



Final Report
Community Stakeholder Advisory Board Meeting
Southeastern Coastal Center for Agricultural Health and Safety

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For More Information

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Background

The occupational risks for farmworkers, fishers and forestry workers in the coastal southeast are numerous. Farmworkers who harvest fruit, vegetables, and ornamental plants by hand frequently bend, crouch, and lift to carry crops and tools weighing as much as 90 pounds. They can be exposed to pesticides sprayed on crops and are at risk for injuries caused by farm machinery. Fishers also labor under hazardous conditions, and transportation to medical facilities can be difficult if they are injured while on the water. Most fatalities for fishing industry workers are from drowning, but injuries can also be caused by malfunctioning fishing gear, entanglement in fishing gear, slippery decks, strong currents, tidal surges and waves washing over the deck, and collisions. Forestry workers face risks using heavy logging equipment, as well as risk of injury from the massive weights of falling, rolling and sliding trees and logs. Transporting logs from harvesting sites to processing sites can also lead to injuries in forestry workers. Farmworkers, fishers and forestry workers generally work outdoors in all kinds of weather, leading to major concerns in Florida, other southern states and the Caribbean about the impact of heat stress on workers, particularly in the setting of recent increases in number of days with temperatures above 90 degrees F.

In response to these issues, the Southeastern Coastal Center for Agricultural Health and Safety (SCCAHS) was established in 2016 as part of a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) / National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Agricultural Health and Safety Initiative. SCCAHS explores and addresses the occupational safety and health needs of people working in agriculture, fishing, and forestry in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. SCCAHS focuses specifically on the unique environments and occupational communities of this region (e.g., hot, humid climate and coastal/coastal plains with farming and fishing and timber). SCCAHS is a multidisciplinary partnership of academic institutions, community organizations, and industry representatives that brings together individuals and organizations that are already pursuing academic and applied basic research, intervention, translational, and outreach solutions for occupational illness and injuries. SCCAHS provides centralized regional infrastructure where these individuals, organizations and companies can engage in mutual learning, leverage resources, build on previous efforts of colleagues, and promote new research.

The SCCAHS outreach approach and strategy utilizes two-way community based participatory research and social marketing strategies. This includes working with a Community Stakeholder Advisory Board (CSAB) comprised of representatives of relevant stakeholders. Following the SCCAHS introductory Community Stakeholder Advisory Meeting in October, 2017, 21 stakeholders from Extension, industry, non-profit organizations, regulatory agencies, public agencies, medicine, and academia officially accepted their invitations to join the CSAB.

The CSAB is a significant research-to-practice strategy designed to engage stakeholders, communicate research findings, and review and evaluate interventions and materials. The CSAB meeting is the main mechanism in which the outreach team works in concert with research project principal investigators (PIs) to solicit input on their findings from the CSAB, develop educational and communications materials, test key messages and message frames within these materials, and conduct content analysis of relevant media information sources utilized by target study populations. SCCAHS is committed to stakeholder involvement, and utilizes social marketing and

social science research approaches to identify barriers and benefits to engaging in socially desirable behaviors, followed by using the results of that research to formulate education and outreach strategies. In support of these outreach approaches, the Outreach Core held the first CSAB meeting in conjunction with the Center's External Scientific Advisory Board Annual Scientific Board meeting. Key findings extrapolated from data collection at this meeting will be utilized to develop and refine outreach materials, to inform training and workshop activities conducted by all project PIs, identify barriers and solutions, and help guide the future focus of the Center.

Objectives

Following the Community Stakeholder Advisory Meeting in October 2017, the SCCAHS Outreach Core organized the first Community Stakeholder Advisory Board meeting on March 15, 2018. Stakeholders were invited to attend meetings in person in Gainesville, Florida.

There were three objectives outlined for the CSAB meeting. The first was to actively engage with SCCAHS researchers and scientific advisors to learn about key findings in their research, their projects' progress, and plans for the future. The second was to identify any additional research questions/gaps that need to be addressed. The final objective was to identify and provide input as to needs, gaps, goals and next steps for the Center's administrative, outreach and evaluation cores.

