

Recovery starts before the disaster is over

From “We survived” to “We are recovering.” A two-hour session on rebuilding the system, the staff, and the spirit.

BRIAN

System

MEREDITH

Staff

AMBER

Spirit





SYSTEM

**Brian
Feist**

RN, BSN, CHEC II

Director of Emergency Preparedness



STAFF

**Meredith
Koob**

**Healthcare Workforce Program
Specialist**



SPIRIT

**Amber
Rogers**

RN, BSN, MSN
Quality Improvement Advisor

Objectives

- Identify how staffing, resident needs, clinical services, resources, technology, transportation, communications, and external partners influence recovery decisions.
- Recognize post-disaster behavioral health impacts on residents and staff, and apply trauma-informed strategies to strengthen recovery, resilience, and safe care
- Apply practical strategies to assess workforce capacity, protect staff well-being, and strengthen workforce resilience throughout disaster recovery.

No one who sees a disaster is untouched by it.

“Stand up to your obstacles and do something about them. You will find that they haven’t half the strength you think they have.”

- *Norman Vincent Peale*



Phases of disaster response



Who may need the most support?

Highest needs:

Injured survivors and bereaved loved ones

High exposure:

Evacuees and people directly exposed to the trauma

Extended networks:

Friends, extended family, first responders may be affected

- Major losses & added vulnerability: housing, jobs, prior trauma, or limited resources
- Broader community members may also need support

THE QUESTION WE GET, THE QUESTION WE OWE

“When can we reopen?”

**“What does recovery
mean?”**

Response, recovery, resilience

Response

Stabilization. Stop the harm and hold the building.

Recovery

Restoring capability. Getting back the ability to care.

Resilience

Becoming stronger because of the experience.

Washington & Idaho Health Care Conference 2026



Long-Term Care Recovery



DISPLACEMENT

- Residents cannot simply go home.
- Dementia and cognitive impairment complicate displacement.



CONTINUOUS CARE

- Many residents require 24/7 care.



CLINICAL NEEDS

- Medications and clinical care must continue.
- Regulatory requirements do not disappear during a disaster.



