TEXAS Health and Human Services

Form 2387-E
August 2021

ALF Life Safety Code Checklist for Existing Large Type B ALF

Facility Name	ID #
Inspection Exit Date	Phone #
Street address	City
State	Zip code
Area Code and telephone No.	

Important Notes:

The items on the following checklist represent 26 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 553, Licensing Standards for ALFs. This checklist applies to an existing large type B ALF only.

Potential violations of licensure standards are identified on the appropriate checklist by the requirements checked Not Met. When potential violations are identified, a copy of the appropriate checklist is left with the facility at the exit conference. If additional violations are identified after the initial exit conference, an additional exit conference will be conducted regarding the newly identified violations, with specific reference to the standard violated. Other violations in areas not checked still may be pending from previous inspections and are not reflected on this current report.

Note: This checklist contains a brief description of the requirements. Refer to the licensure standards for a complete description of the requirements.

This list contains preliminary areas of potential noncompliance with state requirements, based on findings from the entrance and exit dates listed above.

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
§553.100. General Requirements.			
(f)	An ALF must comply with local codes and ordinances as follows: (4) An ALF must submit documentation from AHJ that local requirements are satisfied.	☐	☐
(i)	An ALF must ensure buildings, or portions of buildings, are not occupied during construction, repair, alterations, or additions, except when required means of escape and required fire protection features are in place and continuously maintained for the portion occupied. Alternative life safety measures may be put in place if prior approval is obtained from HHSC.	☐	☐
(j)	An ALF must ensure no existing life safety feature is removed or reduced when the feature is a requirement for a new facility. Life safety features, and equipment not required by NFPA 101, that have been installed in existing buildings must continue to be maintained or be completely removed, if prior approval is obtained from HHSC.	☐	☐
(l)	An ALF must not segregate any area housing residents from other parts of the ALF housing residents, except as permitted by §553.27 and §553.29 (relating to Certification of a Facility or Unit for Persons with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders).	☐	☐
§553.103. Site and Location for all ALFs.			
(b)	Correction of hazards. An ALF must correct a site or building condition that HHSC staff identifies to be a fire, health, or physical hazard.	☐	☐
(d)	Ramps. (1) An ALF must ensure a ramp, walk, or step is of slip-resistive texture and is uniform, without irregularities. (2) An ALF must ensure a ramp does not exceed a slope of one foot in 12 feet. (3) An ALF must ensure any new ramp has a clear width of at least 36 inches. A new ramp is one that was installed or constructed on or after August 31, 2021.	☐	☐
(e)	Site conditions. An ALF must provide a guardrail, fence, or handrail where a grade makes an abrupt change in level.	☐	☐
(f)	Outside grounds. An ALF must ensure that each outside area, grounds and any adjacent buildings are maintained in good condition and kept free of rubbish, garbage, and untended growth that may constitute a fire or health hazard, and any adjacent buildings are maintained in good condition and kept free of rubbish, garbage, and untended growth that may constitute a fire or health hazard.	☐	☐
(g)	Drainage. An ALF must ensure site grades provide for water drainage away from structures to prevent ponding or standing water at or near a building, unless the ponding or standing water is part of an approved drainage system intended to hold water for a period of time.	☐	☐
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(a)	Local fire marshal inspection. (1) An ALF must obtain an inspection at least once every 12 months, by the local fire marshal, or the Texas State Fire Marshal's Office and must correct any items cited by the fire marshal, to the satisfaction of those authorities. (2) An ALF must maintain documentation at the facility reflecting the outcome of the most recent annual inspection.	☐	☐
(b)	Emergency evacuation floor plan. An ALF, other than a one-story small Type A ALF, must post an emergency evacuation floor plan in a location visible to residents.	☐	☐
(c)	Fire safety plan. An ALF must establish a fire safety plan for the protection of all persons in the facility in the event of fire. (1) An ALF must ensure the fire safety plan is in effect at all times.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(2) An ALF must make written copies of the fire safety plan are available to all supervisory personnel. (3) An ALF must ensure the fire safety plan addresses: (A) evacuation to an area of refuge; (B) evacuation from the building when necessary; and (C) special staff actions, including fire protection procedures necessary to ensure the safety of any resident. (4) If the facility is a large Type B ALF: (A) An ALF must ensure the fire safety plan includes the provisions described in 19.7.2, Procedure in Case of Fire, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies. (5) An ALF must ensure the fire safety plan is reviewed at least annually and revised, as needed, to address the changing needs of residents. (6) An ALF must instruct and inform all employees of their duties and responsibilities under the fire safety plan at least annually, and when the fire safety plan is revised. (7) An ALF must keep a copy of the fire safety plan readily available at all times within the facility. (8) An ALF must ensure the fire safety plan reflects the current evacuation capabilities of the residents.		
