

Section 1:

Mercer County is committed to staff and student health and safety as we return to in-person and hybrid learning post pandemic. To continue to mitigate the effects and reduce the spread of COVID-19, we will utilize funds to implement the practices and protocols listed below. Furthermore, we will continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of each of these practices, and we will adjust as needed to follow any updated guidance in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control, the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and the Kentucky Department of Education and local Health Department.

Prevention and Mitigation Strategies

Physical distancing

Personal Protective Equipment

Handwashing and respiratory/cough etiquette

Cleaning and maintaining healthy facilities

Additional staff for on-going cleaning during the school day and sanitization during non-instructional hours

Improving ventilation systems or purchasing new ventilation systems (HVAC)

Contact tracing in combination with isolation and quarantine, in collaboration with the State and local health departments Additional school nurses, additional staff to check temperatures, additional staff to supervise isolated students

Additional staffing for full time substitutes in each building

Vaccination clinics in an effort to provide vaccinations to educators, other staff, students, and families if eligible

Appropriate accommodations for children with disabilities with respect to the health and safety policies

Water bottle refill stations

Plexiglass to support physical distancing

1:1 Technology devices

Signage and printed communication of health and safety protocols in multiple languages

Badge System

Section 2:

Narrative:

Section 2 of this American Rescue Plan is focused on how Mercer County Schools will utilize funds to address the academic impact of lost instructional time through evidence-based interventions. The plans below detail the areas of focus Mercer County Schools will intentionally address to mitigate the impact of lost instructional time, the evidence-based interventions we will utilize to do so, the research citations and links for those evidence-based interventions, as well as a rationale explaining how our district will implement each evidence-based intervention.

Area of	Evidence-Based Intervention	Research	Implementation Rationale
Focus Instruction	Professional Learning Communities	Hamilton, L., Halverson, R., Jackson, S., Mandinach, E., Supovitz, J., & Wayman, J. (2009). Using student achievement data to support instructional decision making (NCEE 2009-4067). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeG uide/dddm_pg_092909.pdf	PLCs will be used as an evidence-based intervention that ensures a focus on student learning and building a collaborative culture that is results driven. This practice will promote equity for students. Analysis of classroom level data will drive teacher reflection of their instructional practices. Some implementation strategies include initial training on the PLC process and book studies that deepen understanding of PLCs.
	Formative Assessment	Black, P., & William, D. (1998). Inside the black box: Raising standards through classroom assessment. <i>Phi Delta Kappan</i> , 92, 81 -90. <u>http://weaeducation.typepad.co.uk/files/bla</u> <u>ckbox-1.pdf</u>	Formative assessment will be used as an evidence- based intervention specifically focused on learning loss that provides on-going information regarding student progress towards a measurable academic goal. Some implementation strategies include on- going training on strategies to use before, during, and after a lesson that provide information on student progress and to inform teaching and learning.

