

# USDA/APHIS History Regulations, Milestones, Poultry/Avian Diseases

By Sandee L. Molenda

Sources: USDA, APHIS, OIE, USAHA, ISID

<b>1883</b>	Veterinary Division established by the Commissioner of Agriculture
<b>May 29, 1884</b>	Congress creates the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) within USDA to eradicate contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and other contagious animal diseases
<b>Aug. 25, 1884</b>	Animal quarantine stations of the Treasury Department transferred to the BAI; facilities were near Baltimore, Md.; New York City, Boston and Philadelphia.
<b>1887</b>	Congress gives BAI authority to purchase and destroy diseased animals
<b>Aug. 30, 1890</b>	Congress gives BAI quarantine authority over domestic ruminants, swine
<b>1900</b>	Lacey Act prohibits the importation of injurious animals, birds and fish
<b>1903</b>	Animal import center established at Clifton, N.J.; replaces quarantine station at Garfield, N.J.
<b>1924</b>	First reported U.S. outbreak of fowl plague spreads to eight Eastern and Midwest States; eradication measures are effective
<b>1929</b>	Fowl plague eradicated
<b>March 2, 1931</b>	Congress passes the Animal Damage Control Act; ADC Established within USDA
<b>1935</b>	National Poultry Improvement Plan begins with major goal of eliminating pullorum disease
<b>July 1, 1939</b>	In a government reorganization, Animal Damage Control is transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of Interior
<b>April 1950</b>	First detection of exotic Newcastle disease in the United States in chukars and pheasants Contra Costa County, Calif.
<b>Aug. 4, 1950</b>	Congress authorizes the National Poultry Improvement Plan
<b>Nov. 2, 1953</b>	In a major USDA reorganization, the "Bureaus" (Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering) are abolished and their functions transferred to the Agricultural Research Service
<b>1954</b>	National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans broadened to include control of fowl typhoid and salmonella infections
<b>1961</b>	Domestic animal health research and diagnostic work consolidated at new facility in Ames, Iowa
<b>1962</b>	Animal and plant health regulatory staffs relocated from USDA South Building to Hyattsville, Md.
<b>July 2, 1962</b>	Congress updates animal quarantine laws to give the Secretary power to declare an extraordinary emergency
<b>Aug. 24, 1966</b>	Congress passes the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act
<b>May 6, 1970</b>	Congress authorizes high-security quarantine center for animals imported from countries with Foot & Mouth Disease and other exotic foreign animal diseases
<b>Dec. 24, 1970</b>	Congress amends the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act; renames it the Animal Welfare Act
<b>Oct. 31, 1971</b>	Animal and plant health functions in ARS are transferred to a new agency, the Animal and Plant Health Service (APHIS)
<b>November 1971</b>	Mexican double yellow-headed parrots from South America introduce exotic Newcastle Disease into commercial poultry in southern California

<b>March 14, 1972</b>	Emergency declared to combat a spreading outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in southern California; 45,000 square miles quarantined, task force eventually reaches peak strength of more than 1,300 people
<b>April 2, 1972</b>	Meat and poultry inspections functions are transferred to APHIS and the agency is renamed as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
<b>Nov. 10, 1972</b>	Extraordinary emergency declared to let APHIS conduct the exotic Newcastle disease task force under Federal authority, including the of sentinel chickens
<b>Dec. 28, 1973</b>	Congress passes Endangered Species Act
<b>Jan. 14, 1974</b>	United States ratifies the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)
<b>July 3, 1974</b>	Exotic Newcastle disease eradicated after the destruction of nearly 12 million chickens; eradication campaign costs \$56 million
<b>April 22, 1976</b>	Animal Welfare Act amended to cover animals in transportation and to prohibit animal fighting ventures
<b>February 1977</b>	Serious outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in pet birds eradicated from 40 states and Puerto Rico
<b>March 14, 1977</b>	Meat and poultry inspection functions in APHIS are transferred to the Food Safety and Quality Service, but APHIS retains its name (the agency performs many other inspection functions)
<b>1979</b>	National Poultry Improvement Plan transferred to APHIS from ARS
<b>July 20, 1979</b>	New building at National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, Iowa, dedicated
<b>Oct. 19, 1979</b>	Dedication of APHIS' high-security Harry S Truman Animal Import Center (HSTAIC) at Key West, Fla.
<b>March 21, 1980</b>	Official opening of New York Animal Import Center at Newburgh, N.Y., which replaced the import center operating since 1903 at Clifton, N.J.
<b>Dec. 22, 1981</b>	Congress gives APHIS extraordinary emergency authority for plant pests, an outgrowth of a confrontation with the Governor of California over Medfly eradication measures
<b>Oct. 25, 1982</b>	New biocontrol facility dedicated at Mission, Texas
<b>September 1983</b>	APHIS establishes the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) to measure the status of U.S. animal health
<b>1983-84</b>	Outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza eradicated from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey; 17 million chickens destroyed at a cost of \$65 million
<b>1984</b>	USDA Beagle Brigade begins with one dog team at Los Angeles International Airport to detect prohibited agricultural items in the baggage of international travelers
<b>March 1984</b>	APHIS port inspectors can levy spot fines on smugglers (based on passage of new penalty legislation in 1983)
<b>May 29, 1984</b>	USDA observes "100 years of animal health" (BAI-ARS-APHIS)
<b>1985</b>	APHIS adopts official logo, a stylized cow and plant design
<b>Dec. 19, 1985</b>	Animal Damage Control transferred to APHIS from the Department of Interior

