

- (1) Promote independence, privacy, and dignity for residents.
- (2) Balance resident autonomy with resident safety.
- (3) Provide choice for all residents in a manner that encourages family and community involvement.

*4.2-1.3.4 Barrier-Free Environment

The architectural environment shall eliminate as many barriers as possible to effective access and use of the space, services, equipment, and utilities appropriate for daily living.

4.2-1.4 Site

4.2-1.4.1 General

See Chapter 1.3 (Site Selection) and Chapter 2.1 (Site Elements) for requirements in addition to those in this section.

4.2-1.4.2 Reserved

4.2-1.4.3 Site Features

4.2-1.4.3.1–4.2-1.4.3.2 Reserved

4.2-1.4.3.3 Parking. In addition to the requirements in Section 2.1-3.3 (Parking), the number of parking spaces for an assisted living facility shall be calculated using the following parameters:

- (1) At least one parking space shall be provided for every residential living unit.
- (2) The total number of parking spaces to be provided shall be based on local requirements as well as functional need of the population to be served.
- (3) When a project includes sharing or purchasing services, appropriate modifications in parking requirements shall be permitted. See Section 4.1-1.2.2 (Shared Services and Space) for requirements.

■ 4.2-2 Resident Areas

*4.2-2.1 General

4.2-2.1.1 Application

The requirements in this section are common to most assisted living facilities and shall apply when the areas described are included in a particular assisted living facility.

4.2-2.1.2 Layout

4.2-2.1.2.1 Areas for the care and treatment of users not residing in the facility shall not interfere with or infringe on the space of residents who live in the facility.

4.2-2.1.2.2 Facility layout shall reflect the care model and related staffing.

- (1) Small model. Arrange five or fewer residential

group activity areas that residents may use in addition to their private apartments are provided to promote the social and programmatic aspects of the facility.

Group living model. Facilities with a group living model provide smaller private spaces that are sometimes limited to a private or shared resident bedroom area. The focus of daily life is provided in shared activity spaces that are residential-scaled and organized similar to a typical house. These smaller-scale homes or households may be freestanding or grouped together in attached or detached configurations. Commons or community facilities are sometimes provided to allow residents to participate in activities outside of their home or household.

Alternative models. Many alternative facility configurations have been created that incorporate aspects of each of these approaches. These guidelines are intended to allow and encourage the continued evolution and flexibility of this facility type without locking into a particular program or model.

APPENDIX

A4.2-1.3.4 Barrier-free environment

- a. "Universal design" practices that promote barrier-free environments (see appendix section A4.3-1.3.4) should be encouraged.
- b. Facilities should provide accessibility for residents with disabilities in accordance with the state or local building code and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

A4.2-2.1 Assisted living has developed into a variety of models that are designed to meet differing social, economic, and therapeutic considerations. Assisted living facilities may be categorized into the following groups, although some facilities may combine elements of multiple approaches.

Apartment model. Apartment model facilities provide private resident units ranging in size from efficiency to two- or three-bedroom apartments. These apartments typically have cooking facilities (sometimes limited to a microwave) and are often indistinguishable from apartment units available to the general population. Common