Annual Meat Conference

Emerging Consumer Concerns and Issues Management February 21, 2017



Why Worry?

- A crisis is a sudden and unexpected event that threatens to disrupt an organization's operations and poses both a financial and reputational threat.
- Stakeholders community members, employees, customers, suppliers and shareholders – compare what they know about an organization to some standard to determine whether or not an organization meetings behavioral expectations.
- Crises create a need for information in order to ease uncertainty and anxiety
- The public does have a right to know. The news media and social media are the most common channels through which stakeholders first learn about a crisis.

Food Worries...

Technological

- Use of hormones in livestock
- Quality of food produced using intensive farming methods
- Use of antibiotics in livestock
- Safety of meat produced by intensive farming methods
- Genetically modified foods
- Food additives, preservatives
- Use of pesticides in food production;
 pesticide residue
- Bacteria; industry hygiene
- Animal welfare standards in food production









The CDC estimates that each year, "roughly one in six Americans gets sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die from foodborne diseases."

Sources: Miles, Brennan, Kuznesof, Ness and Riston. (2004). "Public worries about specific food safety issues." Thomas, C. S. (2014). "Food additives among top food safety concerns." General Agriculture University of Florida, 2014). "Public opinion of food safety webinar." The Daily Meal (2016). "The 5 biggest food recalls of 2016"

Food Worries...

Informational/Lifestyle

- Knowing what to do in the event of a food scare or recall
- Getting food poisoning
- Affordability of good quality food
- Erratic information about what foods are good for you
- Amount of fat in your diet
- Conflicting information on food safety, labeling
- Lack of information about food from the government



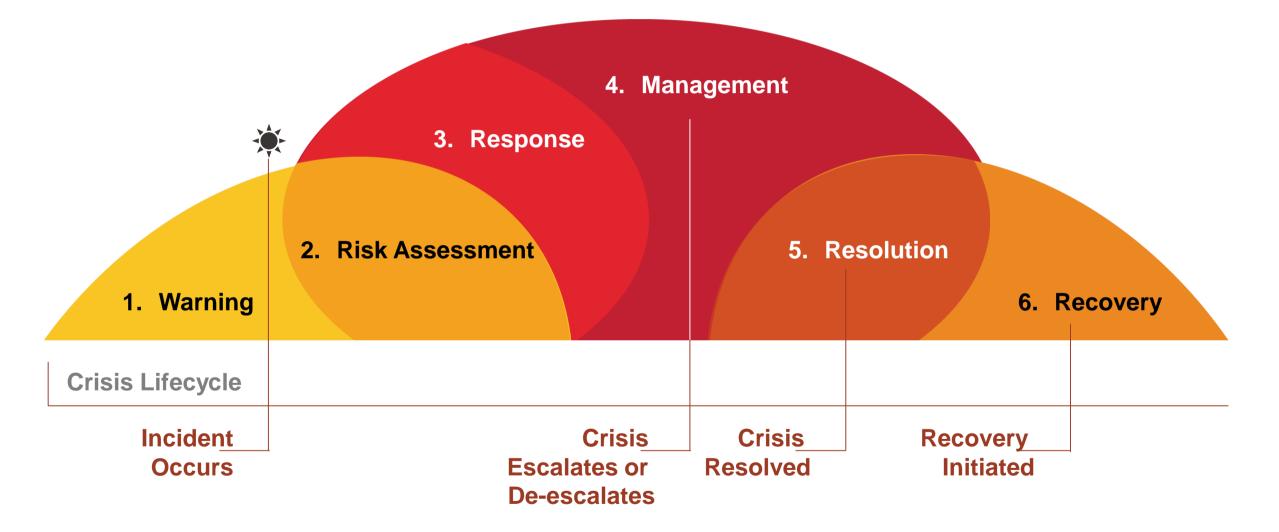






The U.S. Food & Drug Administration *Safety* site lists ~540 recalls, market withdrawals and safety alerts for 2016 (1.5 per day)

Classic Crisis Stages Model



Source: Robert C. Chandler, Ph.D. Director, Nicholson School of Communication and Principal Researcher at the Center for Crisis Communication at University of Central Florida

1. Recognize...

...the media is in high pursuit of murder, mayhem and malfeasance stories.

Over-leveraged financials and splintering audiences have media groping for audience share.



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...and cheap content...



