

# Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Fall Planning Workshop: Summary and Next Steps

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## Introduction

The United States is experiencing a large number of detections of H5/H7 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The disease was first reported in December 2014 in a flock in Oregon, and through mid-June 2015 had been detected in a total of 21 States. Positive cases include 211 commercial operations in nine States.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), industry leaders, and State veterinarians have worked diligently to stop the spread of this disease. While detections decreased in summer 2015, experts expect the disease to reappear in fall 2015, with the movement of migratory waterfowl from Canada down to the southern hemisphere. As a result, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) sponsored and held a planning workshop from June 30-July 1, 2015, that included representatives from the poultry industry, State animal health officials, and other Federal entities. The purpose of this workshop was to develop a clear set of plans for managing HPAI should it reappear in the fall. Participants focused on planning for a “worst-case scenario” in the fall, during which HPAI would be found in multiple segments and sectors of the poultry industry concurrently and in multiple States. Under this scenario, 500 or more commercial establishments of various sizes could be affected, detections would occur in a large geographical area, and cases could occur in the live bird marketing system and backyard flocks. This workshop focused on planning related to the following areas:

- Biosecurity;
- Depopulation and disposal;
- Diagnostics;
- Vaccination policy and trade;
- Economics;
- Budget and funding; and
- Outreach and public affairs.

Approximately 100 guests participated in the two-day workshop (see appendix A for a participant list). This report summarizes the highlights of their planning efforts. While this paper is intended to be an overview of the discussions, it is not intended to capture every idea or solution presented during the meeting. There may be some very good ideas that were put forward by participants that cannot be implemented for a variety of reasons. USDA may be statutorily limited from taking certain actions, potential costs associated with a solution may be too high, the science needed to support a solution may not yet be available, or there may be significant time constraints associated with certain strategies. These may all be potential obstacles to taking actions that were presented at the meeting. However, many of the ideas raised will be incorporated into APHIS’ fall planning efforts. Also, as new scientific data and technology

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become available, USDA and industry will adapt and adopt various strategies that allow the United States to successfully eradicate HPAI from our national flocks.

## **Gaps and Potential Solutions**

Using the topics listed on page 1, meeting participants attempted to identify gaps in the current national response strategy and challenges they face in filling these gaps. Throughout the two-day workshop, it became clear that financial and communications issues are often intertwined with key response activities. Thus, the summaries below focus on key topic areas.

### **Biosecurity – Gaps and Solutions**

During the workshop, a number of gaps and challenges were identified relating to biosecurity. While everyone understands the importance of biosecurity, it is difficult to get biosecurity “right” all the time. Maintaining a culture of strict biosecurity means everyone on the premises—from the grower to the integrator to visitors—must follow standard biosecurity practices that are sometimes inconvenient for individuals and costly for the producer. There is no practical way to oversee all personnel at all times, which may result in lapses, even in places where workers are closely scrutinized. Also, because there is no one-size-fits-all solution (recipe) for good biosecurity, producers and growers must adopt the basic principles of biosecurity to meet their particular facilities and production practices. Given these caveats, there were a few predominant themes that emerged around biosecurity from the various working groups. They included the following gaps:

- Frequent and timely epidemiological data reports, analysis, and interpretations;
- Site-specific, risk-based auditable biosecurity plans, informed by epidemiologic data and analysis;
- Timely communication about newly identified infected premises; and
- A strong culture of biosecurity across industry, at all levels, through training, education, and outreach.

#### **Biosecurity Gap 1: Frequent and timely epidemiological data reports, analysis, and interpretations.**

Workshop participants would like to see more timely release of data and analysis regarding infections in both domestic poultry and wildlife by USDA. Participants also want analyses and/or interpretations provided with data reports that identify more definitive risk factors for premises more likely infected with HPAI. Finally, they would like to have access to specific, case-controlled data to identify risk factors.

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## What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- States should evaluate the adaptation of the existing Production Animal Disease Risk Assessment Program (PADRAP) for the poultry industry. The PADRAP is an epidemiologically based initiative to help producers and veterinarians manage disease risks faced by the North American swine industry. It offers a set of risk assessment surveys and reports for measuring and benchmarking disease risks.

