire and emergency evacuation drill must be unannounced and its effectiveness evaluated. Any problems identified in the evaluation must be corrected. A record of the required fire and emergency evacuation drills is to be kept in the facility for two years.
Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia

Virginia has additional requirements for facilities caring for adults with serious cognitive impairments due to a primary psychiatric diagnosis of dementia who cannot recognize danger or protect their own safety and welfare. At least two direct care staff members must be in the special care unit at all times, with an exception allowing one staff person in the unit under specified circumstances. Doors leading to the outside are required to be monitored or secured. There must be protective devices on bedroom and bathroom windows and on common area windows that are accessible to residents with dementia. Free access to an indoor walking corridor or other indoor area that may be used for walking must be provided. There are other specific requirements for special care units and who may be in them.

The administrator and direct care staff must complete four hours of training in cognitive impairments due to dementia within two months of employment. The administrator and direct care staff must also complete at least six more hours of training in caring for residents with cognitive impairment due to dementia within the first year of employment. Topics that must be included in the training are specified to include: resident care techniques for persons with physical, cognitive, behavioral, and social disabilities; creating a therapeutic environment; and common behavioral problems and behavior management techniques. There are annual training requirements for direct care staff and for the administrator.

Staffing Requirements

The facility must have an administrator who is responsible for the general administration and management of the facility and who oversees its day-to-day operation.

The facility is required to have staff adequate in knowledge, skills, and abilities and sufficient in number to provide services to maintain the physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being of each resident, and to implement the fire and emergency evacuation plan. There must be a staff member on the premises at all times who has a current first aid certificate, unless the facility has an on-duty registered nurse or licensed practical nurse. In addition, each direct care staff member, unless he/she is a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse, must receive certification in first aid within 60 days of employment and then maintain current certification. There must also be a staff member on the premises at all times who has current...
certification in CPR. In facilities licensed for more than 100 residents, there must be at least one additional employee with current CPR certification for every 100 residents or portion thereof. A licensed health care professional must be on site at least every six months to provide health care oversight for residents who meet the residential living care criteria and at least every three months for residents who meet the assisted living care criteria. There are additional requirements to meet skilled nursing and rehabilitative needs of residents.

**Administrator Education/Training**

Effective January 2, 2009, an administrator of a facility licensed for both residential and assisted living care must be licensed by the Virginia Board of Long-Term Care Administrators. An administrator of a facility licensed for residential living care only is not required to be licensed. Licensed assisted living facility administrators are regulated and governed by the Board of Long-Term Care Administrators, which has specific educational and Administrator in Training requirements.

For facilities licensed for residential living care only, an administrator must be at least 21 years of age, a high school graduate or have a GED, have at least 30 credit hours of post secondary education from an accredited college or university or a Department of Social Services approved course specific to the administration of an assisted living facility, and have at least one year of administrative or supervisory experience in caring for adults in a group care facility.

The Board of Long-Term Care Administrators regulates licensed administrators and requires 20 hours of approved continuing education annually. The Department of Social Services requires 20 hours of continuing education annually for any unlicensed administrators of residential living care only facilities. The training required by the Department of Social Services must be related to management or operation of the facility or related to the resident population.

**Staff Education/Training**

Staff are required to be trained in specified areas to protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents. When the assisted living level of care is provided, direct care staff must be registered as a certified nurse aide or complete one of the other specified educational curricula.

Direct care staff must complete at least eight hours annually (for residential living level of care) or at least 16 hours annually (for the assisted living level of care) of continuing education related to the population in care. Direct care staff who are licensed health care
professionals or certified nurse aides can complete 12 hours annually of continuing education instead of 16.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

The Board of Long-Term Care Administrator regulations specify that CE programs must be approved by the National Association of Long Term Care Administrator Boards or an accredited educational institution or a governmental agency if the individual is a licensed assisted living facility administrator. If an administrator is not licensed, the Department of Social Services does not require approval for CE programs.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

A Medicaid Alzheimer’s assisted living waiver (AAL) became effective in 2006. A work group was created in the 2016 state budget to review Virginia's AAL waiver and determine how to best provide services to the population currently enrolled in the waiver.

**Citations**

Virginia Department of Social Services website: Assisted Living Facilities with information and links to the regulations and other provider resources.
http://www.dss.virginia.gov/facility/alf.cgi

Virginia Department of Social Services website: Adult Services information, including AFC, assisted living and other adult services, and links to resources.
http://www.dss.virginia.gov/family/as/servtoadult.cgi

Virginia Department of Social Services website: Auxiliary Grant information and links to rules and resources.
http://www.dss.virginia.gov/family/as/auxgrant.cgi
Licensure Term

Assisted Living Facility

Opening Statement

In 2012, the state legislature changed the licensure term from “boarding home” to “assisted living facility.” The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (DSHS/ALTSA), licenses assisted living facilities (ALFs), which provide room and board and help with activities of daily living (ADLs) to seven or more residents. ALFs may contract with ALTSA and meet additional contract requirements to provide assisted living services to residents paid for fully or partially by DSHS.

Three levels of services are provided by licensed ALFs that contract with Medicaid: enhanced adult residential care and assisted living services through a 1915(c) waiver program, and adult residential care services through the Medicaid State Plan. Facilities that contract with Medicaid must meet additional contracting requirements and provide specific services not required by licensure, including personal care and medication administration. The levels of service are based on whether the resident can take his or her own medication and whether the resident needs dementia care services.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living. ALF regulations were last updated in 2012.

Definition

An ALF is any home or institution, however named, that is advertised, announced, or maintained for the express or implied purpose of providing housing, basic services, and assuming general responsibility for the safety and well-being of the residents, and may also provide domiciliary care for seven or more residents after July 1, 2000. However, an ALF that is licensed for three to six residents prior to or on July 1, 2000, may maintain its boarding home license as long as it is continually licensed as a boarding home. An ALF does not include any independent senior housing, independent
living units in continuing care retirement communities, or other similar living situations including those subsidized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Disclosure Items**

ALFs are required to disclose to interested persons on a standardized form the scope of care and services that they offer, including:

1. Activities;
2. Food and diets;
3. Services related to arranging and coordinating health care services;
4. Laundry;
5. Housekeeping;
6. Level of assistance with ADLs;
7. Intermittent nursing services;
8. Help with medications;
9. Services for persons with dementia, mental illness, and developmental disabilities;
10. Transportation services;
11. Ancillary services and services related to smoking and pets;
12. Any limitation on end-of-life care;
13. Payments/charges/costs;
14. 'Bed hold' policy;
15. Policy on acceptance of Medicaid payments;
16. Building’s fire protection features; and
17. Security services.

