

Emergency Preparedness in Senior Living & Post-Acute Care

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Objectives

- ▶ Regulatory Guidelines
- ▶ Emergency Management Overview
- ▶ Best Practices



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Regulatory Guidelines

- ▶ The 2011 Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) introduced the National Preparedness Goal (NPD).
- ▶ In October 25, 2005, the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services implemented the 55 Pa. Code Chapter 2600. It requires facilities to demonstrate that they:
 - ▶ Train new co-workers on their first day to their emergency plan
 - ▶ Have appropriate response plans, including resident medical plans
 - ▶ Establish and implement policies and procedures related to emergency planning
 - ▶ Train and test their response plan with staff and community partners



Regulatory Guidelines

- ▶ The Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the National Healthcare Preparedness Program (NHPP) engaged Healthcare Coalitions (HCC) to ensure facilities affected by National Preparedness Rule, have the appropriate resources available to them to ensure compliance.
- ▶ In November of 2022, the Wolf Administration announces Long-Term Care Resiliency, Infrastructure Supports, and Empowerment program ([LTC RISE](#)). This program gives long-term care facilities the support they need to battle COVID-19, recover, and rebuild.
- ▶ A federal grant provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is funding the LTC RISE initiative.



Summary of Major Provisions

The senior living provider must establish, and maintain, an emergency preparedness program

Core Elements

- ▶ Emergency Plan
 - ▶ Based on a Risk Assessment
 - ▶ All-Hazards Plan
- ▶ Policies and Procedures
- ▶ Communications Plan
- ▶ Process for training and testing the plan



Emergency Plan

- ▶ All-Hazards Plan
- ▶ Reviewed and updated annually
- ▶ Be based on a facility- and community-based risk assessment
- ▶ Include strategies for addressing emergency events
- ▶ Address resident population, types of services offered, continuity of operations, delegation of authority
- ▶ Include a process for ensuring cooperation and collaboration with local, tribal, regional, State and federal emergency preparedness efforts



Policies and Procedures

- ▶ Develop and Implement policies and procedures based on the Emergency Plan, the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment and the Communication Plan
 - ▶ Must be reviewed, and updated as appropriate, annually
 - ▶ Must address
 - ▶ The needs of the staff and residents
 - ▶ A system to track the location of staff and residents in the facility during and after an emergency
 - ▶ Safe Evacuation from the facility



Policies and Procedures

- ▶ Must address
 - ▶ Process to shelter in place for residents, staff and volunteers
 - ▶ A system on medical documentation that is secure yet readily available
 - ▶ Arrangements with other facilities to receive residents in the event of limited or cessation of operations to ensure the continuity of services to residents
 - ▶ The role of the facility under a waiver declared by the Secretary, in accordance with section 1135 of the Act, in the provision of care and treatment at an alternate care site identified



Communications Plan

- ▶ The facility must develop and maintain an emergency communications plan that must be reviewed and updated at least annually
- ▶ The communication plan must include all of the following:
 - ▶ Contact information for the following:
 - ▶ Staff
 - ▶ Entities providing services
 - ▶ Other facilities
 - ▶ Federal, State, tribal, regional, or local emergency preparedness staff
 - ▶ The State Licensing and Certification Agency
 - ▶ Primary and alternate means for communicating
 - ▶ Plan to communicate with other facilities



Training of the Plan

- ▶ The facility must develop and maintain a training program that must be reviewed, and updated as appropriate, at least annually
- ▶ The facility must:
 - ▶ Provide initial training in the emergency preparedness policies and procedures to all staff and individuals providing services, consistent with their expected roles
 - ▶ Provide emergency preparedness training at least annually
 - ▶ Maintain documentation of the training
 - ▶ Ensure staff can demonstrate knowledge of emergency procedures



Testing of the Plan

- ▶ The facility must conduct drills and exercises to test the emergency plan, including unannounced drills using the emergency procedures.
- ▶ The facility must:
 - ▶ Conduct an individual, facility-based mock disaster drill at least annually
 - ▶ Conduct a tabletop exercise at least annually
 - ▶ Analyze the response and maintain documentation of all drills, tabletop exercises, and emergency events, and revise the plan accordingly



