# FEATHER BOARD COMMAND CENTRE

Movement Controls – HPAI Experience Harold Kloeze, March 28, 2023, Ottawa



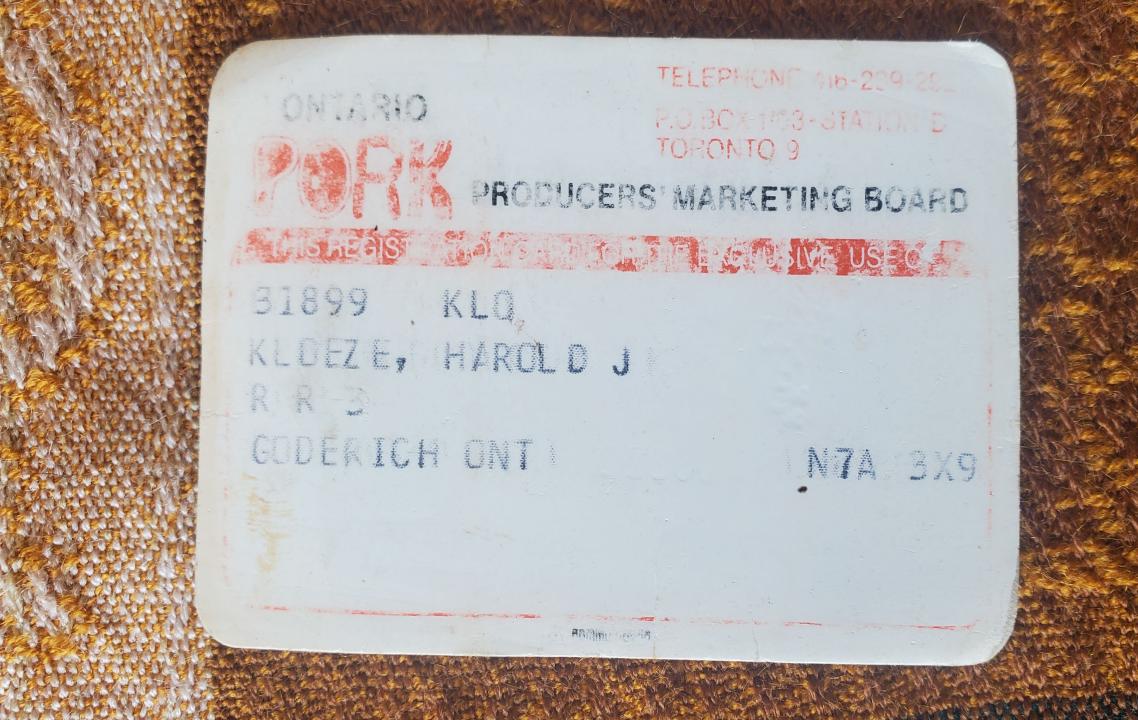












### Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Zones and some process steps
- 3. Complicating issues
- 4. Permitting site
- 5. FBCC and Ontario 2022/23
- 6. Hazard specific vs all hazards planning (ASF vs AI)
- 7. Conclusion