## What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Provide epidemiological data and analyses faster and include interpretations with reports.
  - This will help inform industry on biosecurity measures that should be considered for any risk-based, site-specific biosecurity plans.

### **Biosecurity Gap 2: Site-specific, auditable biosecurity plans, informed by epidemiologic data and analysis.**

## What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Review all current biosecurity plans and update to address any gaps in them;
- Update or develop new biosecurity plans, as appropriate, based on a site-specific risk assessment that considers information from APHIS' epidemiological data and analyses;
- Develop standard operating procedures that support biosecurity activities; and
- Consider developing a system whereby compliance with biosecurity plans is verified.

## What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Consult with industry and State animal health officials to prioritize those biosecurity practices that can be developed into sound standard operating procedures; and
- Collaborate with industry and State officials in developing a model biosecurity auditing system that is clear, fair, and practical.

### **Biosecurity Gap 3: Timely communication about affected premises.**

## What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- States and industry should develop and implement a plan for real-time distribution of biosecurity information using a variety of means (social media, websites, flyers, etc.) in areas where the virus has been identified; and
- State and industry personnel should coordinate communications at the local level when HPAI has been identified nearby.

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## What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

While meeting participants did not talk about specific tasks or activities they felt APHIS could get involved with, there are a number of actions USDA is taking to bolster communication about affected premises, including:

- Continuing to host regular calls with State and industry officials, creating a forum where biosecurity issues can be discussed.

## **Biosecurity Gap 4: A strong culture of biosecurity throughout the industry and at all levels through education, training, outreach, and new procedures.**

### What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Set a good example by practicing good biosecurity habits and ensuring employees and visitors use appropriate personal protective equipment in all situations;
- Incorporate biosecurity messages in all communications and conversations throughout the poultry continuum (visitors, workers, owners, contractors, growers);
- Develop and deploy biosecurity programs that include education and training materials for all employees and visitors to the premises, including mechanisms of providing updates when the plan is revised;
- Develop and deploy biosecurity education and outreach for non-employees entering premises;
- Feature biosecurity topics at conferences and programs; and
- Develop incentives for workers around good biosecurity practices and habits.

### What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Ensure outreach materials are developed to reach all members of the industry community, including different languages, cultures, literacy levels, etc.;
- Feature biosecurity topics at conferences and programs, since better information on biosecurity helps sell the program to industry and could result in the allocation of funds for disease control and better policy making and planning; and
- Develop enhanced biosecurity messaging and supporting materials in conjunction with States and industry as part of fall preparations.

## **Depopulation and Disposal - Gaps and Solutions**

The HPAI outbreak necessitated the destruction of nearly 50 million birds, which created challenges for both depopulation and disposal for everyone involved in this incident. Not only was it necessary to depopulate large numbers of birds quickly in order to stop virus shedding, it was also necessary to dispose of the dead birds and poultry waste in ways that were consistent with local and State regulations and did not harm the surrounding environment, including

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wildlife. Both depopulation and disposal are resource intensive efforts, and because each facility has unique characteristics, there is no single approach suitable for all producers. Depopulation and disposal plans must be tailored to each individual premise and set of circumstances. Technology that can be used in one type of animal health emergency for depopulation and disposal may not work for other types of emergencies, as this event has demonstrated. Creative solutions and processes for all aspects, including cleaning and disinfecting (C&D), must be developed and shared as events unfold, which proves to be challenging for planners and decision makers. Gaps discussed include:

- Lack of State and industry-specific depopulation plans to address different poultry production methods;
- The most efficient method of depopulation is not recognized as an acceptable method;
- Some producers (growers) inability to execute disposal plans due to changes in the attitude of local landfills, or due to issues around transporting infected materials to local landfills;
- Definitive guidance on C&D a building after it has been depopulated;
- An efficient timely process for reimbursing producers for C&D activities performed at their poultry sites; and
- Concerns over the length of time to pay out indemnity and the calculators being used to develop the indemnity value.

