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2016

1                   A bill to be entitled  
2                   An act relating to firesafety; amending s. 429.41,  
3                   F.S.; requiring the State Fire Marshal to establish  
4                   uniform firesafety standards for assisted living  
5                   facilities; revising provisions relating to the  
6                   minimum standards that must be adopted by the  
7                   Department of Elderly Affairs for firesafety in  
8                   assisted living facilities; clarifying the fees a  
9                   utility may charge for the installation and  
10                  maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system;  
11                  providing an exemption from uniform firesafety code  
12                  requirements for certain assisted living facilities;  
13                  providing an effective date.

14  
15                 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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17                 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 429.41, Florida  
18                 Statutes, is amended to read:

19                 429.41 Rules establishing standards.—

20                 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules  
21                 published and enforced pursuant to this section shall include  
22                 criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of  
23                 resident care and quality of life may be ensured and the results  
24                 of such resident care may be demonstrated. Such rules shall also  
25                 ensure a safe and sanitary environment that is residential and  
26                 noninstitutional in design or nature. It is further intended

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that reasonable efforts be made to accommodate the needs and preferences of residents to enhance the quality of life in a facility. Uniform firesafety standards for assisted living facilities shall be established by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to s. 633.206. The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. In order to provide safe and sanitary facilities and the highest quality of resident care accommodating the needs and preferences of residents, the department, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health, shall adopt rules, policies, and procedures to administer this part, which must include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

(a) The requirements for and maintenance of facilities, not in conflict with chapter 553, relating to plumbing, heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, living space, and other housing conditions, which will ensure the health, safety, and comfort of residents ~~and protection from fire hazard, including adequate provisions for fire alarm and other fire protection suitable to the size of the structure. Uniform firesafety standards shall be established and enforced by the State Fire Marshal in cooperation with the agency, the department, and the Department of Health.~~

1. Firesafety evacuation capability determination.—

a. ~~The National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 101A,~~

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Chapter 5, 1995 edition, shall be used for determining the ability of the residents, with or without staff assistance, to relocate from or within a licensed facility to a point of safety as provided in the fire codes adopted herein. An evacuation capability evaluation for initial licensure shall be conducted within 6 months after the date of licensure. For existing licensed facilities that are not equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system, the administrator shall evaluate the evacuation capability of residents at least annually. The evacuation capability evaluation for each facility not equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be validated, without liability, by the State Fire Marshal, by the local fire marshal, or by the local authority having jurisdiction over firesafety, before the license renewal date. If the State Fire Marshal, local fire marshal, or local authority having jurisdiction over firesafety has reason to believe that the evacuation capability of a facility as reported by the administrator may have changed, it may, with assistance from the facility administrator, reevaluate the evacuation capability through timed exiting drills. Translation of timed fire exiting drills to evacuation capability may be determined:

(I) Three minutes or less: prompt.

(II) More than 3 minutes, but not more than 13 minutes: slow.

(III) More than 13 minutes: impractical.

b. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or

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cause the provision of training and education on the proper application of Chapter 5, NFPA 101A, 1995 edition, to its employees, to staff of the Agency for Health Care Administration who are responsible for regulating facilities under this part, and to local governmental inspectors. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or cause the provision of this training within its existing budget, but may charge a fee for this training to offset its costs. The initial training must be delivered within 6 months after July 1, 1995, and as needed thereafter.

e. The Office of the State Fire Marshal, in cooperation with provider associations, shall provide or cause the provision of a training program designed to inform facility operators on how to properly review bid documents relating to the installation of automatic fire sprinklers. The Office of the State Fire Marshal shall provide or cause the provision of this training within its existing budget, but may charge a fee for this training to offset its costs. The initial training must be delivered within 6 months after July 1, 1995, and as needed thereafter.

d. The administrator of a licensed facility shall sign an affidavit verifying the number of residents occupying the facility at the time of the evacuation capability evaluation.

2. Firesafety requirements.—

a. Except for the special applications provided herein, effective January 1, 1996, The National Fire Protection

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105 Association, Life Safety Code, NFPA 101 and 101A, current  
106 editions 1994 edition, Chapter 22 for new facilities and Chapter  
107 23 for existing facilities shall be used in determining the  
108 uniform firesafety fire code adopted applied by the State Fire  
109 Marshal for assisted living facilities, pursuant to s. 633.206.

110 b. Any new facility, regardless of size, that applies for  
111 a license on or after January 1, 1996, must be equipped with an  
112 automatic fire sprinkler system. The exceptions as provided in  
113 s. 22-2.3.5.1, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted herein, apply  
114 to any new facility housing eight or fewer residents. On July 1,  
115 1995, local governmental entities responsible for the issuance  
116 of permits for construction shall inform, without liability, any  
117 facility whose permit for construction is obtained before  
118 January 1, 1996, of this automatic fire sprinkler requirement.  
119 As used in this part, the term "a new facility" does not mean an  
120 existing facility that has undergone change of ownership.

121 c. Notwithstanding any provision of s. 633.206 or of the  
122 National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 101A, Chapter 5, 1995  
123 edition, to the contrary, any existing facility housing eight or  
124 fewer residents is not required to install an automatic fire  
125 sprinkler system, nor to comply with any other requirement in  
126 Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, that exceeds the firesafety  
127 requirements of NFPA 101, 1988 edition, that applies to this  
128 size facility, unless the facility has been classified as  
129 impractical to evacuate. Any existing facility housing eight or  
130 fewer residents that is classified as impractical to evacuate

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131 must install an automatic fire sprinkler system within the  
132 timeframes granted in this section.

133 d. Any existing facility that is required to install an  
134 automatic fire sprinkler system under this paragraph need not  
135 meet other firesafety requirements of Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994  
136 edition, which exceed the provisions of NFPA 101, 1988 edition.  
137 The mandate contained in this paragraph which requires certain  
138 facilities to install an automatic fire sprinkler system  
139 supersedes any other requirement.

140 e. This paragraph does not supersede the exceptions  
141 granted in NFPA 101, 1988 edition or 1994 edition.

142 f. This paragraph does not exempt facilities from other  
143 firesafety provisions adopted under s. 633.206 and local  
144 building code requirements in effect before July 1, 1995.

145 b.g. A local government or a utility may charge fees only  
146 in an amount not to exceed the actual expenses incurred by the  
147 local government or the utility relating to the installation and  
148 maintenance of an automatic fire sprinkler system in a an  
149 existing and properly licensed assisted living facility  
150 structure as of January 1, 1996.

151 h. If a licensed facility undergoes major reconstruction  
152 or addition to an existing building on or after January 1, 1996,  
153 the entire building must be equipped with an automatic fire  
154 sprinkler system. Major reconstruction of a building means  
155 repair or restoration that costs in excess of 50 percent of the  
156 value of the building as reported on the tax rolls, excluding

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157 land, before reconstruction. Multiple reconstruction projects  
158 within a 5 year period the total costs of which exceed 50  
159 percent of the initial value of the building when the first  
160 reconstruction project was permitted are to be considered as  
161 major reconstruction. Application for a permit for an automatic  
162 fire sprinkler system is required upon application for a permit  
163 for a reconstruction project that creates costs that go over the  
164 50 percent threshold.

165 i. Any facility licensed before January 1, 1996, that is  
166 required to install an automatic fire sprinkler system shall  
167 ensure that the installation is completed within the following  
168 timeframes based upon evacuation capability of the facility as  
169 determined under subparagraph 1.:

- 170 (I) Impractical evacuation capability, 24 months.
- 171 (II) Slow evacuation capability, 48 months.
- 172 (III) Prompt evacuation capability, 60 months.

173  
174 The beginning date from which the deadline for the automatic  
175 fire sprinkler installation requirement must be calculated is  
176 upon receipt of written notice from the local fire official that  
177 an automatic fire sprinkler system must be installed. The local  
178 fire official shall send a copy of the document indicating the  
179 requirement of a fire sprinkler system to the Agency for Health  
180 Care Administration.

181 j. It is recognized that the installation of an automatic  
182 fire sprinkler system may create financial hardship for some

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183 facilities. The appropriate local fire official shall, without  
184 liability, grant two 1-year extensions to the timeframes for  
185 installation established herein, if an automatic fire sprinkler  
186 installation cost estimate and proof of denial from two  
187 financial institutions for a construction loan to install the  
188 automatic fire sprinkler system are submitted. However, for any  
189 facility with a class I or class II, or a history of uncorrected  
190 class III, firesafety deficiencies, an extension must not be  
191 granted. The local fire official shall send a copy of the  
192 document granting the time extension to the Agency for Health  
193 Care Administration.

194 k. A facility owner whose facility is required to be  
195 equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system under Chapter  
196 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted herein, must disclose to  
197 any potential buyer of the facility that an installation of an  
198 automatic fire sprinkler requirement exists. The sale of the  
199 facility does not alter the timeframe for the installation of  
200 the automatic fire sprinkler system.

201 1. Existing facilities required to install an automatic  
202 fire sprinkler system as a result of construction-type  
203 restrictions in Chapter 23, NFPA 101, 1994 edition, as adopted  
204 herein, or evacuation capability requirements shall be notified  
205 by the local fire official in writing of the automatic fire  
206 sprinkler requirement, as well as the appropriate date for final  
207 compliance as provided in this subparagraph. The local fire  
208 official shall send a copy of the document to the Agency for

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209 Health Care Administration.

210 ~~m. Except in cases of life threatening fire hazards, if an~~  
211 ~~existing facility experiences a change in the evacuation~~  
212 ~~capability, or if the local authority having jurisdiction~~  
213 ~~identifies a construction type restriction, such that an~~  
214 ~~automatic fire sprinkler system is required, it shall be given~~  
215 ~~time for installation as provided in this subparagraph.~~

216  
217 Facilities that are fully sprinkled and in compliance with other  
218 firesafety standards are not required to conduct more than one  
219 of the required fire drills between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7  
220 a.m., per year. In lieu of the remaining drills, staff  
221 responsible for residents during such hours may be required to  
222 participate in a mock drill that includes a review of evacuation  
223 procedures. Such standards must be included or referenced in the  
224 rules adopted by the State Fire Marshal. Pursuant to s.  
225 633.206(1)(b), the State Fire Marshal is the final  
226 administrative authority for firesafety standards established  
227 and enforced pursuant to this section.

228 c. All licensed facilities must have an annual fire  
229 inspection conducted by the local fire marshal or authority  
230 having jurisdiction.

231 d. An assisted living facility licensed before July 1,  
232 2016, is exempt from any requirement in the uniform firesafety  
233 code established and adopted pursuant to s. 633.206 by the State  
234 Fire Marshal for assisted living facilities which exceeds the

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235       firesafety requirements of NFPA 101, 1994 edition. However, a  
236       facility that undergoes building rehabilitation, as described by  
237       the uniform firesafety code established by the State Fire  
238       Marshal, must thereafter be in compliance with the uniform  
239       firesafety code in effect for assisted living facilities under  
240       sub-subparagraph a.

241       3. Resident elopement requirements.—Facilities are  
242 required to conduct a minimum of two resident elopement  
243 prevention and response drills per year. All administrators and  
244 direct care staff must participate in the drills which shall  
245 include a review of procedures to address resident elopement.  
246 Facilities must document the implementation of the drills and  
247 ensure that the drills are conducted in a manner consistent with  
248 the facility's resident elopement policies and procedures.

249       (b) The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive  
250 emergency management plan. Such standards must be included in  
251 the rules adopted by the department after consultation with the  
252 Division of Emergency Management. At a minimum, the rules must  
253 provide for plan components that address emergency evacuation  
254 transportation; adequate sheltering arrangements; postdisaster  
255 activities, including provision of emergency power, food, and  
256 water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing;  
257 emergency equipment; individual identification of residents and  
258 transfer of records; communication with families; and responses  
259 to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan  
260 is subject to review and approval by the local emergency

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261 management agency. During its review, the local emergency  
262 management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a  
263 minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the  
264 Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the  
265 Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Division of  
266 Emergency Management. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations  
267 must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local  
268 emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60  
269 days and either approve the plan or advise the facility of  
270 necessary revisions.

271 (c) The number, training, and qualifications of all  
272 personnel having responsibility for the care of residents. The  
273 rules must require adequate staff to provide for the safety of  
274 all residents. Facilities licensed for 17 or more residents are  
275 required to maintain an alert staff for 24 hours per day.

276 (d) All sanitary conditions within the facility and its  
277 surroundings which will ensure the health and comfort of  
278 residents. The rules must clearly delineate the responsibilities  
279 of the agency's licensure and survey staff, the county health  
280 departments, and the local authority having jurisdiction over  
281 firesafety and ensure that inspections are not duplicative. The  
282 agency may collect fees for food service inspections conducted  
283 by the county health departments and transfer such fees to the  
284 Department of Health.

285 (e) License application and license renewal, transfer of  
286 ownership, proper management of resident funds and personal

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287 property, surety bonds, resident contracts, refund policies,  
288 financial ability to operate, and facility and staff records.

289 (f) Inspections, complaint investigations, moratoriums,  
290 classification of deficiencies, levying and enforcement of  
291 penalties, and use of income from fees and fines.

292 (g) The enforcement of the resident bill of rights  
293 specified in s. 429.28.

294 (h) The care and maintenance of residents, which must  
295 include, but is not limited to:

296 1. The supervision of residents;  
297 2. The provision of personal services;  
298 3. The provision of, or arrangement for, social and  
299 leisure activities;

300 4. The arrangement for appointments and transportation to  
301 appropriate medical, dental, nursing, or mental health services,  
302 as needed by residents;

303 5. The management of medication;  
304 6. The nutritional needs of residents;  
305 7. Resident records; and  
306 8. Internal risk management and quality assurance.

307 (i) Facilities holding a limited nursing, extended  
308 congregate care, or limited mental health license.

309 (j) The establishment of specific criteria to define  
310 appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in  
311 a facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended  
312 congregate care, and limited mental health license.

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313           (k) The use of physical or chemical restraints. The use of  
314 physical restraints is limited to half-bed rails as prescribed  
315 and documented by the resident's physician with the consent of  
316 the resident or, if applicable, the resident's representative or  
317 designee or the resident's surrogate, guardian, or attorney in  
318 fact. The use of chemical restraints is limited to prescribed  
319 dosages of medications authorized by the resident's physician  
320 and must be consistent with the resident's diagnosis. Residents  
321 who are receiving medications that can serve as chemical  
322 restraints must be evaluated by their physician at least  
323 annually to assess:

- 324           1. The continued need for the medication.  
325           2. The level of the medication in the resident's blood.  
326           3. The need for adjustments in the prescription.

327           (l) The establishment of specific policies and procedures  
328 on resident elopement. Facilities shall conduct a minimum of two  
329 resident elopement drills each year. All administrators and  
330 direct care staff shall participate in the drills. Facilities  
331 shall document the drills.

332           Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.