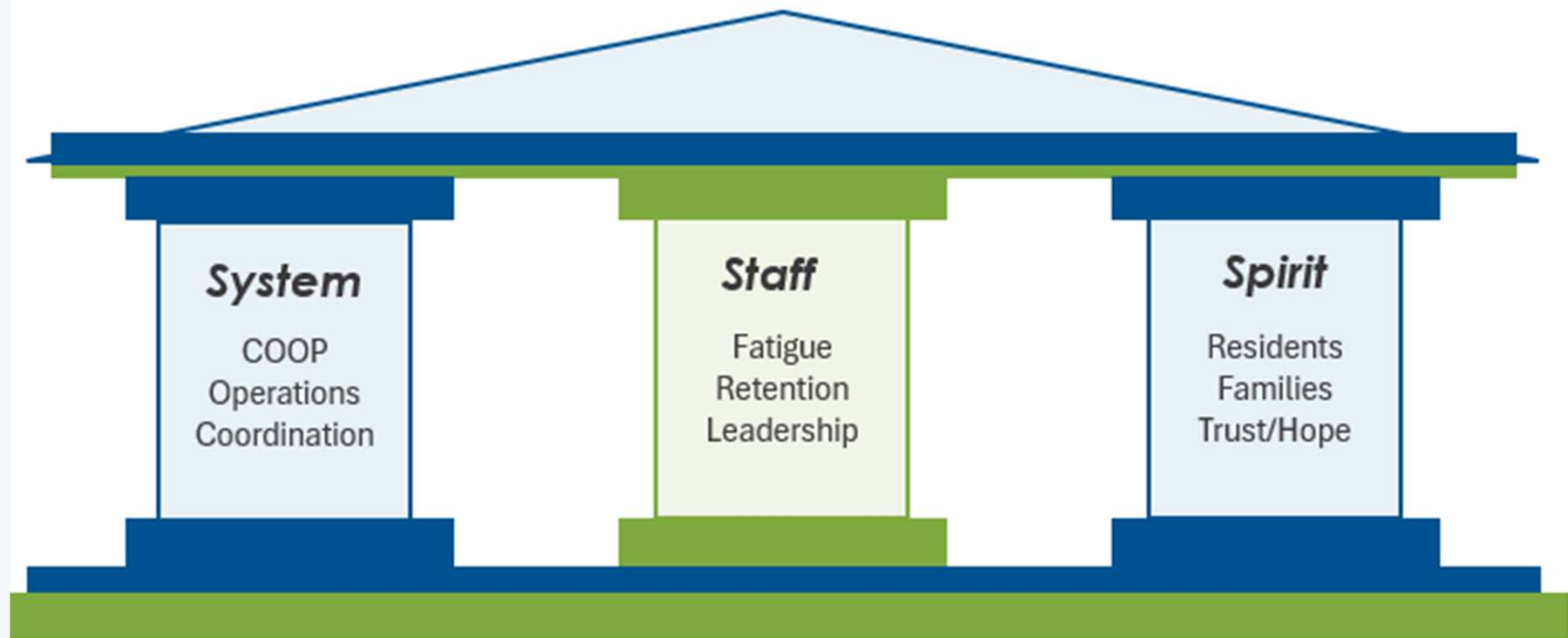
STAFF AND FAMILIES

- Staffing requirements remain.
- Families expect continuous communication

THE CHALLENGE:

Maintain safe, continuous care while residents, staff, and families navigate recovery.

Support for Disaster Recovery



Your Building May Be Ready Before Your Workforce Is

THE SAME DISASTER

Staff may have lost housing, transportation, childcare, income, sleep, or a sense of safety.

A DIFFERENT CAPACITY

Attendance alone does not show readiness. Ask what each person can safely do today.

A LEADERSHIP DECISION

Plan for workforce recovery as a core operating capability, with triggers for support and relief.

Heroics may bridge a shift. They cannot carry a recovery.

Sources: ASPR TRACIE, Tips for Retaining and Caring for Staff after a Disaster; CDC/NIOSH Impact Wellbeing Guide

Slide 11

JA1

Content?

Jennifer Adu, 2026-09-08T18:16:39.361

What staff carry into the shift:

Lost homes



Lost transportation



Childcare challenges



Family emergencies



Financial stress



Their own trauma



Operational recovery priorities

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| 01 | Life safety | 06 | Food, water, oxygen, and critical supplies |
| 02 | Resident accountability | 07 | Communications |
| 03 | Staff accountability | 08 | Transportation |
| 04 | Facility and environmental safety | 09 | Documentation |
| 05 | Medications and clinical continuity | 10 | Coordination and regulatory notifications |

Recovery Documents

NHICS FORMS

Activities Log- 214

Facility Status- 251

Objectives- 255

Resource Request- 257

Resource Tracking- 259/260

HICS 251 – FACILITY SYSTEM STATUS REPORT		
Department Use		
1. Incident Name		2. Time Completed: (#) DATE: FROM: TO: TIME: FROM: TO:
3. Name of Department/ Unit Reporting Status Below		Contact Number:
4. System	5. Status	6. Comments If not fully functional, give location, reason, and estimated time/resources for necessary repair. Identify who reported or inspected.
Power Routine and emergency	☐ Fully functional ☐ Partially functional ☐ Nonfunctional ☐ N/A	
Lighting	☐ Fully functional ☐ Partially functional ☐ Nonfunctional ☐ N/A	
Water	☐ Fully functional ☐ Partially functional ☐ Nonfunctional ☐ N/A	
Sewage /Toilets	☐ Fully functional ☐ Partially functional ☐ Nonfunctional ☐ N/A	

The 8 questions that leadership must answer

What is damaged?

What is unavailable?

What is unsafe?

What can we operate?

What can we not operate?

Which residents need immediate attention?

What decisions need executive approval?

Who has the authority to decide?

The first 72 hours: staffing triage

01

Availability

Who can report now, next shift, and tomorrow?

What barrier could change that?

02

Capability

Which licenses, competencies, local knowledge, and leadership roles are present?

03

Sustainability

Where are fatigue, overtime, family needs or transportation eroding capacity?

04

Escalation

What must incident command solve before the next operational period?