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(d)	Fire drills. An ALF must conduct at least one quarterly fire drill on each shift with at least one drill each month. Each drill must meet these requirements: (1) An ALF must ensure staff take part in fire drills according to the ALF's fire safety plan. (2) An ALF must inform residents of evacuation procedures and locations of exits. (3) An ALF must document every fire drill using the most current version of the required Texas Health and Human Services (HHSC) form titled "Fire Drill Report" available on the HHSC website. (4) An ALF must activate the fire alarm signal during a fire drill conducted between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. (5) An ALF may announce a fire drill to residents in advance.	☐	☐
(e)	Reporting fires. (1) An ALF must immediately report a fire causing injury or death to a resident. (2) An ALF must report a fire causing damage to the facility or facility equipment to HHSC within 72 hours after the fire is extinguished. (3) After making a report by telephone or email, an ALF must file a written report using the most current version of the required HHSC form titled "Fire Report for Long Term Care Facilities" available on the HHSC website.	☐	☐
(f)	Smoking policies. An ALF must establish and enforce policies regarding smoking, even if the policy is that smoking will not be permitted. The policy must also address the use of e-cigarettes and vaping devices. If smoking will be permitted, the policies must: (1) designate smoking areas for residents and staff; and (2) provide ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design in smoking areas.	☐	☐
(g)	Fire alarm system. An ALF must establish a program to inspect, test, and maintain the fire alarm system according to the requirements of NFPA 72, and according to the requirements of NFPA 720 where carbon monoxide detection is provided, and must execute the program at least once every six months.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(1) An ALF must contract with a company that holds an Alarm Certificate of Registration from the State Fire Marshal's Office to execute the program. (2) An ALF must ensure a company that performs a service under the required contract completes, signs, and dates an inspection form like the inspection and testing form in NFPA 72 for a service provided under the contract. (3) If a task required by NFPA 72 or NFPA 720 must occur at intervals other than during the contracted visits in this subsection, an ALF must ensure the task is performed and documented by a knowledgeable individual. (4) An ALF must ensure: (A) a fire alarm system component that requires visual inspection is visually inspected in accordance with NFPA 72; (B) a fire alarm system component that requires testing is tested in accordance with NFPA 72; and (C) a fire alarm system component that requires maintenance is maintained in accordance with NFPA 72. (5) An ALF that provides carbon monoxide detection must ensure: (A) a carbon monoxide detection component that requires visual inspection is visually inspected in accordance with NFPA 720; (B) a carbon monoxide detection component that requires testing is tested in accordance with NFPA 720; (C) a carbon monoxide detection component that requires maintenance is maintained in accordance with NFPA 720; and, (D) a facility with a carbon monoxide detection component installed before August 31, 2021, must perform visual inspection, testing, and maintenance of that component beginning no later than August 31, 2022. (6) An ALF containing smoke compartments must ensure each required smoke damper is inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 101. (7) An ALF must ensure smoke detector sensitivity is checked within one year after installation and every two years thereafter per the test methods in NFPA 72. (8) An ALF must maintain onsite documentation of compliance with this subsection and must maintain record copies of documents regarding the installation of a fire alarm system, including as-built installation drawings, operation and maintenance manuals, the installation certificate for the system, and written sequences for its operation. (9) An ALF must make the documentation available to HHSC on request.		
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(h)	Fire sprinkler system. An ALF that is equipped with a fire sprinkler system, including a fire sprinkler system meeting NFPA 13D, must establish a program to inspect, test, and maintain the fire sprinkler system according to the requirements of NFPA 25, and must execute the program at least once every six months. (1) An ALF must contract with a company that holds an appropriate Sprinkler Certificate of Registration from the State Fire Marshal's Office to execute the program. (2) An ALF must ensure a company that performs a service under the contract required under paragraph (1) completes, signs, and dates an inspection form like the inspection and testing form in NFPA 25 for a service provided under the contract. (3) If a task required by NFPA 25 must occur at intervals other than during the contracted visits in this subsection, an ALF must ensure the task is performed and	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	documented by knowledgeable individuals. (4) An ALF must ensure that a sprinkler system component that requires visual inspection is visually inspected in accordance with NFPA 25. (5) An ALF must ensure that a sprinkler system component that requires testing is tested in accordance with NFPA 25. (6) An ALF must ensure that a sprinkler system component that requires maintenance is maintained in accordance with NFPA 25. (7) An ALF must ensure that an individual sprinkler head is inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25. (8) An ALF must maintain onsite documentation of compliance with this subsection and must maintain record copies of documents regarding the installation of a fire sprinkler system, including as-built installation drawings, hydraulic calculations, proof of adequate fire sprinkler water supply, and installation certificates for the system. (9) An ALF must make the documentation to HHSC on request.		