Student Engagement Strategies	Fredricks, J., McColskey, W., Meli, J., Mordica, J., Montrosse, B., and Mooney, K. (2011). Measuring student engagement in upper elementary through high school: a description of 21 instruments. (Issues & Answers Report, REL 2011–No. 098). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Southeast. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/edlabs/regions/sout</u> <u>heast/pdf/rel_2011098.pdf</u> Gould, E. (2011). Doing one thing (DOT) to increase student engagement: Increasing student opportunities to respond. <i>Link Lines</i> , FebMarch. <u>https://education.wm.edu/centers/ttac/reso</u> <u>urces/articles/challengebehav/stepupstudent</u> engagement/index.php Haydon T., Macsuga-Gage A.S., Simonsen B., Hawkins R. Opportunities to respond: A key component of effective instruction. <i>Beyond Behavior</i> . 2012;22(1):23-31. doi:10.1177/107429561202200105 Macsuga-Gage A.S., Simonsen B., Briere D.E. Effective teaching practices: Effective teaching practices that promote a positive classroom environment. <i>Beyond Behavior</i> . 2012;22(1):14-22. doi:10.1177/107429561202200104	Student engagement strategies will be used as an evidence-based intervention to provide meaningful student involvement in classroom learning and address learning loss. Strategies such as accountable talk, choral responding, opportunities to respond, questioning strategies, wait time, guided notes, graphic organizers, use of visuals, student goal- setting, etc. increase student investment in their own learning and are linked to greater student achievement. Some implementation strategies include training for teachers on multiple engagement strategies, follow-up training on how these strategies are being implemented, materials and technology to implement engagement strategies.
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	MacSuga-Gage, A. & Simonsen, B. (2015). Examining the effects of teacher directed opportunities to respond on student outcomes: A systematic review of the literature. <i>Education and Treatment of</i> <i>Children</i> , 38, 211-240. <u>https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1070193.p</u> <u>df</u>	
	Marion, S., Thompson, J., Evans, C., Martineau, J., and Dadey, N. (2019). A tricky balance: The challenges and opportunities of balanced systems of assessments. Presented at the annual meeting of the National Council on Measurement in Education. Toronto, Canada. <u>https://www.nciea.org/sites/default/files/pu</u> <u>blications/A%20Tricky%20Balance_031319.p</u> <u>df</u>	
	Martin, B., Sargent, K., Van Camp, A., & Wright, J. (2018). Practice Guide: Increasing opportunities to respond as an intensive intervention. Washington, DC: US Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs. <u>https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED591076.p</u> <u>df</u>	
	Scott, T.M., Hirn, R.G. & Alter P. J. (2014) Teacher instruction as a predictor for student engagement and disruptive behaviors, preventing School Failure: alternative education for children and youth, 58:4, 193-	

200, https://doi.org/10.1080/1045988X.2013.787 58 Simonsen, B., & Myers, D. (2015). <i>Classwide</i> <i>positive behavior interventions and supports:</i> <i>A guide to proactive classroom</i> <i>management.</i> Guilford Press.	
Whitney, T, Cooper, J. T., & Lingo, A. S. (2017) Increasing Student Engagement Through Opportunities to Respond. <i>Kentucky</i> <i>Teacher Education Journal: The Journal of</i> <i>the Teacher Education Division of the</i> <i>Kentucky Council for Exceptional Children</i> : Vol. 3 : Iss. 2 , Article 3. <u>https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewco</u> <u>ntent.cgi?article=1018&context=ktej</u>	

	Data Systems	Hamilton, L., Halverson, R., Jackson, S., Mandinach, E., Supovitz, J., & Wayman, J. (2009). Using student achievement data to support instructional decision making (NCEE 2009-4067). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeG uide/dddm_pg_092909.pdf Kekahio, W., & Baker, M. (2013). Five steps for structuring data-informed conversations and action in education. (REL 2013–001). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Pacific. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/edlabs/regions/pacifi c/pdf/REL_2013001.pdf	Data systems will be used as an evidence-based intervention to gather and report data and to use data-based decision making to generate a strategic action plan that addresses learning loss. The data system provides the framework upon which data teams look for patterns and make observations about the data. The analysis of academic and behavioral data informs instructional practices and provides a data team with insight into what strategies (both behavioral and instructional) are working well and which need to be reconsidered. Some implementation strategies include stipends for teacher training on how to utilize the data system to inform instruction, and the purchase of the data system. Edgenuity will be used as an online resource. IReady will be used as the universal screener.
R	Culturally Responsive Teaching	Byrd, C. M. (2016). Does Culturally Relevant teaching work? An examination from student perspectives. <i>SAGE Open, 6</i> (3), 1-10. <u>https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2</u> <u>158244016660744</u> Gay, G. (2010). <i>Culturally Responsive</i> <i>Teaching : theory, research, and practice</i> (2nd ed.). Teachers College. Moore, A, L., Giles, R. M., & Vitulli, P. (2021) "Prepared to Respond? Investigating preservice teachers' perceptions of their	Culturally Responsive Teaching will be used as an evidence-based intervention to narrow achievement gaps and to provide student-centered and authentic instruction that is inclusive, scaffolds student learning, and provides a challenging curriculum in a respectful climate. Culturally relevant teachers take personal responsibility for the success of all students and create connections between classroom content and students' background knowledge while taking into account students' cultural identities and the assets those identities bring to the classroom. Some