**Facility Scope of Care**

ALFs must provide the following basic services, consistent with the resident’s assessed needs and negotiated service agreement:
(1) Housing;

(2) Activities;

(3) Housekeeping;

(4) Laundry;

(5) Meals, including nutritious snacks and prescribed general low sodium diets, general diabetic diets, and mechanical soft diets;

(6) Medication assistance;

(7) Arranging for health care appointments;

(8) Coordinating health care services with the ALF's services;

(9) Monitoring of residents' functional status; and

(10) Emergency assistance.

ALFs may provide the following optional services:

(1) Assistance with ADLs;

(2) Intermittent nursing services;

(3) Health support services;

(4) Medication administration;

(5) Adult day services;

(6) Care for residents with dementia, mental illness, and developmental disabilities;

(7) Specialized therapeutic diets; and

(8) Transportation services.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

The ALF must allow a resident to arrange to receive on-site care and services from licensed health care practitioners and licensed home health, hospice, or home care agencies, if the resident chooses to do so. The ALF may permit the resident to independently arrange for other persons to provide on-site care and services to the resident.
Admission and Retention Policy

The ALF may admit and retain an individual as a resident only if:

(1) The ALF can safely, appropriately serve the individual with appropriate available staff who provide the scope of care and services described in the facility’s disclosure information and make reasonable accommodations for the resident’s changing needs;

(2) The individual does not require the frequent presence and frequent evaluation of a registered nurse, excluding those individuals who are receiving hospice care or individuals who have a short-term illness that is expected to be resolved within 14 days as long as the ALF has the capacity to meet the individual’s identified needs; and

(3) The individual is ambulatory, unless the ALF is approved by the Washington state director of fire protection to care for semiambulatory or nonambulatory residents.

Resident Assessment

The ALF must conduct a preadmission assessment before each prospective resident moves in. The preadmission assessment must include specified information, unless the information is unavailable. The ALF must complete a full assessment addressing more detailed information within fourteen days of the resident’s move-in date.

Medication Management

(1) All ALFs must provide medication assistance services (differentiated from medication administration). Medication assistance may be provided by staff other than licensed nurses without nursing supervision. Assistance may include reminding or coaching the resident to take medication, or handing or opening the medication container to the individual, though the resident must be able to put the medication in his or her mouth or apply or instill the medication.

(2) ALFs have the option to provide medication administration services directly through licensed nurses or through formal nurse delegation.

(3) Residents may self-administer medications or the ALF may permit family members to administer medications to residents.

(4) Residents have the right to refuse medications.

(5) residents who have physical disabilities may accurately direct others to administer medications to them.

(6) An ALF may alter the form in which medications are administered
under certain conditions.

(7) Residents who are assessed as capable have the right to store their own medications. The ALF must ensure that residents are protected from gaining access to other residents' medications.

(8) Nurses may fill medication organizers for residents under certain conditions.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Resident rooms must be a minimum of 80 square feet for a single occupancy room and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 70 square feet per resident. ALFs receiving Medicaid funding under an assisted living contract with the state must provide a private room with a kitchen area and private bathroom. The room must be a minimum of 220 square feet, excluding the bathroom. ALFs with other contracts with DSHS/ALTSA must meet the licensing requirements for room size.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of four residents is allowed per resident unit for ALFs licensed before July 1, 1989. For ALFs licensed after this date, a maximum of two residents is allowed per unit. Under an assisted living services contract with DSHSALTSA, only one resident per room is allowed unless the resident requests to share the room with another person, such as his or her spouse.

**Bathroom Requirements**

When providing common-use toilet rooms and bathrooms, one toilet and one sink are required for every eight residents and one bath/shower is required for every 12 residents. A private bathroom is required for all residents served under an assisted living contract with DSHS/ALTSA.

**Life Safety**

All facilities or portions of facilities proposed for licensure as an ALF that initially submit construction review documents after July 1, 2005 are required to be protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system. All facilities or portions of facilities proposed for licensure as an ALF are required to be equipped with smoke detectors in each sleeping room, outside each sleeping room, and on each level. The primary power source for these detection systems must be the building wiring system with battery backup. When these new facilities are to be licensed for more than 16 residents, then they are required to be provided with an approved manual and automatic fire alarm system complying with National Fire Protection Association 72.

All ALFs first issued a project number by construction review services on or after Sept. 1, 2004 must provide emergency lighting in all areas of the facility. ALFs constructed prior to 2004 are required to have emergency lighting or flashlights in all areas of the facility.
ALFs also must have a current disaster plan describing measures to take in the event of internal or external disasters.

ALFs must collect additional assessment information for residents who meet screening criteria for having dementia. Additionally, an ALF that operates a dementia care unit with restricted egress must ensure that residents or a legally authorized representative give consent to living in such units and, for example:

(1) Make provisions for residents leaving the unit;

(2) Ensure the unit meets applicable fire codes;

(3) Make provisions to enable visitors to exit without sounding an alarm;

(4) Make provisions for an appropriate secured outdoor area for residents; and

(5) Provide group, individual, and independent activities.

If an ALF serves residents with dementia, the facility must provide specialized training with specific learning outcomes to staff who work with those residents.

The ALF must have a qualified administrator who is responsible for the overall 24-hour operation of the facility. The ALF must have adequate trained staff to:

(1) Furnish the services and care needed by each resident consistent with his or her negotiated service agreement;

(2) Maintain the ALF free of hazards; and

(3) Implement fire and disaster plans.

Long-term care workers hired after Jan. 7, 2012 must have a federal fingerprint-based background check, in addition to a state background check.