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(i)	Portable fire extinguishers. (1) An ALF must ensure staff are appropriately trained in the use of each type of extinguisher in the facility. (2) An ALF must inspect and maintain portable fire extinguishers and: (A) ensure that its staff perform regular monthly inspections or "quick checks" to ensure extinguishers are located in the designated place, extinguisher locations are not obstructed to access or visibility, and the pressure gauge reading or indicator on the extinguisher is in the operable range or position; (B) ensure annual maintenance and inspection or "thorough checks" are performed according to NFPA 10 by an individual employed by a company holding an appropriate Extinguisher Certificate of Registration from the State Fire Marshal's Office to perform inspection, testing, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers; (C) maintain onsite, a record of all fire extinguisher inspections and maintenance performed; and (D) replace unserviceable fire extinguishers.	☐	☐
(j)	General facility condition and safety features. (1) An ALF must ensure staff utilize procedures to avoid cross-contamination between clean and soiled processes, including the handling of linens and cooking utensils. (2) An ALF must keep all buildings in good repair. (A) An ALF must maintain electrical, heating, and cooling systems so these systems operate in a safe manner. As evidence that these systems operate in a safe manner, HHSC may require the facility to submit a report prepared by: (i) the fire marshal; (ii) the city or county building official having jurisdiction over the facility; (iii) a licensed electrician; or (iv) a registered professional engineer (B) An ALF must ensure electrical appliances, devices, and lamps do not overload circuits or use extension cords of excessive length. (3) An ALF must keep all buildings free of accumulations of dirt, rubbish, and hazards. (4) An ALF must maintain floors in good condition and clean floors regularly. (5) An ALF must structurally maintain walls and ceilings and must repair, repaint, or clean	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	walls and ceilings whenever needed. (6) An ALF must keep storage areas and cellars organized and free from obstructions. (7) An ALF must not store any items in attic spaces. (8) An ALF must ensure all equipment requiring periodic maintenance, testing, and servicing is accessible. (A) An ALF must ensure equipment that is necessary to conduct maintenance, testing, and services, including ladders, specific tools, and keys, is readily available to staff or maintenance personnel on site. (B) An ALF must provide access panels, at least 20 inches wide by 20 inches long, for building maintenance and ensure access panels are located for access to equipment and barrier walls installed in the attic or other concealed spaces.		
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(k)	Waste and storage containers. (1) An ALF must provide metal waste baskets of substantial gauge or any UL- or FM-approved container in each area where smoking is permitted, if applicable, in accordance with the facility's smoking policies. (2) An ALF must provide one or more garbage, waste, or trash containers with close-fitting covers, made of metal or of any UL- or FM-approved material, for use in kitchens, janitor closets, laundry rooms, mechanical or boiler rooms, general storage rooms, and similar places. A facility may use disposable plastic liners in the containers for sanitation. (3) An ALF must ensure waste, including waste classified as Special Waste from Health Care-Related Facilities, trash, and garbage are disposed of from the premises at regular intervals according to state and local requirements. The facility may not permit or allow an accumulation of waste on the facility premises, either inside or outside of facility buildings.	☐	☐
(l)	Pest control. (1) An ALF must have an ongoing and effective pest control program executed by facility staff or by contract with a licensed pest control company. (2) An ALF must ensure the chemicals used to control pests are the least toxic and least flammable chemicals that are effective. (3) An ALF must ensure each operable window is provided with an insect screen.	☐	☐
(m)	Flammable or combustible liquids. An ALF must not store flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline, oil-based paint, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar products in a building that houses residents.	☐	☐
(n)	Storage of oxygen. An ALF must ensure sanitary use and storage of oxygen for the safety of all residents. (1) An ALF must ensure oxygen cylinders in the possession and under the control of the facility are: (A) identified by attached labels or stencils naming the contents; (B) not stored with flammable or combustible materials; (C) protected from abnormal mechanical shock, which is liable to damage the cylinder, valve, or safety device; (D) protected from tamper by unauthorized individuals; (E) if not supported in a proper cart or stand, properly chained or supported; (F) stored so the cylinders can be used in the order received from the supplier; (G) if empty and full cylinders are stored in the same enclosure or room, stored so that empty cylinders are separated from full cylinders; and	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(H) if empty, marked to avoid confusion and delay if a full cylinder is needed in a rapid manner. (2) An ALF must adopt, implement, and enforce procedures for resident use, storage, and handling of oxygen cylinders and liquid oxygen containers in the possession and under the control of residents, to ensure the safety of all residents.		
§553.104. Safety Operations.			