Teacl Schou 15: N https: /cgi/i j-sotl Piazz Conv respo learn learn learn Mult	iness for Culturally Responsive hing," International Journal for the larship of Teaching and Learning: Vol. Jo. 1, Article 10. s://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu viewcontent.cgi?article=2072&context=i : a, S. V., Rao, S., & Protacio, M. S. (2015). verging recommendations for culturally onsive literacy practices: Students with hing disabilities, English language hers, and socio culturally diverse hers. International Journal of icultural Education, 17(3), 1-20. s://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1104910	implementation strategies include training of all teachers and staff on cultural competence and culturally responsive teaching, high quality instructional materials that are actively engaging, student centered, culturally inclusive, and high quality student materials such the purchasing of class sets of texts and educational materials that are inclusive of student cultures and languages.
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Multi-Tiered Systems of Support	 Arden, S. V., Gandhi, A. G., Zumeta Edmonds, R., & Danielson, L. (2017). Toward more effective tiered systems: Lessons from national implementation efforts. Exceptional Children, 83(3), 269–280. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1146326. Burns, M. K., Jimerson, S. R., VanDerHeyden, A. M., & Deno, S. L. (2016). Toward a unified response-to-intervention model: Multi-tiered systems of support. In S. R. Jimerson, M. K. Burns, & A. M. VanDerHeyden (Eds.), Handbook of Response to Intervention: The science and practice of multi-tiered systems of support (2nd ed.) (pp. 719–732). New York, NY: Springer. Fixsen, D. L., Naoom, S. F., Blase, K. A., & Friedman, R. M. (2005). Implementation research: A synthesis of the literature. (FMHI Publication No. 231). Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, National Implementation Research Network. https://nirn.fpg.unc.edu/sites/nirn.fpg.unc.e du/files/resources/NIRN-MonographFull-01- 2005.pdf Freeman, J., Sugai, G., Simonsen, B., & 	Multi-Tiered Systems of Support will be used as an evidence-based framework to give universal, supplemental and targeted support to all students. The four components of MTSS include universal screening, data-based decision making, multi-level prevention systems, and progress monitoring. All components make up an effective MTSS framework which allows districts and schools to provide core differentiated instruction and intervention in a timely manner to support students' learning loss. Some implementation strategies include training on the MTSS Framework. The purchase of evidence- based programs for intervention, a universal screener, and a progress monitoring system. Additionally, data platforms may be used to help districts and schools effectively analyze data and make data-based decisions. Will also provide full day preschool.
	Everett, S. (2017). MTSS coaching: Bridging knowing to doing. Theory Into Practice, 56(1),	

29–37. DOI:	
10.1080/00405841.2016.1241946	
Jimerson, S. R., Burns, M. K., &	
VanDerHeyden, A. M. (2016). From response	
to intervention to multi-tiered systems of	
support: Advances in the science and practice	
of assessment and intervention. In S. R.	
Jimerson, M. K. Burns, & A. M.	
VanDerHeyden (Eds.), Handbook of Response	
to Intervention: The science and practice of	
multi-tiered systems of support (2nd ed.) (pp.	
1–6). New York, NY: Springer.	
McIntosh, K., & Goodman, S. (2016).	
Integrated multi-tiered systems of support:	
Blending RTI and PBIS. New York, NY:	
Guilford Press	
National Conton on Despense to Intervention	
National Center on Response to Intervention	
at the American Institutes for Research.	
(2015). MTSS, RTI, special education Oh	
my! Gaining an understanding of MTSS and	
RTI from Drs. Lynn Fuchs and Joe Jenkins.	
Washington, DC: Author.	
https://rti4success.org/video/mtss-rti-	
special-education%E2%80%A6oh-my -	
gaining-understanding-mtss-and-rti-drs-lynn-	
fuchs-and-joe.	
Scott, T.M., Gage, N.A., Hirn, R.G., Shearer	
Lingo, A., & Burt, J. (2019) An examination of	
the association between MTSS	
implementation fidelity measures and	
student outcomes, Preventing School Failure:	
structure outcomes, rieventing school rallule.	

