

Critical Incident Policy & Procedure

Policy/Purpose:

This document outlines the strategies that ACDC has in place in regards to a critical incident.

In the event of a critical incident, ACDC recognizes that appropriate infrastructure must be in place to ensure the provision of all necessary support services. This document outlines ACDC's policy, support mechanisms and procedures for managing a critical incident. This policy will ensure that ACDC has:

- An effective approach in responding to critical incidents as they occur;
- Appropriate support and counselling services available to those affected;
- Appropriate training and information resources provided to staff.

Under Standard 6 of the National Code of Practice 2018, Registered Providers must support students to adjust to study and life in Australia, to achieve their learning goals and to achieve satisfactory academic progress towards meeting the learning outcomes of the course.

The intention of Standard 6 is to ensure that appropriate support services are available to international students to ease the transition into life and study in Australia and allow access to appropriate assistance for the student as needed. In addition, Registered Providers must support students to adjust to study and life in Australia, to achieve their learning goals and to achieve satisfactory academic progress.

Under Standard 6.4 the registered provider must have a documented critical incident policy together with procedures that covers the action to be taken in the event of a critical incident, required follow-up to the incident, and records of the incident and action taken.

Principles

ACDC recognises the duty of care owed to its students and that planning for the management of a critical incident is essential.

Definition

A critical incident is defined by the National Code as 'a traumatic event, or the threat of such (within or outside Australia), which causes extreme stress, fear or injury'.

Critical incidents are not limited to, but could include:

- missing students;
- severe verbal or psychological aggression;
- o death, serious injury or any threat of these;
- o natural disaster; and
- issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault, drug or alcohol abuse.

Non-life threatening events could still qualify as critical incidents.

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Document Number: P01	Document Name: Critical Incident	Policy and Procedure	Modified by: J.Lascheit
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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure **Procedure:**

	Responsibility	Steps
1	First responding staff	Call Emergency service on 000
	member	Follow operators instructions
2	First responding staff member	Call CEO/ RTO Manager
3	CEO/ RTO Manager	Form a Critical Incident Team and conduct tasks outlined in Actin plan below.
4	CEO/RTO Manager	Complete second part of the F19 Critical Incident Form and evaluate current policy and procedures.
		Make changes as required.

Related Documents/Forms/Policies:

F19 Critical Incident Form

Action Plan

The Critical Incident Team/Critical Incident Coordinating Group is responsible for

- assessing risks and response actions
- liaison with emergency and other services
- contact with students' relatives and other appropriate contacts
- liaison with other external bodies, such as home stays, careers or foreign embassies, and
- Counseling and managing students and staff not directly involved in the incident.

When an international student dies or other critical events involving students occur, ACDC of necessity, will take on many of the tasks which would normally be dealt with by the family of the victim were the incident to have occurred in the student's home country. ACDC has in place efficient, sensitive and supportive strategies for dealing with a critical incident and provides support to members of staff, students and others in the community who are involved.

- 1. At the initial meeting, the task of the group is to:
- Plan an immediate response
 - Create for themselves a clear understanding of the known facts
 - Complete ACDC's F19 Critical Incident Form
 - Ensure safety and welfare of staff and students and arrange for first-aid if necessary
 - Where possible notify the time and place of the debriefing to all relevant persons
 - Set up a recovery room
 - Keep staff, students and parents informed.
 - Issues to be considered:

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- Contact with next of kin/significant others what is the most appropriate manner of contact?
- Arrangements for informing staff and student.
- Guidelines to staff about what information to give students
- A written bulletin to staff if the matter is complex
- Identification of those students and staff members most closely involved and therefore most at risk.
- Arrange a time and place for an initial group/individual debriefing session. In this session, an opportunity is given to share the impact of the event, discuss various interpretations of the event in cultural/ethnic terms, the resulting sense of vulnerability, the experience of painful emotions and the normalization of reactions.
- Organize a tasks timetable for the next hour/s, day/s etc.
- Plan ongoing feedback and regular meetings so that the coordinating team is continually in touch and working together.
- Confirm access to emergency funds if necessary.
- Offer support to family, students and staff.

NOTE One member of the team should scribe for all meetings to keep records of content and decisions.