## 1. Depopulation

### **Depopulation Gap 1: Lack of State and industry-specific depopulation plans to address different poultry production methods.**

What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- State officials and industry personnel should address specific depopulation plans to address different production types within their State. These plans should consider:
  - What resources are needed and available;
  - Where the additional resources can be obtained;
  - Which specific landfills will accept HPAI waste; and
  - What legal arrangements will be required by landfills to accept HPAI-contaminated materials.

What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Provide specific information about how to execute different depopulation methods and describe the types and quantities of resources needed to successfully execute each method;
- Provide additional training in different depopulation methods;

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- Communicate best practices around depopulation to industry and States;
- Provide industry with triggers for depopulation; and
- Determine if pre-emptive culling zones will be utilized in the fall.

**Depopulation Gap 2: The most efficient (fastest and most economical) method of depopulation (ventilation shutdown/ heat-assisted depopulation) is not recognized as an “acceptable” method of euthanasia.**

What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Provide data regarding the welfare of various euthanasia techniques to the American Veterinary Medical Association;
- Develop key messages to key organizations and groups about the welfare of animals using different euthanasia methods; and
- Develop key messages to the general public about this particular method of euthanasia.

What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Establish a 24-hour performance standard to depopulate a flock from the time of a presumptive positive test result;
- Discuss the use of ventilation shutdown as a method of depopulation within USDA and determine what additional information is needed for decision makers; and
- Develop key messages to opposition groups and the general public about this method of euthanasia and make available to industry.

## 2. Disposal

**Disposal Gap 1: Some producers (growers) inability to execute disposal plans due to changes in the attitude of local landfills, or due to issues around transporting infected materials to local landfills.**

What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Develop viable alternatives to landfills (composting, incineration, burial, rendering) and include them in the site-specific disposal plans;
- Meet with local environmental and transportation authorities about the site-specific plans to learn about and then mitigate their concerns over disposal issues; and
- Provide premise ID data to State and Federal officials for their use in developing real-time data about disease status in the State (or county or smaller geographic area).

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What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Develop key talking points to separate fact from fiction around disposal issues for HPAI poultry waste;
- Develop standard operating procedures for safely transporting poultry waste from farms to landfills or for on-site burial; and
- Provide transporters with up-to-date information about the status of quarantine zones and poultry premises along major transportation routes—e.g., mobile maps for smart phones.

### 3. Cleaning and Disinfection

**C&D Gap 1: Definitive guidance on cleaning and disinfecting a building after it has been depopulated.**

What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Communicate with other producers and share C&D best practices.

What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Summarize existing scientific knowledge about effective C&D practices for HPAI; and
- Develop further guidelines on C&D methods.

**C&D Gap 2: An efficient timely process is needed for reimbursing producers for C&D activities performed at their poultry sites.**

What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Provide APHIS officials with accurate cost data for C&D barns/buildings after depopulation activities are completed.

What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Work with industry representatives and economists to develop a more uniform and efficient process for reimbursing growers for C&D—either on a per bird basis, a per square-foot basis (based on the type and size of the building where the birds were housed), or some other standard.

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## 4. Indemnity

### **Indemnity Gap 1: Concerns over the calculators being used to develop indemnity values.**

#### What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Industry experts need to work with USDA economists to develop fair market value (FMV) estimates for specific groups of fowl where no FMV currently exists. This includes certain waterfowl, genetically high-value flocks, and flocks that serve special niche markets, such as antibiotic-free, free-range, organic, etc.
- Industry experts need to raise discrepancies in FMV estimates for poultry and poultry products with USDA and work with experts to either resolve differences or to better understand USDA's calculation methods.

#### What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Work with industry experts to reconcile FMV calculators where possible or to clarify USDA's position over some of the indemnity estimates being used; and
- Work with industry to develop alternative means of verifying poultry death in barns. For example, using electronic inventory sheets and time-stamped photos of birds.

