

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 16

1. Name of the Planned Program

Ensuring Safe Communities

Reporting on this Program

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

| KA Code | Knowledge Area | %1862 Extension | %1890 Extension | %1862 Research | %1890 Research |
|---------|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services | 100% | | | |
| | Total | 100% | | | |

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of FTE/SYs expended this Program

| Year: 2014 | Extension | | Research | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|----------|------|
| | 1862 | 1890 | 1862 | 1890 |
| Plan | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Actual Paid | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Actual Volunteer | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

| Extension | | Research | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Smith-Lever 3b & 3c | 1890 Extension | Hatch | Evans-Allen |
| 137606 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1862 Matching | 1890 Matching | 1862 Matching | 1890 Matching |
| 146421 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1862 All Other | 1890 All Other | 1862 All Other | 1890 All Other |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Establish and assist COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disasters). Provide disaster educational materials and workshops to communities and organizations. Build partnerships with local, state, federal agencies and organizations. Consult with local emergency planning committees and/or citizen councils. Represent extension at meetings of federal, state and local emergency management organizations after disasters. Provide training for preparedness. Assist local entities in identification of funding sources for community emergency management and homeland security, e.g., USDA-RD, fire grants, etc. Provide disaster preparedness and mitigation leadership for extension itself. Coordinate and participate in extension disaster activities.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Targeted audience is all social groups in the community, including low-income and minority, Spanish-speaking, community organizations, local government, home builders, agencies that assist in disaster, businesses and farmers. No limitation on gender, ethnic or religious diversity, lifestyle choice, etc.

3. How was eXtension used?

Faculty participated in professional development related to disaster preparedness and recovery offered via eXtension. Faculty regularly drew upon EDEN to answer questions and find resources not available in Missouri as we responded to the complexities of recovery after flooding, drought, and tornadoes. Several examples included determining guidelines for mold cleanup of various types of structures, working with youth after such traumatic events, family financial guidance, etc. Faculty also contributed to the EDEN eXtension learning community and material development.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

| 2014 | Direct Contacts Adults | Indirect Contacts Adults | Direct Contacts Youth | Indirect Contacts Youth |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Actual | 1492 | 73764 | 88 | 0 |

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2014
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

| 2014 | Extension | Research | Total |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Actual | 0 | 0 | 0 |

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of communities assisted with training and facilitation for disaster preparedness.

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 51 |

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of partner hours leveraged.

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 873 |

Output #3

Output Measure

- Number of Community Emergency Management Web total page views.

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 12942 |

Output #4

Output Measure

- Number of volunteer hours leveraged.

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 1472 |

Output #5

Output Measure

- Number of views for social media sites on community emergency management.

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 1808333 |

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

| O. No. | OUTCOME NAME |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Average change in mean score of workshop participants' (Likert 5 pt scale with 5 highest) self-reported learning from post-pre-post survey. |
| 2 | Number of Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COADs) created and/or functioning to meet local needs. |
| 3 | Percent of participants in workshops/training having adopted practices such as disaster plans and kits developed. |
| 4 | Number of organizations that make changes after conduct of emergency management exercise in the community. |
| 5 | Number of county Extension offices that adopted or reviewed disaster plans and preparedness measures during the past year. |
| 6 | Dollar value of resources leveraged (volunteer hours, grants for warning systems, etc.) for emergency management. |

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Average change in mean score of workshop participants' (Likert 5 pt scale with 5 highest) self-reported learning from post-pre-post survey.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 1 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Missouri experiences significant flooding and severe weather events every year. Preparedness for families, businesses, organizations, farms and communities is critical as is recovery.

What has been done

We conducted workshops on severe weather preparedness, community organizational planning. We distributed information through our offices, county fairs, post-event multi-agency resource centers, TV, web, print services, radio and social media. Extension specialists were primary instructors in Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) courses and Teen CERT courses.

Results

In a pilot of a Teen CERT course (Community Emergency Management Response team training), youth reported learning the purpose of CERT and how teams are organized; how to use a fire extinguisher and fire "behavior;" how to recognize and safely address basic electrical problems; basic first aid and triage; how to conduct a search and rescue operation (and under what conditions they should do so); how to locate and turn off gas and electric; how to put together a "go bag" and emergency kit; and how to deal with people who are upset and stressed following a disaster. All participants indicated learning: "If I saw a person in need of first aid, I am confident I could help them out until professionals arrive;" "If a person is trapped, I know how to use cribbing to get them out;" "I know at least two safe ways of moving an injured person;" and "I would not enter a building that was knocked off its foundation if I heard cries for help inside."

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code **Knowledge Area**
805 Community Institutions and Social Services

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Number of Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COADs) created and/or functioning to meet local needs.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 84 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The laborious process of long-term recovery for farms, businesses and families affected by the large disaster of the previous and current year's positions extension in critically important roles. MU Extension often takes a lead role in forming and supporting COADs and LTRCs. Extension personnel and facilities are often used to facilitate difficult deliberations and support case management for disaster survivors.

