

MSU Extension and ESF11: Preparedness to Response

Tommy Bass Livestock Environment and Sustainability Animal and Range Sciences Extension <u>tmbass@montana.edu</u> – 406.994.5733

I think of agri-food disasters in two ways.

- Broader emergencies or disasters that also impact agricultural and food production.
 - Flood
 - Pandemic
- Emergencies or disasters that occur within agri-food systems, also with outward impacts.
 - Plant or animal disease
 - Food contamination



National Response Framework

- Unified structure for response
- How federal government coordinates with local, tribal, and state entities during incidents
- Describes protocols in ~18 **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**
- Agri-food systems are critical infrastructure



National Response Framework

January 2008





Reminder: Emergency Support Functions

- Formal *operational* plans at different levels of community organization and government
 - Federal
 - State
 - Local





Select Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

ESF #1 – Transportation

ESF #2 – Communications

ESF #4 – Firefighting

ESF #6 – Mass Care & Emergency Assistance

ESF #7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support

ESF #8 – Public Health & Medical Services

ESF #9 – Search & Rescue ESF #10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials Response ESF #11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources ESF #13 – Public Safety & Security

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ESF #14 – Long-term Community
Recovery
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ESF 11: Ag and Natural Resources

- Nutrition assistance during disaster
- Animal and plant disease and pest response
- Food safety and security
- Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration
- Safety and well-being of household pets



Incident Command System

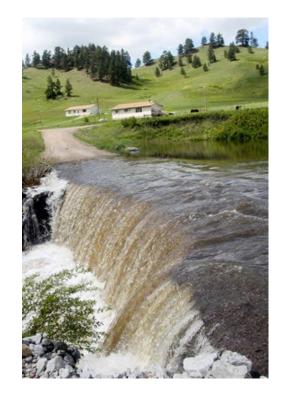
- Event: Foreign animal disease
- Capabilities:
 - euthanasia/depopulation
 - disposal
 - cleaning and disinfection
- FAD events usually have joint command
 - USDA APHIS VS and State Animal Health Authority



*Partial chart only, focusing on simplified command, and one ops sub-section.

Existing Local Emergency Plans

- Are ag and food included in current community plans?
- They may be called an ag annex, appendix, or an actual ESF 11.
- Any existing plan may have information relevant to an ag plan.





Example Ag and Food Threats

- Intentional
 - Poisoning, vandalism, agroterrorism...
- Accidental
 - Contamination, imported exotic pests, disease
- Natural
 - Pests, endemic disease, severe weather, geologic events
- Socio-political (independent or stemming from above)
 - Supply chain and labor disruptions, loss of markets, consumer alarm





What are realistic threats in your community?

- Flooding, wildfire, severe winter weather?
- Crop or animal pest or disease?
- Contaminated feed/food in distribution system?
- Ag chemical or fuel spills or contamination?
- Displaced or unhoused companion animals?
- Fire susceptible cultural historic sites?



Image: Ontario Ag



What are realistic threats in your community?

- Significant transportation accidents?
 - Food and cattle trucks
 - Chemical or grain trains, etc.
- Marketing and input supply chain disruptions?
- Drought: long-term, containing other emergencies/disasters...
- At risk irrigation infrastructure?



Image: WaPo



Example Capabilities to address threats

- MSU ESF11 education takes a capabilities approach
- Threat: flood or wildfire
- Locally feasible capabilities
 - Animal & human shelter in place
 - Animal evacuation
 - Shelter off-site
 - Emergency feeding

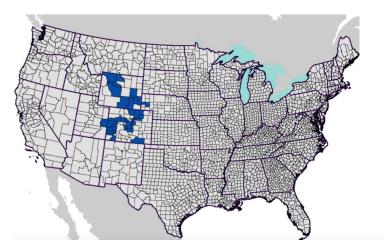


Image: R. Leathe, Chronicle



Example Capabilities to address threats

- Threat: animal disease of concern
- State or federal responsibility and authority!
 - Quarantine of animals
 - Release of quarantines
 - Humane animal euthanasia/depopulation
 - Disposal guidance





Capabilities to address threats

- Coordinated crop pest response
- Ag and food waste disposal
- Rural traffic management
- Emergency food and water distribution
- Protection of natural or cultural resources





Through planning, a community...

- Assesses ag, food, natural, and cultural resources
- Assesses realistic threats
- Determines feasible capabilities
 - Locally executable
 - Locally executable w/ mutual aid
 - Delegated to state or federal assistance
 - Delegated to private entity





Through planning, a community...

- Coordinates with owners of critical infrastructure and high-risk private businesses
 - Ex: railyards, chemical and fuel processing/storage
 - Liaises with these entities
 - Determines roles and responsibilities
 - Such facilities may have specialized internal resources



Through planning, a community...

