

*1.2-3.8.2 Compliance Elements

1.2-3.8.2.1 In locations with recognized potential for hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, earthquakes, or other regional disasters, the need to protect the life safety of all residential health, care, and support facility occupants and the potential need for continuing services following such a disaster shall be considered during project planning and design.

1.2-3.8.2.2 Disaster preparedness plan

- (1) A disaster preparedness plan for the new construction or renovation project shall be included in the RSRA report.
- (2) This plan shall include disaster planning risk mitigation recommendations prepared by the interdisciplinary team that address the following:
 - (a) Resident placement and relocation

- (b) Standards for barriers and other protective measures required to protect areas of refuge from identified potential disasters
- (c) See Section 1.2-3.2.1 (Infection Control Risk Assessment) for additional information and requirements.

■ 1.2-4 Environment of Care Requirements

The functional program shall describe the functional requirements and relationships among the following components and key elements of the physical environment.

*1.2-4.1 Delivery of Care Model Concepts

The delivery of care model shall be defined in the functional program.

APPENDIX (continued)

Institute (ASCE/SEI) 7 or building codes with substantially equivalent requirements. See Section 1.1-4.2 (Regulations for Earthquake-Resistant Design for New Buildings) for specifics.

—Seismic construction inspection. During construction, the care provider should complete the testing described in Section 11A.2 and special inspection of the seismic systems described in Section 11A.1.3 of ASCE/SEI 7.

—Roof considerations

- Roof coverings and mechanical equipment should be securely fastened or ballasted to the supporting roof construction and should provide weather protection for the building at the roof. If ballast is used, it should be designed so it is unlikely to become a projectile.
- In addition to the wind force design and construction requirements specified, particular attention should be given to the design of roofing, entryways, glazing, and flashing to minimize uplift, impact damage, and other damage that could seriously impair building function.

c. Flood protection

- In accordance with Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management, possible flood effects should be considered when selecting and developing the site for a residential health, care, or support facility.
- Insofar as possible, new facilities should not be located on designated floodplains.
- Where locating a facility on a floodplain is unavoidable, consult the Army Corps of Engineers' regional office for the latest applicable regulations pertaining to required flood insurance and protection measures.

c. Emergency supply storage

- Required supplies. Should normal operations be disrupted, the facility should have adequate storage capacity for, or a functional program contingency plan to obtain, food, sterile supplies, medication supplies, linen, and water for sanitation.
- Storage capacity. Such storage capacity or plans should be sufficient for at least four continuous days of operation.

A1.2-3.8.2 Disaster preparedness compliance

- a. Facility evaluation. Care providers of existing facilities should evaluate their facility's ability to withstand the effects of regional natural disasters. The assessment should consider performance of structural and critical nonstructural building systems and the likelihood of loss of externally supplied power, gas, water, and communications under such conditions.
- b. Facility planning. Facility master planning should consider mitigation measures required to address conditions that may be hazardous to residents and conditions that may compromise the ability of the facility to fulfill care needs.
- c. Seismic considerations. Particular attention should be paid to seismic considerations in areas where the seismic design classification of a building would fall into Seismic Design Category C, D, E, or F as described in ASCE/SEI 7: "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures."

A1.2-4.1 Delivery of care model concepts. Examples of delivery of care models include resident- or person-centered care, relationship-centered care, and medical model care.