What has been done

Extension specialists were called upon regularly to facilitate unmet-needs committees and COADs/LTRCs. In many cases they comprised the day-to-day leadership and often used extension offices and resources. The coordination of many recovery conversations and planning has been facilitated by extension. In addition, we conducted training in formation of COADs and use of a new manual.

Results

Five new functioning COADs were formed this year. The Buchanan County Long Term Recovery Committee tapped the Joplin LTRC to learn from them and create appropriate strategies. As a result, disaster preparedness and response in the county is improving as networks are being developed. The faith-based community is becoming an active part of long-term recovery, and the LTRC formed a COAD. The COAD's application for funds to develop a long-term recovery trailer was fully funded.

As a result of engagement with the Joplin LTRC during the past three years, Extension faculty are submitting articles for the Joplin Area Chamber of Commerce newsletter.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

| KA Code | Knowledge Area |
|---------|--|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services |

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Percent of participants in workshops/training having adopted practices such as disaster plans and kits developed.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|------|--------|
| 2014 | 57 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Communities, organizations, and businesses must be prepared for the possibility of a multitude of disasters. Key to addressing current and potential disasters is integration of multidisciplinary research and education into a coordinated mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery that includes collaboration with local, state and federal partners. Knowing about preparedness is important but application of learning is critical to true preparedness.

What has been done

Training conducted included workshops on winter preparedness and Community Emergency Response Team for adults and teens.

Results

57% of the teen CERT participants indicated that at the conclusion of the class, "my household is prepared for an emergency and has enough survival supplies for three days." 100% of the students indicated they shared information from CERT with family and/or friends.

80% of the participants in winter weather preparedness training indicated they would make a winter car care kit.

Several participants in the Maysville Emergency Preparedness Fair noted: "This home inventory will be really helpful," (referring to MU publication). "Thank you for having the child fingerprinting available. These prints will go in our safety box." "I loaded the Red Cross phone app on my phone so I can get weather updates."

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

| KA Code | Knowledge Area |
|---------|--|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services |

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Number of organizations that make changes after conduct of emergency management exercise in the community.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|------|--------|
| 2014 | 4 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Emergency exercises (disaster simulations) are a critical part of better-prepared city, county, state, and federal government. Communities, businesses, and volunteer organizations that assess their capabilities in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities in a risk-free environment are much more able to respond when the disaster occurs.

What has been done

Several COADs conducted exercises to test written plans and procedures. One conducted a case manager exercise for long-term recovery. And, an exercise for emergency preparedness scenarios was conducted with counties in conjunction with a nuclear power plant.

Results

The City of Maysville developed an emergency management plan as a result of participating in Ready Communities. A cooperative relationship is now developing where it did not exist before. The City emergency management director is now part of the county LEPC and is being invited to

their meetings. Through this process, a network of emergency service agencies has been developed which will make emergency response more effective in the event of a future disaster.

As a result of participation in exercises, both the Pulaski and Marion County COADs have begun to address deficiencies in their COADs and emergency preparedness plans. The Buchanan County COAD implemented its learning from Joplin in its structure and operations plan.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

| KA Code | Knowledge Area |
|---------|--|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services |

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Number of county Extension offices that adopted or reviewed disaster plans and preparedness measures during the past year.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|------|--------|
| 2014 | 0 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Missouri has been and will likely continue to experience a number of disasters. Each is costly in dollars, and can cost lives. Disaster preparedness can help mitigate cost and hasten recovery. MU Extension is a key partner with local state and federal agencies. MU Extension employees and county offices must be prepared for potential emergencies or disasters that affect its employees or places of work.

What has been done

We continue to promote and use the county office based disaster plan template and the MU Extension Emergency Management Guidance. Each year during preparedness campaigns: Earthquake Awareness, Severe Weather Awareness and National Preparedness Months, all offices were encouraged to pull out the plan and review it for refreshing faculty and staff on procedures and make possible changes needed.

Results

All 111 offices have the plan in place. With each significant disaster event, county offices, faculty and administrators have followed the guidance appropriately to secure the safety of individuals and their families, and the offices in order to be able to serve the public.

In the Northwest Missouri region, all 21 counties updated their emergency operations plans and all 87 faculty and staff were trained on the plan and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

| KA Code | Knowledge Area |
|----------------|--|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services |

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Dollar value of resources leveraged (volunteer hours, grants for warning systems, etc.) for emergency management.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

| Year | Actual |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 239408 |

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Missouri experienced a number of severe weather events with disaster declaration for some. Recovery from these and long-term recovery issues for communities that experienced tornadoes, massive flooding, and drought issues from previous years requires engaging citizens and organizations in disaster preparedness to mitigate cost, hasten recovery, and secure funding for disaster preparedness and recovery efforts that can save money and lives.

What has been done

We trained CERT teams and assisted COADs and LTRCs as they worked on recovery from disasters such as floods and tornadoes.

