



# Poultry to the United States of America (Guidance)

USDAE19

Effective from 17 July 2020

## 1 Purpose

- (1) This guidance document has been issued to accompany *Poultry to the United States of America (OMAR)*. This guidance document should be read in conjunction with that OMAR.

## 2 Specific guidance for the zoosanitary certificate

- (1) An Import Permit is required. Importers with an existing Level 2 eAuthentication can access ePermits to create and submit a completed application (VS Form 17-129) for an import or transit permit for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) -regulated live animals and their germplasm (genetic resources). For instructions on how to obtain a Level 2 eAuthentication authorization, and for additional information about electronic submissions, go to [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/permits/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/permits/)
- (2) In the United States, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulate the importation of avian species protected by various national and international acts and treaties such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). For further information regarding additional controls of various non-domestic species, contact the USFWS.
- (3) All live poultry, and some hatching eggs, are required to be quarantined for a minimum of 30 days upon entry to the United States. The USDA considers New Zealand to be free of exotic Newcastle disease (END), which means that hatching eggs from New Zealand are not required to be quarantined if the appropriate import conditions are met.
- (4) The OIE *Code* defines notifiable avian influenza (NAI) as an infection of poultry caused by any influenza A virus of the H5 or H7 subtypes or by any AI virus with an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) greater than 1.2 (or as an alternative at least 75 percent mortality). NAI viruses can be divided into highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI).
- (5) The OIE *Code* defines Newcastle disease (ND) as an infection of poultry caused by a virus (NDV) of avian paramyxovirus serotype 1 (APMV-1) that has an intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) in day-old chicks (*Gallus gallus*) of 0.7 or greater; or has multiple basic amino acids that have been demonstrated in the virus (either directly or by deduction) at the C-terminus of the F2 protein.
- (6) Clause 4.2 – regions where APHIS considers highly pathogenic avian influenza to exist can be found by checking the USDA website: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-information/animal-health-status-of-regions>

## Disclaimer

This guidance does not constitute, and should not be regarded as, legal advice. While every effort has been made to ensure the information in this guidance is accurate, the Ministry for Primary Industries does not accept any responsibility

or liability whatsoever for any error of fact, omission, interpretation or opinion that may be present, however it may have occurred.