## **Diagnostics - Gaps and Solutions**

Every animal health emergency is different, and issues that arise around diagnostics in one situation can be vastly different from another situation. The challenges related to diagnostics for HPAI are even greater than they may be for other diseases because the disease is so virulent. Birds with HPAI die rather rapidly compared to other avian diseases, and thus the best way to mitigate the risk of the disease spreading is diagnose quickly and begin depopulating birds. As the size of the current event grew, it became clear that the diagnostic infrastructure was straining to keep up with the demand for results. While the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) laboratory system has worked for smaller scale animal health events, the limited number of labs that can test for HPAI creates concerns for producers and growers who need answers almost immediately about what is happening to their flocks. Alternative solutions need to be developed in order to assist poultry producers rapidly. As part of this subject, one gap was discussed.

**Diagnostics Gap 1: If challenged with a large number of submissions, the current diagnostic testing process and infrastructure are not sufficient to produce timely results around the HPAI status of specific flocks.**

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## What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Adopt premises ID (or even to the pen-level) systems so samples can be more quickly processed and results reported;
- Adopt technology that allows for barcoding of test samples;
- Establish and use courier systems to get samples to NAHLN labs in an expedited manner;
- Encourage Congress to increase funding for NAHLN laboratories;
- Invest in scientific research that produces an on-site diagnostic kit for HPAI; and
- Provide diagnostic testing services (24/7) at all labs.

## What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Propose viable alternatives to the current policy that only allows NAHLN labs to conduct diagnostic testing (options with pros and cons and cost/financial data would be helpful);
- Review alternatives for using only NAHLN labs to conduct HPAI initial testing, including allowing PCR testing at National Poultry Improvement Plan labs and mobile labs;
- Suggest improved proficiency testing protocols that enhance individuals' capability to run HPAI tests with a high degree of accuracy;
- Prepare to bring additional NAHLN laboratories on-line for HPAI if additional money (NAHLN funding) becomes available; and
- Consider developing policy that allows for the use of currently licensed AI pen-side testing for a presumptive diagnosis.

## **Vaccination and Trade - Gaps and Solutions**

The question over vaccinating U.S. birds is a complex one, dealing with both the science and economics of vaccination. Because many trading partners have significant concerns over the use of vaccine as a long-term solution to overcoming avian flu, the United States is faced with a difficult decision about whether it makes more economic sense to continue using stamping out strategies or to adopt vaccination strategies. The use of vaccines during recent outbreaks of avian flu in Asia and the Middle East have had mixed results. While fewer poultry have died from the disease, international trading partners are less inclined to accept birds from countries using vaccines. Short-term gains felt by some U.S. producers must be weighed against long-term losses (decline in number of foreign trading partners) for others. In addition, decisions made about poultry vaccination could have spill-over impacts to other animal agriculture groups over the long term. The following gaps were discussed:

- Lack of an available HPAI vaccine, due in part to a lack of commercial incentive to produce one; and

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- Absence of conversations between industry and agricultural policy leaders (including poultry, cattle, and swine) about ways to mitigate disruptions in the domestic markets for animal protein, which is necessary because the United States has the potential to lose significant international poultry markets due to further significant HPAI outbreaks in the fall.

## **Vaccination Gap 1: Lack of an available HPAI vaccine HPAI, due in part to a lack of commercial incentive to produce one.**

A key challenge preventing companies from developing a vaccine is the lack of a clear vaccination strategy for the disease, which directly impacts the economics of vaccine development. Commercial vaccine producers are unwilling to spend the necessary resources to develop a vaccine for HPAI if it is to be used in a sporadic way, based upon the circumstances of the disease outbreak at a given moment in time.

### What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

- Industry groups should continue to develop their position on vaccine use and communicate this with States and USDA; and
- State veterinarians should determine if they will approve use of the vaccine and develop any State-level policy needed to implement its use.

### What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Clearly articulate how vaccines will be used, including triggers for use and an exit strategy. Share this strategy with State and industry stakeholders for further discussion.
- Develop clear and simple messages about the use of vaccines and implications for food safety and human health if vaccination policy is adopted for subsequent HPAI outbreaks.
- Work with vaccine manufacturers to encourage vaccine development and commercial production.