- Put in place a media management process (refer to Appendix C)
- Report and Recording of incident and action taken
 - The Educational Services for Overseas Students Act 2000 (ESOS Act) requires ACDC to notify DEST and DIBP as soon as practical after the incident and in the case of a student's death or other absence affecting the student's attendance, the incident will need to be reported via the Provider Registration and International Student Management System (PRISMS).
 - All aspects of the incident and its management will be recorded on the student files.
- Follow-up and evaluation
 - ACDC staff will be made aware of the critical incident policy and procedures and be given appropriate training to ensure the duty of care for international students is uppermost in their minds.
 - A review and evaluation of the response to the critical incident will be conducted and the procedures reviewed by the Critical Incident Team/Critical Incident Coordinating Group and/or other stakeholders.
 - Changes to the policy and procedures, including updating resources, will be made as soon as practicable following the review and evaluation.

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure CRITICAL INCIDENT RECOVERY TIMELINE

In order to successfully manage a critical incident, ACDC will always take appropriate action and provide support during and after a critical incident.

The recovery timeline following a critical incident will vary depending on the circumstances

Immediately (and within 24 hours)

- Gather the facts
- Ensure safety and welfare of staff and students and arrange for first-aid if necessary
- Where possible notify the time and place of the debriefing to all relevant persons
- Manage the media
- Set up a recovery room
- Keep staff, students and parents informed.

Within 48-72 hours

- Arrange counselling as needed
- Provide opportunities for staff and students to talk about the incident
- Provide support to staff and helpers
- Debrief all relevant persons
- Restore normal functioning as soon as possible
- Keep parents informed

Within the first month

- Arrange a memorial service, if appropriate
- Encourage parents to participate in meeting to discuss students' welfare
- Identify behavioral changes and the possibility of post-traumatic stress disorder and refer to Health Contacts for Mental Health Services
- Monitor progress of hospitalized staff or students
- Monitor mental and physical health of all helpers

In the Longer Term

- Monitor staff and students for signs of delayed stress and the onset of post-traumatic stress --disorder refer for specialised treatment
- Provide support if needed
- Plan for and be sensitive to anniversaries, inquests and legal proceedings
- Access specialist support if needed.

Ongoing and follow up response

These issues may need to be discussed at subsequent meetings.

WHO is the DECISION MAKER?

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- WHO will FOLLOW UP?
- Availability of mobile phones
- 2 Notification of and liaison with Sponsor/Agent if applicable
- Arrangements for visits to/from Family
- I Liaison with Police, Doctors, Hospital Staff
- Hiring Independent Interpreters
- Death Notices
- **Funeral/Memorial Service Arrangements**
- 2 Refund of student's fees to pay repatriation or associated expenses
- Copy of Death Certificate
- 2 Consideration of personal items and affairs (household and academic)
- 2 Insurance Matters, OHSC Coverage, Ambulance Cover
- Formal Stress Management interventions required for students and/or staff (release from classes, leave, rescheduled assessment or exams)
- **D** Liaison with Academic Staff
- 2 Arrangements for further debriefing sessions for groups/individuals as required
- 2 Liaison with Department of Immigration and Citizenship if studies will be interrupted
- 2 Fees issue to be resolved if student cannot continue with their studies
- 2 Legal Issues: helping students get access to legal assistance if required.
- Arrangements for further debriefing sessions for groups/individuals as required
- **P** Follow up condolence or other letters to Family
- D Financial Assistance for families of affected person(s) if residing in Australia
- Organizing students/staff for hospital visits

STUDENT FILE ESSENTIALS

In addition to the **ACDC** databases, employ and use a file note system, keeping hard copies of student details in the Enrolments files

It will enable you and others to monitor student issues.

Include the following information:

- Colored Photograph
- Copy of Passport, including number, photo page, and visa page

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- Student's address and telephone number
- Student's religion
- Emergency contact telephone, with next of kin details, agent or sponsor (if applicable)
- Any other identification details student ID, course details, medical conditions, allergy information etc.

REPORTING

The Educational Services for Overseas Students Act 2000 (ESOS Act) requires ACDC to notify DEST and DIBP as soon as practical after the incident and in the case of a student's death or other absence affecting the student's attendance, the incident will need to be reported via the Provider Registration and International Student Management System (PRISMS).

When an international student dies or sustains serious injury, ACDC may be required to assist the student's family. This may include:

- Hiring interpreters
- Making arrangements for hospital/funeral/memorial service/repatriation
- Obtaining a death certificate
- Assisting with personal items and affairs including insurance issues
- Assisting with visa issues
- Notifying Home stay or accommodation provider

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EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND CONTACT DETAILS

POLICE 000 AMBULANCE 000 FIRE 000

1. DIAL 000 AND REQUEST THE SERVICE YOU NEED

2. REMEMBER TO REMAIN AS CALM AS YOU CAN

3. SPEAK CLEARLY AND GIVE THE DETAILS AS REQUESTED

The following details are for additional emergency services, national and/or state-based.