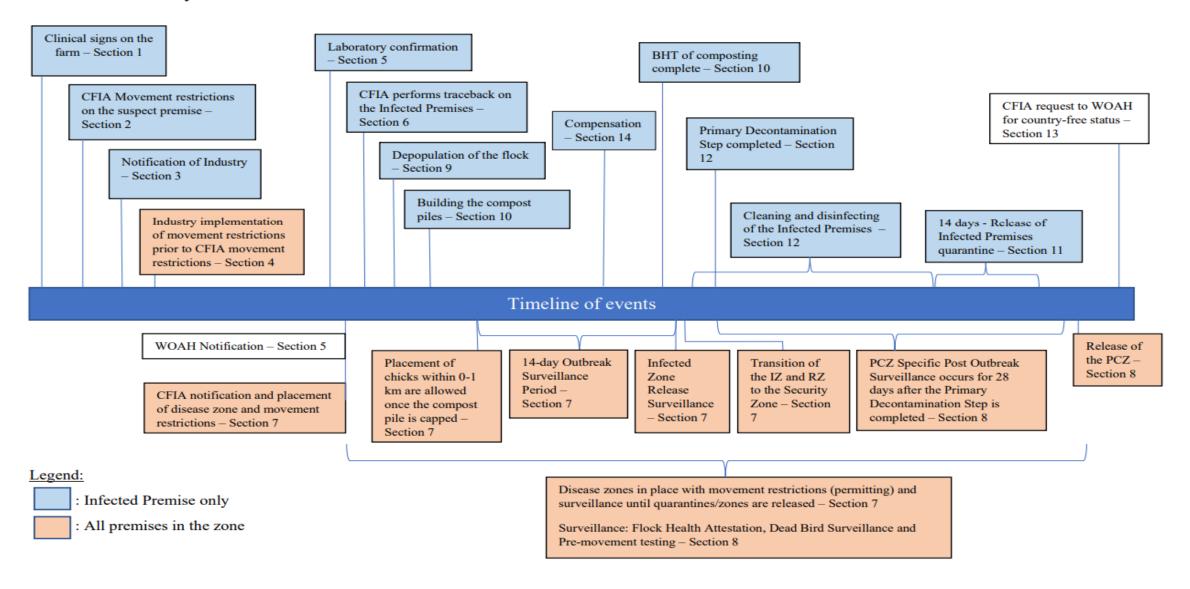


### **Movement Controls in Al**

- This is not authoritative, CFIA is the authoritative source of information on zones, permitting and all other regulatory aspects of reportable disease management in Canada.
- CFIA may utilize various instruments to facilitate disease response – for example "order destroyed" may come with a letter of direction where CFIA takes the lead and responsibility
- There is no "one size fits all"



The diagram below provides an overview of the projected steps and timeline of events for managing a case of Avian Influenza in a commercial Primary Control Zone.





### **Control Zones**

- There are two Control Zone options that CFIA has used for controlling Avian Influenza:
- 1) Avian Influenza Control Zone
- 2) Primary Control Zone
- The difference between the two zones is how CFIA controls movement. The Avian Influenza Control Zone requires licenses for movement on and off individual premises, whereas the Primary Control Zone requires permits for movements of all poultry and poultry by-products into, out of, within and through the Control Zone.



### **Control Zones**

 In 2004 British Columbia the zone encompassed all of the Fraser Valley and lower mainland





• In 2022/23 we are up to 176 across Canada (March 13, 2023)



## Ontario Order- repeated in September

- The provincial government of Ontario has banned the movement to and participation of birds in events where they comingle as of April 9, 12:01AM, 2022 as a means to halt the possible spread of *Highly Pathogenic Avian* Influenza (HPAI) H5N1.
- Following the advice of the Chief Veterinarian for Ontario, the Honourable Lisa
   Thompson, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs has, via the Animal
   Health Act, 2009, issued the order to limit commingling of birds from different
   locations to reduce the risk of disease transmission.



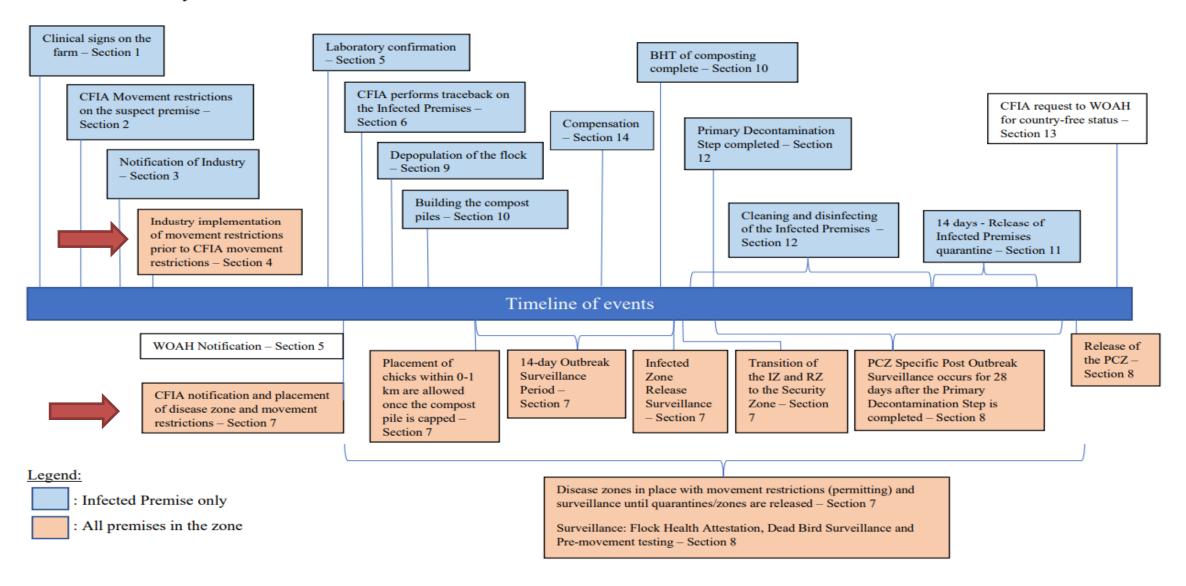
### Suspicion of Infected Place

• In Ontario in March 2023 when there is a high risk premises CFIA alerts FBCC.