Emergency Management Overview

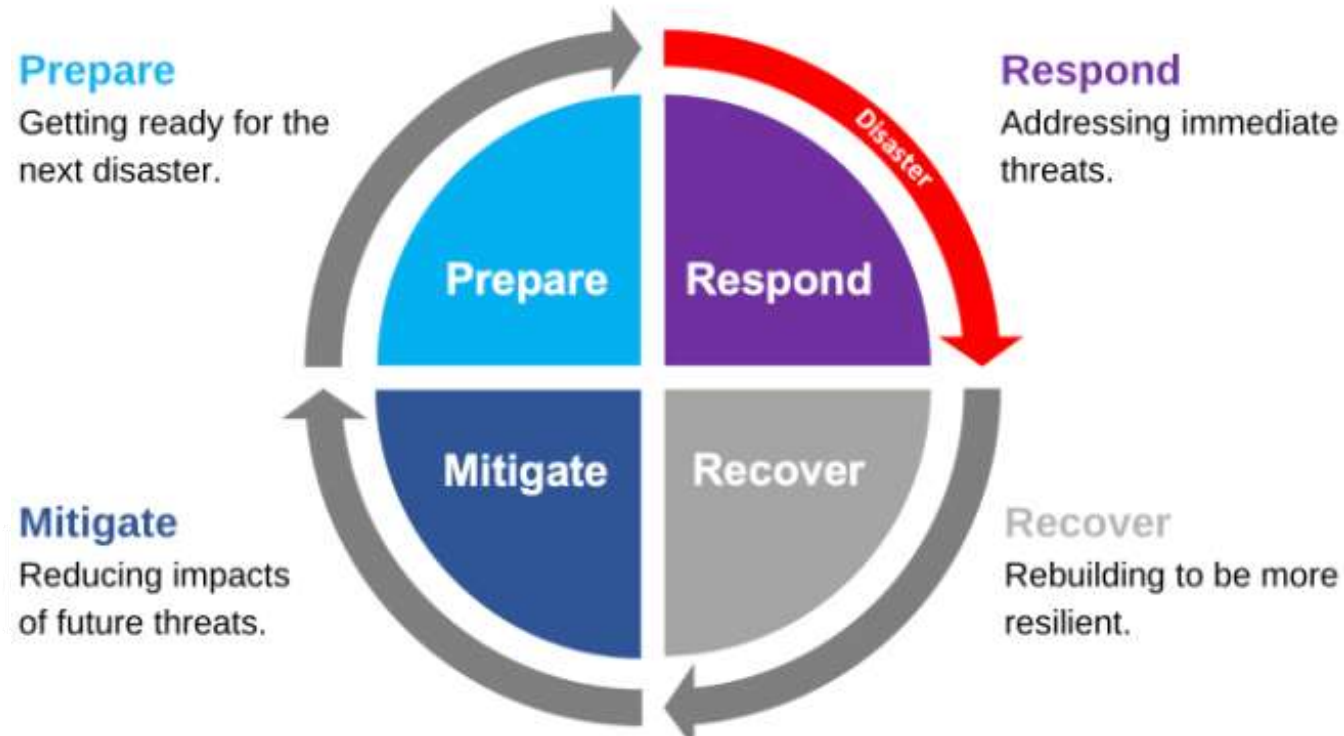


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What is Emergency Management?

- ▶ The development of a comprehensive program that can reduce vulnerability and allow communities to respond to and recovery from disasters.

4 Phases of Emergency Management



Planning (prepare)

- ▶ The Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) determines the overall risk
 - ▶ Probability of occurrence x severity potential
- ▶ HVA drives planning, training and exercises
- ▶ Enhances safety initiatives



Planning (prepare)

HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL HUMAN RELATED EVENTS



EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION)						RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	BUSINESS IMPACT	PREPARED-NESS	INTERNAL RESPONSE	EXTERNAL RESPONSE	
	<i>Likelihood this will occur</i>	<i>Possibility of death or injury</i>	<i>Physical losses and damages</i>	<i>Interruption of services</i>	<i>Preplanning</i>	<i>Time, effectiveness, resources</i>	<i>Community/ Mutual Aid staff and supplies</i>	<i>Relative threat*</i>
SCORE	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none	0 - 100%
Mass Casualty Incident (trauma)								0%
Mass Casualty Incident (medical/infectious)								0%
Terrorism, Biological								0%
VIP Situation								0%
Infant Abduction								0%
Hostage Situation								0%
Civil Disturbance								0%
Labor Action								0%
Forensic Admission								0%
Bomb Threat								0%
AVERAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

*Threat increases with percentage.

