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Aspen State Regulation Set: Y 1.02 Life Safety Code for ICF Exist

ST - Y0000 - INITIAL COMMENTS

Title INITIAL COMMENTS

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

These guidelines are meant solely to provide guidance to surveyors in the survey process.

ST - Y1001 - Awareness of the Egress System

Title Awareness of the Egress System

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Every exit shall be clearly visible, or the route to reach every exit shall be conspicuously indicated. Each means of egress, in its entirety, shall be arranged or marked so that the way to a place of safety is indicated in a clear manner. NFPA 101 (2015) 4.5.3.3.

ST - Y1002 - Existing Life Safety Features

Title Existing Life Safety Features

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

No existing life safety feature shall be removed or reduced where such feature is a requirement for new construction. Existing life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by the Code, shall be either maintained or removed. NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.12.2 & 4.6.12.3.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1003 - Features Maintained

Title Features Maintained

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of the Life Safety Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction. NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.12.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1004 - Maintenance Personnel

Title Maintenance Personnel

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Maintenance, inspection, and testing shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall ensure that testing, inspecting, and maintenance are made at specified intervals in accordance with applicable NFPA standards or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction. NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.12.5

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1005 - General Equipment Testing & Maintenance

Title General Equipment Testing & Maintenance

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire-resistive construction, or any other feature requiring periodic testing, inspection, or operation to ensure its maintenance shall be tested, inspected, or operated as specified elsewhere in this Code or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.
NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.12.4

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1006 - Considerations not Related to Fire

Title Considerations not Related to Fire

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

The Code also addresses other considerations that, while important in fire conditions, provide an ongoing benefit in

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other conditions of use, including non-fire emergencies.
NFPA 101 (2015) 1.1.5.

ST - Y1007 - Interim Life Safety Measures

Title Interim Life Safety Measures

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Buildings, or portions of buildings, shall be permitted to be occupied during construction, repair, alterations, or additions only where required means of egress and required fire protection features are in place and continuously maintained for the portion occupied or where alternative life safety measures acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction are in place. NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.10.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1008 - Firestop Systems & Devices

Title Firestop Systems & Devices

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device. The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration

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Fire Stops, or ANSI/UL 1479, Standard for Fire Tests of Through- Penetration Firestops, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly. NFPA 101 (2015) 8.3.5.1.

ST - Y1009 - Joint Penetrations

Title Joint Penetrations

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Joints made within or between fire resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected with a joint system that is designed and tested to prevent the spread of fire for a time period equal to that of the assembly in which the joint is located. Such materials, systems, or devices shall be tested as part of the assembly in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E 1966, Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems, or ANSI/UL 2079, Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems. NFPA 101 (2015) 8.3.6.5.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1010 - Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment

Title Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire is accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an

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automatic sprinkler system, such system shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate standard, as determined in accordance with Table 9.7.3.1.

NFPA 101 (2015) 9.7.3.1

ST - Y1051 - Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work

Title Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.018,

Regulation Definition

No health care facility construction work, including demolition, shall be started until prior written approval has been given by the Office of Plans and Construction. This includes all construction of new facilities and any and all additions, modifications, or renovations to existing facilities. When construction is required, either for new buildings or additions, alterations or renovations to existing buildings, the plans and specifications shall be prepared and submitted to the Office of Plans and Construction for approval by a Florida-registered architect and a Florida-registered professional engineer.

Florida Administrative Code 59A-4.133 & Florida Building Code (2017) 6th edition Section 450.1. FAC 59A-26.019

(1) All construction of new facilities or conversions and all additions, modifications, alterations, renovations, and refurbishing to the site, facility, equipment or systems of a facility must be in compliance with all applicable codes and standards. In addition to the standards in this rule, the following codes apply to design and construction of ICF/DD facilities:

(a) The Florida Building Code as adopted pursuant to Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., by the Florida Building Code Commission at the Department of Business and Professional

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Regulation.

(b) The fire codes adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services.

(c) For the purpose of determining life safety occupancy classification, facilities providing services to clients that receive chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care or designated as a Level of Care 9 will be classified as a health care occupancy.

(d) For the purpose of determining life safety occupancy classification, facilities providing personal care services will be classified as a residential board and care occupancy.

(2) The Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES) NFPA-101 adopted pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshall at the Department of Financial Services, shall not be used to meet the required codes and standards for new construction, renovations, or for conversion of an existing building to a new licensed ICF/DD.

(3) Where additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction are undertaken within a facility, all such additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction must comply with sections of the applicable codes for new facilities. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.018

ST - Y1052 - Reporting Fires

Title Reporting Fires

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.016 (5)

Regulation Definition

(5) All fires or explosions must be reported by the licensee within 24 hours by phone to the Agency for Health Care Administration's field office and the Office of Plans and

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Construction. Upon notification the Agency field office shall coordinate with the local fire investigation authority to determine the cause, origin, and circumstances of the fire or explosion. The licensee shall complete the form "Fire Incident Report", AHCA #3500-0031, revised July 2014, incorporated herein by reference and available at <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06199> or from the Office of Plans and Construction, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2727 Mahan Drive, Mail Stop 24, Tallahassee, Florida 32308 or from the web site at <http://ahca.myflorida.com/MCHQ/Plans/pdfs/Fire.pdf>. The form must be completed by the licensee and submitted to the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction within 10 calendar days of the incident. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.016

ST - Y1053 - Emergency Management Plan

Title Emergency Management Plan

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.020

Regulation Definition

Each licensee must have a written plan with procedures to be followed in the event of an internally or externally caused disaster or emergency event. The initiation, development, and maintenance of this plan must be the responsibility of the facility administrator, and must be reviewed and approved by the County Emergency Management Agency. The plan must be reviewed and approved annually. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.020

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ST - Y1056 - Infection Control Risk Assessment

Title Infection Control Risk Assessment

Type Rule

FBC (2017) 6th Ed. 450

Regulation Definition

For a health care facility project to support safe designs, finishes, surfaces, and HVAC/plumbing systems, an infection control risk assessment shall be a part of integrated facility planning, design, construction, and commissioning activities. An ICRA shall be conducted during the early planning phase of a project, before construction begins, and continue through project construction and commissioning. At minimum, an ICRA shall be conducted by a team with expertise in infection prevention and control, direct patient care (clinical use of relevant areas), facility design, construction, and HVAC and plumbing systems when these systems are involved. The scope and nature of the project shall dictate others to be involved. Florida Building Code (2014) 5th edition Section 450.2.2. Guidelines for Design and Construction of Healthcare Facilities 2017 Edition 1.2-3

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1057 - Fire Protection, Life Safety, Systems Failure

Title Fire Protection, Life Safety, Systems Failure

Type Rule

59A-26.016 (1)-(3), (6) FAC

Regulation Definition

(1) Standards for fire prevention for the facility are those adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by

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the Division of State Fire Marshal at Department of Financial Services, and Chapter 69A-38, Uniform Fire Safety Standards for Residential Facilities for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, as applicable to the classifications of occupancy therein.

(2) The Agency shall conduct an annual fire safety survey. Based upon the survey, a report of deficiencies will be provided to the facility with a time frame for correction.

(3) ICF/DD's providing personal care, as defined in the Life Safety Code NFPA 101 as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services, and Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, will be reviewed as a Residential Board and Care occupancy under the Florida Specific Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services, and Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C. as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. ICF/DD's providing services to clients that receive chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care or designated as a Level of Care 9 will be reviewed as a Health Care occupancy status under the Florida Specific Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at Department of Financial Services and Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. To ensure the life safety code requirements are appropriate for all clients served in an ICF/DD, each licensure survey shall establish or confirm the occupancy status.

Beginning December 1, 2015, upon renewal of each ICF/DD license, the license shall display the occupancy status. The ICF/DD licensee must receive written approval from the Agency, including the Office of Plans and Construction, prior

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to a change in the occupancy status. A client requiring chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care, or designated as a Level of Care 9 client, may not reside in an ICF/DD with a Residential Board and Care occupancy status.

(6) In the event of a system failure of the fire alarm system, smoke detection system, or sprinkler system, the following actions must be taken immediately by the licensee:

(a) Notify the local fire authority and document any instructions received by the licensee;

(b) Notify the Agency for Health Care Administration Office of Plans and Construction, and the Agency's local field office; and,

(c) Assess the extent of the condition, and implement corrective action with a documented period for compliance. If the corrective action will take more than four hours to complete, the following items must be completed:

1. Implement a contingency plan containing a description of the problem, a specific description of the system failure, and the projected correction period. All staff on shifts involved must have documented in-service training for the emergency contingency.

2. Begin a documented fire watch until the system is restored. Persons used for fire watch must receive training specific to their duty including what to look for, what to do, and how to expeditiously contact the fire department. To maintain a fire watch, the facility must utilize only certified public fire safety personnel, a guard service, or facility staff. If facility staff is utilized for this function, they must meet the following requirements:

a. Be off duty from their regular facility position or assigned only to fire watch duty and be excluded from counting toward the required staffing pattern;

b. Be trained and competent as determined by the licensee in the duties and responsibilities of a fire watch; and,

c. Have immediate access to electronic communication.

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3. If the projected correction period changes or when the system is restored to normal operation, the licensee must notify the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction, the Agency's local field office and local fire authorities.

ST - Y1060 - Plant Maintenance & Housekeeping

Title Plant Maintenance & Housekeeping

Type Rule

59A-26.015

Regulation Definition

The facility must be maintained in good repair, clean, and a manner consistent with client safety in accordance with Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.015.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1061 - External Emergency Communications

Title External Emergency Communications

Type Rule

59A-26.016

Regulation Definition

(7) Each new facility must provide for external electronic communication not dependent on terrestrial telephone lines, cellular, radio or microwave towers, such as an on-site radio transmitter, satellite communication systems or a written agreement with an amateur radio operator volunteer group(s). If the latter, this agreement must provide for a volunteer operator and communication equipment to be relocated into the facility in the event of a disaster until communications are restored. Other methods, which can be shown to maintain uninterrupted electronic communications not dependent on

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land-based transmission, must be pre-approved by the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.016

ST - Y1062 - Construction & Physical Environment Standards

Title Construction & Physical Environment Standards

Type Rule

59A-26.019,

Regulation Definition

All facilities construction and physical environment standards for facilities providing services to clients that receive Chronic, Skilled/Acute Nursing or Medical Care or designated as Level of Care 9 shall be surveyed as a healthcare occupancy in accordance with Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.019.

