CAHF: PUTTING THE PUZZLE TOGETHER...

July 15, 2019

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The Puzzle...



ANSWER: Because you are compassionate about this population...



The Puzzle...



2. Why do you feel the regional center does not support you?

ANSWER: Because each regional center is independent. ARCA is the network agency for all 21 regional centers to join together for their common mission...CONTACT THIS AGENCY FOR SUPPORT.

BE STRONG ENOUGH
TO STAND ALONE, BE
YOURSELF ENOUGH TO
STAND APART, BUT BE
WISE ENOUGH TO
STAND TOGETHER WHEN
THE TIME COMES.

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The Association of Regional Center Agencies (ARCA) represents California's network of 21 independent, non-profit regional centers that advocate on behalf of and coordinate services for California's nearly 350,000 people with developmental disabilities.

The mission of ARCA is to promote, support, and advance regional centers in achieving the intent and mandate of the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act in providing community-based services that enable individuals with developmental disabilities to achieve their full potential and highest level of self-sufficiency.

The Association functions as a leader and advocate in promoting the continuing entitlement of individuals with developmental disabilities to all services that enable full community inclusion. The Association also participates in the development of public legislative policy and serves as a focal point for communication, education, training, and prevention services.

ARCA

ARCA
980 9TH Street, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95814
916.446.7961
www.arcanet.org



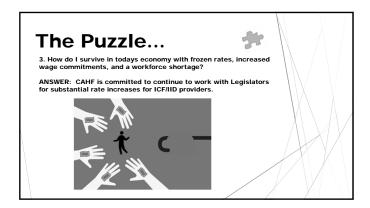
ARCA SUGGESTED READING...

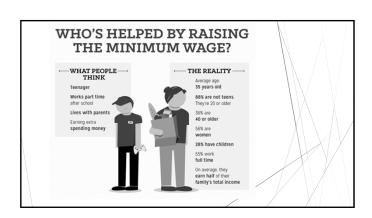
- > Services to Diverse Communities.
- > Policy & Budget Positions.
- > Advocacy and History.
- Underfunding Building a system for tomorrow; the challenges caused by underfunded mandates and funding reports.

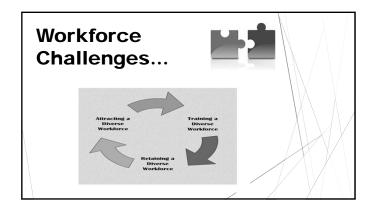


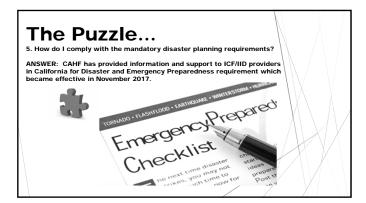


California Department of	V
Developmental Services	$\backslash\!\!\backslash$
Contact the Director of Regional Cer	nters
Rapone Anderson at 916 651 6309	
OR	
Chief Deputy Director - <u>John Doyle</u>	
at 916 654 1897	/XX)











The Emergency Preparedness Plan is a continuous cycle of
planning, organizing, equipping, training and evaluating the
capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from
and mitigate against natural and other disasters.

Your plan shall include the following basic elements: > A risk assessment of needs for all individuals served to include staff and volunteers;

- A communication guide with organization chart; lines of authority and emergency telephone contact list and a guide to responsibilities and duties;
- Policies and procedures to include facility map with exit routes; maps of the area; information for emergency power (gas and electricity) supply; the allocated amount of emergency water and food with menus and the location of each; essential medical supplies including oxygen; internal and external evacuation procedures to include triage (medical assessment), facility damage and conversion of space; shelter in place; expansion of services; evacuation with medical documentation and needed medications; transportation; community resources; and safety and security.

A disaster kit list of contents and location with a supply of food and water for the total amount of individuals served.



MOU...



What is a	Memorandum	of Understanding	(MOLI)?

MOUs, also called "memorandum of agreement" (MOAs) or mutual aid agreements, are documents that outline who is responsible for what during many different kinds of situations. For emergency preparedness, MOUs pertain to such things as patient transfers, evacuation transportation, billing/reimbursement, staffing, etc.

The "Helping Hands" MOU is an agreement for ICF/IIIDs in the state of California. This document outlines the different areas of concern during an emergency evacuation, and those facilities that shelter the evacuees. since disaster do not stop at county or regional lines, a statewide agreement was created to set precedent for providers during emergency events and to make the reimbursement process easier in the recovery stage. The agreement is made between the signatory facility and the "CAHF Coalition of ICF Providers," which your facility then joins. The "Helping Hands" MOU is, at this time, specifically for ICF/IID facilities in California. It is open to any ICF provider CAHF members and non-members may join and receive updates for free. updates for free.

The Puzzle...

6. How do I comply with the new Life Safety Code Requirements?

ANSWER: CAHF has provided information and support to ICF/IID providers in California for the new requirements for ATTICS which became effective July 5, 2019.





Life Safety Code (LSC) RESIDENTIAL BOARD AND CARE OCCUPANCIES
Both the 2000 and 2012 editions of the LSC classify "board and care" as a facility "used for lodging or boarding of 4 or more patients not related to the owners or operators by blood or marriage, for the purpose of providing personal care services." We proposed that the LSC requirements would apply to a facility regardless of the number of patients served. We note that the only CMS-regulated facilities that would be subject to these provisions would be intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICF-IIDs), which are regulated under 42 CFR part 483, subpart I.

The following are key provisions that appear in the 2012 edition of the LSC for Chapter 32, "New Residential Board and Care Occupancies" and Chapter 33, "Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies." We are providing the LSC citation and a description of the requirement at the beginning of each section discussed.

SECTION	22	2 2	E 2	2	CDDINIE	I ED

SECTION 32.2.3.5.3.2—SPKINKLEKS
This revised provision has been expanded to require that sprinkler systems be installed in all habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, balconies and decks of new occupancies.

SECTIONS 32.2.3.5.7 AND 33.2.3.5.7—ATTICS

SECTIONS 32.2.3.5.7 AND 33.2.3.5.7—ATTICS This new provision requires attics of new and existing facilities to be sprinklered. For both new and existing board and care facilities, if the attic is used for living purposes, storage, or housing of fuel fired equipment, it must be protected with an automatic approved sprinkler system. If the attic is used for other purposes or is not used, then it must meet one of the following requirements: (1) Have a heat detection system that activates the building fire alarm system; (2) have automatic sprinklers; (3) be of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction; or (4) be constructed of fire-retardant-treated-wood.

SECTION 32.3.3.4.7—SMOKE ALARMS
This provision will only affect newly constructed facilities. Approved smoke alarms are required to be installed inside every sleeping room, outside every sleeping area, in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on all levels within a resident unit.

Ladder Safety...





Since staff use and Life Safety Code Surveyors may request to use facility equipment to inspect the attic space for sprinklers and/or heat sensors in July 2019, information on LADDER SAFETY AND TRAINING is below.

The regulation changes consolidated Section 3276 of the General Industry' regulations and Section 1675 of the Construction Safety regulations relate to the use of all portable ladders, but the standards were not consistent or complete. The safety hazards associated with the use of portable ladders in construction and general industries, portable ladders in construction and general industries, whether they are wood, metal, or reinforced plastic, are essentially the same, and therefore, the change consolidates the existing provisions pertaining to portable ladders into a single standard. The proposal added selection, care and use provisions from *American National Standards Institute* (ANSI) portable ladder standards to provide additional safety for workers and guidance to the regulated public.

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Employee Training: Before an employee uses a ladder, the employee must be provided training in the safe use of ladder, unless the employer can demonstrate that the employee is already trained in ladder safety as required by the subsection. Supervisors of employees who routinely use ladders shall also be provided ladder safety training, unless the employer can demonstrate that the supervisor is already trained in ladder safety as required by the subsection. The training may be provided as part of the employer's 'Injury and Illness Prevention Program' required by Section 3203.	
The training shall address the following topics, unless the employer can demonstrate a topic is not applicable to the safe use of ladders in the employer's workplace. (1) Importance of using ladders safely, including: frequency and severity of injuries related to falls from ladders. (2) Selection, including types of ladders, proper length, maximum	
working loads (Check the guidelines for maximum weight load and consider the weight of any carried load), and electrical hazards. FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURED GUIDELINES. (3) Maintenance, inspection, and removal of damaged ladders from service.	
(4) Erecting ladders, including: footing support, top support, securing, and angle of inclination.	
(5) Climbing and working on ladders, including user's position and points of contact with the ladder. (6) Factors contributing to falls, including haste, sudden movement, lack	<u> </u>
(o) Factor's Continuous of or attention, footwear, and user's physical condition. (7) Prohibited uses, including: uses other than designed, climbing on cross bracing, maximum lengths, and minimum overlap of extension ladder sections.	-
For the entire regulation, link on to:	
The Occupational Safety & Health Standards Board website.	1 <u>- </u>
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CAHF puts the pieces of the puzzle together...

CAHF supports ICF/IID providers	

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LEGISLATION

EDUCATION

FISCAL

Regulatory Support

Disaster and Emergency Planning