Source: CMS Emergency Preparedness Rule: AHRQ TeamSTEPPS 3.0

Washington & Idaho Health Care Conference 2026



A minimum viable workforce has more than a headcount

- Enough licensed and competent staff for essential resident care?
- Coverage for medication, dietary, environmental, transport, and supervision?
- Backup for the next operational period, not only the current shift?
- A safe workload after accounting for fatigue, stress, and unfamiliar roles?

Safe Capacity =
People + Competence + Coverage + Recovery time

The same 72 hours for both staff and residents

Workforce Recovery:

- Determine who is actually available
- Establish a minimum viable workforce
- Identify critical positions
- Develop contingency schedules
- Avoid leaning on overtime, agency staff, and “hero” employees
- Account for transportation and family barriers

Resident Recovery:

- Residents may become more dependent on staff
- Dementia residents become confused when familiar caregivers disappear
- Environmental changes can trigger behavioral changes
- Staff need simple strategies for reassurance and routine

Reality Check

If you had to operate tomorrow without your:



**Normal Staffing
Schedule**



**Electronic
Records**



**Transportation
System**

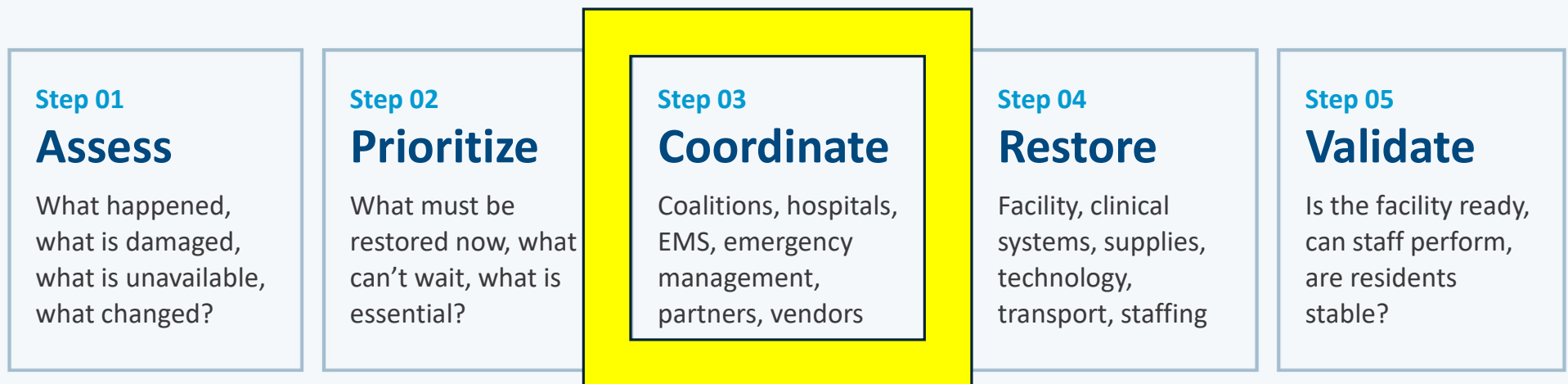


**Supply
Deliveries**



What would break first???

The recovery systems framework



A system isn't restored if there aren't enough competent people to operate it.

Staffing levels | Competency | Cross-training | Agency personnel Fatigue |
Leadership coverage | Scheduling resilience

Capability IS people

Workforce Capability:

- Staffing levels and competency
- Cross-training
- Agency personnel
- Fatigue
- Leadership coverage
- Scheduling resilience

Resident Capability:

- Re-establishing routine
- Familiar caregivers & environmental cues
- Environmental changes can trigger behavioral changes
- Staff need simple strategies for reassurance and routine

Which TWO would you restore first – and why?

Building

Staff

Medications

Food

Technology

Transportation

Resident routine

Communication

Your workforce is the infrastructure of recovery.

