



Please note: These procedures may be revised as the situation develops.

## GENERAL GUIDANCE

A primary goal of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) response is to ensure that the response efforts and activities do not cause more damage and disruption than the disease outbreak itself. However, restocked premises that subsequently become infected with HPAI a second time places added stress on already strained resources and continues the risk of ongoing HPAI transmission in commercial poultry. As such, APHIS urges appropriate caution restocking premises in an HPAI outbreak.

Restocking previously infected premises includes two assessments:

1. An assessment of the previously Infected Premises being restocked. The procedures and requirements for this assessment are in the [Timeline to Restocking & Environmental Sampling Procedures](#).
2. An assessment of the surrounding area or Control Area in which the Infected Premises is located. Assessment information includes epidemiological curve (rate of new infected premises), geospatial risk factors, and other epidemiological risk factors for the previously infected premises.

APHIS **will not** indemnify previously Infected Premises that are restocked without written APHIS and State approval and subsequently become an Infected Premises a second time. For premises that meet the following criteria, including written approval by APHIS and State officials that restocking can occur, full indemnification will be provided by APHIS as funds are available. In the event emergency vaccination is implemented in response to the current HPAI outbreak, this document will be updated.

## CRITERIA

In order to restock a previously Infected Premises, all of the following criteria must be met:

1. The owner and/or grower has met, for the original Infected Premises, the requirements of the
  - a. State Quarantine Notice or Hold Order(s);
  - b. USDA Flock Plan; AND
  - c. USDA Cooperative Compliance Agreement.
2. The premises has met the minimum conditions in the [Timeline to Restocking & Environmental Sampling Procedures](#) for
  - a. time, for the method of disposal chosen; AND
  - b. environmental sampling, with no evidence of HPAI infection.
3. The owner and/or grower will complete any additional surveillance, biosecurity procedures, and requirements for movement as may be required by the State and APHIS upon and following restocking. These biosecurity requirements may include, but are not limited to the following general areas:

- a. Cleaning and disinfection procedures for all movement onto the farm, and all movement into and between barns,
  - b. Personnel-specific biosecurity measures, including barn specific clothing not to be worn outside,
  - c. Exclusion of wild birds and rodents from the barn structure,
  - d. Measures to ensure feed and water are not contaminated by wild birds or their feces,
  - e. Immediate mitigation of standing water, feed spills, and other environmental factors that may attract wild birds, and
  - f. Elimination of visits by non-essential personnel.
4. In consultation with State animal health officials, the owner will evaluate risk factors at the start of the 21 day fallow period that begins upon completion of the final cleaning and disinfection.
5. State and APHIS officials agree in writing that the premises can be restocked from flocks that test negative for AI prior to movement. Minimum standards are 2 negative rRT-PCR tests at least 24 hours apart, and one within 24 hours of movement.