

Hi everyone,

It's hard to believe December is here already. This month's topic is emergency planning. The following abstracts highlight a few different emergencies, specifically natural disasters and emergency preparedness training. Additionally, I've listed some websites below that can be used on your own farm to help plan for emergencies. You can access past updates from the field by going to the following website: <https://icash.public-health.uiowa.edu/services/updates-from-the-field/>

Email me with questions, comments or requests for the full articles.

Happy holidays!

Stephanie McMillan

Stephanie-mcmillan@uiowa.edu

Preparation and Response for Flooding in Beef Cattle (2018)

Bissett, W., Huston, C., and Navarre, C. *Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice*. 34(2): 309-324 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cvfa.2018.03.005>

Floods are one of the most common and costly natural disasters in the United States and were the leading cause of weather fatalities in humans in both 2015 and 2016.¹ Nine weather events costing more than \$1 billion were recorded in the 5-year period between 2012 and 2016.² The economic impact of such large weather events on agriculture can be huge. Leading this list is the state of Louisiana, which suffered an estimated \$367 million in total agricultural losses due to flooding from 2 major disaster events in 2016.³ In 1 month alone, more than \$4 million in livestock losses were reported due to reduced farm receipts and increased production costs. The economic impact of flooding in 2017, largely a result of an active hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico, is projected to surpass all previous records. Solid preparedness plans will make response and recovery more effective. Developing local, regional and state partnerships and planning for cattle evacuation or shelter in place are key components of flood preparedness. Immediate response efforts should focus on emergency medical and euthanasia needs, providing water, feed and shelter, and inspection of the environment.

An Evaluation of Dairy Producer Emergency Preparedness and Farm Security Education

(2007) Moore, D., and Payne, M. *Journal of Dairy Science*. 90(4): 2052-2057

<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2006-563>

Dairy producer education on securing the milk and meat supply is important to reduce the food system's vulnerability to contamination and reduce the likelihood for disease transmission onto and within the farm. The purpose of this project was to develop and test a producer-audience curriculum on emergency preparedness and biosecurity awareness. Forty-three attendees from 3 organizations responded to pre- and posttests and a course evaluation. After the program, most of

the participants found the program relevant (95%), that it provided practical solutions to biosecurity (97%), were very likely to assess their farms for biosecurity and security (70%), and would suggest the program to other producers (98%). Participants who strongly agreed that the program was relevant and provided practical solutions to biosecurity were very likely to assess their farms. Awareness and knowledge are the first steps toward changing attitudes and behavior and can be accomplished with directed, relevant, practical educational programs.

Disaster preparedness training for Latino migrant and seasonal farm workers in communities where they work (2018)

Rosenbaum, R., and Long, B. *Journal of Occupational Medicine and Technology*. 13:38
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12995-018-0219-4>

Hispanic migrant seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) are essential to the sustainability of many commercial fruit and vegetable operations in rural counties across Michigan as well as those in other states across the nation. While there is increasing documentation and awareness of the high risk Hispanic MSFW's face during disasters, the emergency training approaches specific to migrant farmworkers are limited. The purpose of the MSFW-DPD project was to design and deliver disaster preparedness training to Hispanic farmworker youth and adults, as well as to demonstrate the program's feasibility and effectiveness and to document lessons learned. Content taught followed Community Emergency Response Training curriculum and included: disaster preparedness, organization and incident command, scene awareness and terrorism, fire safety, disaster medical operations, and disaster psychology. In total, 30 people participated across two training dates, 23 of which were MSFW's. Despite the low turnout, positive outcomes from the experience include video tape production and use of an album of video clips from the training to create 10 YouTube videos that featured participants, as well as discussion and presentation of the program at various regional conferences. The use of the data and results of the project extend beyond YouTube presentations. The outreach, education and research efforts associated with this program have produced case study methodology and evidence of program effectiveness. There was also evidence showing the training had an impact on the participants' interest in continuing disaster preparedness training. If this pattern continues, there exists the potential to increase the community's bilingual and bicultural capacity to respond to the needs of the MSFW population in the event of a disaster.

Additionally, the following websites provide more information on disaster planning for personal farms.

<http://www.prep4agthreats.org/All-Hazard-Preparedness/farm-emergency-preparedness-plan>

<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3870.pdf>

<https://howick.ca/content/page-content/farm-emergency-plan.pdf>