## **Trade Gap 1: Limited understanding about immediate and long-term impacts of HPAI on international and domestic markets and inadequate discussion about ways to mitigate these impacts.**

### What do industry and States need to do to close this gap?

While many industry members recognize that foreign markets will close, there has not been serious discussion about how this HPAI event is going to impact the domestic markets for the next 5 to 10 years.

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- Companies can continue to keep the lines of communication open with foreign commercial trading partners about HPAI disease status and their particular efforts to avoid the disease. This may include developing specific scenarios around trade with foreign companies.
- Companies can engage in discussions around issues and challenges associated with the interstate movement of poultry and poultry products right away to mitigate significant long-term economic impacts for U.S. consumers and other agriculture producers.
- Industry leaders may need to prepare for a significant downsizing of their flocks in the foreseeable future, and identify key gaps in rules, regulations, and policies related to the movement of poultry and products in interstate commerce.

## What does APHIS need to do to close this gap?

- Help coordinate the development of secure food supply plans for all poultry segments.
- Continue to work with animal health officials in foreign countries to retain international poultry markets.
- Raise this issue with economists across other areas of USDA (e.g., Economic Research Service), along with those in industry and academia, to prepare for changes in the domestic food supply. This would not be an APHIS-led effort, but rather an opportunity for APHIS to bring other expertise in USDA to the table to work through these issues with industry and academia.
- Encourage USDA economists to engage other animal sectors, including cattle and swine, to forecast and manage changes in the domestic food supply.

## **Commitments and Next Steps**

There are numerous gaps and potential solutions proposed to stop the spread of HPAI in the United States should it return in fall 2015. The meeting held in Riverdale, MD, in late June was just one of several meetings being hosted by various partners groups, all with the same ultimate goal in mind: to maintain healthy poultry flocks in the United States. As USDA and others learn more about the science behind the spread of HPAI, there will be many additional steps that different parties can take to protect U.S. poultry.

This outbreak has been significant and has tested the emergency agricultural preparedness and response infrastructure. While many things still need to be learned and shared about this disease, it is clear that industry, States, and USDA can, and will, work together to improve their preparedness and response systems. In addition to the items described in this document, USDA and APHIS continue to spearhead efforts in the following areas:

- Understanding the nexus between wild birds and domestic poultry, including:
  - Research around disease transmission between wildlife and domestic poultry; and

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- Surveillance and monitoring activities of HPAI in wild bird populations.
- Evaluating the overall implications of various vaccination policies for the United States in relation to its global trading partners;
- Developing a useful, practical, and rigorous biosecurity auditing system, with input from its partners;
- Working with Federal partners on issues related to One Health and HPAI; and
- Working with Federal partners on environmental issues related to depopulation and disposal of birds.

## **Next Steps:**

States and industry were asked to continue to discuss gaps and improvements with their staffs and members and to collaborate with partners to address these areas in preparation for the fall. USDA will prioritize any previously unidentified action items described during the workshop and incorporate them into its fall planning efforts. USDA has contacted State animal health officials to obtain detailed information about their preparedness activities and data regarding depopulation equipment, disposal sites, deployable personnel, and other resources necessary for the fall response. Additionally, APHIS will contact industry to gather more data on biosecurity for HPAI. APHIS will add additional gaps and action items based on discussions that will take place from July 28-29, 2015, at the “Avian Influenza Outbreak: Lessons Learned” Conference in Des Moines, IA.

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## Attachment A:

### HPAI Fall Planning Workshop June 30 – July 1, 2015 AGENDA

**Purpose:** To develop a comprehensive set of strategies for effectively responding to a potential expansion of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the United States.