(o)	Gas pressure test. (1) An ALF must obtain an initial pressure test of facility gas lines from the gas meter or propane storage tank to all gas-fired appliances and equipment. (2) An ALF must obtain an additional gas pressure test when the facility performs major renovations or additions to the gas piping or gas-fired equipment that interrupt gas service or replace gas-fired equipment.	☐	☐
(p)	Annual gas heating check. (1) An ALF must ensure all gas heating systems are checked at least once per year, prior to the heating season for proper operation and safety by persons who are licensed or approved by the State of Texas to inspect the equipment. (2) An ALF must maintain records of the testing of the gas heating system. (3) An ALF must correct unsatisfactory conditions.	☐	☐
(q)	Emergency generator. An ALF that uses an emergency generator to provide power to emergency lighting systems must ensure the generator is tested and maintained according to Chapter 8, Routine Maintenance and Operational Testing, in NFPA 110. Routine maintenance and operational testing required by NFPA 110 includes the following procedures: (1) a readily available record of inspections, test, exercising, operation, and repairs; (2) monthly testing of cranking batteries; (3) weekly inspection of the generator set and other components that make up the emergency power system; (4) monthly exercise of the generator under load; (5) monthly test of transfer switches; and (6) a continuous operational test for at least 1-1/2 hours every three years.	☐	☐
§553.141. Construction Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(b)	Separation of occupancies. An ALF must be separated from other occupancies by a fire barrier having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating constructed according to the requirements of NFPA 101 and its referenced standards, unless otherwise permitted by paragraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection.	☐	☐
(c)	Construction type. An ALF must ensure a building housing the facility meets the requirements of 19.1.6, Minimum Construction Requirements, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
(d)	Interior finish. An ALF must ensure interior wall, ceiling and floor finish materials meet the requirements of 19.3.3, Interior Finish, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
(e)	Vertical openings. An ALF must ensure vertical openings are protected according to the requirements of 19.3.1, Protection of Vertical Openings, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
§553.142. Space Planning and Utilization Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	Resident bedrooms. (1) An ALF must ensure a resident bedroom or living unit is not located on a floor that is below finished ground level. (2) An ALF must ensure bedroom-usable floor space is not less than 100 square feet for a bedroom housing one resident and not less than 80 square feet per resident for a bedroom housing multiple residents, unless permitted by (3) and (4). Portions of a bedroom that are less than 10 feet in the smallest dimension cannot be included in the measurement of bedroom usable floor space, unless approved by HHSC. (4) An ALF may house no more than 50 percent of its licensed resident capacity in bedrooms housing three or more residents. A bedroom must not house more than four residents.	☐	☐
(b)	Bedroom windows. An ALF must ensure each bedroom has at least one operable window with outside exposure and meeting the following requirements. (1) The window sill must be no higher than 44 inches above the floor. (2) The window must be operable by all residents occupying the bedroom, from the inside, without the use of tools or special devices. (3) The total area of all windows in a bedroom must not be less than eight percent of the minimum bedroom usable floor space required by (a)(2) of this section.	☐	☐
(c)	Bedroom furnishings. When a resident does not provide their own furnishings, an ALF must provide the following furnishings for each resident, which must be maintained in good repair: (1) a bed, including a mattress; (2) a chair; (3) a table or dresser; and (4) private clothes storage space, which must have closable doors, and drawer space for clothing and personal belongings.	☐	☐
(d)	Arrangement of resident living units or rooms. (1) An ALF must ensure all resident rooms open on an exit, corridor, living area, or public area. (2) An ALF must ensure all resident rooms are arranged for convenient resident access to dining and recreation areas.	☐	☐
(e)	Staff area. An ALF must provide a staff area on each floor of ALF and in each separate building containing resident sleeping rooms, except as permitted under paragraph (1). (2) An ALF must provide the following at each staff area: (A) a desk or writing surface; (B) a telephone; and (C) a fire alarm control unit or a fire alarm annunciator panel meeting the requirements of §553.145 (relating to Fire Protection Systems Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF).	☐	☐
(f)	Resident toilet and bathing facilities. An ALF must ensure each resident bedroom is served by a separate, private toilet room, a connecting toilet room, or a general toilet room. (1) An ALF that houses individuals of more than one gender must provide toilet rooms for each gender, or individual single-occupant toilet rooms for use by any gender. (2) An ALF must ensure a general toilet room or bathing room is accessible from a corridor or public space.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