The administrator must be at least 21 years of age, and have the education, training, and experience outlined in the ALF regulations to qualify as an ALF administrator. Additionally, ALF administrators must meet the training requirements of chapter 388-112 WAC, including continuing education and department training on Washington state statutes and administrative rules related to the
Staff Education/Training

Long-term care workers must complete an orientation and safety program before having routine interaction with residents. The orientation provides basic introductory information appropriate to the residential care setting and population served. They also must complete a basic training class and demonstrate competency in the core knowledge and skills needed in order to provide personal care services effectively and safely. DSHS/ALTSA must approve basic training curricula. Long-term care workers must complete the basic training within 120 days of hire. Until competency in the basic training has been demonstrated, they must have direct supervision when providing hands-on personal care.

Long-term care workers must complete specialty training whenever the ALF serves a resident whose primary special need is assessed as a developmental disability, dementia, or mental illness. The specialty training provides instruction in caregiving skills that meet the needs of individuals with mental illness, dementia, or developmental disabilities.

Certified or registered nursing assistants or home care aide-certified (HCA-C) who accept delegated nursing tasks must complete nurse delegation training. If the nursing assistant will be administering insulin through nurse delegation, he or she must complete the “Special Focus on Diabetes” course and successfully pass an exam with a score of 90 percent prior to assuming these duties. The nurse will continue to meet with the nursing assistant once a week for the first four weeks of delegation.

ALF administrators (or their designees) and long-term care workers must complete 12 hours of continuing education each year by their birthday.

Entity Approving CE Program

Effective July 1, 2012, DSHS must pre-approve all continuing education courses and instructors.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

A Medicaid home and community-based services waiver covers assisted living services, enhanced adult residential care, and adult residential care contracted services in ALFs that contract with DSHS/ALTSA to serve Medicaid clients. Medicaid payments to ALFs are based on the assessed needs of the residents. Additionally, ALFs may contract with DSHS/ALTSA to provide specialized dementia care.

Citations

Revised Code of Washington, Title 388, Chapter 388-76 RCW: Adult Family Home Minimum Licensing Requirements. [June 24, 2014]

Washington Administrative Code, Title 246, Chapter 888 WAC: Medication Assistance [September 1, 2004].

Washington Administrative Code, Title 388, Chapter 388-78A WAC: Assisted Living Facility Licensing Rules. [June 24, 2014]
West Virginia

Agency: Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health, Office of Health Facility Licensure and Certification

Contact: Sharon Kirk

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Web Site: https://ohflac.wv.gov/factype.html#type=W7

Licensure Term: Assisted Living Residences and Residential Care Communities

Opening Statement: Assisted living is regulated by the Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Health Facility Licensure and Certification. Assisted Living is a housing alternative for older adults who may need help with dressing, bathing, eating, and toileting, but do not require the intensive medical and nursing care provided in nursing homes. There are two types of licensed residential care settings in West Virginia: an assisted living residence (ALR) and a residential care community (RCC). The primary difference between ALRs and RCCs is that residents in the latter must be capable of self-preservation in an emergency. The following requirements apply to both types of facilities unless otherwise noted.

A separate license must be obtained for a facility to offer specialized units for persons with Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia. Such facilities must be licensed as either an ALR or a skilled nursing facility. Licensed facilities that do not market themselves as offering Alzheimer’s/dementia special care units may serve residents with early dementia symptoms.

Legislative and Regulatory Update: Regulations for ALRs were last updated in 2006 and regulations for RCCs were last updated in 1999. There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates that affect assisted living.

Definition: ALR: Any living facility or place of accommodation in the state, however named, available for four or more residents that is advertised, offered, maintained, or operated by the ownership or management for the express or implied purpose of providing personal assistance, supervision, or both to any residents who are dependent upon the services of others by reason of physical or mental impairment and who may also require nursing care at a level that is not greater than limited and intermittent. A small ALR has a resident capacity of four to 16 residents. A large ALR has a resident capacity of 17 or more.
RCC: Any group of 17 or more residential apartments that are part of a larger independent living community that provides personal assistance or supervision on a monthly basis to 17 or more persons who may be dependent upon the services of others by physical or mental impairment or who may require limited or intermittent nursing services, but who are capable of self preservation.

**Disclosure Items**

ALR: The facility and the resident enter into a written contract on admission that specifies, at a minimum: (1) the type of resident population the residence is licensed to serve; (2) the nursing care services that the residence will provide to meet the resident’s needs and how they will be provided; (3) an annual disclosure of all costs; (4) refund policy; (5) an assurance that the resident will not be held liable for any cost that was not disclosed; (6) discharge criteria; (7) how to file a complaint; (8) policies for medication; (9) management of residents’ funds; and (10) whether the residence has liability coverage.

RCC: The facility and the resident enter into a written contract on admission that specifies: (1) the facilities’ admission, retention and discharge criteria; (2) the services that the residence will provide to meet the resident’s needs; (3) disclosure of all costs; (4) how health care will be arranged or provided; (5) how to file a complaint; and (6) policies for medication.

**Facility Scope of Care**

Facilities may provide assistance with activities of daily living and/or supervision and have the option of providing limited and intermittent nursing services. They may also make arrangements for hospice or a Medicare-certified home health agency.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

If a resident has individual, one-on-one needs that are not met by the allowable service provision in the facility and the resident has medical coverage or financial means that permit accessing additional services, the facility shall seek to arrange for the provision of these services, which may include intermittent nursing care or hospice care. The provision of services must not interfere with the provision of services to other residents.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Residents in need of extensive or ongoing nursing care or with needs that cannot be met by the facility shall not be admitted or retained. The licensee must give the resident 30-day written notice and file a copy of the notice in the resident’s record prior to discharge, unless an emergency situation arises that requires the resident’s transfer to a hospital or other higher level of care, or if the resident is a danger to self or others.
Additionally, for an RCC, only individuals with the capability of removing him or herself from situations of imminent danger (e.g., fire) may be admitted. A resident who subsequently becomes incapable of removing him or herself may remain in the RCC in specified circumstances.

**Resident Assessment**

Each resident must have a written, signed, and dated health assessment by a physician or other licensed health care professional authorized under state law to perform this assessment not more than 60 days prior to the resident’s admission, or no more than five working days following admission, and at least annually after that. Each resident must have a functional needs assessment completed in writing by a licensed health care professional that is maintained in the resident’s medical record. This assessment must include a review of health status and functional, psychosocial, activity, and dietary needs.