- FBCC and the Feather Boards (TFO, CFO, EFO, OBHECC) may issue an advisory which may lead to voluntary changes in movements
- Formal movement controls are instituted upon declaration of a zone



The diagram below provides an overview of the projected steps and timeline of events for managing a case of Avian Influenza in a commercial Primary Control Zone.





### Types of Movement Restrictions

 Voluntary – Industry led, at the suspicion stage for high risk situations or at any time

Federal under Health of Animals Act

• Provincial in Ontario under section 24 of the *Animal Health Act*, 2009



### **Control Zones**

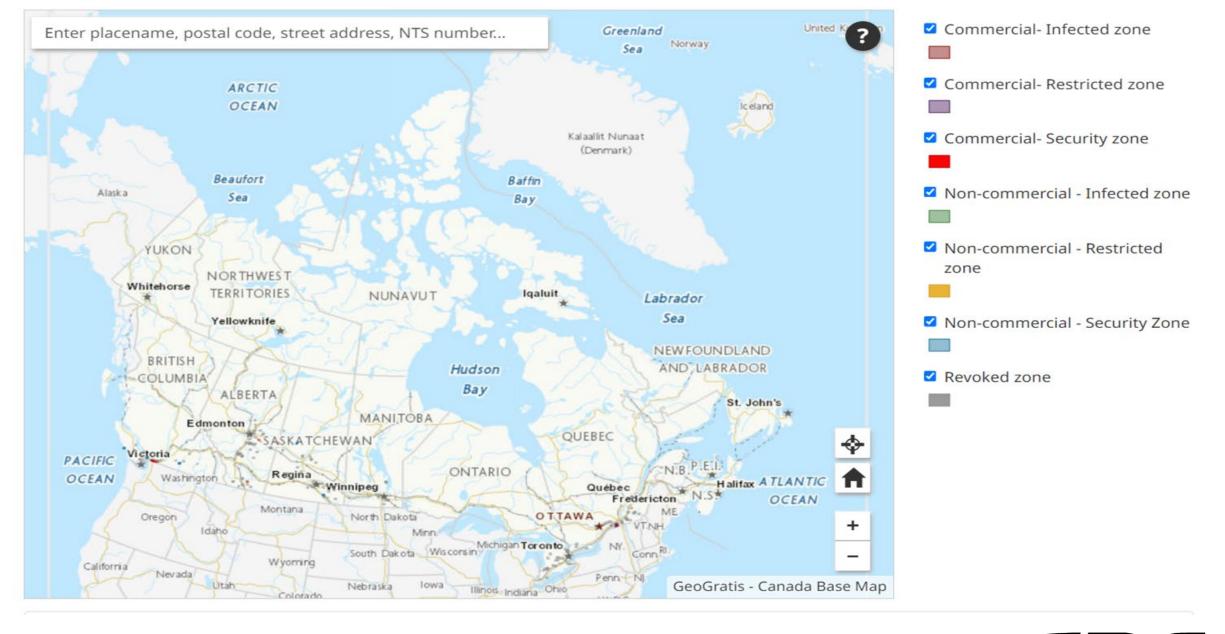
- Based on risk
  - Pathogen
  - Species affected
- Based on International Agreement
- Based on practical considerations
  - Inclusion of feed sources and slaughter
  - Geography
  - Business interactions



#### **Control Zones**

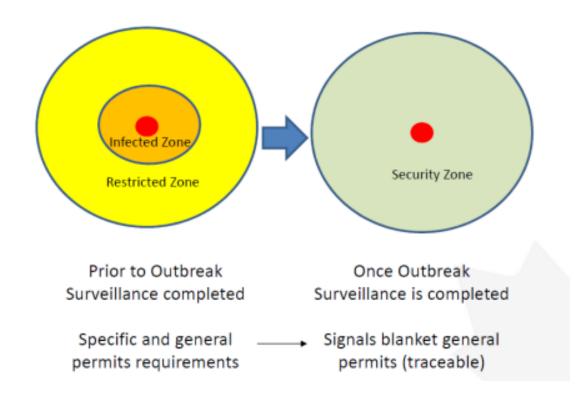
- Specific to the pathogen
- Will drive many other decisions on movement control and permitting
- Small circular (roughly) vs larger areas
  - For Avian Influenza CFIA rationalizes the zone to roads
  - -Three km infected zone, 10 km restricted zone







Infected zone until 14 days of outbreak surveillance are completed, this may start once disposal is complete or compost piles are capped (infectious material is contained)





#### Active Surveillance Procedures in the Different Zones:

Type of Surveillance	Commercial Primary Control Zone			Non-Commercial Primary Control Zone
	Infected Zone (0-3km)	Restricted Zone (3- 10km)	Security Zone	Infected Zone and Restricted Zone
Baseline Surveillance	Only for ducks and geese			
Dead-Bird Surveillance during the Outbreak Surveillance Period	2x/week			
Passive Surveillance/Sick-bird calls	X	X	X	X
Pre-Movement Testing	X	X		
Pre-Movement Flock Health Attestation	X	X		
Infected Zone Release Surveillance	X			
Primary Control Zone Post-Outbreak Specific Surveillance to revoke the PCZ			X	X



- Laboratory Capacity
  - For avian influenza the CAHSN system of laboratories assists provinces with permitting
  - CAHSN does AI, Newcastles, CSF and FMD
  - ASF is added but it is not clear if all network laboratories are accredited
- In 2004 CFIA chartered a commercial jetliner to move samples from BC to Winnipeg, sample turnaround time was days, today in Ontario the AHL laboratory does the testing within 24 hours
- Movements require testing and that requires laboratory capacity



- Trained personnel
  - CFIA is moving from DOING to using their legislative authority to ORDER
  - This is in part due to difficulties in staffing and burnout
  - In 2004 CFIA did everything including disposal of birds
- For the Ontario poultry industry this has led to a movement of actions to industry
  which has been possible due to the extensive field staff associated with the feather
  boards and associated structures such as Poultry Industry Council, Ontario Livestock
  and Poultry Council and FBCC
- This may be more problematic in other industries but CFIA will be looking for any and all help possible. On occasion FBCC and partners may move to take on even more responsibility as it assists our industry



- CFIA is not unitary, there are many parts
  - Atlantic
  - Quebec
  - Ontario
  - Western (may really be Prairies and BC separately)
  - National
  - Science
  - Operations
  - Policy and Programs
  - NEOC
  - REOC

Disease response is normally done at REOC level with NEOC involvement, Decision Records may not extend nationally

For the Swine Influenza situation in Alberta the decisions were at a NEOC level due to public health and international considerations



#### Public Health Aspects

- Likely not an issue for ASF as there is not really a problem with zoonotic spread
- For AI we have had requirements for Tamiflu administration, influenza vaccination and with this strain there is discussion of follow up actions being considered for those exposed in light of mammalian transmission and human infections
- Public Health will make such decision as they feel is necessary
- This may not directly affect permitting but it will affect sample collection as there is exposure to potentially infectious material



### Decision Records and Scientific Advice

- Many of the current processes for AI are derived from experience and are codified in "decision records" during an outbreak
- These document deviations from the original processes which may be documented
  - Permitting
  - Sampling
- Risk Assessments, Scientific Advice are used for more consequential decisions such as methods of disinfection
- This means that each aspect of response is subject to change



#### **Permits**



- 1. General
- 2. Specific



HPAI in Canada > Status of ongoing avian influenza response

# Avian influenza – permits and conditions needed for movement control

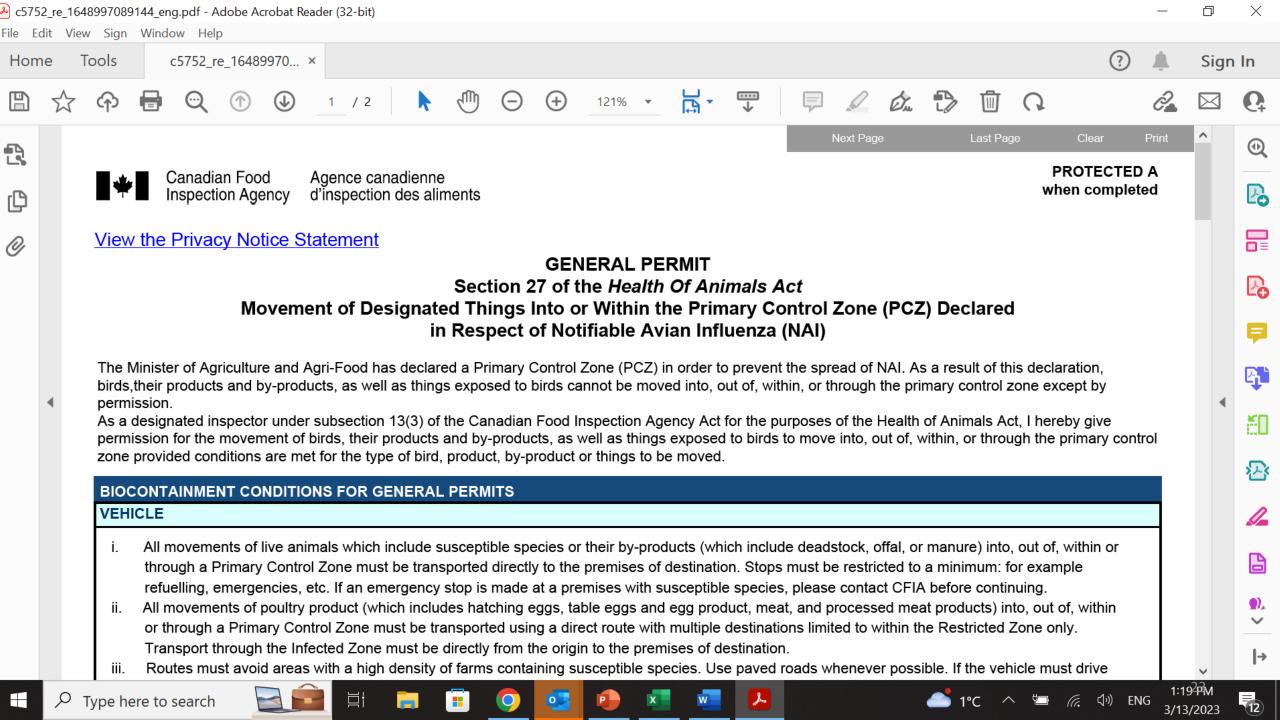
The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food has <u>declared primary control zones (PCZ)</u> to prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) in Canada. As a result of this declaration, birds, their products and by-products, as well as things exposed to birds cannot be moved into, out of, within, or through PCZ except by permission. There are 2 permits available, a <u>general permit</u> and a <u>specific permit</u>.