Methods

After an introduction from Center Director Dr. Glenn Morris, SCCAHS research and pilot project PIs each presented using PowerPoint about their individual project. The research project PIs included Drs. Andy Kane, Greg Glass, Tony Marin, and Linda McCauley. The pilot project PIs included Drs. Kim Dunleavy, John Luque, Lynn Grattan, and Gulcan Onel. They outlined their project's specific aims, study activities and methods, and next steps. Meeting participants wrote down questions about the presentations, and then asked them during a question and answer panel session which consisted of the project PIs. Following the question and answer session, stakeholders divided into four groups led by the research project PIs. The topics for small group discussions included Surveillance of Gulf Seafood Workers, Extent of Agricultural Pesticide Applications, Pesticide & Heat Stress Education for Latino Farmworkers that is Culturally Appropriate, and Heat Stress and Biomarkers of Renal Disease. Each group was assigned assistant moderators and note takers to facilitate discussions. Assistant moderators focused the discussions using a topic sheet and noted conversations on flipcharts. Assistant moderators then reported back to the group as a whole, summarizing key points made in discussions.

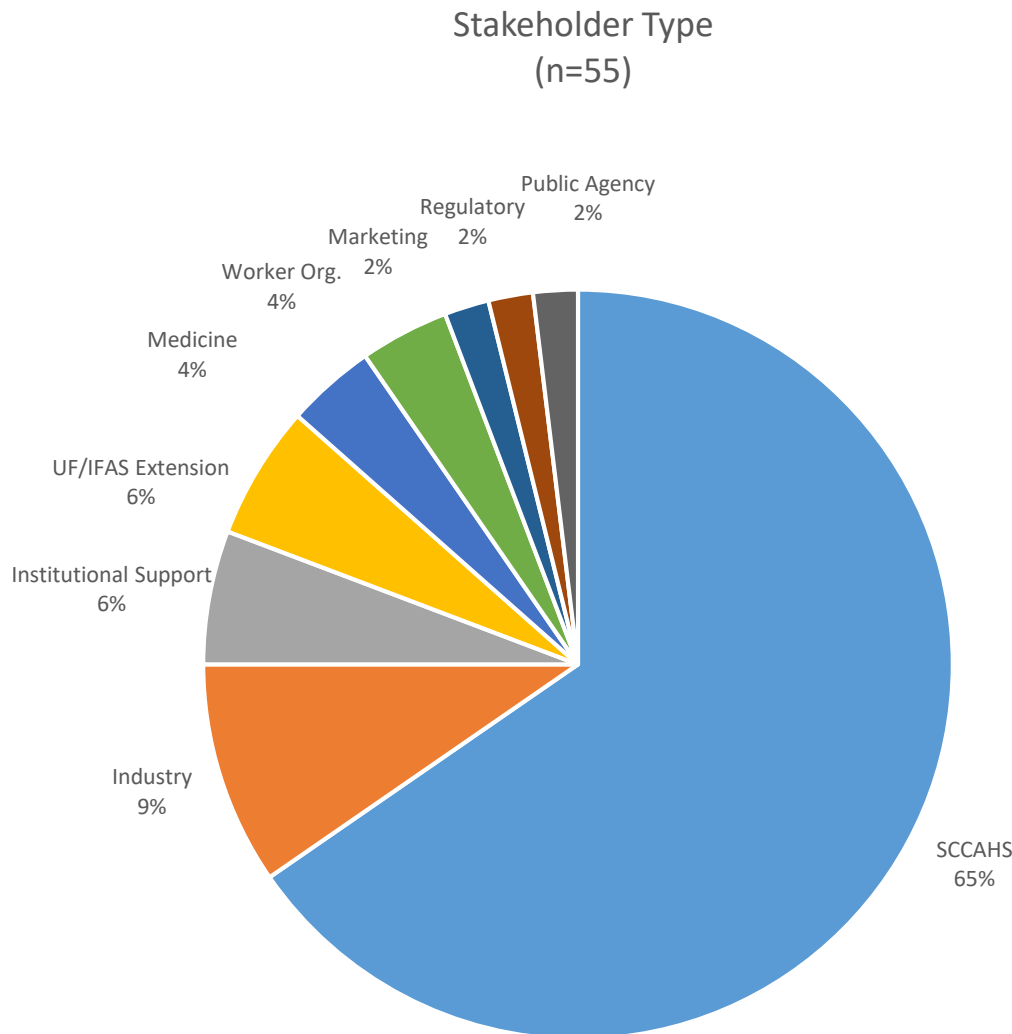
The data sources used in this report included online sign-in sheets at in-person meetings and notes from small group discussions. These data were organized according to theme and category. They were coded, entered into SPSS and included in descriptive analysis along with quantitative data.