The reality of a post-disaster workforce

Stabilize Know who is available | Establish predictable schedules | Communicate frequently

Protect Manage fatigue | Limit excessive overtime | Provide rest | Set realistic expectations

Support Employee assistance | Peer support | Psychological first aid | Leadership visibility

Rebuild Reorient replacement staff | Rebuild cohesion | Recognize contributions

Retain Ask employees what they need | Remove preventable frustrations | Address trust

The reality of a post-disaster workforce

Damaged homes

**Transportation
problems**

Childcare

**Elder-care
responsibilities**

Financial stress

Sleep disruption

Physical exhaustion

Emotional trauma

Stabilize, protect, support

STAGE 01

Stabilize

- Know who is available
- Establish predictable schedules
- Communicate frequently

STAGE 02

Protect

- Manage fatigue
- Limit excessive overtime
- Provide rest
- Set realistic expectations

STAGE 03

Support

- Employee assistance resources
- Peer support
- Psychological first aid
- Leadership visibility

Rebuild, then retain

STAGE 04

Rebuild



STAGE 05

Retain

- Reorient replacement staff
 - Rebuild team cohesion
 - Recognize contributions
 - Address turnover
- Ask employees what they need
 - Identify preventable frustrations
 - Address trust issues
 - Maintain leadership presence

SCENARIO

You are 10 days post-disaster. The building is operational, but you've lost 25% of your staff. Your best employees are working 6 days a week.

What do you do?

What is resilience?

- Adapt effectively in the face of adversity
- Move forward despite stress and loss
- Build skills through deliberate practice



Five Resilience “Antibodies”