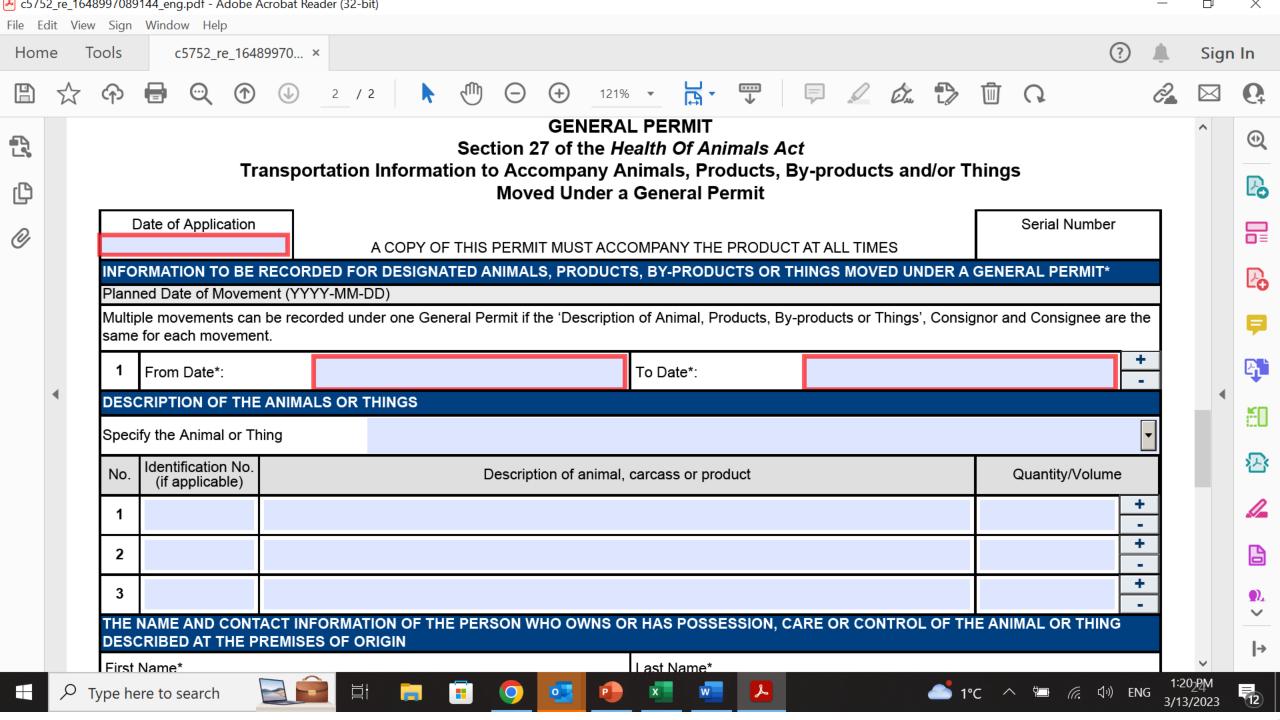
The type of permit required will depend on whether you are located in a commercial PCZ or a non-commercial PCZ. You can verify if you are located in a PCZ and the type of PCZ using the listing of <u>infected premises</u>.