Results

Participants

After a date for the CSAB meeting was decided, the Outreach Core sent Save the Date invitations to the 21 CSAB members in January. Of those invited, 16 attended the meeting, and one sent a representative in her stead. Of the 55 meeting participants, 34 of them were SCCAHS staff, including

members of the Research, Outreach and Planning and Evaluation Cores. Three participants attended for University of Florida institutional support, and one scientific advisor attended. Of the CSAB members, 13 of them work in the agriculture sector. There was one representative each from the fisheries and forestry sectors. Two CSAB participants were involved with work in other sectors outside of agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Industry was the most heavily represented stakeholder type (n=5), followed by UF/IFAS Extension (n=3), medicine (n=2), and farmworker/seafood worker organizations (n=2). There was one representative from public agencies, regulatory agencies, and marketing organizations, respectively.



Research Project Issues

To kick start small group discussions, stakeholders were asked for their feedback about the research projects following the presentations from project PIs. During this part of the small group discussions, participants brought up a variety of issues. Some topics directly related to research project topics, like heat related illness (HRI), pesticide safety, and fisheries issues.

Issue	(n)
Heat Related Illness (HRI)	15
HRI Health and safety issues	6
Worker deaths in fields	1
Worker deaths in work transportation	1
No air conditioning in worker housing	1
No worker pre-screening for kidney disease/injury	1
Tension between productivity vs. safety in piecework	1
Need for heat regulations in Southeast	1
Barriers to HRI interventions	5
Worker cultural perceptions	2
Worker practices	1
Economic barriers	2
Lack of awareness about HRI	4
Workers/employers need training on how to keep workers cool	1
Need training on how to care for extreme HRI in the field	1
Need training about kidney disease for Extension faculty	1
Lack of HRI awareness in industry	1
Pesticide Safety	8
Need more handwashing stations	1
Pesticide labels are in English	2
Pesticide residue	2
Small and medium grower compliance	1
Workers' fears of losing job for filing complaints	1
Exposure of pregnant women	1
Fisheries issues	2
Workers cannot swim	1
Issues with fishing gear	1

Needs Identification

In the next portion of the small group discussion, stakeholders were asked to identify needs in relation to agricultural health and safety. Issues with reporting injuries and noncompliance was the most frequently mentioned issue (n=8), followed by worker mental health (n=7), worker housing (n=3), and healthcare issues (n=2).

Need/Gap	(n)
Issues with Reporting Injuries and Noncompliance	8
Farmworkers fear filing complaints for violations	1
Complaints about violations not taken seriously	1
More people need to report violations	1
Under-reporting injuries	2
Cultural norms prevent reporting	2
Healthcare barriers to reporting	1
Worker Mental Health	7
Need for holistic view of workers	4
Alcohol abuse in farmworkers	1
Opioid abuse in fisheries workers	1
Post-traumatic stress disorder caused by disasters	1
Worker Housing	3
No funding to find illegal housing	1
Pesticide treatments in housing for domestic pests	1
Housing and occupational health	1
Healthcare Issues	2
Insurance costs and access for fisheries workers	1
Geographic access to healthcare	1

Center Goals

Stakeholders were asked to assess whether current SCCAHS goals address needs and gaps in agricultural health and safety. Participants were also asked to describe next steps for SCCAHS. They identified needs in research to practice, outreach strategies, and commented on the Center's current organization structure.