RISK = PROBABILITY * SEVERITY

0.00 0.00 0.00

Types of Disasters

Natural Disasters:

- ▶ Hurricanes, tornadoes, snowstorms, floods, earthquakes,, communicable disease epidemics

Man-Made Disasters:

- ▶ Conventional warfare (blockade, siege) and non-conventional (chemical, biological), riots and demonstrations, strikes, bomb threat, nuclear, chemical, biological terrorism, transportation accidents, structural collapse, explosions

Technological Disasters:

- ▶ Information Technology
- ▶ Infrastructure



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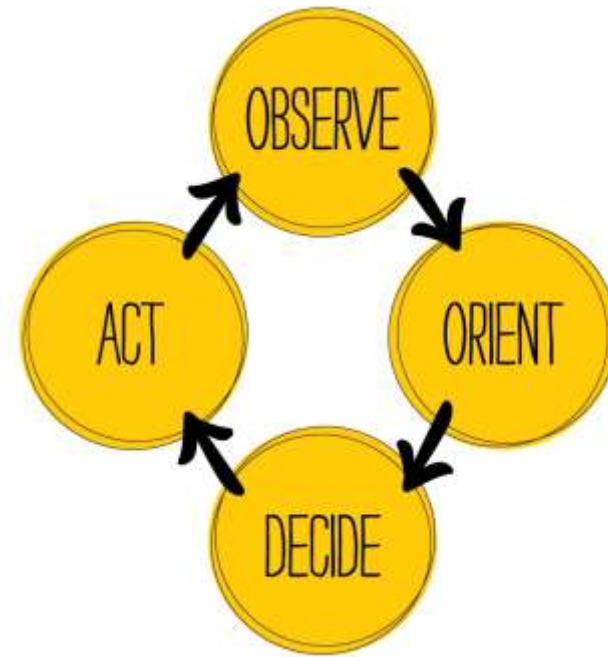
Preparedness

- ▶ Emergency Preparedness begins well before the disaster occurs
- ▶ Collaboration
 - ▶ Unified response
 - ▶ Information sharing
 - ▶ Resource sharing
- ▶ Coordination
- ▶ Pre-developed relationships
- ▶ Developed emergency plans and communications plans prioritized by risk
- ▶ Training and exercises based on those risks, organized with your community partners



Preparedness Planning

- ▶ Conduct an HVA, as appropriate
- ▶ Create an emergency plan
- ▶ Train and educate staff on your plan
- ▶ Prepare for disasters to occur with your staff:
 - ▶ Have a plan for home
 - ▶ Keep supplies in your car
 - ▶ Know an alternate route to and from work
 - ▶ Keep supplies for pets and children
- ▶ Exercise the plan and update frequently



Response

If an emergency occurs - What Do You Do

- ▶ If a serious emergency occurs or is imminent:
 - ▶ **Assess the situation and activate your emergency plan**
 - ▶ Assist those who cannot help themselves
 - ▶ If possible, attempt to control the situation



Recovery

- ▶ Starts IMMEDIATELY upon activation of your emergency plan
- ▶ Asses the event impact
- ▶ Restore and repair
 - ▶ Begin to return to near normal conditions
- ▶ Family support
- ▶ Implementation of business continuity
- ▶ Reopening the facility or long term closure?



Best Practices

- ▶ Make sure your team knows your plan and how to use it
- ▶ Use the plan as often as possible, during small emergencies and planned events
- ▶ Leverage your community partners
- ▶ Join your regional Healthcare Coalition



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Closing

The difference between an emergency and a catastrophe is your preparedness and planning, or not.

QUESTIONS?



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