	Alternative Education for Children and Youth, 63:4, 308-316, DOI: <u>10.1080/1045988X.2019.1605971</u> Sugai, G., & Horner, R. H. (2009). Responsiveness-to-intervention and school- wide positive behavior supports: Integration of multi-tiered system approaches. <i>Exceptionality</i> , <i>17</i> (4), 223-237. DOI: <u>10.1080/09362830903235375</u> Terrance M Scott, Nicholas A Gage, Regina G Hirn, Amy Shearer Lingo & Jon Burt (2019) An examination of the association between MTSS implementation fidelity measures and student outcomes, Preventing School Failure: Alternative Education for Children and Youth, 63:4, 308-316, DOI: 10.1080/1045988X.2019.1605971	
Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports	Freeman, J., Simonsen, B., McCoach, D. B., Sugai, G., Lombardi, A., & Horner, R. (2017). Relationship Between School-Wide Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports and Academic, Attendance, and Behavior Outcomes in High Schools. <i>Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions</i> , 18(1), 41-51. DOI: <u>10.1177/1098300715580992</u>	PBIS will be used as an evidence-based intervention to develop school-wide expectations, targeted interventions and supports, and data-driven decisions making to improve student behavior and student outcomes. Some implementation strategies include training for teachers and staff. The use of funds to secure a data collection system is also a possible implementation strategy.

 Horner, R.H., Sugai, G. & Anderson, C. M.	
(2010). Examining the Evidence Base for	
School-Wide Positive Behavior Support.	
Focus on Exceptional Children. 42. 1-14.	
10.17161/fec.v42i8.6906.	
10.17101/101/1010500.	
OSEP Technical Assistance Center on Positive	
Behavioral Interventions and Supports	
(October 2015). Positive Behavioral	
Interventions and Supports (PBIS)	
Implementation Blueprint: Part 1 –	
Foundations and Supporting Information.	
Eugene, OR: University of Oregon.	
https://www.pbis.org/resource/pbis-	
implementation-blueprint	
Scott, T.M., Gage, N. An Examination of the	
Association Between Teacher's Instructional	
Practices and School-Wide Disciplinary and	
Academic Outcomes. Educ. Treat. Child. 43,	
223–235 (2020). DOI:	
10.1080/1045988X.2019.1605971	
Simonsen, B., & Myers, D. (2015). Classwide	
positive behavior interventions and supports:	
A guide to proactive classroom management.	
Guilford Press.	
Sugai, G., Horner, R. H. (2015). School-wide	
PBIS: An Example of Applied Behavior	
Analysis Implemented at a Scale of Social	
<i>Importance</i> . Behavior Analysis Practice.	
Feb2015. DOI: 10.1007/s40617-015-0045-4.	
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		US Department of Justice and US Department of Education, (July, 2014). Dear colleague letter on the nondiscriminatory administration of school discipline. https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/l etters/colleague-201401-title-vi.html U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, (March, 2014). Civil rights data collection: Data snapshot (School Discipline). https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/ docs/crdc-college-and-career-readiness- snapshot.pdf Walker, H. M., Horner, R. H., Sugai, G., Bullis, M., Sprague, J. R., Bricker, D., & Kaufman, M. J. (1996). Integrated approaches to preventing antisocial behavior patterns among school-age children and youth. <i>Journal of Emotional and Behavioral</i> <i>Disorders, 4</i> , 193-256. https://doi.org/10.1177/1063426696004004 01	
ELA	High Quality	Kamil, M. L., Borman, G. D., Dole, J., Kral, C.	The use of high quality instruction and materials will
	Instruction and Materials	C., Salinger, T., and Torgesen, J. (2008). Improving adolescent literacy: Effective classroom and intervention practices: A Practice Guide (NCEE #2008-4027). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeG</u> <u>uide/adlit_pg_082608.pdf</u>	be used as an evidence-based intervention to explicitly teach vocabulary, to provide direct and explicit instruction on comprehension strategies, and to provide opportunities for extensive study of the meaning and interpretation of a text. Possible implementation strategies include training on various vocabulary strategies, training on highest effect size comprehension strategies for elementary