SCCAHS Issue	(n)
Research to Practice Needs	15
Importance of interventions, dissemination, implementation	9
Incorporate research holistically in workers' lives	1
Validation of research assumptions	3
Creating best practices	2
Outreach Strategies	9
Need for community partnerships	2
Using Extension as a resource	3
Create central source for information	1
Involve workers' families in outreach	2
Recognize challenges in community acceptance to interventions	1
Center Structure	9
Expand stakeholder involvement	5
Need employer involvement	2
Center lacks centralized focus	1
Need to create working groups	1

Small Group Discussions

Group 1- Surveillance of Gulf Seafood Workers

Group 1 began their discussion with clarification questions and suggestions about Dr. Andy Kane's research project. Cultural influences were a major theme within this discussion. Many seafood workers cannot swim, yet they work on the water and do not wear life jackets because personal protective devices are not an accepted cultural norm within that workforce. Even if workers recognize workplace hazards, they might not be able to afford mechanical interventions that would solve the problem. Another issue affecting seafood workers is lower back pain, but it is viewed as normal and workers are expected to work through it lest they be viewed as not able to handle the pain.

Health insurance costs are an issue for seafood workers. Many seafood workers are self-employed, and accessing workers' compensation can be challenging for them. Additionally, many seafood workers work alone, and when they are injured they are geographically far away from healthcare. Telemedicine, nurse practitioners, biomonitoring, regional medical centers could help rural workers receive care.

Another major theme in this discussion was the importance of viewing fisheries workers and farmworkers holistically. For example, one participant noted that it was important to make sure researchers use a bio-psychosocial model, and employ cultural competence during research

projects. One example mentioned was how issues such as lower back pain might also affect workers' marriages and relationships, and how it is important to focus on the whole person. When engaging with workers, it is important to make sure that the participant's spouse is also present, because engaging with worker families is important in the dissemination and adoption process. A worker might not want to adopt safety measures for his or her own needs, but might implement a safety mechanism to protect their spouse and family.

Research to practice was also discussed extensively in this group. Participants stressed the importance of creating current, cost-effective, tangible interventions that would be valued and used in the research communities. Some examples mentioned were funding pilot projects on equipment or devices, like a slicker that workers could wear that would act as a flotation device, or a waist harness that could keep workers from falling overboard.

Group 1 also talked about how to reach seafood workers. Participants mentioned dissemination strategies, including using a comic book approach with more pictures and less text with captions below pictures. Workers' learning styles need to be taken into account, and researchers need to note that many people are hands-on or visual learners. Workers do not have time to read long manuals, so brief outreach materials are preferred. Field days, demonstrations and modeling interventions are valuable teaching practices. Participants also discussed how Extension faculty can be a crucial link connecting with fishing communities. Extension agents are familiar with the cultural and commodity issues in their areas and can provide the crucial link to community acceptance of researchers, participation in research projects and acceptance of interventions. Building partnerships within communities and using local community leadership to help facilitate change can help create structures that support the sustainability of research findings, outreach, dissemination and adoption.

Group 1 concluded their discussion by talking about the future of the CSAB. They suggested informal meetings where people could talk about issues, and encouraging stakeholders to attend meetings. They suggested that SCCAHS include people who represent at-risk populations, people who support at-risk populations, and policy experts familiar with issues that affect at-risk populations. Participants noted that SCCAHS needs participatory research and input from community members, and in order to achieve this, the Center needs for stakeholders to feel comfortable, welcome, and invited.

Group 2- Extent of Agricultural Pesticide Applications

The Group 2 discussion focused a great deal on questions pertaining to Dr. Greg Glass's research project. Many questions centered on the practical implications of the research, mainly translating theoretical models about herbicide and pesticide (H/P) usage into actual H/P usage. Dr. Glass explained that his project investigates methods using satellite imagery to identify the spectral signatures that certain crops have, then estimates when and how much H/P were used on those crops using established best practices. The project is trying to determine if it is feasible to use satellites to determine best practice usage. Furthermore, he explained that the research is only being conducted at IFAS Research and Education Centers (RECs), where extensive crop, application, and weather data are housed. Potential estimates of H/P use on private land would be extrapolated based on research results, but they would be estimates only.