- Develops procedures for locally-feasible capabilities
 - Documents work
 - Plans
 - Trains and exercises



Image: Arkansas Democrat Gazette



Who should be on a community ESF11 team?

- Local leaders
- Stakeholders
- Extension
- Disaster agencies (local DES)
- Law enforcement





Who should be on a community ESF11 team?

- Community health
- Conservation Districts
- NGOs and faith-based organizations
- Coordinated VOADs/COADs
- What others?





First Steps; build awareness, then gain knowledge...

- Build the basic team
- Visit with community members; grow the team, as necessary.
- Inventory ag, food, natural and cultural resources
 - Local knowledge, census of agriculture
- Collect information on realistic threats, past events and responses



Middle steps: basic planning

- Relate threats to capabilities and...
 - One capability may address multiple threats
- Identify current and needed resources
- Identify persons and positions for response and further planning





Middle steps: basic planning

- Create response resources list
- The most basic plan is a strategic phone list (human, physical, and service resources).





Advanced steps: more detailed plans, exercises

- Capabilities-based resource lists, operating procedures, logistics...
- Robust list of volunteer and government organizations and agencies
- Build special response teams
- Training and exercises





Advice to communities on ESF11

- Start small
- Compare to, and build off, existing ESFs for other responses
- Coordinate with responders across other threats and capabilities.
 - Example: evacuation and traffic control





Resources for ESF11 and related issues

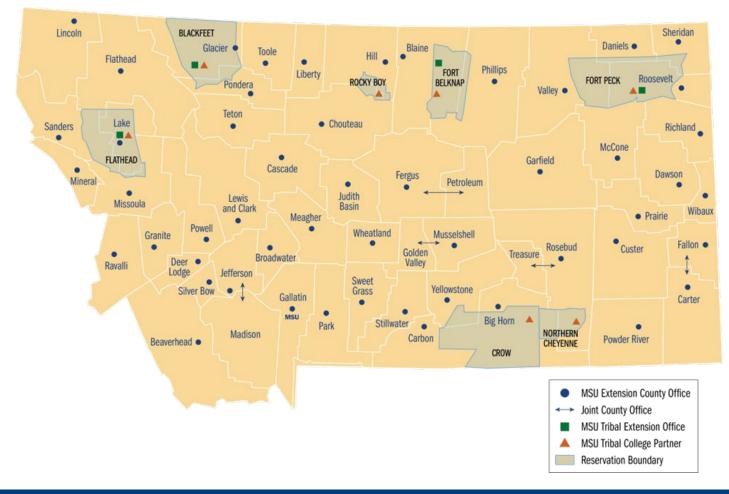
- Local DES Coordinator
- Extension at the state- and local-level
- State and Federal agencies
 - Liaison or consultant, not necessarily local team members
 - Or locally-based representative
- HSGP or similar federal-to-state grants
- USDA emergency conservation programs



MSU Extension Scope and Reach

- 94 MSU Extension Agents (county faculty)
 - Trained and experienced across areas below
- 26 State Specialists (subject matter experts)
 - Ag and natural resources
 - Family and consumer sciences
 - Economic and community development
 - Youth/4H
- Covering 56 counties and 7 reservations







MSU Extension Scope and Reach

- SMEs (state or county faculty)
 - Social and physical sciences:
 - Ag, food, health, finance, government, housing, waste management, water, natural resources and environment...
- Local communications (some PIOs)
- Local logistics (knowledge and relationships)
- Offices (physical resources, print on demand materials, communication networks)



MSU Extension Programs (general)

- Diagnostics
 - Plant diseases
 - Plant and veterinary pests
 - Limited animal health
- Ag chemical education and licensing (w/ MDA)
- Household and farm/ranch water quality programming



MSU Extension Programs (general)

- Home food safety
 - Preservation
 - Storage
 - Evaluation
- Mass feeding
 - ServSafe
 - HACCP

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION





MSU Extension Programs (general)

- Past/historic youth (4H) programs
 - Map and GIS projects
 - Companion animal sheltering
 - Basic planning assistance





- Securing-Community Agrosecurity Preparedness (S-CAP)
 - Two-day all-stakeholder workshop
 - Complete ESF11 outline and needs
- ESF11 coaching and facilitating
 - Updating ag and food plans





- Farm/ranch biosecurity planning
- Farm/ranch/homestead emergency planning
- Training with Toys
 - Diorama-based table-top







- Rolling Cows Training
 - Livestock truck over-turns
 - Trailer structures and hydraulic cutters
 - Animal handling

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

- Humane euthanasia
- For: first responders, veterinarians, Extension, haulers



Image: Helena Independent Record

- Community Animal Response Team (CART) coaching and facilitation
 - Companion
 - Hobby and equine
 - Production livestock
- Resource needs: human, physical, services...
- Deploy: accidents, evacuations, etc.