Teaching Essential Skills	Foorman, B., Beyler, N., Borradaile, K., Coyne, M., Denton, C. A., Dimino, J., Furgeson, J., Hayes, L., Henke, J., Justice, L., Keating, B., Lewis, W., Sattar, S., Streke, A., Wagner, R., & Wissel, S. (2016). Foundational skills to support reading for understanding in kindergarten through 3rd grade (NCEE 2016- 4008). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/practiceg	and secondary students, investment and training in implementing leveled texts, hiring of ELA interventionists, and the creation of school-wide guided reading programs including purchasing of books, and book studies. Prioritizing essential skills and standards will be used as an evidence-based intervention that helps teachers provide targeted support for the most important content. Teachers will work together to determine essential standards that will receive the most instructional time, will be frequently revisited, and taught to mastery. All required standards will be taught but essential standards will receive the most focus. Implementation strategies include training on the standards and time for teachers to
	Wissel, S. (2016). Foundational skills to support reading for understanding in kindergarten through 3rd grade (NCEE 2016- 4008). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/practiceg</u> <u>uide/wwc found reading summary 051517</u> <u>.pdf</u> Shanahan, T., Callison, K., Carriere, C., Duke, N. K., Pearson, P. D., Schatschneider, C., &	important content. Teachers will work together to determine essential standards that will receive the most instructional time, will be frequently revisited, and taught to mastery. All required standards will be taught but essential standards will receive the most focus. Implementation strategies include
	Torgesen, J. (2010). Improving reading comprehension in kindergarten through 3rd grade: A practice guide (NCEE 2010-4038). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeG</u> <u>uide/readingcomp_pg_092810.pdf</u>	

Math	High Quality Instruction and Materials	Gersten, R., Beckmann, S., Clarke, B., Foegen, A., Marsh, L., Star, J. R., & Witzel, B. (2009). Assisting students struggling with mathematics: Response to Intervention (RtI) for elementary and middle schools (NCEE 2009-4060). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/PracticeG</u> uide/rti_math_pg_042109.pdf	The use of high-quality instruction and materials will be used as an evidence-based intervention to explicitly teach mathematical concepts and problem solving, to use visual representations and models of mathematical ideas during explicit instruction, and to increase fluency of basic facts. Some implementation strategies include training on mathematical practices, training on how to use manipulative materials to foster conceptual understanding, and training on the use of number talks to increase fluency and number sense. Purchase of books and resources are possible implementation strategies. Hiring of interventionist.
	Prioritizing Essential Standards	National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and the National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics (June 2020). Moving Forward: Mathematics Learning in the Era of COVID- 19. <u>https://www.mathedleadership.org/mathem</u> <u>atics-learning-in-the-era-of-covid-19/</u>	Prioritizing essential skills and standards will be used as an evidence-based intervention that helps teachers provide targeted support for the most important content. Teachers will work together to determine essential standards that will receive the most instructional time, will be frequently revisited, and taught to mastery. All required standards will be taught but essential standards will receive the most focus. Implementation strategies include training on the standards and time for teachers to collaborate before each instructional unit to revise the pacing as needed.
Response to Learning Loss	Titan Academy	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ia8q 1UbTsHBYT2GyZWGWXGAjHUU75aXU/edit# heading=h.gjdgxs	Titan Academy is our approach to the learning loss for our students during the 2020-21 school year. The Titan Academy will be a three-year intervention/extension program striving to provide

				exposure for lost content and assistance on instructional gaps brought about by the COVID-19 impact on student learning. Curriculum and instructional targets will be generated from a needs assessment of Spring 2021 universal screener results and from teacher-generated contextual information regarding classroom standards that need to be prioritized. The Academy will consist of 24 days of direct, focused, small-group instruction led by certified teachers, assisted by classified aides.
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Section 3:

Narrative:

Section 3 of the American Rescue Plan will contain the other items Mercer County Schools will use the funds for to support student safety, learning loss and district needs.

American Rescue Plan: Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ARP ESSER)

On March 11, 2021, a third ESSER Fund (ARP ESSER) was authorized by the enactment of the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act. This act includes more than \$2 billion dollars for Kentucky public schools.

The ESSER funds will be distributed to local education agencies based on a proportional share of the district's Title I, Part A 2020-2021 allocation.

Section 2001(e) of the American Rescue Plan requires districts to reserve not less than 20 % of ARP ESSER funds to address learning loss through the implementation of evidence-based interventions – such as summer learning or summer enrichment, extended day, comprehensive afterschool or extended school year programs – and ensure those interventions respond to students' social, emotional and academic needs, and address the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on underrepresented student subgroups (each major racial and ethnic group, children from low income families, children with disabilities, English learners, genders, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care).

The Mercer County Board of Education sought meaningful consultation by asking for input from a wide variety of stakeholders in our planning process. Requests were sent through social media and posted on our website. The district looked over the feedback and used that information to determine what would best support the learning loss and safety of the students of Mercer County.

Mercer County Board of Education plans to allocate more than the required 20% to address learning loss over the next two years. The district developed a comprehensive plan (Titan Academy) to address learning loss in addition to hiring 2 Interventionists for reading and math. We have an ongoing schedule to replace technology devices in our classrooms to support student learning.

Other uses of funds for the district over the next two years will be a Badge system, salary increase for certified and classified staff, , SEL programs K-12, additional busses to spread out students and bathroom upgrades. Several items on this list are for safety concerns at the building levels.

Section 4: Narrative: Section 4 of this ARP details how we are responding to the academic, social-emotional, and mental health needs of all students and how we will ensure the selected interventions address the academic impact of lost instructional time. This section also addresses how Mercer County Schools conducted meaningful consultation with required stakeholders and utilized feedback when creating our district plan.				
Mental Health Wellness & Social Emotional Learning	Trauma Informed Schools	Courtney Wiest-Stevenson & Cindy Lee (2016) Trauma-Informed Schools, <i>Journal of Evidence-Informed Social</i> <i>Work</i> , 13:5, 498-503, DOI: 10.1080/23761407.2016.1166855 Longhi, D. (2015). Higher resilience and school performance among students with disproportionately high adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) at Lincoln High, in Walla Walla, Washington, 2009 to 2013. Olympia, WA: Participatory Research Consulting, LLC. https://www.pacesconnection.com/fil eSendAction/fcType/0/fcOid/4663071 03279770868/filePointer/4663071032 81285022/fodoid/4663071032812850 18/LH%20report%20final%20%281%29 .pdf	Creating trauma informed and trauma sensitive schools will be an area of focus for Mercer County Schools. The district will utilize Trauma Teams at the district and building level to build capacity to effectively and efficiently respond to student trauma within the district. a.) Understanding trauma, types of trauma and traumatic stress b.) Trauma and the brain c.) Trauma and the brain c.) Trauma Teams roles and responsibilities (data tracking) d.) What is a Trauma Sensitive School e.) Handle with Care: Responding to Trauma Exposed Students	

Missouri Department of Health. (2019). <i>The Missouri Model: A</i> <i>developmental framework for trauma</i> <i>informed approaches</i> . MO Dept. of Mental Health and Partners. <u>https://dmh.mo.gov/media/pdf/misso</u> <u>uri-model-developmental-framework- trauma-informed-approaches</u>	Funding will provide additional staffing at the district level for a school social worker who is a part of the district trauma team, track district and school level data, create and manage the district referral pathway, and make best practice recommendations for trauma interventions.
Pynoos, R. S, Fairbank, J. A., Steinberg, A. M., Amaya-Jackson, L., Gerrity, E., Mount, M. L., & Maze, J. (2008). The National Child Traumatic Stress Network: Collaborating to improve the standard of care. <i>Professional</i> <i>Psychology: Research and Practice</i> , <i>39</i> (4), 389–395. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0012551	
Substance abuse and mental health services administration. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4884. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. https://ncsacw.samhsa.gov/userfiles/fi les/SAMHSA_Trauma.pdf	
Trauma Sensitive Schools Training Package. (2021). National Center on Safe and Supportive Learning Environments.	

	https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/	
	trauma-sensitive-schools-training-	
	package	
Mental Health		The district will utilize funds to hire
Therapists		additional mental health therapists to work
Therapists		at the school and district level to support
		and provide direct therapy services to
		students and staff.
School Resource	James, R. K., Logan, J., & Davis, S. A.	The district will create a law enforcement
Officers	(2011). Including School Resource	department which will employ a Mercer
Officers	Officers in school-based crisis	County Schools SRO resource officer to
	intervention: Strengthening student	serve each school building in the district as
	support. School Psychology	-
	International, 32(2), 210–224.	recommended in <u>KRS 158.44144415</u>
	https://doi.org/10.1177/01430343114	
	00828	
Social Emotional	https://characterstrong.com/	Evidence-based SEL programs for our
	<u>- mape.//ondractorotrong.com/</u>	schools.
Programming	https://www.positiveaction.net/i	SCHOOIS.
	ntroduction	
	and	The district will train all staff on Social
		Emotional Competencies. Teachers and
	https://www.harmonysel.org	paraprofessionals in grades PreK-12 will be
		trained on the evidence-based social
		emotional curriculum each school chooses
		to utilize and all students will receive social
		emotional instruction. The district will also
		provide training on best practices as grade
		level district-wide teams work to

		incorporate SEL into each content area to maximize student and teacher proficiency of social emotional competencies. Programs will be purchased for K-12 SEL.
Community Mental Health		We collaborate with outside agencies and help with referrals and support when needed. FRYSC also provide this service.

Stakeholder Input:

Mercer County Schools recognizes the importance of stakeholder feedback and input as students, teachers, administrators, families, community agencies, and local businesses begin to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to Mercer County Schools creating a recovery plan, stakeholder feedback was solicited in multiple ways. Both surveys and meetings were held with various groups. A survey was sent out through social media and district website or meeting was held with the following groups:

- a. Enrolled students
- b. Parents/guardians of enrolled students
- c. Parents/guardians of students with disabilities
- d. Underrepresented/ minority groups
- e. Local KEA representative and members
- f. Community members
- g. SBDM councils
- h. Local government agencies
- i. District certified and classified staff

Mercer County does not have an active Civil Rights group.

In addition to surveys, a COVID-19 focus committee was developed with consultation from the following group representatives:

- a. Superintendent
- b. Mercer County Board of Education
- c. School and district administrators
- d. Local health department
- e. Local law enforcement agencies (police and sheriff)
- f. Emergency Responders (Fire and EMS)
- g. Mental health providers (school psychologist, counselors, and social workers)
- h. Food service
- i. SBDM councils
- j. Transportation
- k. Maintenance/ Facilities
- I. Technology
- m. Titan Up committee represents all groups (minority, underrepresented and low income)

Data and updates were shared with the committee on a regular basis.

Based on the results from input from the stakeholders, the COVID-19 committee met regularly to analyze the data and developed the plan to address the needs of Mercer County Schools.