Industry representatives in the discussion brought up the point that most farmers use the recommended amount of agrichemicals because they do not want to waste product. However, because there is no validation in the field of what and how much chemicals were actually used, there is no confirmation that each farmer actually applies the recommended amount. Cases of agrichemical exposure could not be attributed to best practices usage. Dr. Glass confirmed that the information in his research project cannot be used to confirm misuse because he cannot determine how much H/P is being used from satellite images. He can only determine a timeframe of usage and where it was used.

A representative from the Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services (FDACS) confirmed that though that regulatory agency works with the Department of Health to determine if there is pesticide misuse that is causing illness, it is difficult to connect to actual pesticide use and illness with a certain worker. FDACS investigates whether employers are keeping correct records, that chemical labels are being followed, and that H/P applicators have received required training. FDACS uses filed complaints to investigate farms and bad actors.

A representative from a farmworker advocacy organization said that workers come to her organization with symptoms of H/P exposure, but they will not speak up when it is time to file a complaint because they are scared of retaliation, immigration enforcement, and losing their jobs. She also mentioned that small and medium growers need to be included in H/P safety outreach because they may have fewer resources to ensure compliance.

The discussion moved on to needs identification, and Group 2 brought up several topics. One concern is pesticide residue on workers' shoes. Leather can absorb chemicals and it is a challenge for parents to not expose their children to H/P brought home or to school on their shoes. Additionally, worker housing is an issue. There is no longer funding for FDACS to seek out illegal worker housing, so now this is enforced on a complaint basis. A health department representative said that they do education with farmworkers to prevent and treat roach infestations in worker housing. Other issues in this portion of the discussion included:

- Worker protection standards (WPS) materials translated into other languages
- Need for more people to file complaints about violations on the farm
- Need for more information broadcasted over the radio
- Reproductive health outcomes for female workers
- Challenges facing undocumented workers with rising popularity of H2A program

The group next discussed the goals of the Center, and how the goals address needs and gaps. There was concern that the research and pilot projects covered very diverse subjects, and that there did not seem to be much central cohesion. Several stakeholders said that implementation based on research findings was very important. An industry representative said that the employers need to be involved in the program, and they currently are not. He advocated that employers be included in the Center's process up front. Finally, another stakeholder suggested that SCCAHS create working groups to focus on gathering data on who is working on certain topics, and decide how to better connect those individuals and organizations, identify gaps and close them.

Group 3- Pesticide & Heat Stress Education for Latino Farmworkers that is Culturally Appropriate

The Group 3 discussion began with discussion about the Pesticidas e Insolaciónque es Culturalmente Apropiada (PISCA) research project. PISCA researchers and staff explained that the project is very much invested in farmworker families. Project programs take place within walking distance from farms and family homes to foster closer relationships with the workers. The program adapted their programming and training times to fit workers' schedules. PISCA strives for a hands-on, people-led approach in their research, and because of this their project is flexible and takes time to invest in family relationships. PISCA education reaches farmworkers facing heat stress and pesticide exposure at work, but the program also reaches children in schools. PISCA has developed their own curriculum to teach about pesticide safety and heat related illness, and in this stage of the project they are improving it for effectiveness and cultural appropriateness.

Next, stakeholders provided feedback about the other research and pilot projects. One stakeholder said that the pilot projects seemed ambitious, interesting, well done, and had potential for overlap. He said they hope projects can learn from another and can form new teams for new projects, perhaps by partnering with other universities and multi-center grants. Stakeholders also addressed the need for tangible impacts coming out of the research projects, including sharing long-term results with affected communities, or involving communities in applying for grants and controlling funding. Another stakeholder said that research is more impactful when researchers speak directly with workers to communicate with them about how their communities will benefit in the long run. She continued that there was need for researchers to communicate findings in user-friendly ways instead of only in academic journals. She also said that researchers need to communicate about why data points are being collected and what they will accomplish, and that results are worthless if they are not used for change. Another stakeholder warned about the repetition of observational studies rather than participatory studies, and that communities should help determine the meaning of the results. This stakeholder recommended including workers and industry members as co-authors on papers, and to involve them in determining outcome measures.