§553.142. Space Planning and Utilization Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(g)	Resident living areas. (1) An ALF must provide, in a common area of the facility, social-diversional spaces with appropriate furniture. Examples of social-diversional spaces include living rooms, day rooms, lounges, dens, game rooms, and sunrooms. (A) An ALF must provide a social-diversional space with a minimum area of 120 square feet in at least one space within a common area of the facility, regardless of the number of residents or other provisions of this section permitting a reduction in the total minimum social-diversional space. (B) An ALF must ensure a social-diversional space has one or more exterior windows providing a view of the outside. (C) An ALF must ensure the total space for social-diversional areas is provided on a sliding scale according to the following table. No space smaller than 120 square feet in area can be counted toward meeting this requirement. Figure: 26 TAC §553.142(g)(1)(C) (2) An ALF must provide a dining area with appropriate furniture. (A) An ALF must provide a dining space with a minimum area of 120 square feet in at least one space within a common area of the facility, regardless of the number of residents or other provisions of this section permitting a reduction in the total minimum dining space. (B) An ALF must ensure a dining space has one or more exterior windows providing a view of the outside. (C) An ALF must ensure a dining area is accessible from resident living units or bedrooms via a covered path. (D) An ALF must ensure the total space for dining areas is provided on a sliding scale according to the following table. No space smaller than 120 square feet in area can be counted toward meeting this requirement. Figure: 26 TAC §553.142(g)(2)(D) (5) An ALF must ensure a means of egress through a resident living or dining area is kept clear of obstructions, except as permitted by NFPA 101.	☐	☐
(h)	Storage areas. An ALF must provide sufficient separate storage spaces or areas for at least: (1) administrative records, office supplies, and other storage needs related to administration; (2) medications and medical supplies; (3) equipment supplied by the facility for resident needs, including wheelchairs, walkers, beds, and mattresses; (4) cleaning supplies, including for janitorial needs; (5) food; (6) clean linens and towels, if the facility furnishes linen; (7) soiled linen, if the facility furnishes linen; and (8) lawn and maintenance equipment.	☐	☐
(i)	Kitchen. (1) An ALF that prepares food off-site or in a separate building must ensure food is served at the proper temperature and transported in a sanitary manner. (3) An ALF that prepares food on-site must provide a kitchen or dietary area meeting the general food service needs of the residents and must include space for:	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(A) storage, refrigeration, preparation, and serving food; (B) dish and utensil cleaning, which includes: (A) a three-compartment sink large enough to immerse pots and pans; and (B) a mechanical dishwasher for washing and sanitizing dishes; (C) a food preparation sink; (D) a handwashing station in every food preparation area with a supply of hot and cold water, soap, a towel dispenser and a waste receptacle; (E) a handwashing lavatory that is readily accessible to every dish room area; (F) refuse storage and removal; (G) floor drains in the kitchen and dishwashing areas, unless the facility was licensed before January 6, 2014, and the facility can keep the floor clean; (4) An ALF must ensure a kitchen is designed so that room temperature, at peak load or in the summer, does not exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit measured throughout the room at five feet above the floor. (6) An ALF must provide a supply of hot and cold water. (A) Hot water for sanitizing purposes must be 180 degrees Fahrenheit. (B) When chemical sanitizers are used, hot water must meet the manufacturer's suggested temperature. (7) An ALF must maintain a separation between soiled and clean dish areas. (8) An ALF must maintain a separation of air flow between soiled and clean dish areas.		
§553.142. Space Planning and Utilization Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(j)	Kitchen restrooms. (1) An ALF must provide a restroom facility for kitchen staff, including a lavatory, except as described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection. (A) The restroom facility must be directly accessible to kitchen staff without traversing resident-use areas. (B) The restroom must open into a service corridor or vestibule and not open directly into the kitchen. (2) An ALF licensed before January 6, 2014, may provide a staff restroom that may be located outside the kitchen area. (3) An ALF must ensure a kitchen serving a neighborhood or household provides a restroom accessible to kitchen staff that is in close proximity to the kitchen.	☐	☐
(k)	Kitchen janitorial facility. (1) An ALF must provide janitorial facilities exclusively for the kitchen and located in the kitchen area, except as described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection. (2) An ALF licensed before January 6, 2014, must provide a janitorial facility for the kitchen. The janitorial facility may be located outside the kitchen if sanitary procedures are used to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination. (3) An ALF must ensure a kitchen serving a neighborhood or household provides a janitorial facility exclusively for the kitchen that is close to the kitchen. (4) An ALF must provide a garbage can or cart washing area with a floor drain and a supply of hot water. The garbage can or cart washing area may be in the interior or on the exterior of the facility. (5) An ALF must provide floor drains in the kitchen and dishwashing areas unless the facility was licensed before January 6, 2014, and the facility can keep the floors clean.	☐	☐
(l)	Finishes.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(1) An ALF must provide non-absorbent, smooth finishes or surfaces on all kitchen floors, walls and ceilings. (2) An ALF must provide non-absorbent, smooth, cleanable finishes on counter surfaces and all cabinet surfaces. (3) An ALF must ensure surfaces are capable of being routinely cleaned and sanitized to maintain a healthful environment.		