- Animal mortality composting
- Routine mortalities
- Catastrophic mortalities
 - Natural Disasters
 - Foreign animal diseases
 - Toxicosis



HPAI large compost site, Midwest, 2022.



Montana Agriculture Producer Stress Resource Website



https://msuextension.org/wellness/stress-management/mt_farm_stress_clearing_house/

MSU Extension Rural Mental Health Programming

Topic-specific MontGuides, resource cards, and infographics.

Please contact us @ Lorelyn.Mayr@montana.edu for inventory and distribution.



Understanding and Finding Mental Health Providers by Kar M. Karloli, P.R. LCP, Astalant Princes Charlon Devigioner: Kindland Goods, P.N.Stalante Princes Charlon Specialist, Alor Berthe, Lemison Ager in Tool Courty, and Katelyn Arderars, Estanoison Ager in Tavali Courty

Anxiety. Depression. Mood disorders. These health conditions are more common than you may think. But to make improvements to your mental health, where do you go? Which type of health providers should you consult

01905HR New 7/19

IST LIKE THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM FOR SOME wing your mental health is something that everyon and should do. While exercising more or eating more ts and vegetables are relatively simple health changes, tring out who to see and what to do to improve your tal health can be more tricky. This can be particularly allenging since mental health professionals have fferent approaches and different training. What types of mental health providers are there? What e the differences between them, and what are their ifications? If there aren't any mental health providers your area, what other resources are available? This MontGuide will explain the different types of ental health providers to help you make an informed xision about which professionals may best help you nieve mental health goals. It will offer strategies to cess mental health services and overcome barriers astly, it provides a questionnaire to help identify if you ould seek out a mental health provider. There are a variety of mental health providers who provide high-quality assistance. The providers below

y therapy: They are also able to bill insurance or Medicaid for services.
Constraints
Professional commolecture and Lectured Clinical Professional Professional (LCPCa) or Lectured Clinical Professional Decaybin (ILCPCa) or Lectured and program Clinical Decaybin (ILCPCa) or Lecture and the articly of clinical including individuals and groups. These mental health professional are able to serve inform wind all ever of serverity of mental health concerns from normal life above remits reserves normal health or clinics.

all have master's or doctoral degrees, supervised clinica

workers, and psychologists are all able to diagnose and

treat mental, behavioral, and emotional concerns. These

mental health providers can provide standard talk therapy

experience, and state licensure. Counselors, social

and may have specialized training in other types of

Social Workers you Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSW) help people cope with and solve problems in their everyday lives. o Social workers tend to emphasize the importance of soci ow systems of support to enhance social functioning.

RESOURCES AT THE READY

211. Montes 24-loor heijste, Isalin ac huma services information and witeral.
 212. Montes 24-loor heijste, Isalin ac human services information and witeral.
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More Online MontGuides, Visit www.msuextension.org





Community Awareness & Response Trainings

Mental Health First Aid

(for adults helping other adults)

Youth Mental Health First Aid (for adults helping youth)

Goals/Objectives:

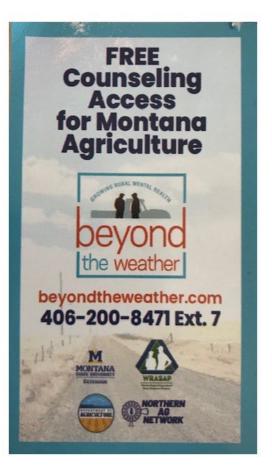
- Increase knowledge and decrease stigma about mental health
- Recognize signs and symptoms of issues & crises
- Strengthen response skills
- Connect to professional support
- 6.5 7.5 hours, in multiple formats

Question, Persuade, Refer (QPR) Suicide Prevention Training

Goals/Objectives:

- Understand risk factors and recognize signs of suicide
- Ask the question
- Keep person alive until professional help can be found and connected
- 60-90 minutes

Through a partnership with MT. Department of Agriculture and Northern Ag Broadcasting, MSU Extension is excited to offer FREE professional counseling to anyone connected to the Agriculture Industry.



Extension Disaster Education Network

- EDEN is a collaborative multi-state effort by Cooperative Extension Services across the country to improve the delivery of services to citizens affected by disasters.
- EDEN's mission is to reduce the impact of disasters through research-based education.

https://extensiondisaster.net





Challenges

- Montana communities lack the human resources to fully staff local government and volunteer groups
 - Service and volunteer deficit
- Significant turnover in key EM and partner organizations
- Planning gets postponed...



Challenges

- Within MSUE
 - County faculty have many responsibilities and local steering/oversight
 - I am the only dedicated disaster faculty member; 1/3 of my responsibilities
 - Many of these great programs require extra funding, not in base budgets



Conclusion and Contact

Thank you for your time! Questions and comments?

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