The discussion continued on the subject of participatory involvement in research. A stakeholder worried that communities and associations are turned off by the percentage of funds used for administrative fees. Another stakeholder responded that indirect costs were needed for institutions, but institutions should involve communities in grants, especially in outreach and education initiatives. Other stakeholders discussed the importance of community partner organizations being provided with their own indirect overhead budgets when participating in research projects, and that study participants should be compensated for their time and resources.

An industry representative brought up concerns that data on health claims will be used against the agriculture industry without adequate time for response, and that research results can lead to lawsuits which could result in losing support of the employers. Another stakeholder responded that making workers' lives better provides tangible benefits to employers.

The discussion moved on to other needs and gaps that could be addressed by SCCAHS. These issues included:

- Translating WPS training materials in Creole and other language

- Transportation safety for migrant workers, because transportation-related accidents are a high percentage of agricultural industry injuries and death.
- Intersections of occupational health and whole-worker health
- Focus on professional hiring and development of translators to be culturally fluent as well as linguistically fluent, including translating using the right terminology to communicate effectively with workers.
- Develop a translator certification and networks of certified translators (interpreters) for health and safety issues.
- Ask communities to develop educational tools.

Group 4- Heat Stress and Biomarkers of Renal Disease

The Group 4 discussion began with an historical overview of how Dr. Linda McCauley became interested in studying the effects of heat stress on kidney injury in migrant farmworkers in Florida. Currently, there is a kidney disease epidemic occurring in Central America. The Farmers Association provided Dr. McCauley's team with information from their observations when previously working in El Salvador with sugarcane workers. These workers used methods of burning to harvest their crop, so they were under even more extreme levels of heat. Industry in that country was concerned about worker health because so many workers were dying on the job, the employers were running out of men to work, so the women were hired to takeover. The industry required all workers to have their health pre-screened before they were hired, including their kidney function, to ensure they were safe to go to work.

Participants talked about areas of major concern involving heat stress in Florida farmworkers. There are cases of farmworkers dying on the job due to heat stress when they become overheated, wander away from the crew in search of water, pass out without anyone else knowing, and die before they are found. Instances also exist of workers dying on the busses that transport them to the farms due to lack of air conditioning. Farmworkers often wear heavy clothing on the job and believe it helps to keep their body temperature regulated. Long clothing is recommended for protection against pesticides, so there is a concern as to how we balance protection from exposure with the need to stay cool. Worker housing is also a key concern. When workers do not have air conditioning in their homes, they are not able to cool off overnight, so their bodies never really recover. H2A workers have better living conditions than undocumented workers, and may be more able to cool off at night. Dr. McCauley said that growers do not want to put their workers at risk for kidney injury, but if workers are not screened for kidney disease they cannot know if their workers are in danger. On top of that, many workers do not report their injuries.

Participants in Group 4 also discussed the lack of awareness about heat-related illness among Extension, workers and employers. Many do not take kidney disease as seriously as heart or lung disease. Unlike pesticide safety, kidney disease is not a major topic that Extension agents talk about with farm workers. Group members believed that if people were told how frequently farmworkers suffer heat related illnesses, they would be shocked because they just do not realize it is an issue. One grower in the small group said that he did not know heat stress was such a risk. Heat risk has been studied in other populations, like HAZMAT workers and athletes, but not in farm workers. After the oil spill on the Gulf Coast, workers tasked with cleaning up the beach were regulated in terms of how long they were allowed to work without taking breaks in order to keep the workers safe, but there are no federal regulations regarding farmworkers working in the heat. The only two

states that have heat regulations to protect farm workers' safety are California and Washington, and these are places where humidity is not an issue. Florida has no regulations to protect workers from heat. Heat regulations are difficult to implement in Florida because it is not only the temperature, but the humidity that is the real issue. Temperatures that might not seem too high can cause serious damage because humidity increases the heat index. Researchers explained that when workers suffer from extreme heat stress, attempts to cool them could cause drastic changes to their core temperature and put their heart in danger. There is a need for training to specify what actions should be taken on a day-to-day basis to keep workers cool, as well as how to address a severe case of heat stress in a crisis moment.