#### Tuesday, June 30 – Morning Session

Conference Center A – D

7:30 am	Registration	
8:00 am	Welcome	Jere Dick, Associate Administrator Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
	Opening Remarks	John Clifford, Deputy Administrator Veterinary Services Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
8:15 am – 11:45 am <i>with Break</i>	Setting the Stage – Lessons Learned on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depopulation and disposal</li> <li>• Biosecurity practices</li> <li>• Diagnostics, vaccine development and vaccination policy</li> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Economics and funding</li> <li>• Outreach and Public Affairs</li> </ul>	Dale Lauer, Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture Oscar Garrison, United Egg Producers David Inall, United Egg Producers Lisa Picard, National Turkey Federation Damon Wells, National Turkey Federation Burke Healey, Veterinary Services, APHIS

**11:45 am – Lunch**  
**12:45 pm**

***Served in Conference Center***

#### Tuesday, June 30 – Afternoon Session

Conference Center A – D

12:45 pm – 1:15 pm	Statement of the fall “worst case” scenario	Bruce Wagner Veterinary Services, APHIS
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1:15 pm – **Break-Out Planning Session-** Identify  
5:00 pm gaps and challenges between the  
*(groups will self- break)* current situation and the fall scenario  
for the following areas:

- Depopulation and disposal; Economics & funding
- Biosecurity practices
- Diagnostics, vaccine development, and vaccination policy and Trade
- Outreach and Public Affairs

Red Group – Conference Ctr – A area  
Blue Group – Conference Ctr D area  
Yellow Group – Training Room 1  
Green Group – Training Room 2

*(see nametag or list in your folder for Group designation)*

5:00 pm – **Reconvene to summarize work**  
5:15 pm **completed and preview Wednesday's work**

Conference Center A - D

**Adjourn for the day**

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## HPAI Fall Planning Workshop June 30 – July 1, 2015 AGENDA

Wednesday, July 1 – Morning Session

Conference Center A - D

8:30 am	Welcome	Jan Grimes
8:45 am	Summary Presentations from Day 1 and Q&A's	Workshop Participants
(break at 9:45)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depopulation &amp; Disposal; Economics &amp; Funding</li> <li>• Biosecurity</li> <li>• Diagnostics, Vaccination &amp; Trade</li> <li>• Outreach and Public Affairs</li> </ul>	
11:00	Instructions for the afternoon—Form New Groups	Jan Grimes
<b>11:30 am – 12:30 pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>Served in the Conference Center</b>

Wednesday, July 1 – Afternoon Session

Conference Center A - D  
And Training Rooms 1 – 2 (second floor)

<b>12:30 pm – 3:45 pm</b>	<b>Developing Specific Action Plans to Close Gaps</b>	Group A – Conference Center - A Area Group B – Conference Center – B Area Group C – Conference Center – C Area Group D – Conference Center – D Area Group E – Training Room 1 – Front Area Group F – Training Room 1 - Back Area Group G – Training Room 2 – Front Area Group H Training Room 2 – Back Area
(self-break)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which gaps identified from the previous day are important to discuss first?</li> <li>• What role do you see your organization playing in closing the gaps?</li> <li>• What commitments is your organization prepared to make to close the gaps?</li> </ul>	(see nametag or list in your folder for Group designation)
<b>3:45 pm</b>	<b>Sharing of Action Plans &amp; Commitments; Questions and Answers</b>	Group Spokesperson
	<i>Each group will have 7 -10 minutes to share highlights of their action plans and commitments</i>	

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5:00 pm – Workshop Summary, next steps and closing

Conference Center A - D

5:15 pm      Remarks

Adjourn

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## Attachment B: Participant List

### HPAI Fall Planning Workshop June 30 – July 1, 2015 Participant List – USDA

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Kevin Shea	APHIS, Administrator
Jere Dick	Associate Administrator, APHIS
TJ Myers	Associate Deputy Administrator, VS
Jack Shere	Associate Deputy Administrator, VS
Karla Thieman	USDA- Office of the Secretary
David Howard	USDA - Office of MRP Under Secretary
Carrie Ricci	USDA - Office of General Council
Heather Self	USDA - Office of General Council
Benjamin Young	USDA - Office of General Council
Carlynnne Cockrum	USDA- Office of General Council
Warren Preston	USDA - Office of the Chief Economist
Paul Spencer	USDA - Foreign Agricultural Service
Denise Brinson	Veterinary Services
John Clifford	Veterinary Services
Amy Delgado	Veterinary Services
Lisa Ferguson	Veterinary Services
Sharon Fisher	Veterinary Services
Patricia Fox	Veterinary Services
Burke Healey	Veterinary Services
Fidel Hegngi	Veterinary Services
Brian McCluskey	Veterinary Services
Lori Miller	Veterinary Services
Bryon Rippke	Veterinary Services
Bill Smith	Veterinary Services
Darrel Styles	Veterinary Services
Diane Sutton	Veterinary Services
Sarah Tomlinson	Veterinary Services
Mia Torchetti	Veterinary Services
Carol Tuszynski	Veterinary Services
Bruce Wagner	Veterinary Services
Rodney White	Veterinary Services
LeeAnn Thomas	Veterinary Services
Lee Myers	Veterinary Services
Debbi Donch	Veterinary Services