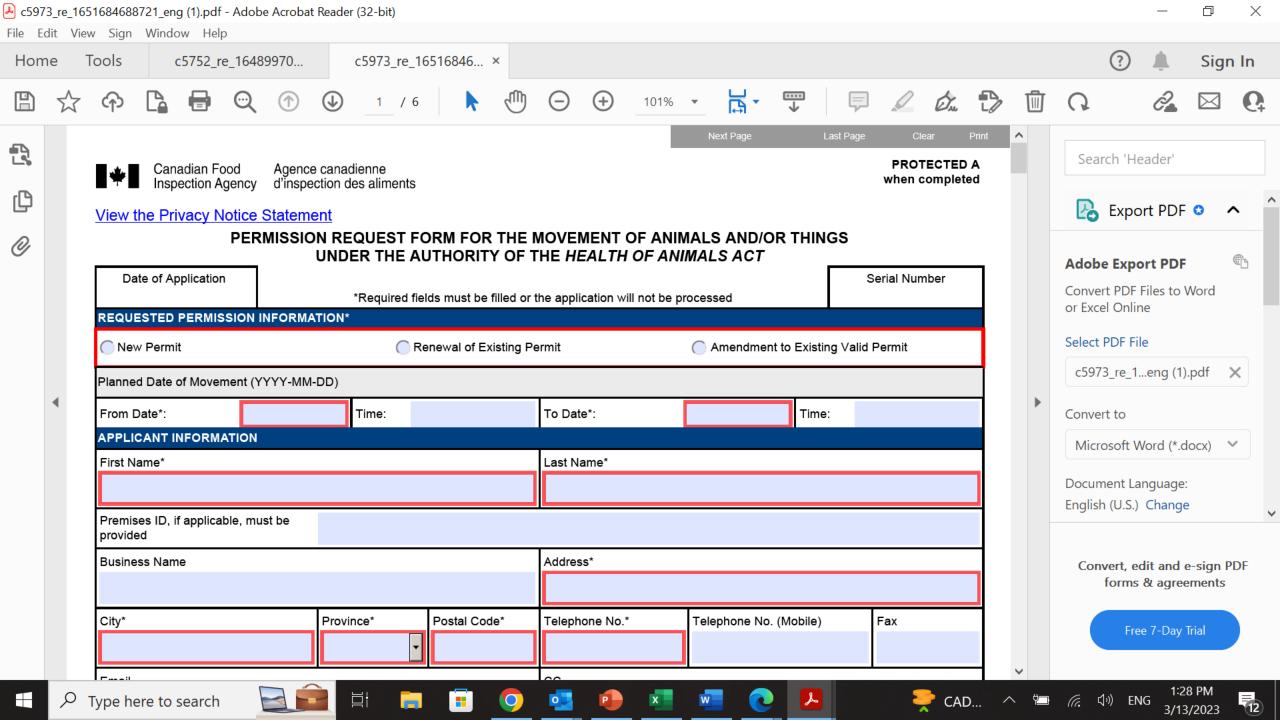
Domestic use (for personal use) and distribution of retail meat, meat products, fully cooked meat, egg product and processed egg are exempt from permitting requirements. The movement of pet birds within Canada, provided they are kept in a single household and have no direct or indirect contact with poultry, poultry facilities and other captive birds, is also exempt from permitting requirements.

Use the interactive tool below for information on the required permit along with conditions for the transportation of