Cultural norms play a large role in whether workers will accept behavioral or mechanical interventions to prevent heat stress. Though there are cooling bandanas and vests developed to help lower workers' body temperatures, workers do not want to wear them because they are afraid their work will be slowed. There is also a cultural perception that it is dangerous for a person to be hot and cold at the same time. Workers need to be shown evidence of the effects of heat stress to help them realize the long-term damage it causes, as well as help them to see that cooling techniques are not dangerous.

There are also economic barriers for investing in cooling devices. The agricultural industry is estimated to produce 35% less in 2018 than in 2017. The industry in Florida is in a period of economic decline, making it even harder for the workers to make a living and increasing the pressure they feel to be as productive as possible. The high cost of the vest (\$150) and other cooling tools may be a barrier to adoption. Companies that employ H2A workers already spend a significant amount of money in the hiring process, so the added cost of cooling devices may not be seen as a huge additional expense. If employers can see that the costs for protecting against heat stress is important and will save them money on medical expenses and lost productivity from injury over time, they might not mind paying a bit more. However, even if employers buy the vests, workers still have to adopt the practice of wearing them. Crew leaders do not want to spend valuable time on training workers how to wear vests, so video trainings would be necessary. This is about behavior change and shifting perceptions about productivity and cultural beliefs. In piece work, productivity is prioritized over safety. Researcher Valerie Mac said it is important to frame questions so workers share their thoughts about the importance of being healthy and safe, versus the importance of being productive.

Group 4 discussed other needs in agricultural health and safety. Alcohol abuse is a major issue among farmworkers. Opioids may be an emerging issue for pain management, especially for fisheries workers who suffer severe lower back pain. There are several mental health related issues that farmers face. Currently, mental health fits under the "Total Worker Health" classification, so researchers need to continue expanding what issues are addressed and create innovative solutions for them. There is a need to have comprehensive studies to evaluate total health because all aspects of wellbeing are interconnected. One-dimensional studies do not paint a realistic picture of the problems or allow sufficient solutions. For example, after the hurricanes in Florida in 2017 and 2018, mental health issues such as PTSD have emerged. Coping with disasters is especially challenging for illegal migrants. One group member told a story of a family of illegal migrants who knew not to remain in their mobile home during a hurricane, so they instead chose to stay under the RV in efforts to be sheltered.

Next Steps

Following the Community Stakeholder Advisory Board meeting, the Center plans to proceed with several strategies to continue engagement with stakeholders and incorporate stakeholder feedback into SCCAHS activities. First, the Outreach Core is following up on recommendations from CSAB members to create working groups within the CSAB. The Outreach Core will hold informal meetings with individual stakeholders to discuss the structure of the CSAB, specifically whether subcommittees created in the CSAB should be organized geographically by state, by mission-similar organizations, or by research project topic. Working groups will be established by October 1, 2018.

In addition to meeting with individual stakeholders regarding working groups, the Outreach Core will also solicit feedback about communication materials to better inform how SCCAHS communicates with different stakeholders across the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

Electronic communication and one on one conversations will continue with CSAB individual members in regard to specific research and center activities and issues that may need to be addressed by SCCAHS.

SCCAHS will organize a full CSAB meeting once a year, during which research results and outreach projects will be shared. These annual meetings will also provide an opportunity to facilitate two-way communication between SCCAHS and stakeholders to reprioritize issues and future projects. At the annual meetings and throughout the year, CSAB members will be involved in decision-making about research and Center activities. The CSAB meeting was the first of many conversations with stakeholders that will continue to inform the Center's work in the future.