§553.142. Space Planning and Utilization Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(m)	Vision panels in communicating doors. (1) An ALF must ensure a door between a kitchen and a dining area, serving area, or resident-use area, is provided with a vision panel with fixed safety glass. Where the door is a required fire door or is located in a fire barrier or other fire resistance-rated enclosure, the vision panel, including the glazing and the frame, must meet the requirements of NFPA 101. (2) Existing doors between kitchens and adjacent spaces that are not provided with vision panels may be continued in service, subject to approval by HHSC.	☐	☐
(n)	Auxiliary serving kitchens. (1) An ALF must ensure an auxiliary serving kitchen is equipped to maintain required food temperatures. (2) An ALF must ensure an auxiliary serving kitchen is equipped with a handwashing lavatory meeting the requirements of this section. (3) An ALF must ensure all surfaces in an auxiliary serving kitchen meet the requirements for finishes in this section.	☐	☐
(p)	Food storage areas. (1) An ALF must provide a food storage area large enough to consistently maintain a four-day minimum supply of non-perishable food. A food storage area may be located away from the food preparation area as long as there is space adjacent to the kitchen for necessary daily usage. (2) An ALF must provide dollies, racks, pallets, wheeled containers, or shelving, so that food is not stored on the floor. (A) An ALF must ensure shelves are adjustable wire type shelving. (B) An ALF licensed before January 6, 2014, may use wood shelves provided the shelves are sealed and clean. (3) An ALF must provide non-absorbent finishes or surfaces on all floors and walls in food storage areas. (4) An ALF must provide effective ventilation in dry food storage areas to ensure positive air circulation. (5) An ALF must ensure the maximum room temperature in a food storage area does not exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit at any time, when measured at the highest food storage level, but not less than five feet above the floor.	☐	☐
(q)	Laundry and linen services. (1) An ALF that co-mingles and processes laundry on-site in a central location, regardless of the type of laundry equipment used, must ensure a laundry area: (A) is separated from the assisted living building by a fire barrier having a one-hour fire resistance rating, and this separation must extend from the floor to the floor or roof above; (B) is protected throughout by a fire sprinkler system; (C) has access doors that open to the exterior or to an interior non-resident use area, such as a vestibule or service corridor; and	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(D) is provided with: (i) a soiled linen receiving, holding, and sorting room with a floor drain and forced exhaust to the exterior that; I. must always operate when soiled linen is held in this area; and II. may be combined with the washer section; (ii) a general laundry work area that is separated by partitioning a washer section and a dryer section with; (iii) a storage area for laundry supplies; (iv) a folding area; (v) an adequate air supply and ventilation for staff comfort without having to rely on opening a door that is part of the fire barrier separation required by subparagraph (1)(A) of this subsection; and (vi) provisions to exhaust heat from dryers and to separate dryer make-up air from the habitable work areas of the laundry. (2) If linen is processed off site, the facility must provide: (A) a soiled linen holding room with adequate forced exhaust ducted to the exterior; and (B) a clean linen receiving, holding, inspection, sorting or folding, and storage room. (3) An ALF must ensure a laundry area for resident-use meets the following requirements. (A) An ALF must ensure only residential type washers and dryers are provided in a laundry area for resident-use. (B) When more than three washers and three dryers are provided in one laundry area for resident use, the area must be: (i) protected throughout by a fire sprinkler system; or (ii) separated from the facility by a fire barrier having a one-hour fire resistance rating.		
§553.143. Means of Egress Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	An ALF must meet the requirements of 19.2, Means of Egress, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies, except as described in this section.	☐	☐
(b)	An ALF must ensure doors meet the requirements of 19.2.2.2, Doors, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies, and the additional requirements of this section. (1) A resident room door in an ALF must latch in its frame to resist the passage of smoke. (2) In an ALF comprised of buildings that contain living units with independent cooking equipment within the living unit, a door between the living unit and a corridor or hallway must: (A) be self-closing or automatic-closing; and (B) latch in its frame to resist the passage of smoke. (3) A resident room door or living unit door must not be arranged to prevent the occupant from closing the door.	☐	☐
(c)	An ALF providing spaces for use by residents on floors other than the ground floor must provide at least two separate approved stairs and must ensure stairs used as a means of egress meet the requirements of 19.2.2.3, Stairs, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
§553.143. Means of Egress Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(d)	An ALF must ensure means of egress are marked according to the requirements of 19.2.10, Marking of Means of Egress, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
(e)	An ALF must provide emergency lighting according to the requirements of 19.2.9, Emergency Lighting, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
§553.144. Smoke Compartmentation for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	An ALF must meet the requirements of 19.3.6, Corridors, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
(b)	An ALF must meet the requirements of 19.3.7, Subdivision of Building Spaces, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
§553.145. Fire Protection Systems Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	Fire alarm and smoke detection system. An ALF must provide a fire alarm system meeting the requirements of 19.3.4, Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies, as modified by this section. (1) General. An ALF must ensure the operation of any alarm initiating device automatically activates an audible or a visual alarm at the site. (2) Smoke detectors. (A) An ALF must install smoke detectors meeting the requirements of 19.3.4.5.1, Corridors, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.. (B) An ALF may install heat detectors in lieu of smoke detectors in kitchens, laundries, and attached garages used for car parking. (C) An ALF comprised of buildings containing living units with independent cooking equipment must additionally have: (i) a smoke detector installed all in resident bedrooms, corridors, hallways, living rooms, dining rooms, offices, kitchens and laundries within the living unit, that sounds an alarm only within the living unit; and (ii) a heat detector installed in the kitchen within the living unit that activates the general alarm. (3) Alarm control panel. (A) An ALF must provide a fire alarm control unit, or a fire alarm annunciator providing annunciation of all fire alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals by audible and visible indicators, in a location visible to staff at or near the staff area that is attended 24 hours a day. (B) An ALF is not required to ensure a fire alarm control unit or fire alarm annunciator is visible to staff if the fire alarm is monitored by devices carried by all staff. (C) An ALF must ensure a fire alarm panel indicates each floor and smoke compartment, as applicable, as a separate zone. Each zone must provide an alarm and trouble indication. When all alarm initiating devices are addressable and the status of each device is identified on the fire alarm panel, zone indication is not required. (4) Fire alarm power source. (A) An ALF must ensure a fire alarm system is powered by a permanently-wired, dedicated branch circuit that is powered from a commercial power source in accordance with NFPA 70.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	(B) An ALF must provide a secondary, emergency power source meeting the requirements of NFPA 72. (5) Emergency forces notification. An ALF must ensure a fire alarm system automatically notifies emergency forces according to the requirements of 19.3.4.3.2, Emergency Forces Notification, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.		