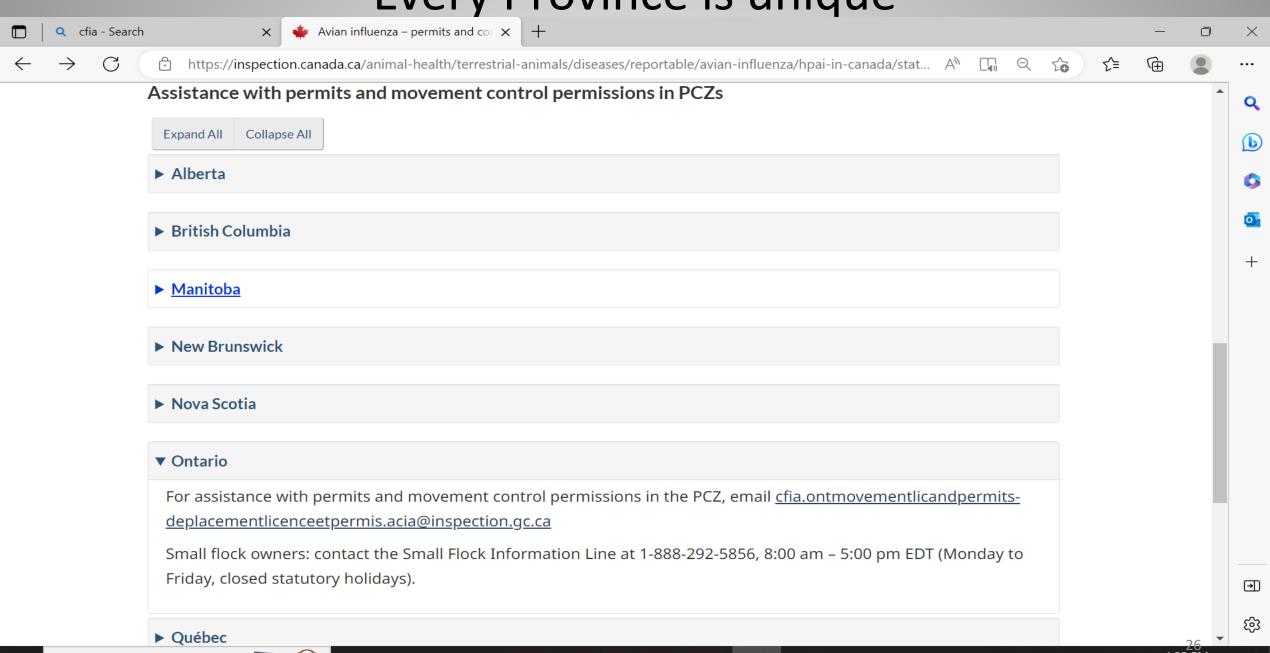








Every Province is unique

























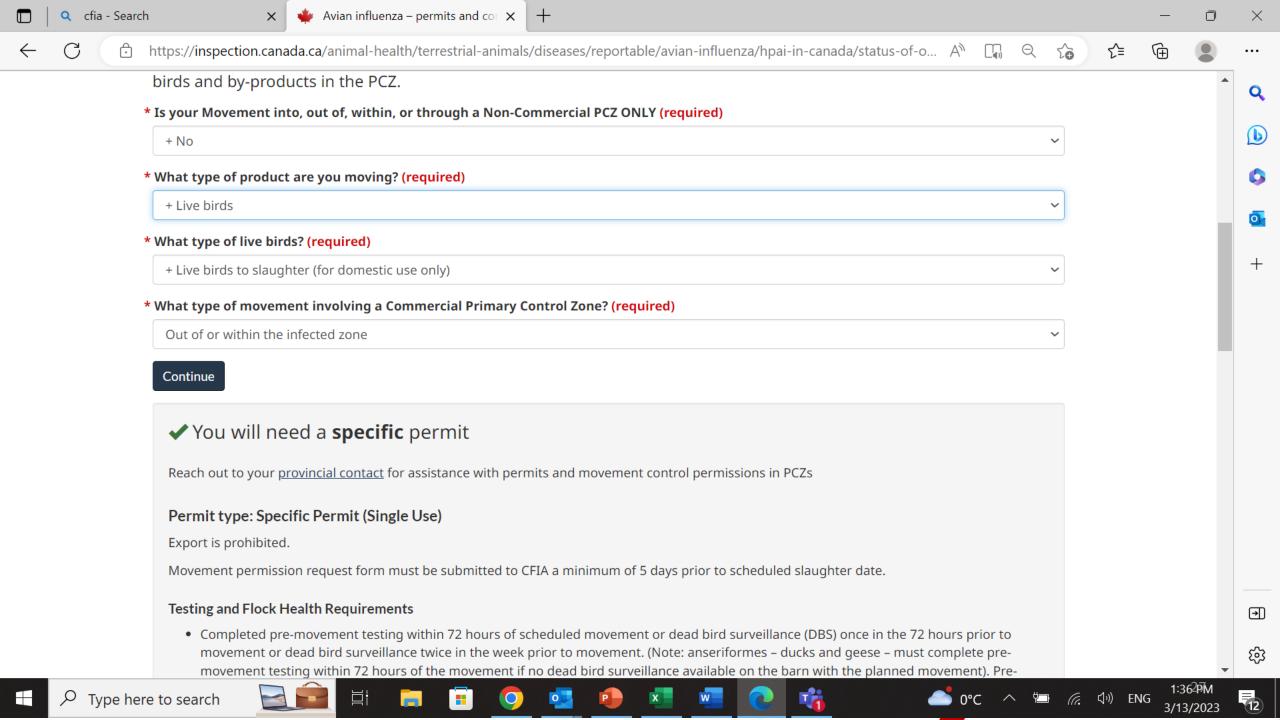












https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/avian-influenza/hpai-in-canada/status-of-ongoing-avian-influenza-response/permits-and-conditions/eng/1648871137667/1648871138011



### **Lessons Learned**

- African Swine Fever
  - Exotic disease
  - Affects swine, little experience with emergency management at scale in Canada
  - Depopulation is problematic
- Avian Influenza
  - Not quite endemic
  - Affects poultry, repeated experiences in Canada
  - Have reasonably robust methods for depopulation



