

Recovery

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Beverly Lawrason

Assistant Superintendent, St. Bernard Parish
School Board (LA)

David Schonfeld, MD

Director, National Center for School Crisis and
Bereavement Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical
Center (OH)

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
Potomac Center Plaza, 550 12th Street, SW, 10th Floor / Washington, DC 20202

Overview of Recovery Session

- Define
- Introduce four key components of Recovery
- Discuss how to prepare for each component of Recovery
- Explore issues related to traumatic stress
- Discuss Recovery scenario



Phases of Emergency Management



Learning Objectives for Recovery

- Realize the importance of pre-planning for Recovery in the first three phases of emergency management
- Understand the four key components of recovery:
 - Physical/structural Recovery
 - Business Recovery
 - Restoration of academic learning
 - Psychological/emotional Recovery
- The type and breadth of Recovery activities needed will vary based on the size and scope of the crisis event
- Complete an interactive scenario



What is the Recovery Phase?

- The Recovery phase is designed to:
 - assist students and staff, as needed, with healing and coping, and
 - restore educational operations in schools.
- When does the Recovery phase begin?
- When does it end?



Goal of the Recovery Phase

Restore a safe and healthy learning environment.



Recovery: Four Key Components

- Physical/structural recovery
- Business recovery
- Restoration of academic learning
- Psychological/emotional recovery



What is Physical/Structural Recovery?

Purpose: Restore educational operations and facilities

Key steps:

- Ensure safety at educational sites
- Assess critical infrastructure and support services—What is necessary?
 - Damage Assessment Response Teams (DART)
- Determine availability of equipment and supplies
- Debrief and incorporate lessons learned around physical assets and vulnerabilities into emergency management planning



How Can Schools Prepare for Physical Recovery Efforts in Advance?

- Steps taken in previous phases may lessen the need for physical Recovery in some areas—examples?
 - Identify potential disaster funding sources and their requirements
 - Establish strategies/policies for receiving donations
 - Consider the structures and departments that will be involved in physical recovery
 - Coordinate with relevant school district departments to discuss recovery plans



What is Business/Fiscal Recovery?

Purpose: To restore critical business functions within the school/district as soon as possible

*A Key component in the Recovery phase, the development of **Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)** ensures that the capability exists to continue essential functions across a wide range of hazards.*



COOP Goals

- Allow for its implementation anytime, with or without warning, during duty and non-duty hours;
- Provide full operational capability for essential functions no later than 12 hours after activation; and
- Sustain essential functions for up to 30 days.



Key Steps to Take During Business Recovery

- Restore district administrative functions
- Ensure staff are supported
- Set-up automatic payment system
- Institute a system to register out of district students, and to register students in new schools



NOTE: The level of COOP activation will be determined by the scope and breadth of the emergency.



How Can Schools Prepare for Business Recovery Efforts in Advance?

- Identify who is responsible for major administrative functions and develop succession plans
- Identify who has responsibility for closing schools or sending students and staff to alternative locations—what are the criteria?
- Plan for rapid contract execution
- Practice activation of the COOP



What is Academic Recovery?

Purpose: Facilitate students' return to learning; restore structure and routine

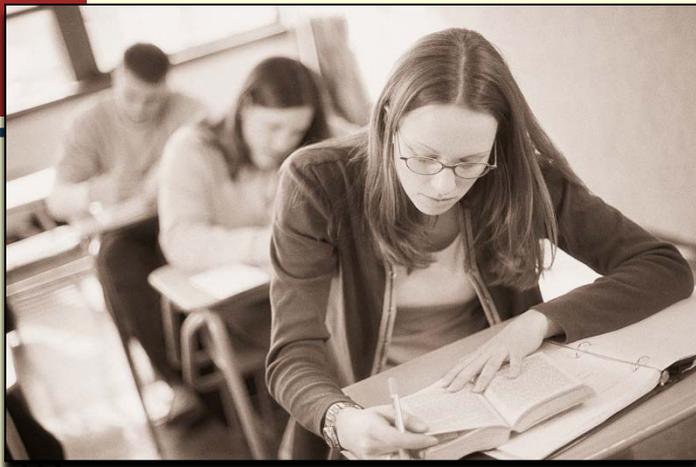
Key Steps to ensuring academic Recovery:

- Institute temporary adjustments to academic routines, as necessary
- Communicate to administrators, staff, parents, guardians and students on events and next steps
- Return to normal academic routine as soon as possible



Why is Academics Considered in the Recovery Phase?