§553.145. Fire Protection Systems Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(b)	Fire sprinkler system. must provide a fire sprinkler system meeting the requirements of NFPA 13 in accordance with 19.3.5.3, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care.	☐	☐
(c)	Portable fire extinguishers. An ALF must provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers according to the requirements of NFPA 10. (1) An ALF must ensure all requirements of NFPA 10 are followed for all extinguisher types, including requirements for location, spacing, mounting heights, monthly inspections by staff, yearly inspections by a licensed agent, any necessary servicing, and hydrostatic testing as recommended by the manufacturer. (2) An ALF must ensure portable fire extinguishers are located in resident corridors so the travel distance from any point in the facility to an extinguisher is no more than 75 feet. (3) An ALF must ensure the actual size of any portable fire extinguisher meets the requirements of NFPA 10 for maximum floor area per unit covered, but an extinguisher must be no smaller than the following. (A) A water-type portable fire extinguisher must have a rating of at least 1-A according to NFPA 10. (B) All other portable fire extinguishers must have a rating of at least 2-A:5-B:C according to NFPA 10. (C) An ALF must provide at least one approved 20-B:C portable fire extinguisher in each laundry, kitchen and walk-in mechanical room. (4) An ALF must ensure portable fire extinguishers are installed on hangers or brackets supplied with the extinguisher or mounted in an approved cabinet. (5) An ALF must ensure a portable fire extinguisher is protected from impact or dislodgement. (6) An ALF must ensure a portable fire extinguisher is installed at an appropriate height. (A) A portable fire extinguisher having a gross weight of up to 40 pounds must be installed so the top of the extinguisher is not more than five feet above the floor. (B) A portable fire extinguisher having a gross weight greater than 40 pounds must be installed so the top of the extinguisher is not more than three and a half feet above the floor. (C) A portable fire extinguisher must be installed so the clearance between the bottom of the extinguisher and the floor is at least four inches. (7) A portable extinguisher provided in a hazardous room must be located as close as possible to the exit access door leading from the room and on the latch or knob side of the door.	☐	☐
§553.146. Hazardous Area Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	An ALF must meet the requirements of 19.3.2, Protection from Hazards, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
§553.146. Hazardous Area Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(b)	An ALF must ensure flammable or combustible liquids, including gasoline, oil-based paint, charcoal lighter fluid, or similar products are not stored in a building housing residents.	☐	☐
(c)	An ALF must protect any cooking operation according to the requirements of 19.3.2.5, Cooking Facilities, in NFPA 101, Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies.	☐	☐
§553.147. Mechanical Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	Wastewater and water supply. (1) Wastewater. An ALF must ensure wastewater and sewage are discharged into a sewerage system or an onsite sewerage facility approved by the Water Quality Division TCEQ, or to a system regulated by an entity responsible for water quality in that jurisdiction as approved by the Water Quality Division of TCEQ. (2) An ALF must ensure the water supply is of safe, sanitary quality, suitable for use, adequate in quantity and pressure, and obtained from a public or private water supply system or a private well.	☐	☐
(b)	Resident-use plumbing fixtures. (1) Water closets and lavatories. (A) An ALF must provide at least one water closet and one lavatory for every six residents and for each additional resident fewer than six. Multiple toilets in a single space must comply with paragraph (2)(B). (B) An ALF must ensure a lavatory is readily accessible to each water closet. (C) An ALF must provide at least one water closet, lavatory, and bathing unit, that are accessible to residents, on each floor containing resident sleeping rooms. (2) Bathing units. An ALF must: (A) provide one tub or shower for every 10 residents, and for any fraction thereof. (B) Where multiple water closets or bathing units are provided in a single space, provide partitions or curtains to separate plumbing fixtures for resident privacy. (C) ensure tubs and showers have non-slip bottoms or floor surfaces, either built-in or applied to the surfaces. (3) Hot water supply. An ALF must provide a supply of hot water for resident-use. Hot water for lavatories and bathing units accessible to residents must be maintained between 100 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit. (4) An ALF must supply towels, soap, and toilet tissue for individual resident use.	☐	☐
(c)	Public and staff-use plumbing fixtures. In addition to the staff toilets required for the dietary staff according to §553.142(j) of this division (relating to Space Planning and Utilization Requirements for an Existing Large Type B Assisted Living Facility), an ALF must provide toilets, including water closets and lavatories, for use by the public and by facility staff as follows: (1) if licensed for 60 or fewer residents, a toilet for use by the public and by facility staff; or (2) if licensed for more than 60 residents, a toilet for use by the public and a separate toilet for use by facility staff.	☐	☐
(d)	Gas. An ALF must ensure equipment using natural gas or propane and related gas piping meets the requirements of 9.1.1, Gas, in NFPA 101, Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment.	☐	☐
(e)	Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) and exhaust systems. (1) General requirements. An ALF must ensure HVAC equipment meets the requirements of 19.5.2, Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning, in NFPA 101,	☐	☐