AIDSLINE 1800 133 392

ABORTION & GRIEF COUNSELLING

Telephone 1300 363 550

AUSTRALIAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Aviation Rescue Telephone 1800 815 257

AUSTRALIAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

PO Box 291 Kew East VIC 3102 AFDA FUNERAL ADVICE LINE: (03) 9859 9966

CENTRE AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT 1800 806 292

CHILDREN'S HELP LINE

Telephone 1800 55 1800 Web site <u>www.kidshelpline.com.au</u>

CHILD ABUSE SERVICES Telephone 1800 688 009

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure *CRISIS CARE* Telephone 1800 177 135

CRISIS PREGNANCY

Telephone 1800 650 840

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 24X7 Telephone

1800 811

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH Telephone 1800 675 888

FAMILY DRUG SUPPORT

Telephone 1300 368 186

GAMBLERS ANONYMOUS

Telephone 1800 002 210

INTERPRETING SERVICES

Telephone 131 450

HOMICIDE VICTIMS' SUPPORT GROUP 24X7 (QLD)

Telephone 1800 774 744 Web site www.qhvsg.org.au

LIFELINE

131 114

MEN'S REFERRAL SERVICE (Victoria) 03 9428 2899

PARENT LINE 132 289

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH LINE

132 229

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure **POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE** Telephone 131 126

SUICIDE HELPLINE (Victoria) 1300 651 251

TEEN CHALLENGE RESIDENTIAL RECOVERY & CRISIS ACCOMODATION (QLD)

Telephone 1300 304 058 Web site <u>www.teenchallenge.org.au</u> 1800 641 792

QUIT LINE Smoking

Telephone 131 848

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure **APPENDIX A**

STAFF TRAINING: THINGS TO REMEMBER

It is important for ACDC staff to be aware of the existence of the critical incident policy and procedures

You may be one of the first people notified in the event of a Critical Incident.

Ultimately, you are a concerned, caring, informed, capable, 'significant other' in the life of the international student. His or her own family structure will be unavailable, so assume that you will be helpful and a positive influence, in spite of your 'outsider' role. You, as an individual, will be more readily accepted than You as the Teacher or You as the Counsellor, or You as the Accommodation Officer.

Optimise your own personal traits. Remember that it is more than likely that the international student has sought you out because of **who** you are, not **what** you are. So, follow your instincts and act accordingly.

Preparing yourself

How does one prepare for dealing with a critical incident in a cross-cultural setting?

The attitude you assume is of the utmost significance:

- Expect the unexpected. Not everything occurs between 9am and 5pm.
- Do not be easily upset or disturbed by even the most extreme situations.
- Convey empathy and respect for the emotions of those involved.
- Worry and fear should not be conveyed to the person.
- Provide a sense of stability and strength.
- Be able to alleviate tension and anxiety.
- LISTEN to what is said.
- LISTEN to what is not said.
- Create a personal equilibrium between your own values and those of a different value system, but keep the values of the client foremost in your mind.
- There will be times when you are unavailable. Don't be consumed by guilt. As long as policy and procedures are in place, there will be someone else who can step in and fulfil the required role.

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- Network with ethnic groups in the local community. Keep a list of useful contacts who may be able to assist in matters not directly related to ACDC: religious customs, family support, interpreters, embassy or consulate contacts.
- It is not always important to remain within the specific religious affiliation to receive help in an emergency situation. Helping, coping, counselling skills are not religiously oriented...sensitivity is common to all members of the clergy. Keep this in mind when seeking assistance.
- Learn as much as you can from foreign nationals about how they would deal with specific scenarios Ask questions:

"How should the body of a Muslim car accident victim be handled when the Coroner demands an autopsy and religious custom prohibits?"

"How does one act at a Chinese Buddhist funeral service? What is the proper way to express condolences?"

"How is mental illness regarded in your country?"

"What is the attitude toward rape in your country?"

The idea is to gain knowledge in advance, whenever possible.

Keep in contact with support networks like ISANA. Whether by telephone or e-mail, there will always be someone available to use as a sounding board.