**Medication Management**

ALR: Only licensed staff may administer or supervise the self-administration of medication by residents. As of July 1999, Approved Medication Assistive Personnel (for which specific training and testing is required) can administer medications in the facility.

RCC: The residence must ensure that resident care is provided by appropriately licensed health care professionals. The prescribing health care professional must determine whether or not the resident can self-administer medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

ALR: Bedrooms in an existing large ALR must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident. In an existing small ALR, a semi-private room must provide at least 60 square feet per resident and a private room 80 square feet per resident. New facilities, construction or renovations, require at least 100 square feet of floor area in a single-occupancy room and 90 square feet of floor area per resident in a double-occupancy room.

RCC: Each apartment must be at least 300 square feet, have doors that can lock and contain at least one bedroom, one kitchenette to include a sink and refrigerator, and one full bathroom.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

ALR: Common toilet, lavatory, and bathing facilities are permitted. In new construction, facilities must have a minimum of two bathrooms at a ratio of no less than one toilet and lavatory for every six residents. A minimum of one bathing facility per floor at a ratio of one bathing facility for every 10 residents.
RCC: Each apartment must have its own full bathroom to include a bathing area, toilet, and sink.

**Life Safety**

All ALRs and RCCs with four or more beds must comply with state fire commission rules and must have smoke detectors, fire alarm systems, and fire suppression systems. Small ALRs (with four to 16 beds) must have a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 13D- or 13R-type sprinkler system. Large ALRs (with 17+ beds) must have an NFPA 13-type sprinkler system. All facilities must have smoke detectors in all corridors and resident rooms. Assisted living communities with permanently installed, fuel-burning appliances or equipment that emits carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion are required to have carbon monoxide detectors. Facilities must have manual pull stations and a fire alarm system. Each facility must have a written disaster and emergency preparedness plan with procedures to be followed in any emergency.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

If the facility advertises or promotes a specialized memory loss, dementia, or Alzheimer’s unit, a separate license must be obtained. The Alzheimer’s/dementia special care unit or program must provide sufficient numbers of direct care staff to provide care and services; staffing levels must meet specified ratios.

Staff must complete a minimum of 15 hours of documented training prior to supervised direct hands on resident care and an additional 15 hours of training prior to unsupervised direct care. The facility must provide a minimum of 8 hours of annual training to all staff. See “Staff Education/Training” for required trainings for staff at ALRs, including those residences licensed as an Alzheimer’s/dementia special care unit or program. No specific time requirements exist for these trainings except that two hours of Alzheimer’s/dementia training must be provided.

**Staffing Requirements**

ALR: An administrator must be on staff. At least one direct care staff person who can read and write must be present 24 hour hours per day. A sufficient number of qualified employees must be on duty to provide residents all the care and services they require. The number of additional direct care staff on the day and night shifts increases by a defined ratio depending on the number of residents identified on their functional needs assessment to have two or more needs as defined in the code. If nursing services are provided, a registered nurse must be employed to provide oversight and supervision. One employee who has current first aid training and current CPR training, as applicable, must be on duty at all times.

RCC: An administrator must be on staff. At least one residential staff person must be present 24 hours per day. A sufficient number of
qualified employees must be on duty to provide residents all the care and services they require.

Administrator Education/Training

For large ALRs and RCCs, administrator must be at least 21 years of age and hold an associate’s degree or its equivalent in a related field. For small ALRs, the administrator must be 21 years of age and have a high school diploma or GED. The administrator must have a background check. The administrator of an ALR must have eight hours of training annually. The administrator of an RCC must have 10 hours of training annually, and the training must be related to the administration and operation of RCCs.

Staff Education/Training

ALR: Personal care staff must complete an orientation and annual in-service training sessions. Orientation includes, at a minimum: emergency procedures and disaster plans; the residence’s policies and procedures; resident rights; confidentiality, abuse prevention and reporting requirements; the ombudsmen’s role; complaint procedures; specialty care based on individualized resident needs and service plans; the provision of group and individual resident activities; and infection control. Annual training is on the topics of: resident rights; confidentiality; abuse prevention and reporting requirements; the provision of resident activities; infection control; and fire safety and evacuation plans.

RCC: New employees must complete an orientation on emergency procedures and disaster plans; the residence’s policies and procedures; resident rights; abuse, neglect, and mistreatment policies; complaint procedures; care of aged, infirm, or disabled adults; personal assistance procedures; specific responsibilities of the residential staff for assisting current residents; CPR and first aid; and infection control. Annual training must be provided on the topics of resident rights; confidentiality; abuse, neglect, and mistreatment; emergency care of residents; the responsibilities of the residential staff for assisting residents; and infection control.

Entity Approving CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement

West Virginia does not use Medicaid to cover services in any type of residential care setting.

Citations


Administrative Law, Alzheimer’s/Dementia Special Care Units and
Programs. [May 1, 2006]
Wisconsin

Agency
Department of Health Services, Division of Quality Assurance, Bureau of Assisted Living

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License Term
Community-based Residential Facilities, Residential Care Apartment Complexes, and Adult Family Homes

Opening Statement
There are three types of regulated residential assisted living providers in Wisconsin: community-based residential facilities (CBRF), residential care apartment complexes (RCAC), and adult family homes (AFH). Assisted living facilities are designed to provide residential environments that enhance independence to the extent possible and are the least restrictive of each resident's freedom. Regulatory oversight is provided by the Bureau of Assisted Living, within the Division of Quality Assurance.

Legislative and Regulatory Update
Updates were made to the governing statutes and regulations in 2011 and 2012. There are no recent legislative or regulatory updates affecting assisted living.

Definition
CBRF: Provides care, treatment, and other services to five or more unrelated adults who need supportive or protective services or supervision because they cannot or do not wish to live independently yet do not need the services of a nursing home or a hospital. CBRFs are limited to those who do not require care above intermediate nursing care or more than three hours of nursing care per week unless there is a waiver approved by the department. CBRFs provide a living environment that is as homelike as possible and is the least restrictive of each person's freedom and is compatible with the person's need for care and services. Residents are encouraged to move toward functional independence in daily living or to continue functioning independently to the extent possible.

CBRF licensing categories are based on the number of residents, the residents' level of ambulation and ability to evacuate based on level of ambulation and mental capability to respond to a fire alarm.

RCAC: Provides each tenant with an independent apartment in a
setting that is homelike and residential in character; makes available personal, supportive, and nursing services that are appropriate to the needs, abilities, and preferences of individual tenants; and operates in a manner that protects tenants’ rights, respects tenant privacy, enhances tenant self-reliance, and supports tenant autonomy in decision-making, including the right to accept risk. RCACs consist of five or more independent apartments, each of which has an individual, lockable entrance and exit; a kitchen, including a stove or microwave oven; and individual bathroom, sleeping, and living areas. RCACs provide residents up to a combined 28 hours per week of personal, supportive, and nursing services. RCACs are not for those persons who are incompetent or for those with Alzheimer-related dementia or other infirmities of aging that require more in-depth monitoring by health care professionals.

RCACs are not licensed, and are either certified or registered. Certified RCACs are able to accept public funding and are inspected every 2 years in addition to complaints being investigated. Registered RCACs may only accept private pay tenants and are not inspected, but complaints are investigated.

AFH: Private residence in which care and maintenance above the level of room and board, but not including nursing care, are provided primarily to physically or developmentally disabled adults. AFHs that have three or four adults not related to the licensee are regulated by the Department of Health Services Division of Quality Assurance, while one- and two-bed AFHs are regulated by individual county Human Services Departments. Residents at AFHs receive care, treatment, or services above the level of room and board. No more than seven hours per week of nursing care may be provided. Residents are defined as adults unrelated to the licensee who live and sleep in the home and receive care, treatment, or services in addition to room and board.

Disclosure Items

CBRF: Requires a program statement that discloses to each person seeking placement or to the person’s legal representative—among other items—facility contact; employee availability, including 24-hour staffing patterns and the availability of a licensed nurse, if any; resident capacity; client group served; a complete description of the program goals and services consistent with the needs of residents; and limitations of services, including the criteria for determining who may reside in an CBRF. The program statement must be available to employees, residents, and any other person upon request.

RCAC: Requires a services agreement that discloses to each of its
Facility Scope of Care

CBRF: Provides general services, client-specific services, and medication administration and assistance. General services include supervision, information and referral, leisure time activities, transportation, and health monitoring. Client-group-specific services include personal care, activity programming for persons with dementia, independent living skills, communication skills, and up to three hours of nursing care per week (unless hospice is involved).

RCAC: Provides services that are sufficient and qualified to meet the care needs identified in the tenant service agreements, meets unscheduled care needs of its tenants, and makes emergency services available 24 hours per day. Facilities may provide: (1) supportive services, including meals, housekeeping, and access to medical services; (2) personal services, including assistance with all activities of daily living (ADLs); and (3) nursing services, including health monitoring and medication administration.

AFH: Provides supportive and personal care services to individuals who are defined as having one or more of the following disabilities, conditions, or statuses: a functional impairment that commonly accompanies advanced age or irreversible dementia such as Alzheimer’s disease; a developmental disability; an emotional disturbance or mental illness; alcoholism; a physical disability; pregnant women who need counseling services; a diagnosis of terminal illness; or AIDS.

Third Party Scope of Care

CBRF: May provide or contract for services. Residents may enter into contracts with outside providers as long as the contract agency complies with facility policies and procedures.
RCAC: May contract for the services it is required to provide. Residents may contract for additional services not included in the service agreement, as long as the tenant informs the facility, complies with applicable facility policies and procedures, and agrees to have the arrangement reflected in the risk agreement.

AFH: A resident may contract with outside agencies to provide services to meet needs that are identified in the assessment and individual service plan.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

CBRF: Must ensure that residents of different ages, development levels, or behavior patterns, as identified in their assessment and individual service plans, are compatible and meet the license classification of the facility. Facilities may not admit persons who are: (1) confined to bed; (2) destructive to property or self; (3) are physically or mentally abusive to others, unless the facility has sufficient resources to care for such an individual and is able to protect the resident and others; (4) have physical, mental, psychiatric, or social needs that are not compatible with the CBRF client group or with the care, treatment, or services offered by the CBRF; and (5) present an imminent risk of serious harm to the health or safety of the resident, other residents, or employees, as documented in the resident’s record. Persons requiring more than three hours of nursing care per week or restraints may be admitted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that granting a waiver will meet the best interests of the resident or potential resident. Residents may not be involuntarily discharged without 30 days’ notice and have appeal rights.

RCAC: Unless residents are admitted to share an apartment with a competent spouse or other person who has legal responsibility, facilities may not admit persons who: (1) have a court determination of incompetence and are subject to guardianship; (2) have an activated power of attorney for health care; or (3) have been found by a physician or psychologist to be incapable of recognizing danger, summoning assistance, expressing need, or making care decisions. Facilities may discharge residents for the following reasons, among others: (1) their needs cannot be met at the facility’s level of services; (2) the time required to provide services to the tenant exceeds 28 hours per week; (3) their condition requires the immediate availability of a nurse 24 hours per day; (4) their behavior poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of self or others; (5) they refuse to cooperate in a physical examination; fees have not been paid; or (6) they refuse to enter into a negotiated risk agreement.
AFH: New residents must have a health screening within 90 days prior to admission or within seven days after admission. The facility is required to have a service agreement with each resident that specifies, among other things; the names of the parties to the agreement; services that will be provided and a description of each; charges for room and board and services and any other fees; a method for paying fees; and conditions for transfer or discharge and how the facility will assist in the relocation. A facility may terminate a resident’s placement upon 30-day notice to the resident, the resident’s guardian, if any, the service coordinator, and the placing agency. The 30-day notification is not required for an emergency termination necessary to prevent harm to the resident or other household members.

Resident Assessment

CBRF: Prior to admission, each person is assessed to identify needs and abilities. Based on the assessment, an individualized service plan is developed.

RCAC: A comprehensive assessment is performed with the active participation of the prospective resident prior to admission. Regulations identify components of the assessment but do not specify the format for the assessment.

AFH: Within 30 days of admission a written assessment and individual service plan are completed for each resident. The assessment identifies the person's needs and abilities. Although the assessment is required, the format is developed by each facility.

Medication Management

CBRF: Medication administration and management are performed by licensed nurses or pharmacists unless medications are packaged by unit dose. All direct-care staff and administrative personnel must complete an eight-hour approved medication administration and management course.

RCAC: Medication administration and management must be performed by a nurse or a pharmacist or as a delegated task under the supervision of a nurse or pharmacist.

AFH: All prescription medications must be securely stored in the original container. Before a licensee or service provider dispenses or administers medication to a resident, the licensee must obtain a written order from the prescribing physician. The order must specify who by name or position is permitted to administer the medication and under what circumstances the medication is to be administered.

Physical Plant Requirements

CBRF: Facilities must comply with all local building codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements. In addition, CBRFs must
comply with Wis. Admin. Code Chapter DHS 83, Subchapters IX, X, & XI relating to physical environment and safety, structural requirements, and additional requirements. The minimum number of beds in a CBRF is five. Minimum sleeping room size is 60 to 100 square feet depending on the license classification (ambulatory, semi-ambulatory or non-ambulatory), existing vs. new construction, and single vs. private occupancy. Construction requirements, fire protection, and accessibility are all predicated on the size of the facility and the class. Ambulating and the ability to be mentally and physically capable of responding to an electronic fire alarm and exiting the facility without assistance or verbal or physical prompting defines class.

RCAC: All resident units must be independent with lockable entrances/exits and provide a minimum of 250 square feet of interior floor space, excluding closets. They must meet building codes required for multi-family dwellings. Multiple occupancy of an independent apartment is limited to a spouse or a roommate chosen at the initiative of the resident.

AFH: Must be located so that residents can easily get to community activities and support services. They are to be safe, clean, and well maintained and provide a homelike environment. The home must be physically accessible to all residents. There must be at least 60 square feet per person in a shared bedroom and 80 square feet in a single occupancy room. For a person in a wheelchair, the bedroom space is 100 square feet.

Residents Allowed Per Room

CBRF: Resident bedrooms in a CBRF shall accommodate no more than two residents.

RCAC: A maximum of two residents is allowed per unit (limited to a spouse or a roommate chosen at the initiative of the tenant).

AFH: A maximum of two residents is allowed per room.

Bathroom Requirements

CBRF: Each CBRF must have at least one toilet, sink, and tub or shower for 10 residents.

RCAC: Each apartment must have a bathroom that has floor-to-ceiling walls, a door, a toilet, a sink, and a bathtub or shower.

AFH: There must be at least one bathroom with at least one sink, toilet, shower or tub for every eight household members and towel racks with sufficient space for each household member. The door of each bathroom shall have a lock that can be opened from outside in
an emergency. Toilet and bathing facilities used by a resident not able to walk must have enough space to provide a turning radius for a wheelchair. Grab bars must be provided for toilet and bath facilities. If any resident has limited manual dexterity, the home shall have levered handles on all doors.

**Life Safety**

CBRF: Must determine the evacuation ability of each resident, develop an emergency plan, be inspected by the local fire authority, maintain a minimum of two exits, maintain a fire extinguisher on each floor, and have an interconnected smoke and heat detection system. Based on the type of residents the facility serves and the residents’ ability to evacuate the facility, other fire safety requirements may be required. The additional requirements include: an externally monitored smoke detection system, vertical smoke separation between floors, a sprinkler system, and 24-hour awake staff.

RCAC: Must comply with Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services codes for multifamily dwellings and with local fire and building codes.

AFH: Must be equipped with one or more fire extinguisher and one or more single station smoke detector on each floor. Smoke detectors are required in each habitable room except kitchens and bathrooms and are also required in other specific locations. The first floor of the home must have at least two means of exiting. The licensee must have a written evacuation plan and conduct semi-annual fire drills.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

CBRF: Must identify the client group(s) it can serve. Two categories of client groups are persons with functional impairments that commonly accompany advanced age and persons with irreversible dementia such as Alzheimer's. A full description of residents' special needs and how those needs will be met are provided as part of the licensing process. Structured activity programming must be integrated into the daily routines of residents with irreversible dementia.

If a facility serves persons with dementia, staff must receive training within 90 days of employment. This training is specific to the client groups served by the CBF and includes, but is not limited to: the characteristics of the client group served by the facility such as group members’ physical, social, and mental health needs; specific medications or treatments needed by the residents; program services needed by the residents; meeting the needs of persons with a dual diagnosis; and maintaining or increasing social participation,
Staffing Requirements

CBRF: The ratio of staff to residents must be adequate to meet the needs of residents as defined in their assessments and individual service plans. At least one qualified resident care staff person shall be in the facility when one or more residents are in the facility. Staffing ratios vary based on the residents' ability to evacuate during an emergency and their care needs. There must be awake staff at night in facilities with one or more residents requiring continuous care.

RCAC: Staffing must be adequate to provide all services identified in the residents' service agreements. A designated service manager must be available on short notice.

AFH: The licensee or service provider must have a sufficient number of staff to meet the needs of the residents. Additionally, the licensee or service provider must be present and awake at all times if any resident is in need of continuous care. Residents have the right to prompt and adequate treatment.

Administrator Education/Training

CBRF: The administrator of a CBRF shall be at least 21 years of age and exhibit the capacity to respond to the needs of the residents and manage the complexity of the CBRF. The administrator shall have any one of the following qualifications:

(1) An associate degree or higher from an accredited college in a health care related field;

(2) A bachelor's degree in a field other than in health care from an accredited college and one year of experience working in a health care related field having direct contact with one or more of the client groups identified under s. DHS 83.02 (16);

(3) A bachelor's degree in a field other than in health care from an

self-direction, self-care, and vocational abilities.

RCAC: None specified.