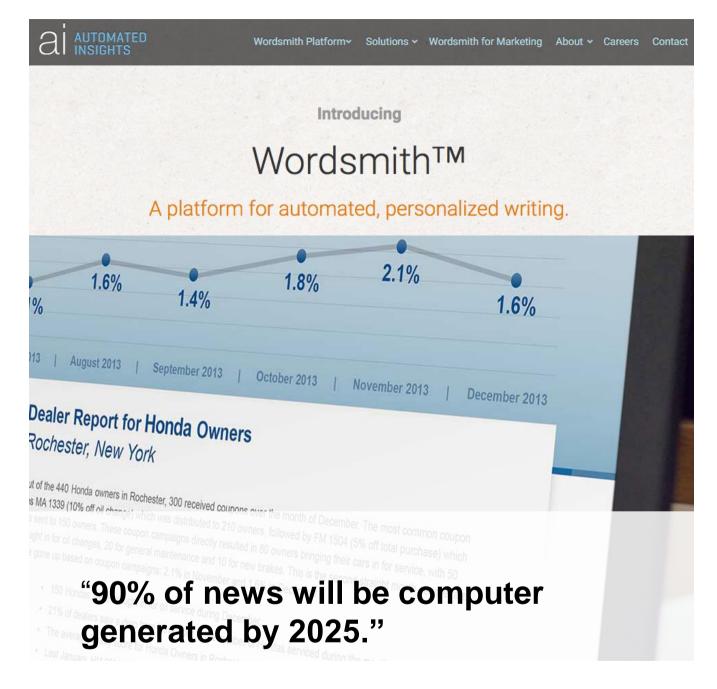
CNN's Newsource provides content to ~800 stations <u>with</u> intro script. ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC have ~200 affiliates.

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...and cheaper content...



Kristian Hammond, Chief Technology Officer, Automated Insights

1. Recognize...

...the media is in high pursuit of murder, mayhem and malfeasance stories.

Over-leveraged financials and splintering audiences have media groping for audience share...

...and really cheap talent...



Source: http://www.careercast.com/2016-jobs-rated-infographic

2. Prepare...

...by predicting.

Embrace a scenarioplanning mindset.

Crisis Communication Incident Guides 2017 Edition

Road Race Messaging Guide



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Quote S	Sheet
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	Damaging Claim, False Rumor Doping- Elite Athlete Drug Testing Race delay Timing Issue Unrelated Proximity Incident Weather Alerts (Yellow/Red Flag)
Level 2	Page 8-13
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Level 1	Doping Test Results 20
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Level 4	Active Emergency
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LEVEL 4 INCIDENT	
EVENT	MESSAGING
	Responders on the scene
	• Directing crowds away from the area
ACTIVE THREAT (E.G. SHOOTER, BOMB)	 Asking people to use good judg- ment, take care of one another
	See Quote Sheet - Security
	Next update expectation
	• Our main focus right now is on those affected
	Responders on the scene
	Fact-finding required
	 Acknowledge emotion of the situation
	Next update expectation
	• Thanks to first responders
MASS CASUALTIES / MULTIPLE FIRST RESPONDERS	• News conference time an- nounced
	Incident facts as known
	• Facts, course preparedness
	• First-responder steps taken and thanks
	 Acknowledge emotion of situ- ation

OUTREACH	TIMING
Onsite media at scene	• Upon arrival
Establish media corral facing away from incident	• 20 min. update increments
Website posting of messages	Following media reports
• Facebook posting of mes- sages	
• Twitter push to website and Facebook	
Website posting	Post-emergency
Facebook posting	
Twitter posting	
Post-race news conference	• NLT8:00 pm Sunday
• Website message thanking first responders and best wishes to those affected	• NLT8:00 am Monday
• (Avoid repeating negative, acknowledge sadness of sit- uation, invite solidarity of the running community)	

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Image Repair Theory Messaging

When you're getting blamed...

Denial

	Available Tactics	Messaging Example
1	Simple denial	"We are not at fault."
2	Blame shifting (scapegoating)	"It was not our fault. It was the fault of other[s]."

Evading Responsibility

	Available Tactics	Messaging Example
1	Provocation	"I insulted you but only after you criticized me"
2	Defeasibility	"Traffic is so bad because of all the Californians moving to Texas"
3	Accident	"It was an accident; it wasn't any person's fault"
4	Good intentions	"We didn't report the problem because we thought we could fix it"

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Crisis Communication Incident Guides

Image Repair Theory Messaging

When you're accepting blame...

Reducing Offensiveness

	Available Tactics	Messaging Example
1	Bolstering	"Think of all the great things we've done in the past"
2	Minimization	"It's a broken system, but no one has been hurt"
3	Differentiation	"I borrowed it, I didn't steal it. There's a big difference"
4	Transcendence	"This traffic is awful, but at least we're moving"
5	Attack Accuser	"The newspaper claims we're at fault, but its reporter is a chronic liar and is known to put mayonnaise on his steak"
6	Compensation	"The chip seal on our parking lot flew up and cracked your window, so here's a free air freshener and some duct tape"

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Crisis Communication Incident Guides

Image Repair Theory Messaging

When you're accepting blame...