Connection & support

Self-regulation

Self-validation

Self-care

Intentionality

Connection

Belonging: feel seen, heard, and valued

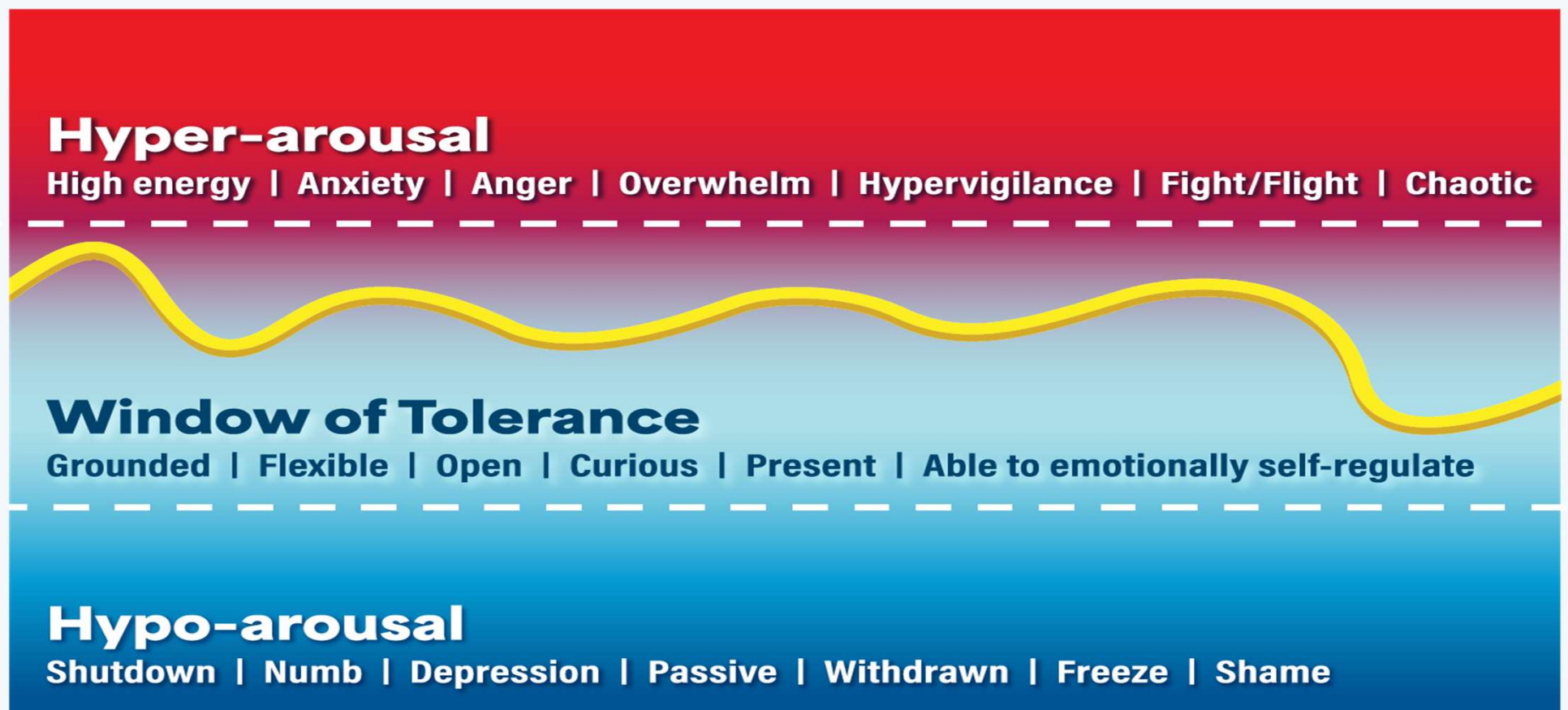
Growth: support deepens healing

Perspective: remember, “I am not alone”

Self-regulation

- High anxiety can amplify compassion fatigue symptoms
- Regulating your nervous system builds resistance and choice

Window of Tolerance



TIME

Washington & Idaho Health Care Conference 2026

Self-care: what gets in the way?

"I'm just not sure/
don't know what to do."



Match the activity to the
need

"I don't have enough time to
engage in self-care."



Honest inventory

"I feel selfish/guilty when I
spend time on myself."

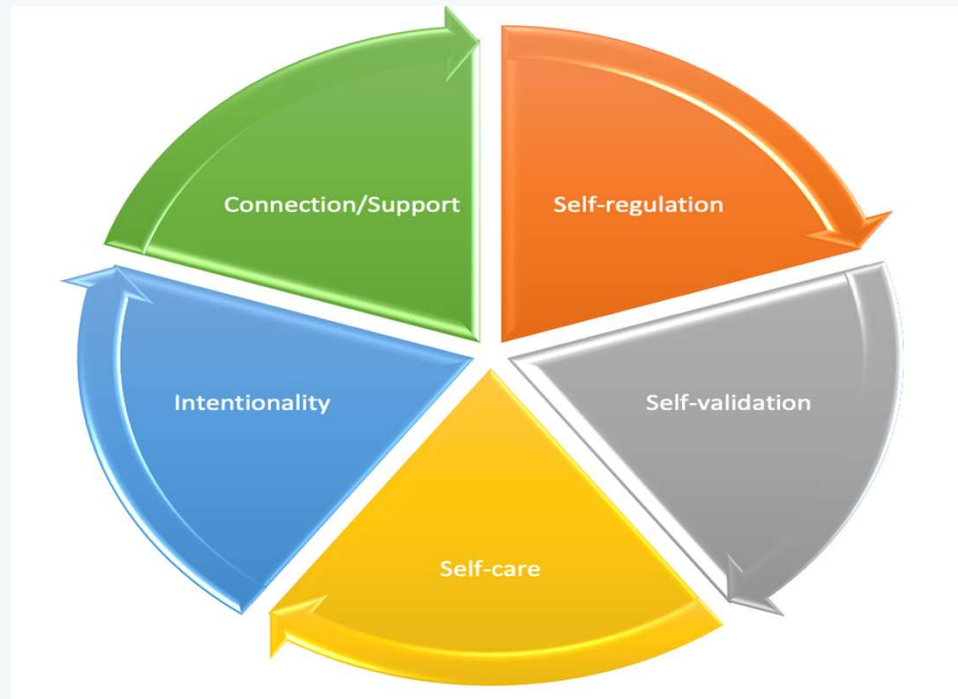


Challenge perceived cultural
norms

Five Resilience “Antibodies”

- Connection and support
- Self-regulation
- Self-validation
- Self-care
- Intentionality