Preparing Others

Many staff respond that they are not qualified to handle international students in crisis. Eradicate this 'us and them' attitude by engendering team- work among staff with regard to assisting international students. Let them know that they can be of invaluable assistance in a crisis by offering short-term training and workshops.

Establish and maintain your own network of 'contacts'. Try to include as wide a variety of types and levels of staff as possible.

Keep in regular contact whether formally or informally, as these contacts will be your most reliable allies at a moment's notice.

Conduct training regarding the Critical Incidents Policy for International Students. It is important for staff to be aware of the existence of such a policy.

Conduct a resource workshop to locate all relevant community resources in your immediate local area: Funeral Directors, Police and Medical Authorities, Religious Leaders, Ethnic Group Leaders, Media Representatives, Insurance Representatives, local Embassy or Consular representatives.

Coordinate and conduct a Mock Exercise to simulate a Critical Incident. Have the exercised observed and assessed by an outside party.

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Follow up with a debriefing and feedback session, inviting Counsellors to educate participants about Stress Management, Post Traumatic Stress and general counselling principles when dealing international students.

Conduct general Cross Cultural Awareness training at regular intervals.

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure <u>APPENDIX B</u>

SAMPLE LETTERS

LETTER TO PARENTS

(Sample letter in the event of a tragedy)

Dear Parents,

ACDC has experienced (*the sudden death, accidental injury*) of one of our students. We are deeply saddened by the death/events.

(Brief details of the incident, and in the event of a death, perhaps some positive remembrances of the person lost)

We have support structures in place to help your child cope with this tragedy. (Elaborate)

It is possible that your child may have some feelings that he/she may like to discuss with you.

You can help your child by taking time to listen and encouraging them to express their feelings.

If you would like advice or assistance you may contact the following people at ACDC:

Academic Manager Coordinator Adminsitration Manager

Yours sincerely,

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LETTER TO PARENTS (Under 18 student)

(Sample letter requesting consent for involvement of outside professional/s)

Dear Parents,

Following the recent (tragedy, ...) we have arranged professional support for students in college who need particular help. (.....) is available to help us with this work. This support will usually consist of talking to students, either in small groups or on a one-to-one basis and offering reassurance and advice as appropriate.

Your son/daughter has been identified as one of the students who would benefit from meeting with the psychologist. If you would like your child to receive this support please sign the attached permission slip and return it to ACDC by_____.

If you would like further information on the above or to talk to the psychologist, please indicate this on the slip or telephone ACDC.

Yours sincerely,

Staff... Title... ACDC

I/We consent to having our daughter/son met by a psychologist.
I/We understand that my daughter/son may meet the psychologist(s) in an individual or group session depending on the arrangements which are thought to be most appropriate.
Name of student:
Date of Birth:
I would like my daughter/son to avail of the support being offered by the psychologist.

Signed.....(Parent/Guardian)

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure **APPENDIX C**

MEDIA HINTS

In many cases, the institution would prefer not to issue a press release upon the death of an international student. However, in anticipation of some requests for comment from the media, it is advisable to have a press release drafted by Media staff just in case.

Listed below are some helpful hints, which can be used and applied within the role of the Coordinating Team:

- 1. "No Comment" = Not a good idea.
- 2. A good press release should answer the following
 - questions:

What? How? When? Where? Why?

- 3. Add a joint statement from the Director and the Student Committee (or from staff representatives with a student support focus) which will signify unity and dissuade the press from looking for an 'alternative angle' on the story. The statement should include an expression of surprise and sadness at the tragedy, as well as compassion for the family of the victim.
- 4. A comment should be included explaining **ADG's** policy on responding to this kind of situation. In addition, if the situation warrants, it would be appropriate to comment on what measures will be put in place to ensure that any future events of this nature are avoided.
- 5. A telephone contact for further information is always left at the bottom of a press release. The Coordinating Team should determine who will be responsible for media inquiries, and all staff should be alerted to the procedure for directing media inquiries to this person.

Sample media release

A sponsored male student from Botswana, 31, has died at, ..., in metropolitan Queensland.

The CEO,, said the incident had saddened **ACDC** staff, its student body, and the international student community.

"We are all dispirited at the loss of a very promising young man. Our profound condolences go to his family", said.

A memorial service staged at ACDC yesterday was attended by more than people, including academic staff, International Student Support staff, family, friends, and classmates

NOTE: The release is short and to the point. It depicts ACDC as a caring institution, a position reinforced by the fact that the memorial service was held on ADG's own grounds.