Corrective Action

Available Tactics	Messaging Example
Corrective Action	"The chip seal on our parking lot cracked your window, so we'll replace it.
	Bring your vehicle to our office and we'll have a technician fix it on the spot"

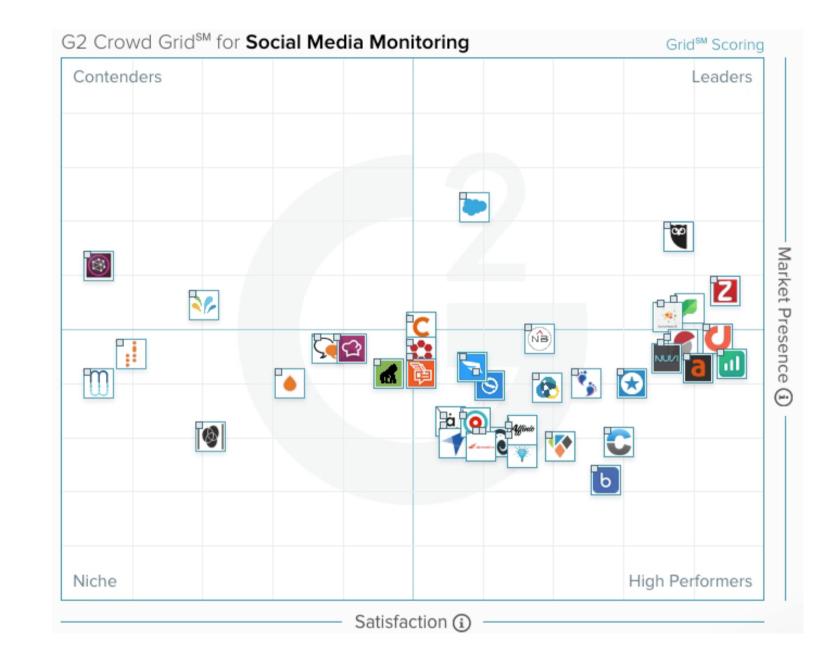
Mortification

Available Tactics	Messaging Example
Mortification	"I'm sorry. I regret what I did and I apologize"

2. Prepare... ...by predicting. Embrace a scenarioplanning mindset. Crisis Communication Incident Guides

Image Repair Theory -based Messaging

Rapid-reaction production tools



ESSENTIALS

Emergency contact tree; social/media monitoring; social media response policy; dark sites and social pages; pop-up video sets and editing capability

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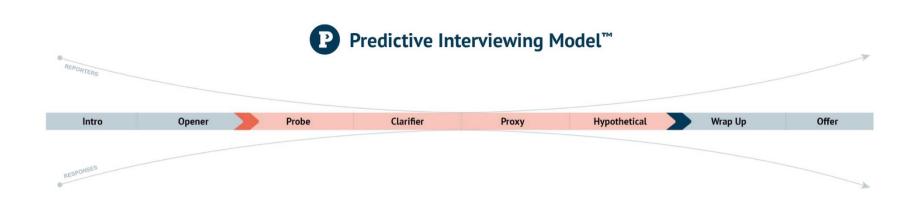
3. Practice

...to expose gaps, "gotchas" and "get betters..."

Spokesperson training

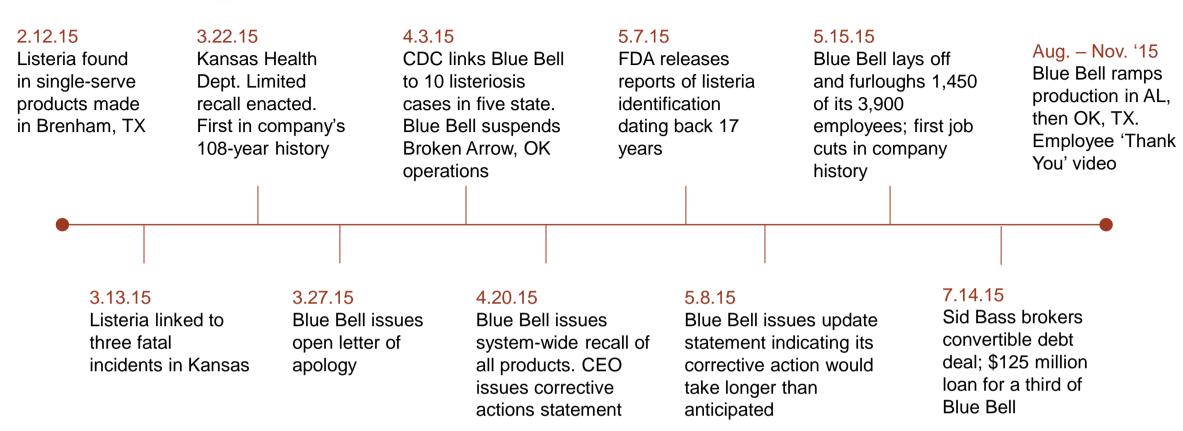
Table top exercises

Crisis simulation scenarios





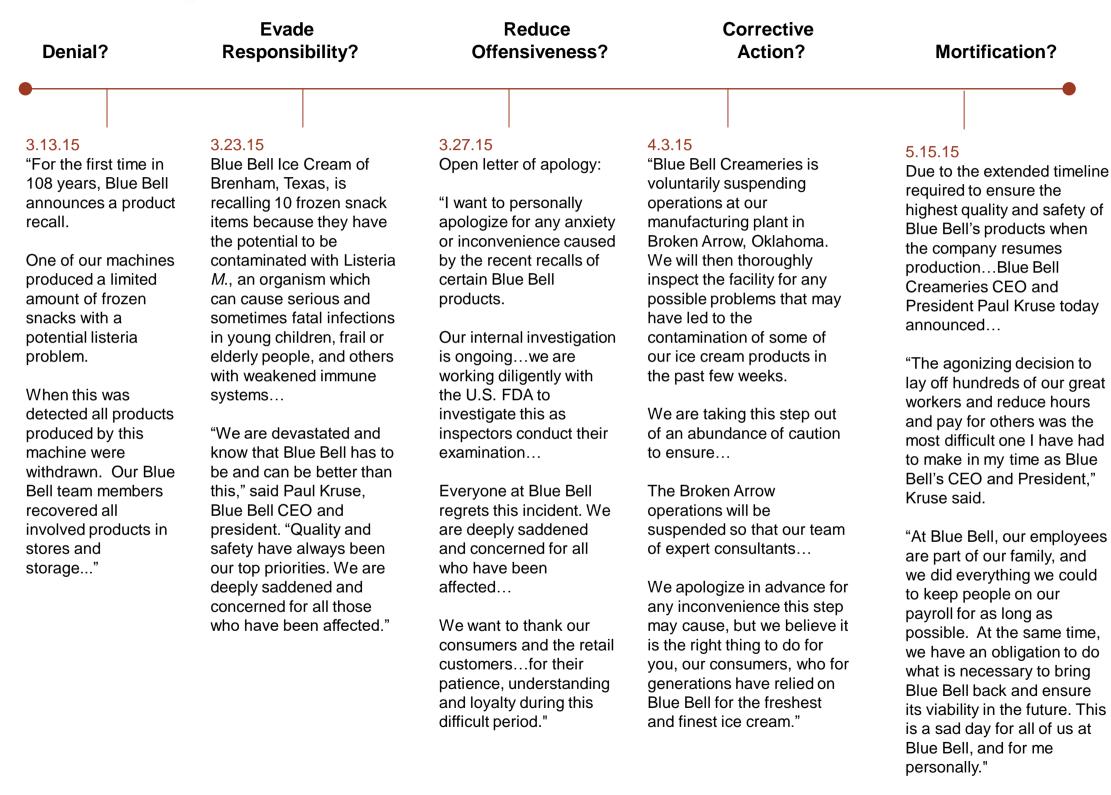
Case Study: Blue Bell Ice Cream



According to The Wall Street Journal, the crisis sent Blue Bell's annual revenue plummeting from \$680 million in 2014 to a projected \$500 million in 2015 (\$180 million).



Case Study: Blue Bell Ice Cream



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Social Media Policy Assessment

Policy Areas to be Considered

- 1 Legal restrictions (e.g. age limits)
- 2 Definition of 'troll' activity and how you'll manage it
- 3 Handling promotion of competitors or solicitation
- 4 Use of profanity or hate language (sexism, racism)
- 5 Criminal activity (e.g. fraud, libel, harassment, copyright)
- 6 Inappropriate content (e.g. violence, pornography)
- 7 Spam, click bait or propagation links from malware
- 8 Staff behaviors, confidentiality
- 9 Response time expectations
- 10 Contact details to redirect serious threats or issues

Alert

Identify issues as early as possible before they escalate.

Assess

Determine the severity of each issue, involved relevant stakeholders.

Act

Resolve issues as efficiently as possible. REMEMBER... social media is an exchange forum. MIA is not allowed.

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