AFH: Must identify the types of individuals it is willing to serve. Two categories of types of individuals are persons with functional impairments that commonly accompany advanced age and persons with irreversible dementia such as Alzheimer's disease. As part of the licensing process, the proposed AFH must develop a program statement that describes the number and types of individuals the applicant is willing to accept and how the entity will meet the needs of the residents.
accredited college and have successfully completed a department-approved assisted living administrator’s training course;

(4) At least two years of experience working in a health care related field having direct contact with one or more of the client groups identified under s. DHS 83.02 (16) and have successfully completed a department-approved assisted living administrator’s training course; or

(5) A valid nursing home administrator’s license issued by the department of regulation and licensing.

RCAC: Service managers must be capable of managing a multi-disciplinary staff.

AFH: Licensee must be at least 21 years of age and be physically, emotionally, and mentally capable of providing care for residents. The licensee shall ensure that the home and its operation comply with all applicable rules, regulations, and statutes. The licensee is responsible for ensuring that staffing meets the needs of all residents. The licensee must have a clean criminal background check.

**Staff Education/Training**

CBRF: Employees need to have orientation training before they can perform any job duty. Minimum initial training consists of department-approved training in medication management, standard precautions, fire safety, and first aid and choking. In addition, all staff must have training in resident rights, the client group, and challenging behaviors. Resident care staff involved in certain tasks must have training in needs assessment of prospective residents; development of service plans; provision of personal care; and in dietary needs, menu planning, food preparation, and sanitation. Administrator and resident care staff receive 15 hours annually of relevant continuing education.

RCAC: Resident care staff must have documented training or experience in: (1) the needs and techniques for assisting with ADLs; (2) the physical, functional, and psychological characteristics associated with aging; and (3) the purpose and philosophy of assisted living, including respect for tenant privacy, autonomy, and independence. All staff are required to have training in fire safety, first aid, standard precautions, and the facility’s policies and procedures relating to tenant rights. No continuing education requirements are specified.

AFH: Service providers must be at least 18 years of age; responsible,
mature, and of reputable character; and exercise and display the
capacity to successfully provide care for three or four unrelated
adult residents. The licensee and each service provider must
complete 15 hours of training related to the health, safety, and
welfare of residents, resident rights, and treatment appropriate to
residents including fire safety and first aid. They must have a clean
criminal background check. The licensee and each service provider
must complete eight hours of training annually related to the health,
safety, welfare, rights, and treatment of residents.

Entity Approving
CE Program

None specified.

Medicaid Policy and
Reimbursement

CBRF: Wisconsin's Family Care program, the Medicaid managed care
waiver program, is the primary public funding for CBRF residents.
While Family Care serves most of the state's counties, several
pockets of the state have yet to transition to Family Care. For those
non-covered counties, the legacy waiver programs, primarily the
Community Option Program (COP) and COP-Waiver may be
available, depending on eligibility and waiting lists.

RCAC: Certification is required for a facility to receive Medicaid
waiver reimbursement. Family Care is the primary waiver program
impacting RCACs, while COP and COP-waiver funds may be
available, depending on eligibility and waiting lists.

AFH: Family Care is the primary source for waiver funding, although
COP and COP-waiver funds may be available, depending on
eligibility and waiting lists.

Citations

Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 50, Subchapter 1: Care and Service
Residential Facilities. [January 1, 2015]
http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/50.pdf

Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter DHS 83: Community-Based Residential
Facilities. [December 2011]
http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/dhs/030/83.pdf

Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter DHS 89: Residential Care
Apartment Complexes. [January 2012]
https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/dhs/030/89/II/24

Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter DHS 88: Licensed Adult
Family Homes. [May 2011]
https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/dhs/030/88/07
Wyoming

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**Licensure Term**  Assisted Living Facilities

**Opening Statement**  The Department of Health, Office of Healthcare Licensing and Surveys licenses assisted living facilities (ALFs). The rules do not specify a minimum number of residents needed to trigger licensure requirement. There are two levels of licensure: Level 1 is for ALFs that do not have a secure unit, and Level 2 is for ALFs that have a secure unit and are required to meet special staffing and staff education requirements defined under the rules. The licensing level is used for regulatory purposes only.

**Legislative and Regulatory Update**  While no legislative or regulatory changes have been finalized, the state is in the process of reviewing and revising regulations that will affect assisted living. The governing regulations were last updated in 2007.

**Definition**  An assisted living facility is a dwelling operated by any person, firm, or corporation engaged in providing limited nursing care, personal care, and boarding home care, but not habilitative care, for persons not related to the owner of the facility.

**Disclosure Items**  None specified.

**Facility Scope of Care**  The facility must provide, among other core services: (1) assistance with transportation; (2) assistance with obtaining medical, dental, and optometric care; (3) Assistance in adjusting to group activities; (4) partial assistance with personal care; (5) limited assistance with dressing; (6) minor non-sterile dressing changes; (7) stage I skin care; (8) infrequent assistance with mobility; (9) cueing; (10) limited care to residents with incontinence and catheters (if the resident can care for his/her condition independently); and (11) 24-hour monitoring of each resident.

The following services cannot be provided:

1. Continuous assistance with transfer and mobility;
(2) Care of the resident who is unable to feed himself independently and/or; monitoring of diet is required;

(3) Total assistance with bathing and dressing;

(4) Provision of catheter or ostomy care; e.g., changing of catheter or irrigation of ostomy; total assist with appliance care/changing.

(5) Care of resident who is on continuous oxygen, if: (A) The resident is unable to determine if oxygen is on or off; (B) The resident is unable to adjust the flow or turn the oxygen on or off; or (C) Continuous monitoring is required.

(6) Care of resident whose wandering jeopardizes the health and safety of the resident;

(7) Incontinence care by facility staff;

(8) Wound care requiring sterile dressing changes;

(9) Stage II skin care and beyond;

(10) Care of the resident with inappropriate social behavior; e.g., frequent aggressive, abusive, or disruptive behavior;

(11) Care of resident demonstrating chemical abuse that puts him and/or others at risk; and

(12) Monitoring of acute medical conditions.

**Third Party Scope of Care**

The facility may provide or arrange access for barber/beauty services, hospice care, Medicare/Medicaid home health care, and any other services necessary to support the resident.

**Admission and Retention Policy**

Individuals may only be admitted if accompanied by a medical history and physical that is completed by a physician or physician extender within 90 days prior to admission.

**Resident Assessment**

The staff or a contracted registered nurse (RN) must conduct initial assessment no earlier than 1 week prior to admission, immediately upon any significant changes to a resident’s mental or physical condition, or no less than once every 12 months. The report must be an accurate, standardized, reproducible assessment of each resident’s functional capacity, physical assessment and medication review. The RN must make an initial assessment of the resident’s needs, which describes the resident’s capability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) and notes all significant impairments in
functional capability. A current assessment must be maintained in each resident’s file. The assessment should include, for example, medically defined conditions, prior medical history, physical status and impairments, and nutritional status and impairments. The assessments are used to develop, review, and revise the resident’s individualized assistance plan.

Residents admitted to secure dementia units must be assessed on the MMSE on admission, and at least annually thereafter, and score between 20 and 10.

**Medication Management**

An RN must be responsible for the supervision and management of all medication administration. Residents able to self-medicate may keep prescription medications in their room if deemed safe and appropriate by the RN. An RN completes medication review for each resident every two months or 62 days, when new medication is prescribed, or when the resident’s medication is changed. The staff shall be responsible for providing necessary assistance to residents deemed capable of self-medicating, but are unable to do so because of a functional disability, in taking oral medications.

**Physical Plant Requirements**

Private resident units must be a minimum of 120 square feet and shared resident units must provide a minimum of 80 square feet per resident.

**Residents Allowed Per Room**

A maximum of two residents is allowed per resident unit.

**Bathroom Requirements**

At least one flush toilet and lavatory must be provided for every two beds and at least one tub or shower must be provided for every 10 beds.

**Life Safety**

Assisted living facilities are evaluated for safety using the Life Safety Code (National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101). This code requires the facilities to meet national standards for sprinkler protection using NFPA 13 Installation of Sprinkler Systems and national standards for fire alarm systems using NFPA 72, the National Fire Alarm Code, which determines the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors and applicable devices.

**Unit and Staffing Requirements for Serving Persons with Dementia**

Under Wyoming tiered licensing system, a Level 1 License is for ALFs that do not have a secure unit, and facilities operating with a Level 1 License are not required to meet the special staffing and education requirements. A Level 2 license is for ALFs that have a secure unit, and facilities operating with a Level 2 license are required to meet special staffing and staff education requirements defined under the rules.
For an ALF with a Level 2 license for a secured unit, a licensed nurse must be on duty on all shifts. This may be a licensed practical nurse if an RN is available on premises or by telephone to administer medication as needed and to perform ongoing resident evaluations to ensure appropriate, timely interventions.

In addition to meeting Staff Education/Training described below, direct care staff in Level 2 ALFs must receive documented training in:

(1) The facility or unit’s philosophy and approaches to providing care and supervision of persons with severe cognitive impairment;

(2) The skills necessary to care for, intervene, and direct residents who are unable to independently perform activities of daily living;

(3) Techniques for minimizing challenging behaviors, such as wandering and delusions;

(4) Therapeutic programming to support the highest level of residents’ functioning;

(5) Promoting residents’ dignity, independence, individuality, privacy, and choice;

(6) Identifying and alleviating safety risks to residents;

(7) Recognizing common side effects and reactions to medications; and

(8) Techniques for dealing with bowel and bladder aberrant behavior.

Staff must have at least 12 hours of continuing education annually related to care of persons with dementia.

Managers of secure dementia units must:

(1) Have at least three years of experience in working in the field of geriatrics or caring for disabled residents in a licensed facility; and

(2) Be certified as a residential care/assisted living facility administrator or have equivalent training.

Certification requirements include a training program covering topics referenced in the regulations. The course work must take place in a college, vocational training, or state or national certification program, approved by the Department of Health.
Staffing Requirements

The facility must designate a manager who is responsible for the overall operation of the ALF and ensuring compliance with the rules. Staffing must be sufficient to meet the needs of all residents and ensure the appropriate level of care is provided. There must be at least one RN, licensed practical nurse (LPN), or certified nursing assistant (CNA) on duty and awake at all times. There must be personnel on duty to: maintain order, safety, and cleanliness of the premises; prepare and serve meals; assist the residents with personal needs and recreational activities; and meet the other operational needs of the facility.

For an ALF with a Level 2 license for a secured unit, a licensed nurse must be on duty on all shifts. This may be a licensed practical nurse if an RN is available on premises or by telephone to administer medication as needed and to perform ongoing resident evaluations to ensure appropriate, timely interventions.

All ALF staff must successfully complete, at a minimum, a Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation fingerprint background check and a Department of Family Services Central Registry Screening before direct resident contact.

Administrator Education/Training

An ALF must have a manager who assumes overall responsibility for the day-to-day facility operation. Among other requirements, the manager must: be at least 21 years of age; pass an open book test (with a score of 85% or greater) on the state’s assisted living licensure and program administration rules; and meet at least one of the following:

(1) Have completed at least 48 semester hours or 72 quarter-system hours of post-secondary education in health care, elderly care, health case management, facility management, or other related field from an accredited college or institution; or

(2) Have at least two years of experience working with elderly or disabled individuals.

Administrators must complete at least 16 hours of continuing education annually. At least eight of the 16 hours of the annual continuing education shall pertain to caring for persons with severe cognitive impairments.

Staff Education/Training

Management must provide new employee orientation and education regarding resident rights, evacuation, and emergency
procedures, as well as training and supervision designed to improve resident care.

Staff must have at least 12 hours of continuing education annually related to the care of persons with dementia.

**Entity Approving CE Program**

None specified.

**Medicaid Policy and Reimbursement**

The state's Medicaid 1915(c) waiver program covers services in assisted living centers.

**Citations**

Rules and Regulations for Licensure of Assisted Living Facilities, Chapter 4.
http://soswy.state.wy.us/Rules/RULES/4451.pdf

Wyoming Department of Health, Aging Division Rules for Program Administration of Assisted Living Facilities, Chapter 12. [December 12, 2007]
http://soswy.state.wy.us/Rules/RULES/6796.pdf

Wyoming Department of Health website: Assisted Living Facility-Wyoming Licensure Information.
http://www.health.wyo.gov/ohls/Wyoming_Assisted_Living.html