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Alecia Naugle

Jan Grimes

Ed Curlett

Joelle Hayden

Veterinary Services

USDA - APHIS

Legislative and Public Affairs

Legislative and Public Affairs

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## HPAI Fall Planning Workshop June 30 – July 1, 2015 Participant List – Industry and State

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Organization</b>
James Averill	Michigan State Veterinarian
George (Pat) Badley	Arkansas State Veterinarian
Nancy Barr	Michigan Department of Agriculture
Bernie Beckman	Hy-Line International
Paul Brennan	Indiana State Poultry Association
Charles Broaddus	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Chris Buckley	Maple Leaf Farms
Nancy Jo Chapman	Maryland State Veterinarian
Robert Cobb	Georgia State Veterinarian
Gregg Cutler	California Department of Agriculture
Brandon Doss	Arkansas Assistant State Vet
Max Dow	TX Animal Health Commission
Bridgid Elchos	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
Tony Forshey	Ohio State Veterinarian
Kent Fowler	California Department of Food and Agriculture
Tony Frazier	Alabama State Veterinarian
Drew Frey	Culver Duck Farms
Oscar Garrison	United Egg Producers
George Girgis	Center Fresh Group
John Glisson	US Poultry and Egg Association
Eric Gonder	Butterball
Jamie Guffey	Kentucky Poultry Federation
Pat Halbur	Iowa State Diagnostic Laboratory
David Halvorson	University of Minnesota
Charles Hatcher	Tennessee State Veterinarian
Linda Hickam	Missouri State Veterinarian
Heather Hirst	Delaware State Veterinarian
Kent Holm	Veterinary Services
Dudley Hoskins	National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
David Inall	United Egg Producers
Eric Jensen	Aviagen
Alice Johnson	Butterball
Julie Kelly	Michael Foods
Michael Kopp	Indiana State Poultry Association
Michelle Kromm	Jennie-O Turkey Store
Dale Lauer	Minnesota Department of Agriculture

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Mike Levengood	Perdue Farms
Brad Lillie	North American Gamebird Association
William MacFarlane	North American Gamebird Association
Rosemary Marusak	Sanofi Pasteur
Sarah Mason	North Carolina Department of Agriculture
Paul McGraw	Wisconsin State Veterinarian
Shelly McKee	USA Poultry and Egg Export Council
Chip Miller	Tyson Foods
Jill Nezworski	Blue House Veterinary, LLC
Steve Olson	Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Boyd Parr	South Carolina State Veterinarian
Ashley Peterson	National Chicken Council
Lisa Picard	National Turkey Federation
Don Ritter	Mountaire
Allison Rogers	National Chicken Council
Travis Schaal	
David Schmitt	
David Shapiro	
Craig Shultz	Pennsylvania State Veterinarian
John Smith	Fieldale Farms Corporation
John Starkey	US Poultry and Egg Association
Sharron Stewart	North Carolina Department of Agriculture
Patricia Stonger	Daybreak Foods, Inc.
Robert Stout	Kentucky State Veterinarian.
Todd Tedrow	South Dakota Animal Industry Board
Alberto Torres	Cobb Vantress Co.
Damon Wells	National Turkey Federation
Ronnie White	Mississippi Board of Animal Health
Ben Wileman	Agforte
Richard Wilkes	Virginia State Veterinarian
Louise Zavala	Georgia Poultry Laboratory Network
David Zellner	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture