TIPS FOR PREPARING BROILER HOUSES FOR THE COOL SEASON

By Dr. Aaron Kiess, Assistant Professor, Mississippi State University
and Danny Thornton, Extension Instructor, Mississippi State University

Cooler weather is on its way, and by spending extra time now, your houses can be prepared for the cool season, and your birds can more easily adjust to the change. Below is a short list of items that will help guide you through the preparation process.

- Seal all leaks within your house. Areas to check include: curtains and straps, side walls, fans and evaporative cooling pads. Make sure the end and side wall doors are tight, and check the ceiling for holes. Heat travels upward, and the ceiling is a direct path for heat to escape from your house.

- Make sure the house is well insulated. By repairing damaged insulation on the side walls and ceilings, heat will stay trapped in the house for a longer period of time.

- Clean and adjust side wall inlets, making sure they close evenly down the length of the house. Gaps at one end could disrupt static pressure, leading to draft issues and higher fuel usage. Also, clean dirty inlet screens. Dirty screens can reduce the distance air is drawn across the house.

- Check for any exposed pipes, backflow devices and incoming water lines. If exposed pipes are found, make sure to insulate. Also, freeze-proof the well houses. Some growers may also want to place space heaters in work rooms.

- All heating equipment, such as radiant heaters, tube heat, etc., should be cleaned and in excellent working order prior to birds being placed on the farm.

- Maintain adequate supplies of propane for house heating and diesel/gas for generators.

- Extra attention should be paid to generators during cold weather. All generators should be checked for adequate radiator coolant freeze protection. Batteries should be checked for cold cranking amps, and the battery should be replaced if the amps cannot be identified. Fuel tanks should be topped off with fresh diesel.

- Place circulation fans on a timer. By directing the fans at the ceiling, hot air can be pulled down towards the birds. Timers on the fans will provide a larger volume of air movement in the house and help cut down on electricity usage.

- For exhaust fans that are not in use, cover with a plastic sheet. This will help seal the house as well as help eliminate cold spots.

- Inspect brooding curtains for any holes. If the curtain has large holes or tears, then it is possible for ammonia located in the nonbrooding area to enter into the brooding area, which can cause irritation to the chicks.

- Pre-treat litter with an amendment if ammonia levels are too high, or remove old litter from the house. In either case, make sure the litter is at a good depth for chicks.

- Give yourself extra time to pre-heat the houses to the required temperatures.

- Be ready to hold chicks as long as possible in the brooding area.

- Electronic environmental controllers should be in good working order and set to winter brooding and growing requirements.
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Let me recommend a good book to you that will help you understand what animal agriculture faces from a small, but fanatical, group of animal rights activists. The book is *A Rat is a Pig is a Dog is a Boy: The Human Cost of the Animal Rights Movement* by Wesley Smith.

The book, published earlier this year, was eye-opening to me. The title comes from a quote by Ingrid Newkirk, head of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), in which she is saying there is moral equivalence between people and animals. It is easy to dismiss PETA and other groups with, “Oh, they’re crazy. Nobody believes them,” but that is too simplistic and naïve. Here is a quote from the book:

“Over the past 30 years, the concept of ‘animal rights’ has seeped into the bone marrow of Western culture. (This is especially true among the young.) Part of the reason is that ‘animal rights’ is used so loosely to mean little more than being nicer to animals. Although animal rights groups do sometimes engage in animal welfare-type activism, the term ‘animal rights’ actually denotes a belief system, an ideology, even a quasi religion which both implicitly and explicitly seeks to create a moral equivalence between the value of human lives and those of animals.”

Smith points out that animal welfare doesn’t regard animals as entitled to human rights, because animals are amoral and can’t honor the rights of others or bear obligations. The ultimate goal of animal rights activists is “to end all human use of animals behind a facade of animal-welfare-style activism.”

The way to take over a debate is to define the terms or create your own as the animal rights groups have done. They use the term “speciesism” like racism or sexism to attack anyone who thinks that animals and humans aren’t morally equivalent. This idea is taught in law schools and expounded in scholarly journals on bioethics. Several bioethicists are quoted in the book as saying that scientific experiments should be allowed on “humans of lower quality of life in preference to animals of higher quality of life.” That view of humans is akin to Hitler’s Germany, and Smith points out that PETA and others call eating meat the “Holocaust on Your Plate.”

At Rutgers Law School, Professor Gary Francione teaches that animals have “the right not to be property.” Smith points out that one of the goals of the animal rights movement is “granting animals the right to sue,” and courses and professors promoting this idea are funded through such groups as the Animal Legal Defense Fund. If animals ever attain legal standing to sue, “imagine the chaos that would result once animals – that is, liberationists – could bring cases directly . . . animal industries would be thrown into crisis.” Human life would also suffer a significant blow, Smith writes.

What should we do? You as farmers know the needs of your animals; you exercise your moral capacity to take responsible, humane care of your animals, providing for them. We in all animal agriculture have a duty – because we are moral agents – to take care of animals that have no moral capacity. Smith concludes that animal liberationists who can’t see the difference between genocide and providing humans with food and clothing “have no business preaching morality to anyone. For the rest of us who love animals, recognize their nobility, and believe that as human beings we owe them respect and kindness, but also understand our obligation to humanity matters even more – let us strive continually to improve our treatment of animals as we also promote human prosperity and health.”
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NEW FEDERAL COURT DECISION SUPPORTS EPA POLICY TO ALLOW SUIT AGAINST POULTRY COMPANIES FOR GROWER FARM WASTEWATER VIOLATIONS

By John E. Milner
Brunini, Grantham,
Grower & Hewes PLLC

A federal lawsuit in Maryland by environmental groups, tighter enforcement strategies and potential new regulations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may increase the federal government’s role in the operation of poultry farms in Mississippi.

A recent lawsuit by environmental groups alleges a Maryland poultry producer discharged stormwater contaminated from coming in contact with a litter pile into the Pocomoke River. Assateague Coastkeeper v. Hudson Farms, WMN-10-cv-0487 (D. Md. 2010) (Hudson Farms). The lawsuit contends that Perdue, the integrator for whom the grower raises chickens, is also liable for the alleged discharge. This lawsuit could change contractual relationships that have existed between poultry companies and growers. The federal judge recently refused to dismiss Perdue from the lawsuit, but a motion to dismiss is an early procedural step, and denial of the motion doesn’t indicate any determination of responsibility by Perdue.

While contractual arrangements between poultry companies and poultry growers often require growers to adhere to federal, state and local environmental regulations, the poultry companies hold no authority over the growers to overrule their determination to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Perdue filed a motion requesting that the court dismiss Perdue from the case, arguing the existence of a contract is not sufficient to establish Perdue’s potential liability under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The court denied the motion and ruled the Clean Water Act provides broad authority to “impose liability on the party who actually performed the work and on the party with responsibility for or control over performance of the work.” The ruling is the first in a federal court that a poultry company may be liable for pollution due to wastewater discharged from its contract growers’ poultry farm. This case is proceeding as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is also developing more stringent reporting requirements for Chesapeake Bay farmers that could become a model for farms in Mississippi.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL COURT DECISION
In Hudson Farms, environmental groups, including the Waterkeeper Alliance and Assateague Coastal Trust, filed suit in March 2010 in Maryland federal court alleging that the defendants, including Perdue Farms, discharged harmful levels of bacteria and nutrient pollution into a drainage ditch that flows to the Pocomoke River, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. This was the first lawsuit to target Maryland’s poultry industry for water pollution that included a poultry company, Perdue Farms, as well as the growers that own and operate the farm. The environmental groups’ legal strategy of also suing the poultry companies as well as an individual farmer, if successful, could make companies more involved in farm operations and significantly alter the way poultry litter is handled.

The complaint, filed with the assistance of law school students at the University of Maryland, alleges that the defendants violated the Clean Water Act by dumping chicken “litter” near the drainage ditch. The plaintiffs claimed that water samples they collected from the ditch downstream from the growers’ farm showed elevated levels of E. coli and fecal coliform bacteria, as well as nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic and ammonia.

EPA GUIDELINES FOR CAFOs
EPA’s recent regulatory actions have reflected an intent to pursue stricter enforcement and compliance requirements for poultry farms under the CWA. It appears that the EPA’s viewpoint is that poultry companies are potentially responsible for violations by their contract growers. In May 2010, EPA issued guidance aimed at clarifying what concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) must do to comply with federal clean water regulations and to help CAFO owners and operators determine whether permits are needed.

Under EPA regulations, at 40 C.F.R. Part 122.23, a CAFO must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit if they discharge or propose to discharge wastewater pollutants directly to a river, stream or other water body. According to EPA’s implementation guidance on CAFO

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Brunini’s environmental team is “one of the premier practices in the state” and represents major manufacturers and private industry clients.

Brunini has considerable expertise in environmental litigation, regulatory permitting and compliance issues as well as due diligence and transactional matters. John Milner was noted by Chambers USA as being “instrumental in developing Brunini’s environmental practice” into the leadership position it holds today.

John serves as counsel to the Mississippi Poultry Association and has special expertise in poultry-related environmental issues. Partners John Brunini and Gene Wasson also have impressive abilities in the environmental sector.

Environmental Law Attorneys

John Brunini
John Milner
Gene Wasson

Regulations, determination of a discharge is “based on an objective assessment, (the operation) is designed, constructed, operated or maintained (in such a way) that a discharge will occur.” By the end of 2010, EPA is expected to propose a rule to require all CAFOs, whether or not they discharge or propose to discharge, to submit detailed information to the agency about their operations and to update the information every five years. EPA now encourages CAFOs to include in voluntary certification applications “a rigorous evaluation of the production area and implementation of a nutrient management plan.”

The Hudson Farm ruling by the Maryland federal court allows this “rigorous evaluation” to potentially include poultry companies as well as the growers who are the actual permittees. The court’s decision to deny Perdue Farms’ motion to dismiss and to allow the case to proceed to the discovery phase of the court process potentially opens the door to assign liability under the CWA to poultry companies for actions that occur outside their control.

CONCLUSION

Some may question why a ruling relating to grower farm pollution liability in a federal court in Maryland has anything to do with Mississippi. First, the ruling in Maryland is significant to this region because, factually, similar operating conditions exist for poultry companies and local growers.

For example, hypoxia is occurring in the Gulf of Mexico, and environmental groups are targeting local growers and poultry companies as potentially responsible for allowing pollutants in waterways that contribute to hypoxia in the Gulf. Secondly, it is the first legal precedent on this issue in a federal court, which could subsequently be used against poultry companies in both federal and state courts in Mississippi. It follows similar rulings in state courts in Alabama and Kentucky that have found that a poultry company may be held liable for the actions of its contract growers. EPA activities in that region could affect environmental permitting in Mississippi and how growers operate their farms.

Over the long term, this ruling may call for a change in how the industry is structured. At the very least, it may initiate a process that requires poultry companies to assume substantial control over a private farmers operations, taking away much of his freedom to make operational decisions. At the very worst, this ruling may persuade poultry companies to revise the industry model that will substitute company-owned-and-operated farms for the current model that utilizes private farms to raise poultry under contractual agreements.
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Antibiotics are chemicals produced by microorganisms (usually some type of fungus) that inhibits the growth of other microorganisms (usually bacteria). They have been used in food animal production almost since their discovery, and with good reason. Certain antibiotics are used in the feed by many poultry companies to control and/or prevent certain bacterial diseases of the intestines. Other classes of antibiotics are used in the water primarily to treat actual clinical disease outbreaks caused by bacterial pathogens. It is vital to understand that most antibiotics used in the feed are totally different antibiotics than those used to treat in the water, as they target vastly different bacteria. As a result, it is a huge mistake to paint all antibiotic usage in poultry production with the same brush. It is also important to remember that antibiotics are not effective against viruses.

The problem at hand centers around the concern that antibiotic use in food animals is selecting for resistance in certain food-borne bacteria, such as Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. coli or Enterococcus, that could be passed onto a consumer via eating a contaminated meat product. If the resistant organism subsequently caused illness in that person, the antibiotic treatment prescribed by a physician may not be successful, resulting in prolonged illness or other complications. As there is a growing problem with antibiotic resistance in certain bacterial pathogens in human medicine, there has been a lot of emphasis looking into ways to keep antibiotics working.

Is antibiotic usage in poultry production contributing to the resistance problems in human medicine? That’s the real question at hand. There are those who are convinced that we need to stop certain antibiotic use in poultry production as a precautionary step, while others argue for scientific evidence before doing so. The fact is that this debate has been ongoing for decades without a definitive answer to this question, which points out the complexity of the issue. It could be argued that if antibiotic usage in food animal production was detrimental impacting human medicine, we would already have more evidence.

We do have one real world “experiment” carried out in Europe within the last decade. The European Union (EU) banned growth promotant antibiotics from food animal production to theoretically protect “public health.” Subsequently, more gut problems occurred in the hogs and poultry industries which required a lot more therapeutic interventions in the field. Antibiotic resistance in certain targeted bacteria from these animals did decline, but the resistance in related bacteria of interest in humans did not decline, and in some instances, antibiotic resistance actually increased. This would suggest that feed additive antibiotics are not posing a significant public health problem.

This is not to say that antibiotic usage in food animal production is not a potential risk. Does antibiotic usage in food animals select for antibiotic resistance? Yes. Could these antibiotic resistant organisms result in human infections? Yes. Could these resistant bacteria potentially result in human treatment failure? Yes. Is this what is happening? We don’t know despite the fact that some will try to give that impression. During the meantime, there has been recent federal regulatory and agency proposals to address this issue. An example would be the Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act (PAMTA, H.R. 1549, S. 619), which would withdraw the use of seven classes of antibiotics vitally important to human health from food animal production, and the recently-proposed FDA Draft Guidance on the Judicious Use of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs in Food-Producing Animals.

The reality is that we simply haven’t treated much in the broiler industry over the past decade, and there are several good reasons for this. Overall, the chicken health has been good, as we are processing on average >95% of the birds placed. On the other hand, we simply don’t have that many products which work well in the field. The one product (Baytril) that worked very well in the field against colibacillosis was removed from use in poultry in 1995 for antibiotic resistance concerns. In addition, antibiotics have an associated cost which has to be justified. Finally, there are withdrawal times which prohibit certain uses in broilers because of their short life cycle, and certain export restrictions exclude other antibiotic usages such as tetracyclines. We simply aren’t using the amounts of antibiotics that are often misreported in the media.

Although many companies do use antibiotics in the feed, this is primarily to control and/or prevent Clostridial enteritis, a bacteria normally found in the gut of the bird. The resultant...
“growth promotion” effects are the consequence of healthy intestines which absorbs nutrients in an efficient manner. Much of the debate about limiting antibiotic usage in poultry evolves around this “growth promotion” effect, which is actually FDA clearance terminology used when the products were approved decades ago. However, the public has lost favor with this term. As a clinician, I can attest to the fact that feed additive antibiotics work in part by controlling enteritis and, as such, are therapeutic from my perspective.

It is interesting that all parties involved with this debate agree that excessive prescription habits by physicians and misuse by the public are the major driving forces for antibiotic resistance in humans. Although Judicious Use Guidelines have been developed for human and veterinary practitioners with some success, the emphasis still seems to be on the food animal antibiotic-usage practices. Foreign travel and hospital-acquired infections are other factors that should warrant more scrutiny.

The bottom line is that we in the poultry industry do take antibiotic usage seriously, and we do use antibiotics responsibly. Every poultry company either has its own staff veterinarian(s) or consulting veterinarian that get involved with making judicious, antibiotic-usage decisions. Only FDA-approved drugs are used that have undergone extensive safety testing, and culture/sensitivity tests are routinely performed to help make the best antibiotic choice. The poultry industry has also had zero violations for antibiotic residues since 2004.

Antibiotics are used in poultry, because they improve performance, health and welfare. We can grow birds without antibiotics, but there will be more enteric disease, and we would lose efficiency. Additionally, it would take more nutrient resources to grow the bird which will leave a greater “carbon footprint” and potentially result in more nitrogen and phosphorus contamination of the environment. There is also data to suggest that the pathogen load of unmedicated flocks is higher which actually increases public health risks. These are all unintended consequences which need to be factored in before making any ill-advised decision. That’s why this debate needs to be science driven with the benefits of antibiotic usage being considered as well. We simply don’t need to lose any more effective products to unsubstantiated concerns, especially when such actions may not ultimately improve public health.

You as the grower can do your part by following medication instructions to the letter and simply becoming informed on this topic in the event you talk with others. Also pay attention to federal and state legislative efforts concerning this topic, and support those individuals and organizations that fight for continued, responsible use of antibiotics in food animal production. In the meantime, feel free to first contact your poultry company if you have any questions or comments about antibiotic usage practices, or you can call MPA or any of the Poultry Clinicians at the Mississippi Veterinary Research & Diagnostic Laboratory in Pearl, Mississippi.
FALL GROWER SEMINARS

Two Grower Seminars, developed with the assistance of the Mississippi Poultry Association Grower Advisory Committee, will be from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. with lunch sponsored by MPA and several sponsors who will be listed at the meetings. If you would like to help MPA sponsor the seminars, please let J. D. Sumrall know at 601-932-7560.

The programs will include:

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• Cold stress and its effects on bird health by Dr. Erin Keiss with the Mississippi State University Poultry Science Department

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The Mississippi Poultry Association’s Grower Advisory Committee (GAC) has awarded the two 2010 scholarships to children of grower members. The two $1,000 scholarships are awarded to students majoring in poultry science or whose parents are growers. This year’s winners are Kelby King and Kenan Upton.

The Mississippi Poultry Foundation was created in 2007 in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The Foundation, which has its own board of directors, is funded through donations and the annual auction at the MPA Convention.

The application for scholarships is on the MPA website. The GAC considers students’ ACT scores, grade point averages, essays and knowledge of and involvement in the poultry industry.

Kirby King plans to attend Jones County Junior College with aspirations to have a successful career in agriculture. He is the son of James King and Mrs. Paula King. The King family grows broilers for Peco Foods in Bay Springs, Mississippi.

Kenan Upton plans to attend Southwest Mississippi Community College with aspirations to earn a degree as a Registered Nurse. After receiving his RN degree, he plans to ultimately graduate from Louisiana State University as a Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist. He is the son of Kenneth Upton and Mrs. Angela Upton. The Upton family grows breeders for Sanderson Farms, Inc. in McComb, Mississippi.

Mark Legget, MPA President, awards the scholarship to Kirby King.

Mark Legget, MPA President, awards the scholarship to Kenan Upton.

Kirby King at his family’s Peco Foods farm in Bay Springs.

Kenan Upton at his family’s Sanderson Farms, Inc. farm in McComb.

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ELIGIBILITY

Agribusiness. The term agribusiness refers to any aquacultural, horticultural or agricultural-related industrial, manufacturing, research and development or processing enterprise located in the state and owned by a resident of the state.

The agribusiness must be creditworthy, demonstrate the ability to repay the loan and must not have defaulted on any previous loan from the state or federal government.

Financial Institutions. An eligible financial institution is any commercial bank, savings bank, federal land bank, farm credit bank, agricultural credit association or other farm credit agency which is domiciled or qualified to do business in the state.

GUARANTIES

Each ABE loan must be 100% guaranteed to MDA by an eligible financial institution. ABE loans are now eligible for both Small Business Administration (SBA) and Farm Service Agency (FSA) Guaranties.

PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

An eligible financial institution must originate the ABE loan application for an agribusiness per the guidelines and regulations required by MDA.

The financial institution may charge an agribusiness a servicing fee which may not exceed one percent (1%) of the ABE loan amount. The fee will be a one-time charge collected when the ABE loan is closed. The fee may be paid directly by the agribusiness, deducted from the ABE loan proceeds or financed as part of the Financial Institution’s loan.

At loan closing, the financial institution shall also be responsible for collecting and remitting to MDA a servicing fee which represents one percent (1%) of the ABE loan. The fee will be a one-time charge and may be paid by the agribusiness, deducted from the ABE loan proceeds or financed as a part of the financial institution’s loan.

The financial institution shall be responsible for servicing the ABE loan, which will include all repayments to MDA.

The financial institution will also enforce the terms and conditions of all closing documents executed for the ABE loan.

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LOAN CRITERIA

ABE loan proceeds may be used to finance buildings and equipment. Loan proceeds may also be used for costs associated with the purchase of land (appraisals, title searches, eligible improvements, etc.). However, proceeds cannot be used to purchase land.

No loan proceeds shall be used to pay off any existing debt for loan consolidation purposes; to finance acquisition, construction, improvement or operation of real property which is primarily for sale or investment; to provide or free funds for speculation in any kind of property or as a loan to owners or to provide working capital.

The amount of a loan to any single agribusiness shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total cost of the project or $200,000, whichever is less. Upgrades for the retrofitting of poultry houses shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total cost of the project or $200,000, whichever is less. Land purchases will not be considered in the total cost of the project when determining an ABE loan.

No interest will be charged on an ABE loan. Only the amount actually loaned to an agribusiness shall be required to be repaid to the state.

The term of the ABE loan shall match the term of the financial institution’s loan up to the maximum maturity of fifteen (15) years.

Disbursements of ABE funds will be made to financial institutions on behalf of borrowers after project construction is completed.

All repayments of ABE funds to MDA shall match the repayments of the borrower to the financial institution and shall be submitted upon the terms stated in the lender’s authorization forms.

If a financial institution collects payments on more than one ABE loan, MDA will allow a lump sum payment on all outstanding loans. An itemized list of the source of funds, including ABE loan numbers, must accompany this payment. Financial institutions must submit all collections for a one-month period by the fifth of the following month.

ABE loans are subject to an agreement, providing that any and all outstanding obligations may be accelerated and payments called for if, during the term of the loan, any change of ownership or control of the agribusiness concern occurs without the prior written consent of MDA or if any adverse change occurs without notification to MDA.

In closing, key points to remember are as follows:

1. The ABE loan program can provide up to a maximum of $200,000 in interest-free money to qualified borrowers.
2. ABE loan proceeds can be used for the eligible purchase of and construction of ag-improvements such as poultry houses, catfish ponds, grain bins, etc. The purchase of land is not an eligible purpose and must be deducted from the purchase or construction of eligible ag-improvements when land is being purchased.
3. ABE loans can qualify for both SBA and FSA guaranties.

For further information regarding the ABE Loan Program, contact Fred Rainer at (601) 359-2415 or Judie Garretson at (601) 359-3421.
We’re ahead of the flock when it comes to poultry financing.

At First Financial Bank, we specialize in poultry loan solutions. We have plans specifically designed to fit your business operations and goals. First Financial Bank wants to help you grow!

Want to know more? Just give us a call today. Tomorrow, you’ll be glad you did.

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The Osyka Civic Club, Sanderson Farms and the Mississippi Poultry Association are proudly announcing their plans to host Osyka’s Chickin’ Fixin’, a competition to be held in conjunction with the 30th Annual Fall Fest on October 2, 2010.

The festival offers a family day of pure fun for all ages. There are arts and crafts, a rock climbing wall, a laser shooting range, food vendors, all-day free entertainment, children’s activities and much, much more. You won’t want to miss being a part of this exciting event.

The funds from the Fest help the ladies of the Osyka Civic Club, a non-profit organization, sponsor such events for their town as Yard of the Month, Christmas Lighting Contest, Easter Egg Hunt, Christmas Parade, Mother of the Year and many, many charitable causes they support.

Sanderson Farms is helping sponsor this event by providing all our entries with the chicken needed for the competition. Each wing entry will be given one dozen wings and each entrée entry will be given one chicken cut in half. You may debone it and cut it in any manner you desire (quarters, individual pieces, strips, etc.).

We have received confirmation that our 30th Fall Fest will be featured in Mississippi Magazine, Southern Living magazine and WLBT-TV’s Midday.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION
Please send your completed entry form and fee in as soon as possible. The deadline to enter is September 26. Spaces will be assigned on a first-come basis. Of course, you must let us know the size of your tent, kitchen or trailer due to limited space. You must be present at 7:45 a.m. with your cooking area set up and each chief cook must be present for a meeting and the distribution of the chicken.

You may enter the contest as an amateur or professional. Commercial/Professional entries are caterers, restaurants, chefs, paid cooks or anyone who has used food as a means for money or income.

If you have any questions regarding the Chickin’ Fixin’ or the Fall Fest, please feel free to contact Kim Wall at 601-542-5994 or walltimberco@wildblue.net.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
6:30-7:45 am Set up. You can start your grill/cookers during this time.
7:45 am Chief Cook’s Meeting. Chicken given out.
8:00 am-1:00 pm Cooking
11:30 am Wing entries due at judging station.
1:15 pm Entrée entries due at judging station.
2:30 pm Winners announced on stage.

PRIZES IN COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR
Wing Division: 1st place $200.00 and plaque
2nd place $25.00 and ribbon
3rd place $25.00 and ribbon

Entrée Division: 1st place $200.00 and plaque
2nd place $25.00 and ribbon
3rd place $25.00 and ribbon

OSYKA’S CHICKIN’ FIXIN’ CONTEST ENTRY FORM
(Deadline to enter September 26, 2010)
Mail to Kim Wall • P.O. Box 497 • Osyka, MS 39657

Check one: ❑ Commercial/Professional Entry (caterer, restaurant, paid cooks, chefs, etc.) ❑ Amateur Entry

PLEASE PRINT
Team Name________________________________________ Chief Cook________________________________________
Mailing Address____________________________________________________________________________________
Phone#__________________________________ Cell#__________________________________
Email_______________________________________________________________________________________________

Entry Fee enclosed for: ❑ Wing Division: $15.00 ❑ Entrée Division: $15.00 ❑ Enter both: $25.00
TOTAL: _______________________ payable to Osyka Civic Club.

For spacing purposes, describe your tent/kitchen set up (tent size, trailer size, etc.):
_______________________________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________________________

My team and I release Osyka Civic Club and its members individually, Town of Oyska, Sanderson Farms and MS Poultry Association from any and all responsibility from incident/accident/harm or damage to our kitchen, tent, trailer or our selves during this event.

Signature________________________________________

WWW.MSPOLTRY.ORG 19
MISSISSIPPI POULTRY ASSOCIATION
110 Airport Road South, Suite C
Pearl, Mississippi 39208

UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 16-19 • MPA 73RD ANNUAL CONVENTION
Hilton Sandestin Golf & Tennis Resort in Destin, FL.
Call Becky Beard at (601) 932-7560 for more information.

OCTOBER 21 • MPA FALL GROWER MEETING
10am-3pm at the Neshoba Co. Coliseum in Philadelphia, MS.
Lunch provided. See page 11 for details.

NOVEMBER 11 • MPA FALL GROWER MEETING
10am-3pm at the Smith Co. Ag Complex in Raleigh, MS.
Lunch provided. See page 11 for details.

DECEMBER • GROWER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
At Morgan’s on Main in Collins, MS. Details to be announced.

GROWER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Richard Carter
Marshall Durbin

James Cochran
Marshall Durbin

Todd Dupré
Tyson Foods

Bo Duvall
Marshall Durbin

Steve Holloway
Peco Foods

Paul R. Ingram
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Michael Magee
Tyson Foods

Lee McCollough
Marshall Durbin

Peter McKinley
Sanderson Farms

Danny Thornton
Peco Foods

Kenneth Upton
Sanderson Farms

Jon Wilson
Peco Farms

If you want to join the Mississippi Poultry Association as a Grower Member, call the MPA office at 601-932-7560 for more information!

MISSISSIPPI POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Mark Leggett, President
leggett@mspoultry.org

Dr. Ryn McDonald, Chairman

Larry Gandy, Vice Chairman

Sam LeNarz, Treasurer

Ronnie Ingram, Grower Advisory Committee Chairman

J. D. Sumrall, Grower Relations Coordinator
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Becky Beard, Administrative Assistant
mpaoffice@bellsouth.net

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