Results

The volunteer groups that have come into Atchison and Holt Counties have donated nearly \$232,000 in labor since the 2011 Missouri River flood, including a benefit equivalent of \$88,800 from the retired tree-trimming specialty group who brought their own lifts and other equipment with them. The value received in donated labor is equivalent to hiring three fulltime employees over the last three-year period. As one leader noted, "The difference between what our local merchants have discounted in needed building material to those affected by the flood is absolutely awesome. Merchants with a heart are what we have in this area." For example, these efforts rebuilt a home for one family.

The Buchanan County COAD received \$10,428 in donations that was used to purchase an emergency response recovery trailer.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

| KA Code | Knowledge Area |
|---------|--|
| 805 | Community Institutions and Social Services |

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

MU Extension faculty have been fully engaged in local, state and federal recovery efforts since the flooding and tornadoes of 2011, the severe and extensive drought of 2012, that impacted crop and livestock sectors, and the severe winter of 2014. MU Extension played a major role in creating and assisting in long term recovery committees in counties affected by the flooding on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and in Joplin, as well as flooding in several areas of the state during the past year (facilitation, community organizing, coordination, extension information, educational programming, and linkages to other agencies and organizations), and with producers severely impacted by the drought. We participated in state level multi-agency meetings (MOVOAD/Partnership) and provided faculty expertise as requested. This engagement continued in FY14, with the addition of five new COADs to address needs of communities impacted by the previous year's events.

MU Extension has always responded to urgent needs of communities and citizens but has created its Community Emergency Management Program to support federal, state and local efforts using only internal financial and human resources. This program is supported by leveraging federal funds and by using very limited internal funds and faculty to support

this important program.

While we have an incredible set of teams across the state working on this, we have limitations. Each member of every regional CEMP team has other primary responsibilities to other programs. Hiring freezes, state appropriation cuts during the previous years of 20%, and reduced local funding in some counties - all of which have limited our capacity to deliver local and state programs and develop follow up evaluation. As an organization, we realigned our extension regions during FY13 and also experienced additional retirements without refilling during the year, creating some gaps in our regional community emergency management teams. In addition, considerable time was spent on relationship building with our funding stakeholders. Some of these stakeholders have also been severely affected by state budget cuts. The need to garner grant and contract funding is essential, recognizing that some state monies also funded such contracts.

Therefore, priorities shifted to focus on long-term disaster recovery, with less focus on programming to conduct exercises and some impact collection. We are also working to bring into alignment our reporting system with the impact indicators and provide sufficient training for faculty and staff in evaluation and reporting. This has been a slow process but we continue to improve.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies)

Evaluation Results

The key focus of our evaluation efforts this year revolved around testing the use of the newly developed COAD Guidance Manual. Working with University of Illinois, Purdue University and Lincoln University, we reached 217 individuals in the three states via webinar to provide training on the purpose of a COAD and its importance in preparedness, response and recovery, and how the guidance manual could assist communities. Survey results included: 81% agreed or strongly agreed the webinar met their learning needs, 92% agreed or strongly agreed the webinar contributed to their knowledge and skills. Valuable suggestions for improvement of the manual were generated as well.

During a second phase, extension work with the state emergency management agency delivered an exercise to 11 COADs with the expectation that the COADs would implement recommendations from their exercise to enhance their COAD plan. From this we learned that only one of the 11 had a written formal plan and now recommend that all COADs develop a formal plan complete with resource lists and contact information. We also determined these COADs (except for one) had a strong relationship with their local emergency management agency. Those that operated most efficiently were those tightly aligned and coordinated between the local emergency management agency and the COAD.

We also determined from our work and monitoring that effective and functioning COADs and LTRCs are growing in numbers as a result of our work and the demands created by the disasters. Several have accomplished preventative work that will pay off: installation of emergency warning systems in the community, planning for disasters, conducting of exercises to simulate disaster, etc.

Key Items of Evaluation

Community emergency management has been the epitome of nimble, reliable, responsive and relevant extension engagement in disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery. Specialists used every bit of previous training and planning over large regions of the state.

Our work contributed to the revival of resilient families, businesses, farms and

communities. Communities' disaster recovery periods have been shortened. Lives, jobs and countless dollars in emergency recovery operations have been saved. Whole communities have built a greater sense of cohesion. In follow-up evaluations with severely affected communities, long term recovery committees credited extension for its work in providing educational resources and supporting long term recovery efforts.

Documenting impact of the work with COADs, disaster recovery, and community resiliency is difficult, yet we are seeing these longer-term efforts yielding more prepared communities and their capacities to respond and recover. Without the work of extension, many communities in rural areas would not have systems in place to deal as well as they have with long-term disaster recovery. They are much better at advocating for themselves in the policy arena as well. Important to note is that the COAD Guidance Manual has proven to be a resource that should be of benefit to any state or locality in the US.

Long-term recovery will continue to be our primary focus for communities recovering from disasters, but our CEMP teams will also work with communities in all other phases of emergency management.

Specifically, the Ready Community curriculum (piloted nationally) is more appropriately used with communities that have a paid emergency management staff. Small communities depend on volunteers and this requires more time than most volunteers can devote to one project. The curriculum does not take people through the actual writing of an Emergency Operations Plan, only the collection of information.