- Youth exposed to repeated violence and trauma have been shown to have:
 - Lower grade point averages (Hurt et al., 2001)
 - Decreased reading ability (Delaney-Black et al., 2003)
 - More reported absences from school (Hurt et al., 2001)
 - Increased expulsions and suspensions (LAUSD survey)
 - Decreased rates of high school graduation (Grogger, 1997)
- Restoring, or maintaining, a routine is helpful for students throughout the Recovery process



What to Expect in Schools in Absence of Intervention

- ↓ Cognitive functioning and academic achievement (anxiety, ↓ concentration, sleep problems, depression)
- ↑ Absenteeism (school avoidance)
- ↑ Suspensions/expulsions (irritability, social regression, substance abuse)
- → → ↓ Graduation
- Taking time in schools to help children adjust to disaster and aftermath is essential to promote academic achievement



What is Psychological/Emotional Recovery?

Purpose: Promote coping and support resiliency for students and staff following an emergency

Key Steps to promoting Psychological/Emotional Recovery:

- Recognize the factors that may impact Psychological/Emotional Recovery
- Address issues related to traumatic stress
- Short- and long-term interventions may be necessary
- Work with internal and external partners who can provide support services—pre-screening is critical
- Training of school and district-level mental health recovery teams

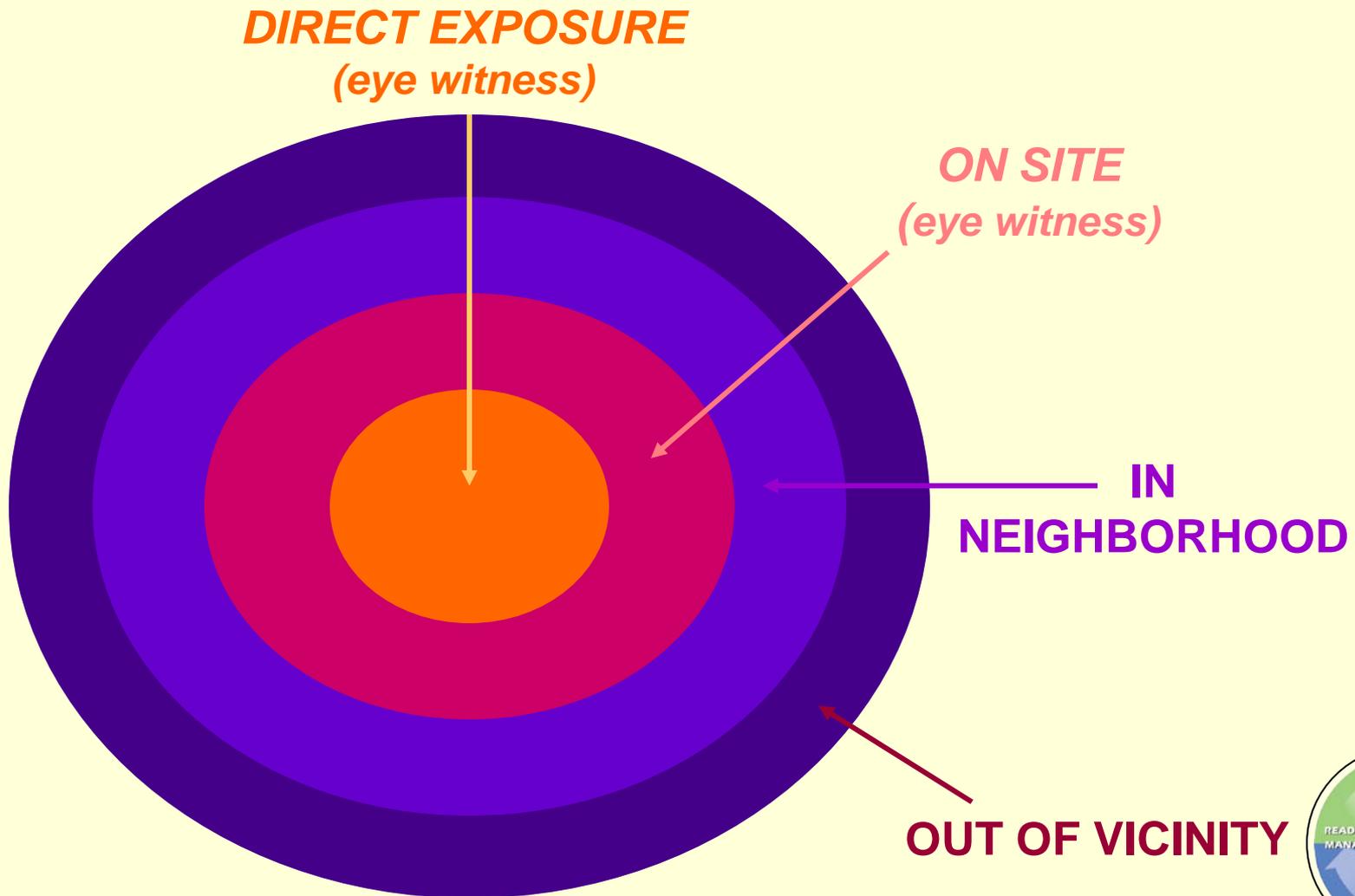


What is Traumatic Stress?

- Traumatic stress is an acute distress response that is experienced after exposure to a catastrophic event
- Traumatic stress occurs because the event poses a serious, or perceived, threat to:
 - The individual's life or physical integrity
 - The life of a family member or close friend
 - One's surrounding environment



Circles of Impact



How Can Schools Support Psychological/Emotional Recovery in the Short-Term?

- Identify circles of impact and provide triage
 - Provide mental health resource materials for families, students, and staff
- Consider Psychological First Aid for Schools (PFA-S)
- Make individual and group crisis counseling available during the first week after an emergency
- Promote self-care among staff and utilize Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs)
- Be aware of prior history of risk taking or trauma



How Can Schools Support Psychological/Emotional Recovery in the Long-Term?

- Based on information gained in short-term intervention, refer students and staff to long-term interventions
- Trauma and grief focused school-based mental health programs
 - Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS)
 - Supports for Students Exposed to Trauma (SSET)

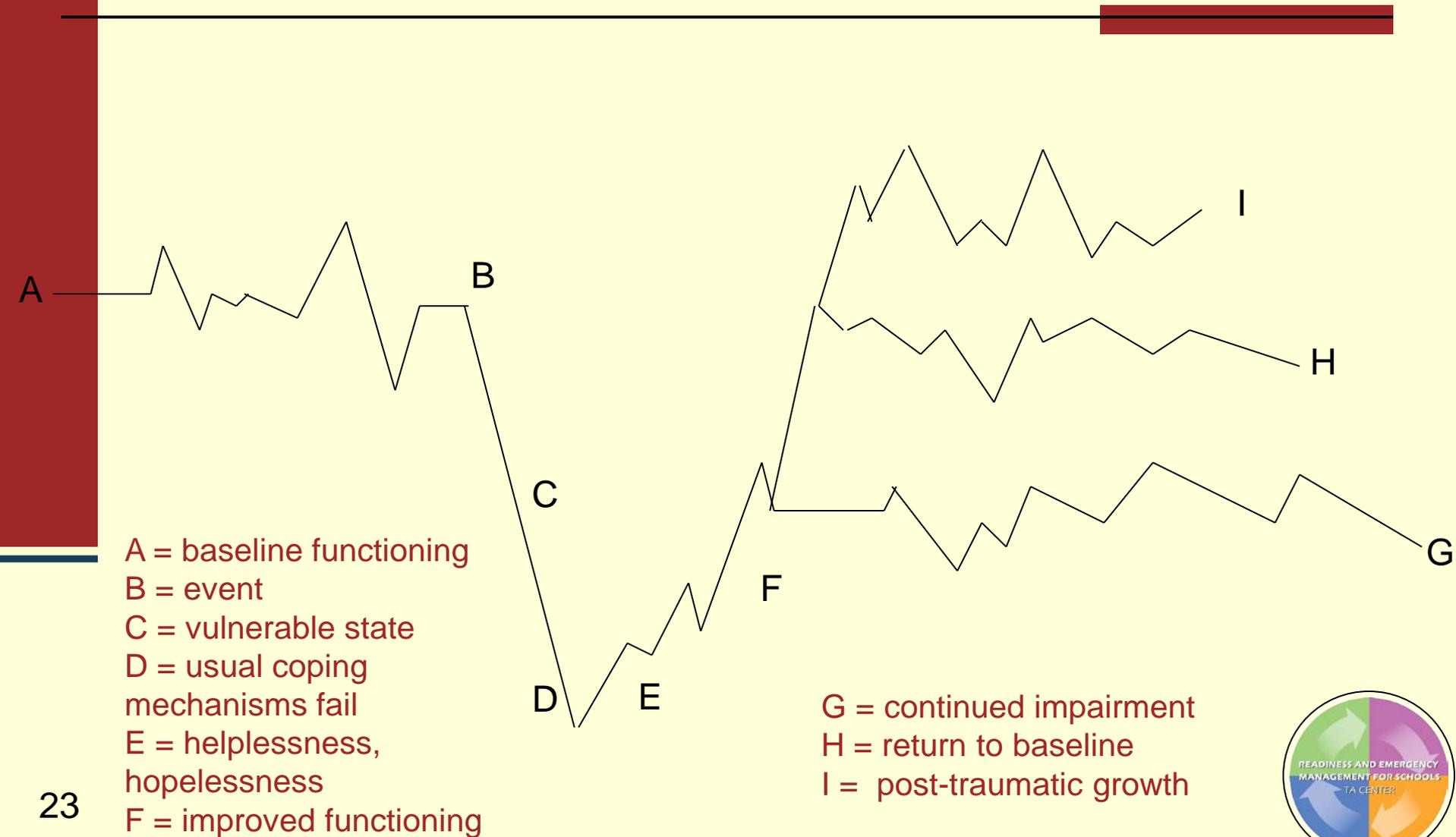


How Can Schools Support Psychological/Emotional Recovery in the Long-Term?

- Conduct ongoing assessment/monitoring of mental health of students and staff
- Monitor attendance, grades, and counselor's visits
- Provide care for caregivers (compassion fatigue)
- Reinforce ongoing prevention programs
- Be aware of 'key dates,' such as trials, anniversaries, and holidays
- Modify lesson plans and/or testing plans, if needed



Adjustment Over Time in Crisis



How Can Schools Prepare for Psychological/ Emotional Recovery in Advance?

- Develop template letters (that can be tailored) for alerting parents, families, guardians, students, and staff to emergencies
- Outline strategies for dealing with “empty chairs”
- Consider a district policy for memorials
- Ensure a process is in place for parental consent for receipt of mental health services



Key Issues for the Recovery Phase

Issue #1: Opening or closing schools after an emergency

■ Considerations:

- How long should the school be closed?
- How can parents/guardians weigh in on decisions about school closures?
- Who has the ultimate decision-making power regarding school closure?
- How will the community be notified?
- Ultimate question—Will the children be better off in school, or out of school?

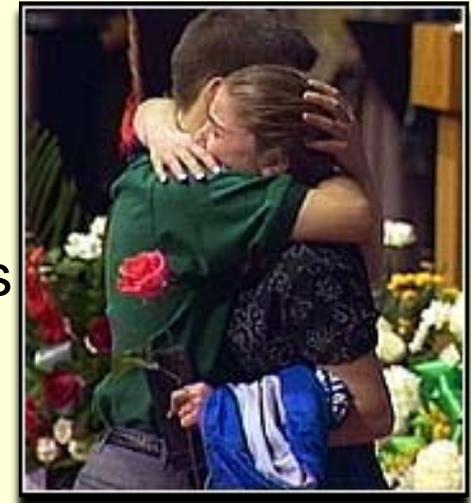


Key Issues for the Recovery Phase

Issue #2: Memorials after a student or staff death

■ Considerations:

- Memorials can be controversial
- Questions may arise about how/if policies should vary depending on the type of death
- Memorials in schools should not add to the suicide “contagion effect”
- A date for removing memorial items
- How memorials might reinforce ongoing prevention programming (i.e., scholarship funds, etc.)



Key Issues for the Recovery Phase

Issue #3: How to handle key dates

■ Considerations:

- Be cognizant of anniversary dates but do not dramatize them
- Watch for reactions around holidays, anniversaries, and/or trial dates
- Prepare a constructive message for anniversaries
- Make sure educators watch for risk behaviors



Summary

- Planning for Recovery develops from the first three phases of emergency management
- There are four key components of recovery:
 - Physical/Structural Recovery
 - Business Recovery
 - Academic Recovery
 - Psychological/Emotional Recovery
- The type and breadth of Recovery activities needed will vary based on the size and scope of the crisis event



Interactive Scenario



Scenario

- You are a member of the emergency management team at YOUR school.
- It's early morning.
- School has just begun for the day.
- One school bus is late arriving due to ice on the roads.



Details of the Incident

- The bus has 26 students from the middle and high schools on board (ages 10–17).
- As the bus arrives, the driver is unable to stop the bus. The bus skids and then crashes through the wall of the music room. There are 25 students in the music room.
- Two students are killed and 19 students are injured—four of them severely.
- The bus driver was found to be intoxicated.



**What are the first
three steps you
would take as an
emergency
management team
member?**



Which students and staff are most in need of crisis counseling?



Additional Questions:

- What will be your short term mental health recovery/psychological first aid plan?
- How will you respond to parents?



Final Questions:

- What will be your mid- to long-term mental health recovery plans?
- If, in the days and weeks after this event students and parents want to construct a memorial – and the newspaper editors also share that view – what will be your decision?
- How should we plan for the anniversary?



Resources

- National Center for School Crisis and Bereavement, Bereavement Guidelines (for responding to the death of a student or staff member)
 - <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/alpha/s/school-crisis/guidelines-bereavement.htm>
- National Center for School Crisis and Bereavement, Template Letters for Parents, Students and Staff During Times of Loss
 - <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/alpha/s/school-crisis/letters-template.htm>
- How Children Grieve: And How Parents and Other Adults Can Support Them
 - <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/alpha/s/school-crisis/parent-guide.htm>
- Virginia Department of Emergency Management COOP Toolkit
 - <http://www.vaemergency.com/library/coop/index.cfm>



THANK YOU!!!

For More Information Contact:

**REMS TA Center: 1-866-540-7367 (REMS)
info@remstacenter.org**