(2) The Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES) NFPA-101 adopted pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshall at the Department of Financial Services, shall not be used to meet the required codes and standards for new construction, renovations, or for conversion of an existing building to a new licensed ICF/DD.

(3) Where additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction are undertaken within a facility, all such additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction must comply with sections of the applicable codes for new facilities.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1064 - Construction and Physical Environment Standar

Title Construction and Physical Environment Standar

Type Rule

59A-26.019 4(a-o,q-u), 5(e1, f)

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Regulation Definition

(4) Mechanical system requirements.

(a) Mechanical equipment must be installed in a designated equipment room(s), or in a space(s) located in an attic(s). If the unit serves only one room it may be located above the ceiling and must be accessible through an access opening as required by the Florida Building Code. Access panels are not required for lay-in ceiling installations provided the service functions are not obstructed by other above-ceiling construction such as electrical conduits, piping, audio-visual cabling and like equipment components or supports.

(b) Ventilation must be provided by mechanical means in all rooms in new facilities and in all renovated or remodeled rooms of a facility.

(c) For spaces listed in the Minimum Ventilation Rate Table, central station type air handling equipment must be used. Package terminal air conditioning units or fan coils may be used to serve client rooms and shall be provided with 20 percent filters minimum (Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 5 or MERV 5).

(d) System designs utilizing fan coil or package terminal air conditioning units must have the outdoor air ventilation damper permanently closed. The ventilation requirement must be satisfied by a central station type air handling unit provided with a 30 percent filter minimum (MERV 5) or as required by the listed space served. Spaces designated for the exclusive use of physical plant personnel need not comply with this requirement.

(e) Administrative and other staff-only areas must be provided with outside air at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet per minute (9.43 liters/second) per person, and the central system must have a minimum of 30 percent American Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), dust spot efficiency filter (MERV 5).

(f) All filters in systems in excess of 1000 cubic feet per minute (28.32 cubic meters/minute) capacity must be installed

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with differential pressure gauges. The filter gauge must have the range of acceptable filter operation clearly and permanently indicated.

(g) The transfer of air quantities through one space to an adjacent space is not permitted except that the transfer of air to maintain space relative pressure by the undercutting of doors is permitted. The maximum allowable air quantity for door undercuts shall be 75 cubic feet per minute (35.34 liters per second) for single door widths up to 44 inches (111.7 centimeters).

(h) All supply, return and exhaust ventilation fans must operate continuously. Dietary hood, laundry area, administrative areas that are separated from all client areas and support areas, and maintenance area supply and exhaust fans shall be exempted from continuous operation.

(i) Cooling coil condensate must be piped to a roof drain, floor drain or other approved location.

(j) Exhaust fans and other fans operating in conjunction with a negative duct system pressure must be located at the discharge end of the system. Fans located immediately within the building located at the end of all exhaust ducts shall be permitted. Existing nonconforming systems need not be brought into compliance when equipment is replaced due to equipment failure.

(k) All new facility construction must have totally ducted supply, return, exhaust and outside air systems including areas of all occupancy classifications.

(l) During a fire alarm, fan systems and fan equipment serving more than one room must be stopped to prevent the movement of smoke by mechanical means from the zone in alarm to adjacent smoke zones.

(m) Air handling and fan coil units serving exit access corridors for the zone in alarm must shut down upon fire alarm.

(n) Smoke or fire/smoke dampers must close upon fire alarm

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and upon manual shutdown of the associated supply, return or exhaust fan.

(o) Mixing valves used in shower applications must be of the balanced-pressure type design.

(q) Wall mounted water closets, lavatories, drinking fountains and hand-washing facilities must be attached to floor mounted carriers and shall withstand an applied vertical load of a minimum of 250 pounds (113.39 kilograms) to the front of the fixture and provide deep seal traps for floor drains in client showers.

(r) Ice machines, rinse sinks, dishwashers, and beverage dispenser drip receptacles must be indirectly wasted.

(s) Each water service main, branch main, riser and branch to a group of fixtures must have valves. Stop valves must be provided for each fixture. Panels for valve access must be provided at all valves.

(t) Backflow preventers (vacuum breakers) must be installed on bedpan-rinsing attachments, hose bibs and supply nozzles used for connection of hoses or tubing in housekeeping sinks and similar applications.

(u) A backflow preventer must be installed on the facility main water source(s).

(e) Lighting.

1. All spaces occupied by people, machinery and equipment within buildings, approaches to buildings and parking lots must have electric lighting.

(f) Receptacles.

1. The facility must provide one general purpose receptacle on a wall to serve each client and one additional receptacle at the head of the bed if a motorized bed is provided.

2. Duplex receptacles for general use must be installed in all general purpose corridors, approximately 50 feet (15.24 meters) apart and within 25 feet (7.62 meters) of corridor ends.

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ST - YA100 - General Requirements - Other

Title General Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

General Requirements - Other

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 31.1 General Requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YA111 - Building Rehabilitation

Title Building Rehabilitation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Rehabilitation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Repair, Renovation, Modification, or Reconstruction

Any building undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction complies with both of the following:

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o Requirements of Chapter 33

o Requirements of the applicable Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5,
and 43.6

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.1

Change of Use or Change of Occupancy

Any building undergoing change of use or change of
occupancy classification complies with the requirements of
Section 43.7.

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.2 (43.7)

Additions

Any building undergoing an addition shall comply with the
requirements of Section 43.8. If the building has a common
wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire
barrier having at least a 2 hour fire resistance rating
constructed of materials as required for the addition.

Communicating openings occur only in corridors and are
protected by approved self-closing fire doors with at least a
1-½ hour fire resistance rating. Additions comply with the
requirements of Section 43.8.

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.3(43.8)

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ST - YA161 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Building Construction Type and Height 2012 EXISTING
(Prompt and Slow) One and Two Story Any construction type of one-hour or greater fire rating, or Type IV (2HH), or Interiors walls fully sheathed providing a minimum 15 minute FRR, or With automatic sprinkler system throughout, in accordance with Section 9.7 (33.3.3.5.). Type I, Type II (222), Type II (111) roofing system with combustibles supports, decking, or roofing comply with the requirements of table 33.3.1.3 d & e. One story prompt evacuation capability facilities having 30 or fewer residents with egress directly to the exterior at the finished ground level are permitted to be of any construction type. Three to Six Stories Type I, II or III construction of one-hour or greater fire resistance rating, or Type II (000), Type III (200), Type V (111) construction with interior walls of 15 minute FRR and with approve. Type IV construction with automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with 33.3.3.5. Three or four story facilities of Type V (000), sheathed and with automatic sprinkler system throughout, in accordance with, 33.3.3.5. More than Six Stories Type I or II (222) construction, or Type II (111), Type III (211) Type IV (2HH) with automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with, 33.3.3.5. 33.4.1.4, 33.3.1.3, Table 33.3.1.3

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ST - YA169 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

Building construction type and stories meets Table 19.1.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by 19.1.6.2 through 19.1.6.7.

19.1.6.4, 19.1.6.5

1. I (442), I (332), II (222) Any number of stories (non-sprinklered and sprinklered)
2. II (111) One story (non-sprinklered) = 3 stories (sprinklered)
3. II (000) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 2 stories (sprinklered)
4. III (211) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 2 stories (sprinklered)
5. IV (2HH) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 2 stories (sprinklered)
6. V (111) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 2 stories (sprinklered)

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7. III (200) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 1 story
(sprinklered)

8. V (000) No stories (non-sprinklered) = 1 story (sprinklered)

Sprinklered stories must be sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic system in accordance with section 9.7. (See 19.3.5)

Give a brief description, in REMARKS, of the construction, the number of stories, including basements, floors on which patients are located, location of smoke or fire barriers and dates of approval. Complete sketch or attach small floor plan of the building as appropriate.

33.4.1.4, 19.1.6

ST - YA200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Title Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Escape Requirements - Other 2015 EXISTING
(Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 31.2.2 Means of Egress requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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ST - YA211 - Means of Egress - General

Title Means of Egress - General

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress - General

2015 EXISTING

Means of egress from dwelling units to the outside of the building are in accordance with Chapter 7, and the means of egress is continuously maintained free of all obstructions to full instant use in case of emergency.

Means of escape within a resident room or resident dwelling unit complies with 24.2 for one- and two-family dwellings.

31.2.1

ST - YA226 - Horizontal Exits

Title Horizontal Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Horizontal Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

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Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 shall be permitted.

31.2.2.5

ST - YA231 - Means of Egress Capacity

Title Means of Egress Capacity

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress Capacity

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.3.

Street floor exits shall be sufficient for the occupant load of the street floor plus the required capacity of stairs and ramps discharging onto the street floor.

31.2.3.1, 31.2.3.2

ST - YA241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Title Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

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2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

The requirements of 31.2 shall apply only to the parts of means of egress serving the apartment(s) used as a residential board and care occupancy.

Every dwelling unit shall have access to not less than 2 separate exits remotely located from each other as required by 7.5.1.

Dwelling units meeting the conditions of 31.2.4.4 are permitted to have single exit access.

Buildings having not more than four stories may have a single exit provided all the conditions of 31.2.4.5 are met.

Buildings having not more than three stories may have a single exit provided all the conditions of 31.2.4.6* are met.

Any building of any height with not more than four dwelling units per floor, with a smoke proof enclosure in accordance with the requirements of 7.2.3 or outside stairs as the exit, where such exit is immediately accessible to all dwelling units served thereby shall be permitted to have a single exit. The term "immediately accessible" means the travel distance from entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit shall not exceed 20 feet.

33.4.2, 31.2.4.3 through 31.2.4.7

ST - YA251 - Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Title Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Dead-End Corridors and Common Paths of Travel

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Access to all required exits shall be in accordance with

7.5.Common paths of travel shall comply with the following:

- o No common path of travel shall exceed 35 feet in buildings not protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system. Travel within a dwelling shall not be included when calculating common path of travel.
- o No common path of travel shall exceed 50 feet in buildings protect throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system. Travel within a dwelling shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet.31.2.5.1, 31.2.5.3.1 through 31.2.5.4

ST - YA261 - Travel Distance to Exits

Title Travel Distance to Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Travel Distance to Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6.

Travel distance within a dwelling unit (apartment) to a corridor door shall not exceed the following limits:

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1. For buildings using Option 1 or 3, 75 feet.
2. For buildings using Option 2 or 4, 125 feet.

Travel Distance from a dwelling unit (apartment) entrance door to the nearest exit shall exceed the following limits:

1. For buildings using Option 1, 100 feet.
2. For buildings using Option 2 or Option 3, 150 feet.
3. For buildings using Option 4, 200 feet.

The above three items may be modified for exterior ways of travel, provided that the travel distance shall not exceed 200 feet for exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3.

31.2.6.1, 31.2.6.2, 31.2.6.3

ST - YA271 - Discharge from Exits

Title Discharge from Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Discharge from Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Exit discharge shall comply with Section 7.7.

In normally unoccupied building service equipment support areas the use of Section 7.13 shall be prohibited.

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31.2.7, 31.2.11.3

ST - YA281 - Illumination of Means of Egress

Title Illumination of Means of Egress

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Illumination of Means of Egress

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 7.8.

31..2.8

ST - YA291 - Emergency Lighting

Title Emergency Lighting

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Emergency Lighting

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Emergency lighting in accordance with 7.9 shall be provided in all buildings four or more stories in height or with more than 12 dwelling units, unless every dwelling unit has a direct

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exit to the outside of the building at grade level.

31.2.9

ST - YA292 - Means of Egress

Title Means of Egress

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress - High-Rise Buildings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

In high-rise buildings using Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3, smoke proof enclosures shall be provided in accordance with 7.2.3.31.2.11.1

ST - YA293 - Exit Signage

Title Exit Signage

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Exit Signage

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10 in all buildings requiring more than one exit.

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31.2.10

ST - YA300 - Protection - Other

Title Protection - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Protection - Other

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 31.3.1 Protection requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YA311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Title Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6.

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Vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.1 shall be permitted.

In buildings protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5 and in which exits and required ways of travel thereto are adequately safeguarded against fire and smoke within the building, or where every individual room has direct access to exterior exit without passing through any public corridor, the protection of vertical openings that are not part of required exits shall be required.

No floor below the level of exit discharge used only for storage, heating equipment, or purposes other than residential occupancy and open to public shall have unprotected openings to floors used for residential purposes.

31.3.1.1.1 through 31.3.1.1.4, 31.3.1.2

ST - YA321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Hazardous Area - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Hazardous include but are not limited to:

*Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms serving more than a single dwelling unit.

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*Employee locker rooms.

*Gift or retail shops greater than 100 square feet.

*Bulk laundries.

*Laundries greater than 100 square feet outside of dwelling units.

*Maintenance shops.

*Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the AHJ.

*Trash collection rooms.

Note to surveyors: Hazardous areas located inside Board and Care unit comply with the requirements found in the 2786Y.

31.3.2.1, 31.3.2.11, 31.3.2.1.2, Table 31.3.2.1.1

ST - YA331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish 2012 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow) Interior finish on walls, ceilings and floors are in accordance with and shall apply to the parts of means of egress serving the apartments used as a residential board and care occupancy. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be permitted as follows:

Interpretive Guideline

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1. Exit enclosures ---Class A or Class B.
2. Lobbies and corridors ---Class A of Class B.
3. Other spaces---Class A, Class B or Class C.

33.4.3.1, 31.3.3.1, 31.3.3.2

ST - YA332 - Interior Floor Finish

Title Interior Floor Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Interior Floor Finish

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

In buildings utilizing Option 1 or Option 2, newly installed interior floor finish in exits and exit access corridors shall be less than Class II in accordance with 10.2.7.

31.3.3.3

ST - YA341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation

Title Fire Alarm System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

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Apartment buildings four or more stories in height or more than 11 dwelling units, shall have a fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6 unless otherwise indicated. A fire alarm system shall not be required where each dwelling unit is separated from other contiguous dwelling units by fire barriers having a minimum ½ hour FRR, and where each dwelling unit has either its own independent exit or its own independent stairway or ramp discharging at the finished ground level.

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

31.3.4.1.1, 31.3.4.1.2, 9.6.1.6*, 9.6.1.8

ST - YA342 - Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Title Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Interpretive Guideline

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2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Initiation of the required fire alarm system shall be by manual means in accordance with 9.6.2 unless the following applies:

1. Initiation of the required fire alarm system by manual means shall not be required in buildings 4 or fewer stories in height, containing not more than 16 dwelling units, protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 31.3.6.2.

2. Building using Option 2, the required fire alarm system shall be initiated by the automatic fire detection system in addition to the manual initiation means.

3. Buildings using Option 3, the required fire alarm system shall be initiated upon operation of the automatic sprinkler system in addition to the manual means.

4. Building using Option 4, the required fire alarm system shall be initiated upon operation of the automatic sprinkler system in addition to the manual means.

31.3.4.2.1 through 31.3.4.2.5

ST - YA343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification

Title Fire Alarm System - Notification

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Alarm - Notification

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Interpretive Guideline

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Occupant notification shall be provided automatically in accordance with section 9.6, and all of the following shall also apply:

1. Visible signals shall be installed in units designed for the hearing impaired.
2. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted.
3. Existing approved presignal systems shall be permitted in accordance with 9.6.3.3.

An annunciator panel, whose location shall be approved by the AHJ, connected with the required fire alarm system shall be provided unless the building meets the following:

1. Annunciation shall not be required in buildings two or fewer stories in height and having not more than 50 rooms.
2. Annunciation shall not be required in buildings four or fewer stories in height containing not more than 16 dwelling units and protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.

Fire department notification shall be accomplished in accordance with 9.6.4.

31.3.4.3.1 through 31.3.4.3.5

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ST - YA345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Title Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

2015 NEW

A fire alarm system is tested and maintained in accordance with an approved program complying with the requirements of NFPA70, National Electric Code, and NFPA 74, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. Records of the system acceptance, maintenance and testing are readily available.

31.3.5.1, 9.6.1.3

ST - YA347 - Smoke Detection

Title Smoke Detection

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

In buildings using Option 2, a complete automatic fire detection system in accordance with 9.6.1.3 shall be required.

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Automatic fire detection devices shall be installed as follows:

1. Smoke detectors shall be installed in all common areas and work spaces outside the living unit such as exit stairs, egress corridors, lobbies, storage rooms, equipment rooms, and other tenantless spaces in environments that are suitable for proper smoke detector operation.

2. Heat detectors shall be located within each room of the living unit.

31.3.4.4.1*, 31.3.4.4.2

Buildings other than those equipped throughout with an existing, complete automatic smoke detection system, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.2.10 outside every sleeping area in immediately vicinity of the bedrooms and on all levels of the dwelling unit including basements.

Smoke alarms as required above shall not be required to be provided with a secondary (standby) power source.

In buildings other than those equipped throughout with an existing, complete automatic smoke detection system or a complete supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5, smoke alarms shall be installed in every sleeping area in accordance with 9.6.2.10.

Smoke alarms required above shall be permitted to be battery powered.

31.3.4.5.1* through 31.3.4.5.4

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ST - YA351 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 as modified by 1 and 2 below. In buildings not more than four stories above grade plane, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13R shall be permitted.

1. In individual dwelling units, sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet. Closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered regardless of size.

2. The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements shall not be required for convenience openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the convenience opening is within the dwelling unit.

31.3.5.2*, 31.3.5.3, 31.3.5.4

Buildings using Option 3 shall be provided with automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with the following:

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1. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the corridor, along the corridor ceiling utilizing the maximum spacing requirements of the standards referenced 9.7.

2. An automatic sprinkler shall be installed within every dwelling unit that has a door opening to the corridor - such sprinkler positioned over the center of the door unless the door to the dwelling unit has not less than a 20-min. fire protection rating and is self-closing.

3. Where Option 3 is being used to permit the use of 1-³/₄ inches thick, solid-bonded wood-core doors in accordance with 31.2.2.1.3, sprinklers shall be provided within the exit enclosure in accordance with NFPA 13.

Buildings using Option 4 shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.2 and meeting the requirements of 9.7 for supervision for buildings seven or more stories in height.

Where sprinklers are being used as an option to any requirement in this Code, the sprinkler shall be installed throughout the space in accordance with the requirements of that option.

31.3.5.8 through 31.3.5.10*

ST - YA354 - Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Title Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Out of Service

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Where a required automatic sprinkler system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch system be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the sprinkler system has been returned to service.

9.7.6.1 ,FAC 59A-26.016

ST - YA355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers

Title Portable Fire Extinguishers

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Portable Fire Extinguishers

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in hazardous areas in accordance with Section 9.7.4.1 unless the building is provided with an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system.

30.3.5.7

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ST - YA362 - Corridors - Construction of Walls

Title Corridors - Construction of Walls

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridors - Construction of Walls

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Exit access corridor walls shall consist of fire barriers in accordance with 8.3 having a minimum ½ hour FRR.

31.3.6.1*

ST - YA363 - Corridor - Doors

Title Corridor - Doors

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor - Doors

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Doors that open onto exit access corridors other than those complying with 8.3.4 shall have not less than a 20 minute fire protection rating in accordance with 8.3. In buildings using Options 3 or 4, doors shall be construction to resist the passage of smoke.

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Doors that open onto exit access corridors shall be self-closing and self-latching.

31.3.6.2.1, 31.3.6.2.2, 31.3.6.2.3

ST - YA364 - Corridor - Openings

Title Corridor - Openings

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor - Openings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Unprotected openings shall be prohibited in exit access corridor walls and doors.

Spaces shall be permitted to be unlimited in area and open to the corridor provided that all of the following criteria are met:

1. the space is not used for guest rooms or guest suites or hazard areas.
2. the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.
3. the space does not obstruct access to required exits.

Transoms, louvers, or transfer grills shall be prohibited in walls or doors of exit access corridors.

31.3.6.3.1, 31.3.6.3.2, 31.3.6.4

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ST - YA371 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compartments

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

The requirement of 31.3.6 shall apply only to corridors serving the residential board and care facility, including that portion of the corridor wall separating the residential board and care facility from the common corridor.

Smoke Partitions in buildings shall meet the both of the follow requirements:

1. Smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4 shall be provided in exit access corridors to establish not less than two compartments of approximately equal size.

2. The length of each smoke compartment, measured along the corridor, shall not exceed 200 feet.

o Smoke partitions shall not be required in buildings using Option 4.

o Smoke partitions shall not be required in building have exterior exit access in accordance with 7.5.3 that provides access to two exits.

o Smoke partitions shall not be required in buildings

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complying with 31.2.4.4, 31.2.4.5, 31.2.4.6, or 31.2.4.7.

o Smoke partitions shall not be required in building with exits not more than 50 feet apart.

o Smoke Partitions shall not be required where each dwelling unit has direct access to the exterior at the finished ground level.

31.3.7, 31.3.7.1 through 31.3.7.5

ST - YA421 - High-Rise Buildings

Title High-Rise Buildings

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

High-Rise Buildings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

High-rise buildings shall comply with 31.2.11.1 and 31.3.5.11

High-rise buildings shall have emergency plans in accordance with Section 4.8 and shall include all of the following:

1. Egress procedures.
2. Methods.
3. Preferred evacuation routes for each event, including the appropriate use of elevators.

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All high-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.2 unless the following condition exist:

1. an automatic sprinkler system shall not be required where every dwelling unit has exterior exit access in accordance with 7.5.3.

2. an automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in buildings having an approved, engineered life safety system in accordance with 31.3.5.11.4.

31.3.5.11.1, 31.3.5.11.2, 31.3.5.11.3*, 31.4.1.1, 31.4.1.2*

ST - YA500 - Building Services - Other

Title Building Services - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Building Services - Other

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 31.5 Building Services that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

Interpretive Guideline

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ST - YA511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric

Title Utilities - Gas and Electric

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Utilities - Gas and Electric

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.

31.5.1

ST - YA521 - HVAC

Title HVAC

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2.

Unvented fuel-fired heaters, other than gas space heater in compliance with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, shall not be used.

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31.5.2.1 , 31.5.2.2

ST - YA531 - Elevators

Title Elevators

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Elevators

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Elevators shall comply with the provisions of 9.4.

31.5.3.1

ST - YA532 - Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Title Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Dumbwaiters and conveyors shall comply with the provisions of 9.4.

30.5.3

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ST - YA541 - Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Title Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators and Laundry Chutes

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Rubbish chutes, incinerators and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5.

31.5.4

ST - YA700 - Operating Features - Other

Title Operating Features - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Operating Features - Other

2015 EXISTING

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.7 Operating Features requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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ST - YA711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Title Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Evacuation and Relocation Plan

The administration of every resident board and care facility shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a plan for protecting all persons in the event of fire, for keeping persons in place, for evacuating persons to areas of refuge, and for evacuating person from the building when necessary. The plan shall include special staff response, including fire protection procedures needed to ensure the safety of any resident, and shall be amended or revised whenever any resident with unusual needs is admitted to the home. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

All residents participating in the emergency plan shall be trained in the proper actions to be taken in the event of fire. Training shall include proper actions to be taken if the primary escape route is blocked. If the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and the actions to be taken in the event of a fire shall be part of the training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent that their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

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33.7.1, 33.7.2

ST - YA712 - Fire Drills

Title Fire Drills

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Drills

1. The facility must hold evacuation drills at least quarterly for each shift of personnel and under varied conditions to -

a. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are trained to perform assigned tasks;

b. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are familiar with the use of the facility's emergency and disaster plans and procedures.

2. The facility must -

a. Actually evacuate clients during at least one drill each year on each shift;

b. Make special provisions for the evacuation of clients with physical disabilities;

c. File a report and evaluation on each drill;

d. Investigate all problems with evacuation drills, including accidents and take corrective action; and

e. During fire drills, clients may be evacuated to a safe area

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in facilities certified under the Health Care Occupancies
Chapter of the Life Safety Code.

3. Facilities must meet the requirements of paragraphs (i) (1)
and (2) of this section for any live-in and relief staff that they
utilize.

42 CFR 483.470(i) FAC 59A-26

ST - YA741 - Smoking Regulations

Title Smoking Regulations

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Smoking Regulations

Smoking regulations shall be adopted by the administration of
board and care occupancies. Where smoking is permitted,
noncombustible safety type ashtrays or receptacles shall be
provided in convenient locations.

33.7.4.1, 33.7.4.2

Interpretive Guideline

ST - YA751 - Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Title Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics

Interpretive Guideline

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New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations in board and care facilities shall be in accordance with provisions of 10.3.1.

In other than common areas, new draperies, curtains and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations are not required to comply with 10.3.1 where building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.2.3.5 for small facilities.

33.7.5.1.1, 33.7.5.2

ST - YA752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Title Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

New upholstered furniture within board and care facilities shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.1(1) and 10.3.3.

Upholstered furniture belonging to the resident(s) in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

Newly introduced mattresses shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4.

Mattresses belonging to the resident(s) in sleeping rooms shall

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not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

33.7.5.2.1, 33.7.5.2.2, 33.7.5.3.1, 33.7.5.3.2

ST - YA761 - Staff

Title Staff

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Staff

Staff shall be on duty in the facility at all times when residents requiring evacuation assistance are present.

33.7.6

ST - YL100 - General Requirements - Other

Title General Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

General Requirements - Other

2012 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.1 or 33.2 General Requirements that are not addressed by the provided

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K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YL111 - Building Rehabilitation

Title Building Rehabilitation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Building Rehabilitation

2015 NEW

Repair, Renovation, Modification, or Reconstruction

Any building undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction complies with both of the following:

*Requirements of Chapter 33.

*Requirements of the applicable Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, and 43.6.

32.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.1

Change of Use or Change of Occupancy

Any building undergoing change of use or change of occupancy classification complies with the requirements of Section 43.7.

32.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.2 (43.7)

Interpretive Guideline

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Additions

Any building undergoing an addition shall comply with the requirements of Section 43.8. If the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire barrier having at least a two hour fire resistance rating constructed of materials as required for the addition.

Communicating openings occur only in corridors and are protected by approved self-closing fire doors with at least a 1-1/2 hour fire resistance rating. Additions comply with the requirements of Section 43.8.

32.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.3(43.8)

ST - YL161 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Stories are counted from primary level of exit discharge and end with the highest story normally used by residents.

One and Two Story

Any construction type of one-hour or greater fire rating, or

Type IV (2HH), or

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Interiors walls fully sheathed providing a minimum 15 minute FRR, or

With automatic sprinkler system throughout, in accordance with Section 9.7 (33.3.3.5).

Type I, Type II (222), and Type II (111) roofing systems with combustible supports, decking, or roofing comply with the requirements of Table 33.3.1.3 d and e.

One story prompt evacuation capability facilities having 30 or fewer residents with egress directly to the exterior at the finished ground level are permitted to be of any construction type.

Three to Six Stories

Type I, II or III construction of one-hour or greater fire resistance rating, or

Type II (000), Type III (200), and Type V (111) construction with interior walls minimum 15 minute FRR and with automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, or

Type IV construction with automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

Three or four story facilities of Type V (000), sheathed and with automatic sprinkler system throughout, in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

More than Six Stories

Type I or II (222) construction, or

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Type II (111), Type III (211), and Type IV (2HH) with automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.1.3 and Table 33.3.1.3

2015 EXISTING OCCUPANT LOAD

The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors or Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

33.3.1.4

NEW OCCUPANT LOAD

The occupant load, in number of persons for who means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors or Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

32.3.1.4

ST - YL200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Title Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Means of Escape Requirements - Other

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.2 Means of Escape requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - YL211 - Means of Egress - General

Title Means of Egress - General

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Egress - General

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress from resident rooms and resident dwelling units to the outside of the building are in accordance with Chapter 7, and the means of egress is continuously maintained free of all obstructions to full instant use in case of emergency.

Means of escape within a resident room or resident dwelling unit complies with 24.2 for one- and two-family dwellings.

33.3.2.1

Interpretive Guideline

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ST - YL222 - Egress Doors

Title Egress Doors

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Egress Doors

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Doors in means of egress shall be as follows:

1. Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.
2. Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.
3. No door in any means of egress, other than those complying with (4) or (5), shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied.
4. Delayed-egress locks in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
5. Access-controlled egress doors in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
6. Revolving doors complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted.

Corridor doors must be provided with positive latching hardware and roller latches are not permitted. Lockups are not permitted by regulation.

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33.3.2.2.2, 33.3.2.11.2, 42 CFR 483.470

ST - YL225 - Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Title Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Stairs and smokeproof enclosures used as exits are in accordance with 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

33.3.2.2.3, 33.3.2.2.4

ST - YL226 - Horizontal Exits

Title Horizontal Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Horizontal Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 are permitted.

33.3.2.2.5

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ST - YL227 - Ramps and Other Exits

Title Ramps and Other Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Ramps and Other Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Ramps, exit passageways, fire escape ladders, alternating tread devices, and areas of refuge are in accordance with the provisions 7.25 through 7.2.12.

33.3.2.2.6 through 33.3.2.2.10

ST - YL231 - Means of Egress Capacity

Title Means of Egress Capacity

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress Capacity

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with 7.3.

Street floor exits shall be sufficient for the occupant load of the street floor plus the required capacity of stairs and ramps

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discharging onto the street floor.

33.3.2.3.1, 33.3.2.3.2

ST - YL232 - Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Title Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor Width

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Corridor width serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall be sufficient for the occupant load served but not less than 44 inches.

The width of corridors serving an occupant load of less than 50 shall not be less than 36 inches.

33.3.2.3.3, 33.3.2.3.4

ST - YL241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Title Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Story

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2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress shall comply with the following:

1. The number of means of egress shall be in accordance with 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6.

2. Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.

3. Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

Exit access, as required in number 3 above, shall be permitted to include a single exit access path for the distances permitted as common paths of travel by 33.3.2.5.2 and 33.3.2.5.3.

33.3.2.4.1, 33.3.2.4.2

ST - YL251 - Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Title Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Dead-End Corridors and Common Paths of Travel

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet

Common paths of travel shall not exceed 110 feet in buildings not protected by an automatic sprinkler in accordance with 33.3.3.5. In buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler,

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common paths of travel shall not exceed 160 feet.

33.3.2.5.2, 33.3.2.5.3, 33.3.2.5.4

ST - YL261 - Travel Distance to Exits

Title Travel Distance to Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Travel Distance to Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Travel distance from a door within a room, suite, or living unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 feet in buildings without an approved automatic sprinkler system and shall not exceed 125 feet in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

Travel distance from the corridor door of any room to the nearest exit shall not exceed 100 feet.

Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 200 feet for exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3.

Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 200 feet if the exit access and any portion of the building that is tributary to the exit access are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. In addition, the portion of the building in which 200 feet travel distance is permitted, shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a minimum 1-hour FRR for a building three or few stories in height, and a minimum 2-hour FRR for buildings four or more

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stories in height.

33.3.2.6.1, 33.3.2.6.2, 33.3.2.6.3, 33.3.2.6.3.1, 33.3.2.6.3.2,
33.3.2.6.3.3

ST - YL271 - Discharge from Exits

Title Discharge from Exits

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Discharge from Exits

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Exit discharge shall comply with Section 7.7.

33.3.2.7

ST - YL281 - Illumination of Means of Egress

Title Illumination of Means of Egress

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Illumination of Means of Egress

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with
Section 7.8.

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33.3.2.8

ST - YL291 - Emergency Lighting

Title Emergency Lighting

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Emergency Lighting

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Emergency lighting in accordance with 7.9 shall be provided in facilities with prompt or slow evacuation capability having more than 25 rooms, unless each room has a direct exit to the outside of the building at finished ground level.

33.3.2.9

ST - YL293 - Exit Signage

Title Exit Signage

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Exit Signage

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Means of egress shall be marked in accordance with Section

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7.10.

33.3.2.10

ST - YL299 - Emergency Lighting

Title Emergency Lighting

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Emergency Lighting

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

Emergency lighting in accordance with 7.9 shall be provided in all impractical evacuation capability facilities.

33.3.2.9

ST - YL300 - Protection - Other

Title Protection - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Protection - Other

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.2.3 Protection requirements that are not addressed by the provided

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K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YL311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Title Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with 8.6 unless:

1. Unprotected vertical openings not part of required egress shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction where such openings do not endanger required means of egress. This shall apply only in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, and exits and required ways of travel thereto are adequately safeguarded against fire and smoke within the building, or in which every individual room has direct access to an exterior exit without passing through a public corridor.

2. In buildings not more than two stories in height, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction if the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

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No floor below the level of exit discharge used only for storage, heating equipment, or purposes other than residential occupancy shall have unprotected openings to floors used for residential occupancy.

33.3.3.1.1.1, 33.3.3.1.1.2, 33.3.3.1.1.3, 33.3.3.1.3

ST - YL321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Rooms containing high-pressure boilers, refrigerating machinery, transformers, or other service equipment subject to possible explosion shall not be located under or adjacent to exits. All such rooms shall be effectively separated from other parts of the building as specified in section 8.7.

Hazardous areas shall be separated with construction of a minimum of 1-hour fire resistance with openings protected with self-closing fire doors or have an automatic extinguishment system and smoke partition in accordance with 8.4.

Hazardous areas shall include but not be limited to the following: boiler or heating rooms, laundries, repair shop, spaces storing combustibles in quantities deemed hazardous.

Interpretive Guideline

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33.3.3.2.2

33.3.3.2.1, 33.3.3.2.2

ST - YL329 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

Hazardous areas shall be separated from other parts of the building by smoke partitions in accordance with 8.4.

33.3.3.2.3

ST - YL331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

2015 EXISTING (Prompt & Slow)

Interior wall and ceiling finish shall be Class A or Class B in accordance with Section 10.2.

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33.3.3.3.2

ST - YL332 - Interior Floor Finish

Title Interior Floor Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Interior Floor Finish

2015 EXISTING (Prompt & Slow)

Interior floor finish other than approved, existing floor coverings, shall be Class I or Class II in corridors or exits.

33.3.3.3.3

ST - YL341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation

Title Fire Alarm System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt & Slow)

A fire alarm system shall be installed, maintained, and tested in accordance with section 9.6, unless the following conditions are met:

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1. The evacuation capability is prompt or slow.
2. Each bedroom has an exterior exit access in accordance with 7.5.3.
3. The building is not greater than three stories.

33.3.3.4.1

ST - YL342 - Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Title Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Initiation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

The required fire alarm system shall be initiated by each of the following means:

1. Manual means in accordance with 9.6.2 unless there are other effective means (such as a complete automatic sprinkler or detection system) for notification of fire as required.
2. Manual fire alarm box located at a convenient central control point under continuous supervision of responsible employees.
3. Automatic sprinkler system, other than that not required by another section of this code.

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4. Required detection system, other than sleeping room smoke alarms, shall not be required to initiate the building fire alarm system.

33.3.3.4.2

ST - YL343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification

Title Fire Alarm System - Notification

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm - Notification

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Impractical)

Occupant notification shall be provided automatically, without delay, by internal audible alarm in accordance with 9.6.3.

Where the existing fire alarm system does not provide for automatic emergency forces notification in accordance with 9.6.4, provisions shall be made for the immediate notification of the public fire department by either telephone or other means. Where there is no public fire department, this notification shall be made to the private fire brigade.

Where a new fire alarm system is installed, or the existing system is replaced, emergency forces notification shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.4.

33.3.3.4.4, 33.3.3.4.6

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ST - YL345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Title Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

A fire alarm system is tested and maintained in accordance with an approved program complying with the requirements of NFPA70, National Electric Code, and NFPA 74, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. Records of the system acceptance, maintenance and testing are readily available.

33.3.3.4.1, 9.6.1.3

ST - YL346 - Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Title Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having

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jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

33.3.3.4.1, 9.6.1.8

ST - YL347 - Smoke Detection

Title Smoke Detection

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved smoke alarm in accordance with 9.6.2.10 that is powered from the building electrical system.

Existing occupancies with battery-powered smoke alarms, rather than building electrical service-powered smoke alarms, shall be accepted where the facility has demonstrated that testing, maintenance, and battery replacement programs ensure the reliability of power to the smoke alarms.

Sleeping room smoke alarms shall be required in facilities having an existing corridor smoke detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 that is connected to the building fire alarm system.

All living areas as defined in 3.3.21.5 and corridors shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance NFPA 72,

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National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, that are arranged to initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas except as modified by one of the following:

1. Detectors shall not be required in living areas of buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

2. Unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements with one or more sides along the long dimension fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times.

33.3.3.4.7, 33.3.3.4.8

ST - YL351 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, except as modified by the following:

1. In buildings not more than four stories above grade plane, a sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall

Interpretive Guideline

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be permitted. 33.3.3.5.1.1

2. In facilities having prompt or slow evacuation capabilities, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in small clothes closets where the area does not exceed 24 square feet (2.2 meters squared) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet provided that such spaces are finished with noncombustible or limited-combustible material. 33.3.3.5.1.2

3. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.3.3.5.6.

Where a sprinkler system is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment shall be covered, by July 5, 2019. Attics not used for these purposes shall meet one of the following criteria:

1. Protected by heat detection system to activate the fire alarm system according to 9.6, by July 5, 2019.

2. Protected by automatic sprinkler system according to 9.7, by July 5, 2019.

3. Constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or

4. Constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood according to NFPA 703.

33.3.3.5.1, 33.3.3.5.3, 33.3.3.5.4

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ST - YL352 - Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Title Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Automatic sprinkler system shall be supervised in accordance with 9.7; waterflow alarms are not required to be transmitted offsite.

33.3.3.5.5

ST - YL353 - Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Title Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems are inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintaining of Water-based Fire Protection Systems. Records of system design,

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maintenance, inspection and testing are maintained in a secure location and readily available.

a) Date sprinkler system was last checked _____

b) Who provided system test _____

c) Water system supply source _____

33.3.3.5.1, 9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8, NFPA 25

ST - YL354 - Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Title Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Out of Service

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Where a required automatic sprinkler system is out of service for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch system be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the sprinkler system has been returned to service.

33.2.3.5.3, 9.7.6.1, 15.5.2 (NFPA 25) FAC 59A-26.016

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ST - YL355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers

Title Portable Fire Extinguishers

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Portable Fire Extinguishers

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided near hazardous areas in accordance with 9.7.4.1.

33.3.3.5.7

ST - YL359 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

All facilities having impractical evacuation capability shall be protected throughout by and approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

33.3.3.5.2

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ST - YL362 - Corridors - Construction of Walls

Title Corridors - Construction of Walls

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridors - Construction of Walls

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Access shall be provided from every resident use area to not less than one means of egress that is separated from all other rooms or spaces by walls complying with 33.3.3.6.3 through 33.3.3.6.6.3 as modified by the following:

1. Rooms or spaces, other than sleeping rooms, protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.
2. Prompt evacuation capability facilities in buildings not over two stories in height, where not less than one required means of egress from each sleeping room provides a path of travel to the outside without traversing any corridor or other spaces exposed to unprotected vertical openings, living areas, and kitchens.
3. Rooms or spaces, other than sleeping rooms, provided with a smoke detection and alarm system connected to activate the building evacuation alarm. Furnishings, finishes, and furniture, in combination with all other combustibles within the spaces, shall be of minimum quantity and arranged so that a fully developed fire is unlikely to occur.

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33.3.3.6.1, 33.3.3.6.1.1, 33.3.3.6.1.2, 33.3.3.6.1.3

Sleeping rooms shall be separated from corridors, living areas, and kitchens by walls complying with 33.3.3.6.3 through 33.3.3.6.6.3.

Walls required shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than 1/2 hour unless the following conditions apply:

1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, walls shall be smoke partitions in accordance with 8.4. The provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

2. In buildings not more than two stories in height that are classified as prompt evacuation capability and that house not more than 30 residents, walls shall be smoke partitions in accordance with 8.4. The provisions of 8.2.4.3.5 shall not apply.

33.3.3.6.2, 33.3.6.3.1, 33.3.6.3.2, 33.3.3.6.3.3

ST - YL363 - Corridor - Doors

Title Corridor - Doors

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Corridor - Doors

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2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Doors shall have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes, unless the following condition exist:

1. Solid-bonded wood core doors of not less than 1-3/4 inches (4.4 cm) thickness shall be permitted to continue to be used.
2. In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, doors that are nonrated shall be permitted to continue to be used.
3. Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided in the corridor in accordance with 31.3.5.8, doors shall not be required to have a fire protection rating but shall be in accordance with 8.4.3. The provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply. Doors shall be equipped with latches for keeping the doors tightly closed.

Walls and doors required by 33.3.3.6.1 and 33.3.3.6.2 shall be constructed as smoke partitions in accordance with 8.4. The provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8. Doors in walls separating sleeping rooms from corridors shall be automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.2 unless the following conditions exist:

1. Doors to sleeping rooms that have occupant- control locks such that access is normally restricted to the occupants or staff

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personnel shall be permitted to be self-closing.

2. In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5, doors, other than doors to hazardous areas, vertical openings, and exit enclosures, shall not be required to be self-closing or automatic-closing.

33.3.3.6.4.1, 33.3.6.4.2, 33.3.6.4.3, 33.3.3.6.4.4 33.3.3.6.5,
33..3.3.6.6.1, 33.3.6.6.2, 33.3.3.6.6.3

ST - YL364 - Corridor - Openings

Title Corridor - Openings

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor - Openings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

No louvers, transfer grills, operable transoms, or other air passages shall penetrate such walls or doors, except properly installed heating and utility installations.

33.3.3.6.5(3)

ST - YL371 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compartments

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Every sleeping room floor shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments of approximately the same size, unless one of the following conditions exists:

1. Buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

2. Buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability where each sleeping room is provided with exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3.

3. Buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability where the aggregate corridor length on each floor is not more than 150 feet.

33.3.3.7.1, 33.3.3.7.4 through 33.3.3.7.6

ST - YL372 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Subdivision of Building Spaces- Smoke Barrier Construction

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

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Required smoke barriers in accordance with 8.5.

Smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4 shall be permitted on stories used for sleeping by not more than 30 residents. Smoke dampers shall not be required. Additional smoke barriers shall be provided such that the travel distance from a sleeping room corridor to a smoke barrier does not exceed 150 feet.

33.3.3.7.1, 33.3.3.7.2, 33.3.3.7.3, 33.3.3.7.8

ST - YL374 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Subdivision of Building Spaces- Smoke Barrier Doors

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

Doors are in accordance with 8.5. Positive latching hardware shall not be required on smoke barrier doors.

33.3.7.1, 33.3.3.7.7

ST - YL421 - High-Rise Buildings

Title High-Rise Buildings

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

High-rise Buildings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt and Slow)

All high-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5. Such systems shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6.

33.3.3.5.3

ST - YL500 - Building Services - Other

Title Building Services - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Services - Other

2015 EXISTING

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.2.5 Building Services that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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ST - YL511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric

Title Utilities - Gas and Electric

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Utilities - Gas and Electric

2015 EXISTING

Utilities shall comply with the provisions of 9.1.

33.3.6.1

ST - YL521 - HVAC

Title HVAC

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC

2015 EXISTING

Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of 9.2.

33.3.6.2.1

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ST - YL522 - HVAC - Any Heating Device

Title HVAC - Any Heating Device

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC - Any Heating Device

2015 EXISTING

No stove or combustion heater shall be located to block escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of the stove or heater. Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any board and care occupancy.

33.3.6.2.1 through 33.3.6.2.3

ST - YL531 - Elevators

Title Elevators

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Elevators

2015 EXISTING

Elevators shall comply with the provisions of 9.4.

33.3.6.3

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ST - YL532 - Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Title Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

2015 EXISTING

Dumbwaiters, and vertical conveyors shall comply with the provisions of 9.4.

33.3.6.3

ST - YL541 - Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Title Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes

2015 EXISTING

Rubbish chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of 9.5.

33.3.6.4

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ST - YL700 - Operating Features - Other

Title Operating Features - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Operating Features - Other

2015 EXISTING

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.7 Operating Features requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YL711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Title Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Evacuation and Relocation Plan

The administration of every resident board and care facility shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a plan for protecting all persons in the event of fire, for keeping persons in place, for evacuating persons to areas of refuge, and for evacuating person from the building when necessary. The plan shall include special staff response,

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including fire protection procedures needed to ensure the safety of any resident, and shall be amended or revised whenever any resident with unusual needs is admitted to the home. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

All residents participating in the emergency plan shall be trained in the proper actions to be taken in the event of fire. Training shall include proper actions to be taken if the primary escape route is blocked. If the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and the actions to be taken in the event of a fire shall be part of the training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent that their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

33.7.1, 33.7.2

ST - YL712 - Fire Drills

Title Fire Drills

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Drills

1. The facility must hold evacuation drills at least quarterly for each shift of personnel and under varied conditions to:

a. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are trained to perform assigned tasks;

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b. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are familiar with the use of the facility's emergency and disaster plans and procedures.

2. The facility must:

a. Actually evacuate clients during at least one drill each year on each shift;

b. Make special provisions for the evacuation of clients with physical disabilities;

c. File a report and evaluation on each drill;

d. Investigate all problems with evacuation drills, including accidents and take corrective action; and

e. During fire drills, clients may be evacuated to a safe area in facilities certified under the Health Care Occupancies Chapter of the Life Safety Code.

3. Facilities must meet the requirements of paragraphs (i) (1) and (2) of this section for any live-in and relief staff that they utilize.

42 CFR 483.470(i) FAC 59A-26

ST - YL741 - Smoking Regulations

Title Smoking Regulations

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoking Regulations

Smoking regulations shall be adopted by the administration of board and care occupancies. Where smoking is permitted, noncombustible safety type ashtrays or receptacles shall be provided in convenient locations.

32.7.4.1, 32.7.4.2, 33.7.4.1, 33.7.4.2

ST - YL751 - Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Title Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics

New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations in board and care facilities shall be in accordance with provisions of 10.3.1.

In other than common areas, new draperies, curtains and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations are not required to comply with 10.3.1 where building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.2.3.5 for small facilities.

33.7.5.1.1, 33.7.5.2

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ST - YL752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Title Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

New upholstered furniture within board and care facilities shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.1(1) and 10.3.3.

Upholstered furniture belonging to the resident (s) in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

Newly introduced mattresses shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4.

Mattresses belonging to the resident(s) in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

33.7.5.2.1, 33.7.5.2.2, 33.7.5.3.1, 33.7.5.3.2

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ST - YL761 - Staff

Title Staff

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Staff

Staff shall be on duty in the facility at all times when residents requiring evacuation assistance are present.

33.7.6

ST - YS100 - General Requirements - Other

Title General Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

General Requirements - Other

2015 EXISTING

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.1 or 33.2 General Requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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ST - YS111 - Building Rehabilitation

Title Building Rehabilitation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Rehabilitation

2015 EXISTING

(Prompt)

Repair, Renovation, Modification, or Reconstruction

Any building undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction complies with both of the following:

* Requirements of Chapter 33.

* Requirements of the applicable Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, and 43.6.

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.1

Change of Use or Change of Occupancy

Any building undergoing change of use or change of occupancy classification complies with the requirements of Section 43.7.

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.2 (43.7)

Additions

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Any building undergoing an addition shall comply with the requirements of Section 43.8. If the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire barrier having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating constructed of materials as required for the addition.

Communicating openings occur only in corridors and are protected by approved self-closing fire doors with at least a 1-1/2 hour fire resistance rating. Additions comply with the requirements of Section 43.8.

33.1.1.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.3(43.8)

ST - YS131 - Multiple Occupancies

Title Multiple Occupancies

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Multiple Occupancies - Sections of Residential Board and Care Facilities

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Multiple occupancies shall comply with 6.1.14.

No board and care occupancy shall have its sole means of escape pass through any nonresidential or non-health care occupancy in the same building.

No board and care occupancy shall be located above a nonresidential or non-health care occupancy, unless one of the following are met:

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1. The board and care occupancy and exits are separated by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating.

2. The nonresidential or non-health care occupancy is protected throughout by an approved sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7 and is separated by construction having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.

33.1.3

ST - YS161 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, there are no construction requirements.

ST - YS168 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height

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2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, the facility shall be housed in a building where the interior is fully sheathed with lath and plaster or other material providing a 15-minute thermal barrier, including all portions of bearing walls, bearing partitions, floor construction, and roofs.

All columns, beams, girders, and trusses shall be similarly encased or otherwise shall provide not less than a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating, unless modified by the modified by the following:

- * Exposed steel or wood columns, girders, and beams (but not joists) located in the basement shall be permitted.

- * Buildings of Type I, Type II (222), Type II (111), Type III (211), Type IV, Type V (111) construction shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2 (See 8.2.1).

- * Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with 33.2.3.5. shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2.

- * Unfinished, unused, and essentially inaccessible loft, attic, or crawl space shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2.

- * Where the facility achieves an E-score of 3 or less using the board and care occupancies evacuation capability determination methodology of NFPA 101A, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety. The requirements of 33.2.1.3.2 shall not apply.

33.2.1.3.2.1 through 33.2.1.3.2.7

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ST - YS169 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

In Impractical Evacuation Capability facilities, nonsprinklered buildings shall be of any construction type in accordance with 8.2.1 other than Type II (000), Type III (200), or Type V (000) construction. Buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 shall be permitted to be of any type of construction.

33.2.1.3.3

ST - YS200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Title Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Escape Requirements - Other

2015 EXISTING

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.2.2 Means

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of Escape requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YS211 - Means of Egress - General

Title Means of Egress - General

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Escape - General

2015 EXISTING

Designated means of escape shall be continuously maintained clear of obstructions and impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or emergency.

33.2.2

ST - YS222 - Egress Doors

Title Egress Doors

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Egress Doors

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

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Doors and paths of travel to a means of escape shall not be less than 28 inches. Bathroom doors shall not be less than 24 inches. Doors are swinging or sliding. Every closet door latch shall be readily opened from the inside in case of an emergency. Every bathroom door shall be designed to allow opening from the outside during an emergency when locked. No door in any means of escape shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied.

Delayed egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted on exterior doors only. Access-controlled egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted. Forces to open doors shall comply with 7.2.1.4.5.

Door-latching devices shall comply with 7.2.1.5.10. Corridor doors are provided with positive latching hardware, and roller latches are prohibited.

Door assemblies for which the door leaf is required to swing in the direction of egress travel shall be inspected and tested not less than annually in accordance with 7.2.1.15.

33.2.2.5.1 through 33.2.2.5.7, 33.7.7, 42 CFR 483.470(j)(1)
(ii)

ST - YS225 - Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Title Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Interpretive Guideline

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Interior stairs used as a primary means of escape shall be enclosed with fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.3 having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating. Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2.5.3. The entire primary means of escape shall be arranged so that it is not necessary for the occupants to pass through a portion of a lower story unless that route is separated from all spaces on that story by construction having not less than a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating. In buildings of construction other than Type II (000), Type III (200), or Type V (000), the supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required fire resistance rating of the supported wall.

1. Stairs that connect a story at street level to only one other story shall be permitted to be open to the story that is not at street level.

2. In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, stair enclosures shall not be required in buildings of three or fewer stories protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 that uses quick response or residential sprinklers. This exception shall be permitted only if a primary means of escape from each sleeping area still exists that does not pass through a portion of a lower floor, unless that route is separated from all spaces on that floor by construction having a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

3. In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, stair enclosures shall not be required in buildings of two or fewer stories with not more than eight residents and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers. The requirement found at section 33.2.2.3.3, 33.2.3.4.6 or 33.2.3.4.3.7 are not permitted to be used in this instance.

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4. In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, of three or fewer stories protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5, stairs shall be permitted to be open at the topmost story only. The entire primary means of escape of which the stairs are a part shall be separated from all portions of lower stories.

Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2 unless otherwise specified in Chapter 33. Winders complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be permitted. Exterior stairs shall be protected against blockage caused by fire within the building.

33.2.2.4, 33.2.2.6

ST - YS228 - Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Title Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, stair enclosures shall not be required in buildings of three or fewer stories protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 that uses quick response or residential sprinklers. This exception shall be permitted only if a primary means of escape from each sleeping area still exists that does not pass through a portion of a lower floor, unless that route is separated from all spaces on that floor by construction having a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

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In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, of three or fewer stories protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5, stairs shall be permitted to be open at the topmost story only. The entire primary means of escape of which the stairs are a part shall be separated from all portions of lower stories.

33.2.2.4.6, 33.2.2.4.9

ST - YS241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Title Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Each normally occupied story shall have not less than two remotely located means of escape that do not involve using windows. In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, one means of escape can be a window complying with 33.2.2.3.1(3). A second means of escape from each story is not required where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with 33.2.3.5 and the facility has two means of escape. At least one of the required means of escape shall comply with primary means of escape provisions under of 33.2.2.2.

33.2.2.1

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ST - YS253 - Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Title Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-Sleeping Rooms

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Every sleeping room and living area shall have access to a primary means of escape located to provide a safe path of travel to the outside.

Where sleeping rooms or living areas are above or below the level of exit discharge, the primary means of escape shall be an interior stair in accordance with 33.2.2.4, an exterior stair, a horizontal exit, or a fire escape stair.

In addition to the primary route, each sleeping room shall have a second means of escape that consists of one of the following:

1. It shall be a door, stairway, passage, or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside of the dwelling at street or ground level that is independent of and remotely located from the primary means of escape.
2. It shall be a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remotely located from the primary means of escape, to approved means of escape.
3. It shall be an outside window or door operable from the inside without the use of tools, keys, or special effort that

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provides a clear opening of not less than 5.7 square feet. The width shall be not less than 20 inches. The height shall be not less than 24 inches. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 inches above the floor. Such means of escape shall be acceptable where one of the following criteria are met:

a. The window shall be within 20 feet of finished ground level.

b. The window shall be directly accessible to fire department rescue apparatus as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

c. The window or door shall open onto an exterior balcony.

4. Windows having a sill height below the adjacent finished ground level are that provided with a window well meet the following criteria:

a. The window well allows the window to be fully openable.

b. The window is not less than 9 square feet with a length and width of not less than 36 inches.

c. Window well deeper than 43 inches has an approved, permanently affixed ladder or steps complying with the following:

1. The ladder or steps do not extend more than 6 inches into the well.

2. The ladder or steps are not obstructed by the

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window.

5. If the sleeping room has a door leading directly to the outside of the building with access to finished ground level or to a stairway that meets the requirements of exterior stairs in 33.2.2.2.2, that means of escape shall be considered as meeting all the escape requirements for the sleeping room.

a. A second means of escape from each sleeping room shall not be required where the facility is protected throughout by approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.

b. Existing approved means of escape shall be permitted to continue to be used.

33.2.2.2.1, 33.2.2.2, 33.2.2.3.1 through 33.2.2.3.4

ST - YS258 - Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Title Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-Sleeping Rooms

2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, the primary means of escape for each sleeping room shall not be exposed to living areas and kitchens, unless the building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 utilizing quick-response or residential sprinklers throughout.

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33.2.2.2.3

ST - YS259 - Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Title Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-Sleeping Rooms

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

In Impractical Evacuation Capability facilities, the primary means of escape for each sleeping room shall not be exposed to living areas and kitchens, unless the building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 utilizing quick-response or residential sprinklers throughout.

33.2.2.2.3

ST - YS300 - Protection - Other

Title Protection - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Protection - Other

2015 EXISTING

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List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 33.2.3 Protection requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YS311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Title Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Vertical openings shall be protected so as not to expose a primary means of escape. Vertical openings shall be considered protected if separated by smoke partitions in accordance with 8.2.4 that resist the passage of smoke from one story to any primary means of escape on another story. Smoke partitions shall have a fire resistance rating on not less than 1/2 hour. Any doors or openings to the vertical opening shall be capable of resisting fire for not less than 20 minutes.

Stairs shall be permitted to be open where complying with sections 33.2.2.4.6 or 33.2.2.7.

33.2.3.1.1 through 33.2.3.1.4

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ST - YS321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Any hazardous area that is on the same floor as, and is in or abut, a primary means of escape or a sleeping room shall be protected by one of the following means:

1. Protection shall be an enclosure with a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour, with a self-closing or automatic closing fire door in accordance with 7.2.1.8 that has a fire protection rating of not less than 3/4 hour.

2. Protection shall be automatic sprinkler protection, in accordance with 33.2.3.5, and a smoke partition, in accordance with 8.4 located between the hazardous area and the sleeping area or primary escape route. Any doors in such separation shall be self-closing or automatic closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.

Other hazardous areas shall be protected in accordance with 33.2.3.2.5 by one of the following:

1. An enclosure having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1/2 hour, with a self-closing or automatic-closing door in accordance with 7.2.1.8 that is equivalent to not less than a 13/4 inch (4.4 cm) thick, solid-bonded wood core

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construction.

2. Automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with 33.2.3.5, regardless of enclosure.

Areas with approved, properly installed and maintained furnaces and heating equipment, and cooking and laundry facilities are not classified as hazardous areas solely on basis of such equipment.

Standard response sprinklers shall be permitted for use in hazardous areas in accordance with 33.2.3.2.

33.2.2.2.4, 33.2.3.2, 33.2.3.2.5

ST - YS331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Interior wall and ceiling finish in accordance with section 10.2. In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities, Class A, Class B, or Class C is permitted. There are no requirements for interior floor finish.

33.2.3.3, 33.2.3.3.3

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ST - YS338 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, interior wall and ceiling finish materials in accordance with 10.2. Class A or Class B is permitted. There are no requirements for interior floor finish.

33.2.3.3.2, 33.2.3.3.3

ST - YS341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation

Title Fire Alarm System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

A manual fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.6, unless smoke alarms are interconnected and comply with 33.2.3.4.3 and there is not less than one manual

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fire alarm box per floor arranged to continuously sound the required smoke alarms.

33.2.3.4.1, 33.2.3.4.1.1, 33.2.3.4.1.2

ST - YS343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification

Title Fire Alarm System - Notification

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm - Notification

2015 EXISTING

(Prompt)

Occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals.

33.2.3.4.2, 9.6.3

ST - YS345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Title Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

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A fire alarm system is tested and maintained in accordance with an approved program complying with the requirements of NFPA 70, National Electric Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. Records of system acceptance, maintenance and testing are readily available.

9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8, and NFPA 25

ST - YS346 - Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Title Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

33.2.3.4.1, 9.6.1.3, 9.6.1.5, 9.6.1.6

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ST - YS347 - Smoke Detection

Title Smoke Detection

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoke Alarms

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Approved smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.2.10, unless either of the following exist:

1. Buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, in accordance with 33.2.3.5, that uses quick response or residential sprinklers, and protected with approved smoke alarms installed in each sleeping room in accordance with 9.6.2.10, that are powered by the building electrical system, or

2. Buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, in accordance with 33.3.2.5, that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers, with existing battery-powered smoke alarms in each sleeping room, and where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the facility has demonstrated that testing, maintenance, and a battery replacement program ensure the reliability of power to smoke alarms.

Smoke alarms shall be installed on all levels, including basement but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Additional smoke alarms shall be installed for living rooms, dens, day rooms, and similar spaces. These alarms shall be

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powered from the building electrical system and when activated, shall initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas.

33.2.3.4.3.

ST - YS351 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6, as modified below. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented.

In Prompt Evacuation facilities, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One and two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, automatic sprinklers

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shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Prompt Evacuation Capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.2.3.5.6.

Where an automatic sprinkler is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment are sprinkler protected. Attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment meet one of the following:

1. Protected by heat detection system to activate the fire alarm system according to 9.6.
2. Protected by automatic sprinkler system according to 9.7.
3. Constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or
4. Constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood according to NFPA 703.

33.2.3.5.3, 33.2.3.5.3.1, 33.2.3.5.3.3, 33.2.3.5.3.4,
33.2.3.5.3.6, 33.2.3.5.7

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ST - YS352 - Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Title Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Where a required automatic sprinkler system is installed, supervisory attachments are installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, and provide a signal that sounds and is displayed at a continuously attended location or approved remote facility, when sprinkler operation is impaired.

An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D would not require water flow alarms where a facility has smoke alarms or smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 72.

9.7.2.1, 7.6 (NFPA 13D), NFPA 72

ST - YS353 - Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Title Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

NFPA 13 and 13R Systems

All sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up To and Including Four Stories in Height, are inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water Based Fire Protection System.

NFPA 13D Systems

Sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, are inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the following requirements of NFPA 25:

1. Control valves inspected monthly (NFPA 25, section 13.3.2).
2. Gauges inspected monthly (NFPA 25, section 13.2.71).
3. Alarm devices inspected quarterly (NFPA 25, section 5.2.6).
4. Alarm devices tested semiannually (NFPA 25, section 5.3.3).
5. Valve supervisory switches tested semiannually (NFPA 25, section 13.3.3.5).

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6. Visible sprinklers inspected annually ((NFPA 25, section 5.2.1).

7. Visible pipe inspected annually (NFPA 25, section 5.2.2).

8. Visible pipe hangers inspected annually (NFPA 25, section 5.2.3).

9. Buildings inspected annually prior to freezing weather for adequate heat for water filled piping (NFPA 25, section 5.2.5).

10. A representative sample of fast response sprinklers are tested at 20 years (NFPA 25, section 5.3.1.1.1.2).

11. A representative sample of dry pendant sprinklers are tested at 10 years (NFPA 25, section 5.3.1.1.1.15).

12. Antifreeze solutions are tested annually (NFPA 25, section 5.3.4).

13. Control valves are operated through their full range and returned to normal annually (NFPA 25, section 13.3.3.1).

14. Operating stems of OS&Y valves are lubricated annually (NFPA 25, section 13.3.4).

15. Dry pipe systems extending into unheated portions of the building are inspected, tested and maintained (NFPA 25, section 13.4.4).

A. Date sprinkler system last checked and necessary maintenance provided. _____

B. Show who provided the service.

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C. Note the source of the water supply for the automatic sprinkler system. _____

(Provide in REMARKS information on coverage for any non-required or partial automatic sprinkler system.)

33.2.3.5.3, 33.2.3.5.8, 9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8, and NFPA 25

ST - YS354 - Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Title Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Out of Service

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Where a required automatic sprinkler system is out of service for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch system be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the sprinkler system has been returned to service.

33.2.3.5.3, 9.7.6.1, 15.5.2 (NFPA 25) FAC 59A-26.016

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ST - YS356 - Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Title Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6, as modified below. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented.

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One and two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

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In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.2.3.5.6.

Where an automatic sprinkler is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment are sprinkler protected. Attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment meet one of the following:

1. Protected by heat detection system to activate the fire alarm system according to 9.6.
2. Protected by automatic sprinkler system according to 9.7.
3. Constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or
4. Constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood according to NFPA 703.

33.2.3.5.3, 33.2.3.5.3.2 through 33.2.3.5.3.4, 33.2.3.5.3.6

ST - YS358 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Slow)

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6, as modified below. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented.

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One and two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, shall be permitted. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 square feet and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or material providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Slow Evacuation Capability facilities, in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for

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existing installations in accordance with 33.2.3.5.6.

Where an automatic sprinkler is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment are sprinkler protected. Attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment meet one of the following:

1. Protected by heat detection system to activate the fire alarm system according to 9.6.
2. Protected by automatic sprinkler system according to 9.7.
3. Constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or
4. Constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood according to NFPA 703.

33.2.3.5.3, 33.2.3.5.3.2 through 33.2.3.5.3.4, 33.2.3.5.3.6

ST - YS359 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Installation

2015 EXISTING (Impractical)

All Impractical Evacuation Capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.3.

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The system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6, as modified below. The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented.

In Impractical Evacuation Capability Facilities, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in one-and-two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, with a 30 minute water supply, shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered.

Automatic Sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet, provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials provided a 15-minute thermal barrier.

In Impractical Evacuation Capability Facilities up to and including four stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be permitted.

All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 square feet provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.2.3.5.6.

Attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment are sprinkler protected, by July 5, 2019. Attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment meet one of the following:

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1. Protected by heat detection system to activate the fire alarm system according to 9.6 by July 5, 2019.
 2. Protected by automatic sprinkler system according to 9.7, by July 5, 2019.
 3. Constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or
 4. Constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood according to NFPA 703.
- 33.2.3.5.3, 33.2.3.5.3.2, 33.2.3.5.3.5 through 33.2.3.5.3.7, 42 CFR 483.470(j)(1)(ii)

ST - YS362 - Corridors - Construction of Walls

Title Corridors - Construction of Walls

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Corridors - Construction of Walls

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Unless otherwise indicated below, corridor walls shall meet all of the following:

* Walls separating sleeping rooms have a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating, which is considered to be achieved if the partitioning is finished on both sides with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

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* Sleeping room doors are substantial doors, such as those of 1-3/4 inch thick, solid-bonded wood-core construction or other construction of equal or greater stability and fire integrity.

* Any vision panels are fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with 8.3.4 or are wired glass not exceeding 9 square feet each in area and installed in approved frames.

This requirement shall not apply to corridor walls that are smoke partitions in accordance with 8.4 and that are protected by automatic sprinklers in accordance with 33.2.3.5 on both sides of the wall and door. In such instances, there shall be no limitation on the type or size of glass panels.

In Prompt Evacuation facilities, all sleeping rooms shall be separated from the escape route by smoke partitions in accordance with 8.2.4.

Sleeping arrangements that are not located in sleeping rooms shall be permitted for nonresident staff members, provided that the audibility of the alarm in the sleeping area is sufficient to awaken staff that might be sleeping.

In previously approved facilities, where the group achieves an E-score of three or less using the board and care methodology of NFPA 101A, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, sleeping rooms shall be separated from escape routes by walls and doors that are smoke resistant.

33.2.3.6

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ST - YS363 - Corridor - Doors

Title Corridor - Doors

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor - Doors

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

Doors shall meet all of the following requirements:

1. Doors shall be provided with latches or other mechanisms suitable for keeping the door closed.

2. No doors shall be arranged to prevent the occupant from closing the door.

3. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8 in buildings other than those protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.

33.2.3.6.4

ST - YS364 - Corridor - Openings

Title Corridor - Openings

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

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Corridor - Openings

2015 EXISTING (Prompt)

No louvers or operable transoms or other air passages shall penetrate the wall, except properly installed heating and utility installations other than transfer grilles. Transfer grilles shall be prohibited.

33.2.3.6.3

ST - YS500 - Building Services - Other

Title Building Services - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Services - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 32.2.5 and 33.2.5 Building Services that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

ST - YS511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric

Title Utilities - Gas and Electric

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Utilities - Gas and Electric

Equipment using gas or related gas piping complies with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70, National Electric Code.

33.2.5.1, 9.1.1, 9.1.2

ST - YS521 - HVAC

Title HVAC

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC

Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment comply with 9.2.1 and 9.2.2, except as otherwise permitted by Chapter 33.

33.2.5.2.1

ST - YS522 - HVAC - Any Heating Device

Title HVAC - Any Heating Device

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

HVAC - Any Heating Device

No stove or combustion heater are located to block escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of a heater or stove.

Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any residential board and care facility.

33.2.5.2.2

Interpretive Guideline

ST - YS700 - Operating Features - Other

Title Operating Features - Other

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Operating Features - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 32.7 and 33.7 Operating Features requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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ST - YS711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Title Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Type Standard

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Evacuation and Relocation Plan

The administration of every resident board and care facility shall have in effect and available to all supervisory personnel written copies of a plan for protecting all persons in the event of fire, for keeping persons in place, for evacuating persons to areas of refuge, and for evacuating person from the building when necessary. The plan shall include special staff response, including fire protection procedures needed to ensure the safety of any resident, and shall be amended or revised whenever any resident with unusual needs is admitted to the home. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

All residents participating in the emergency plan shall be trained in the proper actions to be taken in the event of fire. Training shall include proper actions to be taken if the primary escape route is blocked. If the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and the actions to be taken in the event of a fire shall be part of the training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent that their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

33.7.1, 33.7.2

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ST - YS712 - Fire Drills

Title Fire Drills

Type Standard

42CFR483.470

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Drills

1. The facility must hold evacuation drills at least quarterly for each shift of personnel and under varied conditions to:

a. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are trained to perform assigned tasks;

b. Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are familiar with the use of the facility's emergency and disaster plans and procedures.

2. The facility must:

a. Actually evacuate clients during at least one drill each year on each shift;

b. Make special provisions for the evacuation of clients with physical disabilities;

c. File a report and evaluation on each drill;

d. Investigate all problems with evacuation drills, including accidents and take corrective action; and

e. During fire drills, clients may be evacuated to a safe area in facilities certified under the Health Care Occupancies

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Chapter of the Life Safety Code.

3. Facilities must meet the requirements of paragraphs (i) (1) and (2) of this section for any live-in and relief staff that they utilize.

42 CFR 483.470(i)
FAC 59A-26.016

ST - YS741 - Smoking Regulations

Title Smoking Regulations

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoking Regulations

Smoking regulations shall be adopted by the administration of board and care occupancies. Where smoking is permitted, noncombustible safety type ashtrays or receptacles shall be provided in convenient locations.

33.7.4.1, 33.7.4.2

ST - YS751 - Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Title Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics

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New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations in board and care facilities shall be in accordance with provisions of 10.3.1.

In other than common areas, new draperies, curtains and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations are not required to comply with 10.3.1 where building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.2.3.5 for small facilities.

33.7.5.1.1, 33.7.5.2

ST - YS752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Title Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

New upholstered furniture within board and care facilities shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.1(1) and 10.3.3.

Upholstered furniture belonging to the resident(s) in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

Newly introduced mattresses shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4.

Mattresses belonging to the resident(s) in sleeping rooms shall

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not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted.

33.7.5.2.1, 33.7.5.2.2, 33.7.5.3.1, 33.7.5.3.2

ST - YS761 - Staff

Title Staff

Type Standard

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Staff

Staff shall be on duty in the facility at all times when residents requiring evacuation assistance are present.

33.7.6

Interpretive Guideline