Appendix 1

Small Group Discussion Moderator's Guide

- *Each Group will have a leader (PI)/Moderator, Assistant Moderator, and a Note Taker*
- *PIs should work with their Assistant Moderators to lead the small group discussions*
- *Please utilize flip charts to capture information (note takers will be typing up notes)*

WELCOME/GROUP PROCESS & PURPOSE (5 minutes)

Moderator:

Introduce PI, Assistant Moderator, and Note Taker

Ask everyone to introduce themselves (quickly since this was done at beginning of day)

Today, we are going to have a discussion regarding topics surrounding the research within SCCAHS. Our small group discussion topic will steer the discussion.

Our role here is to ask questions and listen. Please feel free to share your point of view even if it differs from what others have said. Please speak up and only one person should talk at a time. We will be asking a few questions and will be moving the discussion from one question to the next. Sometimes there is a tendency in these discussions for some people to talk a lot and some people not to say much. But it is important for us to hear from each of you today because you have different experiences.

We welcome all opinions and will keep them confidential, so please feel free to say what you think. Additionally, we encourage you all to keep this discussion confidential. However, we cannot guarantee that you all will do so. There is no particular order for the responses, and there are no correct/incorrect answers to any of the questions. This session will be recorded so that we are able to consider your views later. For the sake of clarity, please speak one at a time and be sure to speak loudly and clearly so that our recorders can pick up your comments.

As each of you are wearing name tags, we will be on a first-name basis, but in our later reports there will not be any names attached to comments. You may be assured of confidentiality.

I hope that everyone will feel comfortable with the process and will feel free to share their opinions as we proceed. Are there any questions before we begin?

Now that everyone has been introduced, let's begin our discussion.

RESEARCH STUDIES (25)

- At this time we will discuss the research projects that were just presented. Does anyone have any questions (they may have notecards w/questions from the presentations) that did not get addressed that they would like to ask now? *(NOTE: if the questions pertain to a different project, ask them to hold onto the question for the group discussion later).*
- Can we clarify any of the science or research to practice application for anyone?
- What are your overall thoughts listening to the research projects and pilot projects? *(make this question a round robin – ask each person to respond)*

- Describe how you think these research projects are addressing a need/gap in agriculture health and safety?
- Define any additional research questions/gaps that should be addressed by SCCAHS
- Briefly discuss the opportunities for research to practice programs that you may have thought about when listening to the presentations?
 - How can these programs address gaps/needs?

NEEDS IDENTIFICATION (20 minutes)

- Given your organization/community, what are the gaps/needs in relation to agriculture health and safety?
 - How would you prioritize these gaps/needs?
 - Why are these needs important?
- *(If not already discussed)* Discuss how the research presented today can address these gaps/needs?
 - Are there gaps/needs that the SCCAHS should be focusing on more than others? Why?

CENTER GOALS (20 minutes)

- Dr. Morris presented the GOAL for the SCCAHS at the beginning of the meeting. Explain how you think this goal addresses the needs/gaps in agricultural safety and health in the Southeast.
 - Should we have a different goal? If yes, what should it be?
 - What should our sub-goals focus on?
- Describe what you see as the next steps for the SCCAHS
 - What is the timeline for these goals?
 - How should we prioritize these goals?

ADVISORY BOARDS (15 minutes)

- How would you define the role of the CSAB in terms of providing project input and participating in research?
- How would you define the role of the ESAB in terms of providing project input and participating in research?
- In your opinion, how should these groups function?
 - How often should they meet?

- Should they have a true “board structure” (ex. Board president, vice president, etc.)
- Should we have a membership cap? (ex. No more than 20 people on CSAB and 6 on ESAB)
- Are there others who we should contact for CSAB and ESAB?

CONCLUSIONS

- We will now join with the rest of the group for a group discussion. Before we do so, are there any other thoughts, comments, suggestions, that you would like to discuss?

AFTER THE DISCUSSION

- Each PI (or assistant moderator) will be asked to spend 5-7 minutes “reporting out” what their group discussed. Each group will report their group’s discussion on overall research reactions, needs/gaps, goals, advisory board function, and next steps.
- Dr. Morris will then facilitate a discussion to talk about these topics further -