Dr. Eric Gentry



Nervous system regulation skills and activities

Psoas muscle relaxation

Mindfulness

Breathing

Grounding activities

Micro-break

Mind dump

Move your body

Positive social interaction

Laughter

Affection

Crying

Gratitude

Try cognitive re-framing

STEP 01 Notice and label the negative thought

STEP 02 Self-compassion

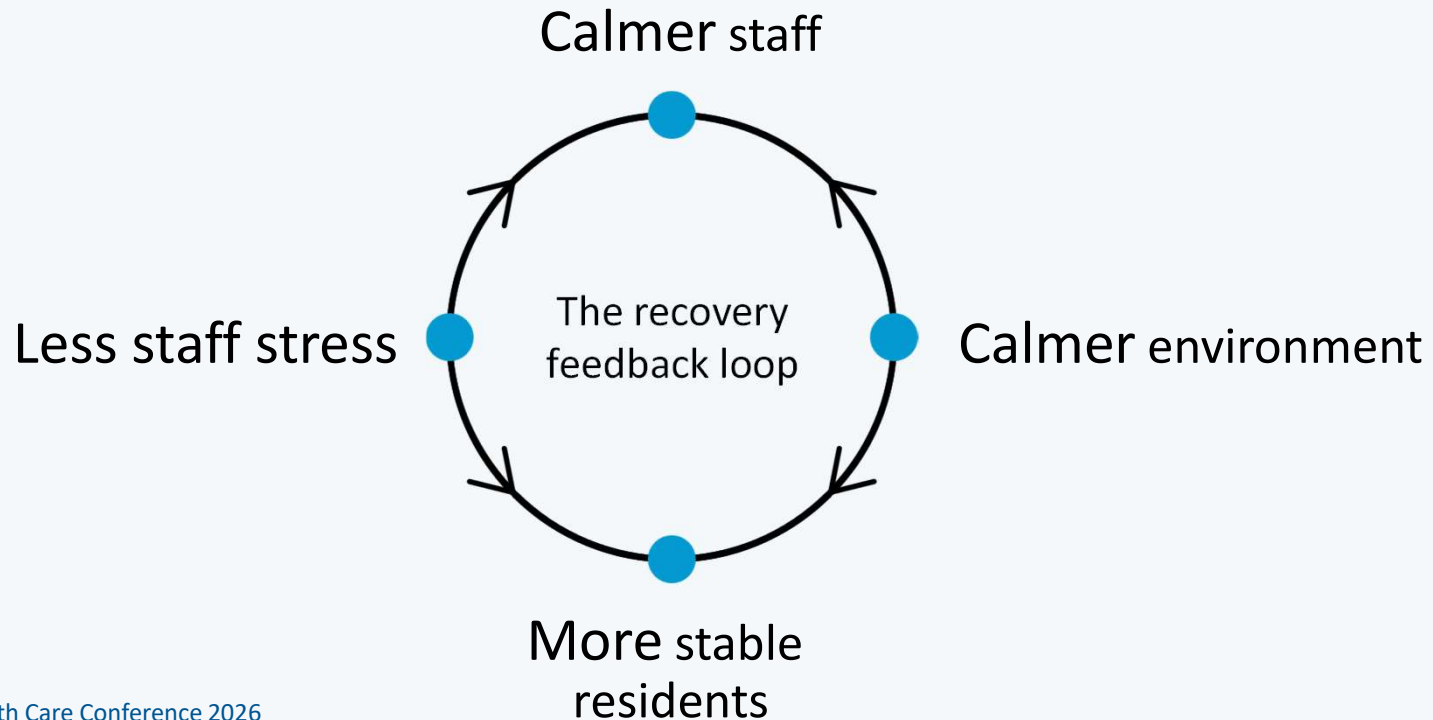
STEP 03 Challenge the thought: is it true?

STEP 04 Replace it with something more realistic.

A practice in loving kindness

- May I be well.
- May I be free from suffering.
- May I find peace and joy.
- May I be healthy, connected, and calm.

The loop goes both ways



Try cognitive re-framing

STEP 01 Notice and label the negative thought

STEP 02 Self-compassion

STEP 03 Challenge the thought: is it true?

STEP 04 Replace it with something more realistic.

What residents may experience

- Loss of home
- Loss of routine
- Loss of independence
- Separation from caregivers
- Separation from family
- Loss of personal possessions
- Fear and uncertainty

Key risks: older adults

Disrupted medications,
care, or essential services

Physical, sensory,
cognitive, or mobility
limitations

Relocation from familiar
settings

Heat, cold, and other
disaster-related health
risks

Limited social support or
unresolved prior losses

Past coping experience
can also strengthen
resilience

Key risks: people with prior trauma

Disaster cues may trigger flashbacks, dissociation, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms

Risk may rise for anxiety, depression, and renewed vulnerability

Assess trust, current symptoms, and similarity to past trauma

Prior coping experience can also be a source of resilience and peer support

Key risks: people with serious mental illness

Support. Stability. Same Care. Always!