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Note that the release was issued after the memorial service, to avoid the likelihood of media coverage at the service itself. The cause of death has been revealed, because of the young age of the deceased.

Should media investigate further, it is suggested that the CEO respond with a statement saying simply, "We are sure you will understand that we are not prepared to discuss any of the personal issues which may have been associated with this young man's death. It has always been our policy to respect the privacy of our students and their families."

Managing the media

Each critical incident is unique and the dynamics of each situation will have to be assessed when it occurs. It is important that a structured approach to media management is developed and is included in the management plan to ensure the most positive and supportive response from the media.

Take the media calls

The CEO or nominated person should handle the initial media calls. Be sure to return media calls as soon as possible.

It is important that the department has an input in media coverage so that the story is balanced. Therefore, avoid answering questions with "no comment". Respond to questions accurately, however it may be necessary to explain to the media that you are unable to answer their questions at this time because i) of the sensitive nature of the issue or ii) you do not have the information available. It may be necessary to check with the police, ambulance or fire brigade etc, before making a statement.

Response time is important

Officers likely to be contacted by the media need to be alerted immediately and kept informed as more details come to light. Inform reception as soon as possible that the incident has occurred, even if the details are unclear. Media liaison officers will need to be informed of the incident. They will be able to assist by handling media inquiries. The media liaison officer will liaise with the Director regarding the situation.

Channel all media inquiries through one person

The CEO will liaise directly with the media as more details are known.

Relate to journalists in a positive and friendly way

Enlist the support of the media to report accurate information and avoid being defensive. Journalists are professionals too. They have been assigned the job of reporting the story. They feel the public have a right to know and they will report the story with or without ADG's co-operation. In a major disaster, the media is an essential means of communicating information, e.g. providing hot-line phone numbers, etc.

Working with the media representatives as professionals and providing them with accurate information about the incident means staying in control. Cooperation can make the difference between inaccurate reporting resulting in a story that reflects negatively on the school or the department and one which shows our caring role and our ability to respond effectively in a crisis.

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Emphasis should be placed- in media comment- on the support available to students and staff.

Determine what the official response will be

Media liaison officers and/or the Marketing Department may be able to provide advice to staff about other developments or broader issues that may need to be considered when framing the response. They may also be able to offer advice about the most effective methods of responding to newspaper, radio and television interviews.

EXPRESS CONCERN. RESTRICT ANSWERS TO FACTS. ACCENTUATE THE POSITIVE.

It is appropriate, for example, to:

State the facts about what has occurred and what is being done.

For example: when and where it occurred, how many people were involved or hurt, how much damage has been done, etc.

Describe the assistance being provided for students and staff who may have been traumatised.

Explain that the whole college has been deeply shocked, that all available resources and support services have been gathered and what steps are being taken to rectify the situation and get things back to normal as soon as possible.

It is imperative to avoid making comments which imply blame or fault for any part of the incident, as there could be significant legal implications.

Official inquiries – eg. by the police - are likely to follow serious incidents. Media comments on the public record may have a bearing on proceedings at such inquiries.

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P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure <u>APPENDIX D</u>

POLICE INVOLVEMENT

While critical incidents are not only cases of sudden unexpected death, the police and others must be contacted.

The police are required to investigate all cases of sudden unexpected death. Police actions include:

- Reporting such death to the Coroner
- Notifying next of kin
- Obtaining official identification of the deceased (this must be done by someone who has known the deceased for some time)
- Conducting investigations on behalf of the Coroner for example, interviewing witnesses and others who may have been involved, collecting clothing and other items for use in evidence, delivering specimens for analysis.

Coronial Investigations

Every death reported to the Coroner must be investigated. The body of the deceased will be taken to the morgue where it may be viewed by the relatives but not touched. Once the coronial inquiries are complete (and this may take some time), the body will be released to funeral directors to await instruction from the next of kin. At this stage the body may be touched.

Post Mortems (autopsies)

Most reported deaths require a post mortem examination to determine the medical cause of death. This usually involves an internal and external examination of the body, and of tissue, organ and blood specimens taken from the body. Cultural and religious objections to a post mortem may be discussed with the coroner or a court social worker. However, these objections very rarely influence the coroner's decision to conduct an autopsy.

Inquests

An inquest is a public hearing before a coroner (and occasionally a jury) to decide the circumstances of death. Once initial investigations are completed, the Coroner may (as in 90% of cases) dispense with an inquest. However, the Coroner may order an inquest or, in certain circumstances (such as murder), an inquest may be legally required.