#### Differences

- All hazards planning vs pathogen specific
- Pathogen specific planning does not necessarily allow extension to all hazards.
- It actually may constrain planning as lessons are difficult to extend even with the same pathogen due to location, planning and disease strain differences.
- Avian Influenza in British Columbia in 2004 is very different from AI in Ontario in 2023
- CFIA has stated that significant changes in the strain of AI could lead to major revisions to their protocols



#### **Partners**

Originated in 2012

**Turkey Farmers of Ontario Chicken Farmers of Ontario Ontario Agribusiness Association Egg Farmers of Ontario Ontario Broiler Hatching Egg and Chick Commission** 







Poultry Service Association

**Ontario Hatcheries Association** 

Association of Ontario Chicken Processors





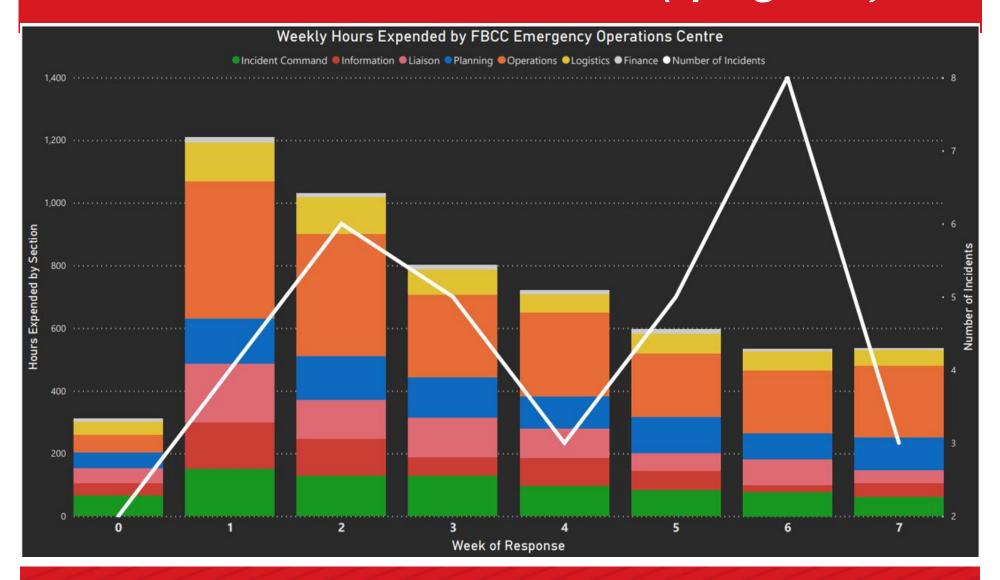






FEATHER BOARD COMMAND CENTRE

#### FBCC EOC HPAI Outbreak-Wave 1 (Spring 2022)



Canada

We have been responding to the ongoing outbreak of #AvianFlu across Canada for over a year - but we are not working alone.

Thank you to federal, provincial, industry and #AnimalHealth partners as well as producers and owners of small flocks who are supporting disease response. #CFIA will continue to collaborate to respond while sharing knowledge, resources and lessons learned.

Partners include Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Public Health Agency of Canada | Agence de la santé publique du Canada, Government of British Columbia, Ontario Government Gouvernement de l'Ontario, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de I'Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ), Government of Alberta, Chicken Farmers of Canada, Turkey Farmers of Canada, l'Équipe québécoise de contrôle des maladies avicoles (#EQCMA), the Feather Board Command Centre, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative, Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System, Ontario Animal Health Network - and many more.

Stay up to date on the latest information about the ongoing #AvianInfluenza response: https://bit.ly/3JkJLuF

#BirdFlu #HPAI



**FBCC** is one of many partners

Avian Influenza is one disease

**Currently planning** nationally and provincially

## Most Recent Change

NEW Process	OLD Process
Provide producer information within 24 hours along with imminent movements	Provide a data dump of producer information and shipping and placement dates within 24 hours
Hold weekly meetings to update movements	Periodic requests for updated data

FBCC is made up of all the pertinent parties to allow for this updated method, processors, hatcheries, all four feather boards



### Summary

- Movement controls will be instituted immediately upon confirmation of disease and the scope and impact will depend on the spread of disease, the international situation and other factors such as the ability of industry and producers to adapt, a major consideration will be the size and type of control zone.
- 2. The ability to collect and process samples will be key:
  - Lab capacity
  - Training of staff, job hazard
  - This should be clarified ASAP, testing 100 kg swine is not like testing chickens, this should be identified
- 3. Support personnel from industry will be necessary to advise and support producers through the specific tasks associated with permitting, movement controls and the non disease control aspects of disease response (Adobe 8 vs Microsoft Edge)
- 4. If the permitting remains electronic the actual process is not onerous, everything else is however







Santra service