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	Chapter 19, Existing Health Care Occupancies. (2) Heating and cooling. An ALF must provide heating and cooling for resident comfort (A) An ALF must ensure air conditioning systems can maintain and does maintain the comfort range of 68 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit in resident-use areas. (B) An ALF constructed or licensed after August 1, 2004, must have a central air conditioning system, or a similar system, that can and does maintain the temperature range within areas used by residents. (D) An ALF must ensure a fuel-fired heating device, other than a working fireplace, meets the following requirements. (i) A fuel-fired heating device must be connected to a chimney or vent. (ii) A fuel-fired heating device must take air for combustion directly from outside. (iii) A fuel-fired heating device must be designed and installed to provide for complete separation of the combustion system from the atmosphere of the occupied area. (iv) A fuel-fired heating device must have safety features to immediately stop the flow of fuel and shut down the equipment in case of either excessive temperatures or ignition failure. (E) An ALF must ensure a working fireplace meets the following requirements. (i) A building containing a working fireplace must be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system with listed quick response or listed residential sprinklers. (ii) A new working fireplace must be installed, maintained and used according to NFPA 54 and NFPA 211. (iii) A working fireplace may not be located in a resident sleeping room. (iv) The room where a working fireplace is located must be provided with electrically supervised carbon monoxide detection connected to the fire alarm system according to NFPA 720. (v) A direct-vent gas fireplace, as defined in NFPA 54, must meet the following requirements. I. A direct-vent gas fireplace must include a sealed glass front with a wire mesh panel or screen. II. The controls for a direct-vent gas fireplace must be locked or located in a restricted location. (vi) A solid fuel-burning fireplace must be equipped with: II. a raised hearth at least four inches above the surrounding finished floor; and III. a fireplace enclosure that is guaranteed against breakage up to a temperature of 650 degrees Fahrenheit and constructed of heat-tempered glass or other approved material. (3) Ventilation. (A) An ALF must be ventilated using windows, mechanical ventilation, or a combination of both. (B) An ALF with interior areas designated for smoking within the building must provide mechanical ventilation directed to the exterior to remove smoke at the rate of 10 air changes per hour. (4) Exhaust. An ALF must ensure bathrooms, toilet rooms, janitorial facilities, and other odor-producing rooms or areas for soiled or unsanitary operations are		

TAC	Standard	Met	Not Met
	exhausted with operable windows or powered exhaust vented to the exterior for odor control.		
§553.148. Electrical Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
(a)	Electrical system. An ALF must ensure an electrical system meets the requirements of 9.1.2, Electrical Systems, in NFPA 101, Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment	☐	☐
(b)	Lighting. An ALF must provide illumination throughout the building. Minimum lighting levels must not be lower than: (1) 10 footcandles in resident rooms during the day--illumination requirements for these areas apply to lighting throughout the space, as measured at 30 inches above the floor anywhere in the room; (2) 20 footcandles in each corridor, staff station, dining room, lobby, toilet room, bathroom, bathing facility, laundry room, stairway, and elevator during the day--illumination requirements for these areas apply to lighting throughout the space as measured at 30 inches above the floor anywhere in the room; and (3) 50 footcandles for each medication preparation or storage area, kitchen, and desk within a staff station. Illumination requirements apply when the area is in use for a task it supports, as measured where the task is being performed.	☐	☐
(c)	Telephone. An ALF must provide at least one telephone in the facility that is available to both staff and residents. Emergency telephone numbers must be posted conspicuously at or near the telephone, including fire, police, emergency medical services, and poison control center services.	☐	☐
(d)	Communication system. An ALF that consists of two or more floors or separate buildings must provide a communication system from each resident living unit to a central staff station. (1) The communication system must: (A) be a direct telephone, emergency call system, or intercom; (B) if it is an existing communication system, be approved by HHSC to be continued in service; and (C) include at least: (i) one central notification station at a fixed location that receives all calls processed through the system; and (ii) one permanently fixed call station or device in every resident living unit. (2) An ALF may provide: (A) additional or portable notification stations or devices in addition to the central notification station; or (B) additional call stations or devices in private or common resident areas. (3) An ALF may provide residents with portable, wireless call transmitters, such as pendants or wrist bands. However, a device may not be a substitute for a fixed call station in a resident living unit.	☐	☐
§553.149. Miscellaneous Requirements for an Existing Large Type B ALF.			
	An ALF must provide an elevator if: (1) the building in which the facility is located is three or more stories in height; or (2) the facility provides services or social activities to residents in spaces located on a floor other than the floor where the entrance to the facility is located.	☐	☐