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Version: 2	Review Date: May 2020		Modified on:15052018



P01- Critical Incident Policy & Procedure <u>APPENDIX E</u>

PREPARING FOR FUNERALS

This information is taken from materials published by the Australian Funeral Directors Association. A variety of reading material is available. Inquiries may be directed to: Australian Funeral Directors Association PO Box 291 Kew East VIC 3102 (03) 9859 9966

Arranging a funeral

When faced with having to make funeral arrangements, most people have no prior experience in organising such an event, and little idea of what to do.

Initial interviews with the funeral director can be at a location nominated by you. While some people may have a fairly clear knowledge of the arrangements they want to make, others may want to consider a myriad of alternatives before making any decisions. The funeral director is there to guide and advise on the many matters which need to be considered.

Decisions to make will include:

- Time and location of the funeral
- Type of service
- Burial/cremation (reflection of the religious or ethnic attitudes and family traditions)
- Type of coffin
- Viewing arrangements
- Choice of participants
- Floral arrangements, motor vehicles and other relevant matters

The funeral director

The funeral director will take responsibility for arranging, with the family concerned, the time and place for an appropriate funeral service by coordinating and liaising with clergy members, doctors, hospitals and cemetery or crematorium officials.

The funeral director will lodge notices in the press, arrange floral tributes, provide a hearse and other vehicles, a funeral chapel and any other facilities and personnel required to carry out the wishes of the family being served.

All official forms must be completed and taken to the appropriate people at the right time. The funeral director, for example, registers the death with the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The funeral director ensures that human dignity both of the deceased and the survivors is preserved, and performs tasks in a sensitive and understanding manner.

Kindness, helpfulness, understanding and the empathetic handling of funeral arrangements are the vital psychological components of the funeral director's role.

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When someone dies

When death occurs, the first practical consideration in most cases will be the need for a doctor's attendance. In Australia today, relatively few people die at home and in most cases the medical necessities and formalities will be taken care of by the relevant hospital or other authorities.

The deceased's doctor or the hospital authorities will explain what steps, if any, are required to establish the cause of death and complete the necessary death certificate. Meanwhile, the family may begin making their desired funeral arrangements, which can be completed when the death certificate has been signed.

The funeral ceremony

All reputable funeral directors are able to provide a broad range of services to suit the precise requirements of the bereaved family.

Funerals can be as different as the people they are for, with their main purpose being to help the bereaved in the first stages of grief.

The order, style and content of service can all be varied to suit the family's needs. A personal tribute from a family member or close friend, or perhaps including appropriate cultural traditions, may make the service more meaningful.

Special circumstances

Deaths from Suicide and AIDS may sometimes present special problems because of old religious discrimination and/or social stigma. Nevertheless, the need for people to mourn and the rituals of the funeral are still essential for friends and family.

When there is no body (eg: drowning accidents, abduction) it is still important to acknowledge the life of the deceased and help the family and friends to accept that death has occurred. A special memorial service to allow everyone to say goodbye and be able to get on with their grieving is essential. The use of photos, significant objects associated with the deceased 's life, and perhaps candles are a great help to use in place of the body.

Grieving

Grief is not a single response, but a complicated series of feelings, emotions and even physical manifestations of a person's reaction to the bereavement.

Grieving is an intensely personal process. Each death is unique and everyone affected will respond differently. Most survivors however, will pass through similar stages of grief from initial shock, numbness, and often denial and anger to realisation, acceptance and finally re-adjustment.

The intensity of grief experienced will be affected by a number of factors, including the degree of attachment to the deceased and the duration and quality of relationship with them. The greater the attachment, the longer it is likely to take to resolve grief.

However it is not the passage of time itself which brings resolution, but the working through of stages of grief. A meaningful funeral service can play a significant part in the crucial early stages of grieving.

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OTHER RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE

A critical incident policy must include contact information for the police and any other organisations that may be able to assist in such a situation, for example community/multi-cultural organisations or phone-counselling services.

There are a number of Critical Incident policies and procedures available for universities and schools.

For example, ISANA has developed a critical incident kit which is available at:

http://www.isana.org.au/_Upload/Files/200629163621_ISANACriticalIncidentsKit.pdf

The Independent Schools Council of Australia (ISCA) has developed a Critical Incident policy as part of their Transition Support Handbook which is available at: <u>http://www.isca.edu.au/</u> (pp133-142).

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