Meet the
immediate need

Meet the same
immediate needs
as other survivors

Look at the
whole picture

Assess stability,
trauma history,
and functioning –
not diagnosis
alone

Keep care going

Maintain
medications,
treatment, and
essential services

Watch for
changes

Watch for
disrupted routines
or worsening PTSD
symptoms

Add support
when needed

Arrange added
support or
urgent care when
stability declines

AUDIENCE REFLECTION

If one of your residents could tell you what the disaster felt like from their perspective, what would they say they lost?



Core Listening Skills

Empathy	Notice and label the negative thought
Reflect Feelings	Name only the emotions the patient clearly expresses
Paraphrase	Restate the message without changing or adding meaning
Validate	Normalize common reactions and reduce isolation

Try Cognitive Re-framing

STEP 01 Notice and label the negative thought

STEP 02 Self-compassion

STEP 03 Challenge the thought: is it true?

STEP 04 Replace it with something more realistic.

Anniversary triggers

Media coverage and seasonal reminders

Birthdays, losses, and other dates tied to the disaster

Sights, places, or property connected to the event

- Reactions may be unexpected, personal, and hard to recognize
- Triggers often intensify near the anniversary or during other stressors

Key tips: Dementia & cognitive impairment

Repetition

Reassurance

Familiar faces

Minimize changes

Simple explanations

Consistent routines

Monitoring for
delayed responses

Environmental cues

Key tips: Psychological first aid

01

Look

Who is struggling?

02

Listen

What are they communicating?

03

Link

What people or resources can help?

04

Reassure

Provide honest, simple information

05

Restore routine

Bring back predictability

Where behavioral instability shows up

Staffing
requirements

Falls

Medication
management

Elopement &
wandering risk

Hospital transfers

Family complaints

Continuity of care

“The only real mistake is the one from which we learn nothing”

~Henry Ford

THE QUESTION WE GET, THE QUESTION WE OWE

What happened during your last emergency that you never want to happen again?

Did your organization change anything because of it?

What the AAR should drive

EOP revisions

Policy changes

Training

Exercises

Staffing strategies

Vendor changes

Mutual-aid
agreements

Communication
improvements

Resident-specific
planning

Capital &
infrastructure
decisions

The three-domain AAR

SYSTEM

- EOP
- Communications
- Supplies
- Transportation
- Technology
- Facility
- External coordination
- Regulatory requirements

STAFF

- Staffing
- Scheduling
- Leadership
- Training
- Fatigue
- Cross-training
- Workforce support

SPIRIT

- Resident experience
- Behavioral health
- Dementia care
- Family communication
- Trauma
- Psychological safety
- Trust

3 presenters, 3 questions

System

Brian

“Did the system work?”

Staff

Meredith

“Did the workforce have the capability to execute it?”

Spirit

Amber

“Did the people we serve – and the people providing that care – feel safe and supported?”

PANEL QUESTIONS

Your facility has been evacuated. You're three weeks into recovery. The building is ready, but your workforce isn't. What's your next move?

BRIAN

Operational & regulatory

MEREDITH

Workforce strategy

AMBER

Psychological support

PANEL QUESTIONS

Your strongest employees are exhausted, but you can't afford to lose them. How do you balance operational need with workforce sustainability?

BRIAN

Continuity implications

MEREDITH

Workforce strategy

AMBER

Burnout & trauma

PANEL QUESTIONS

Six months after the disaster, a surveyor asks, “What did you learn and what did you change?” What should your organization be able to show?

BRIAN

AAR, documentation, corrective actions

MEREDITH

Workforce improvements

AMBER

Behavioral health & resident improvements

Recovery isn't a checklist. It's the process of rebuilding the systems that allow you to safely care for people.

Operations | Continuity | Compliance | Coordination

Washington & Idaho Health Care Conference 2026



We're Here for You!



SYSTEM
**Brian
Feist**

bfeist@telligen.com



STAFF
**Meredith
Koob**

mkoob@telligen.com



SPIRIT
**Amber
Rogers**

arogers@mountainpacific.org