<b>Dec. 23, 1985</b>	Animal Welfare Act amended to provide exercise for dogs and the psychological well-being of primates used in research
<b>1988</b>	National Animal Damage Control Advisory Committee established
<b>Oct. 1, 1988</b>	APHIS completes a major restructuring; to the units of VS, PPQ, ADC and M&B were added BBEP, IS, LPA, PPD, REAC, R&D and S&T
<b>March 22, 1989</b>	USDA observes "100 years of biological control"
<b>1990</b>	National Biological Control Institute established in APHIS to provide leadership for biological control
<b>Oct. 25, 1990</b>	Animal Welfare Act amended to add regulations for random source dogs and cats based on passage of the Pet Theft Act
<b>1991</b>	APHIS starts collecting user fees for Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) services
<b>1992</b>	Congress passes Wild Bird Conservation Act, prohibits importation of wild-caught birds, gives jurisdiction to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
<b>April 1993</b>	APHIS simplifies its biotechnology rules
<b>March 15, 1995</b>	10th anniversary of Beagle Brigade celebrated with ceremonies at USDA Patio; 30 dog teams operate at 19 international airports
<b>June 28, 1995</b>	APHIS announces its "Home Page" on the Internet
<b>August 1995</b>	USDA allows veterinarians up to 30 days to issue animal health documents
<b>Sept. 13, 1995</b>	New APHIS headquarters building dedicated in Riverdale, Md.

<b>November 1995</b>	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will assist efforts by the poultry industry, state departments of agriculture and academia in researching spiking mortality of turkeys (SMT)
<b>February 1996</b>	APHIS press releases now available through the Internet
<b>February 1996</b>	Pet theft, inhumane treatment, and the improper care and breeding of animals are receiving added attention from the U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>August 1996</b>	USDA proposes lifting requirements for veterinary inspection for all pet birds imported from Canada. The proposal would also allow pet birds imported from countries other than Canada to be maintained under home quarantine for 30 days. In addition, the rule would allow microchip implants as a form of permanent identification of U.S. pet birds.
<b>Aug. 2, 1996</b>	Newcastle virus discovered at pet-bird facility in Rolla, Mo.
<b>September 1996</b>	USDA Solicits Public Comment on Regulating Nonindigenous Species
<b>Dec. 27, 1996</b>	USDA proposal to declare Costa Rica free of exotic Newcastle disease
<b>February 1997</b>	USDA regulates retail dealers who sell small exotic animals
<b>Feb. 7, 1997</b>	USDA restricts importation of live birds, poultry, and poultry products into the United States from Great Britain because of exotic Newcastle disease
<b>March 1997</b>	USDA Seeks Comments on Animal Care Petition under AWA
<b>April 18, 1997</b>	USDA bans importation of live birds and poultry from Norway and Northern Ireland because of recent outbreaks of exotic Newcastle disease in chicken flocks



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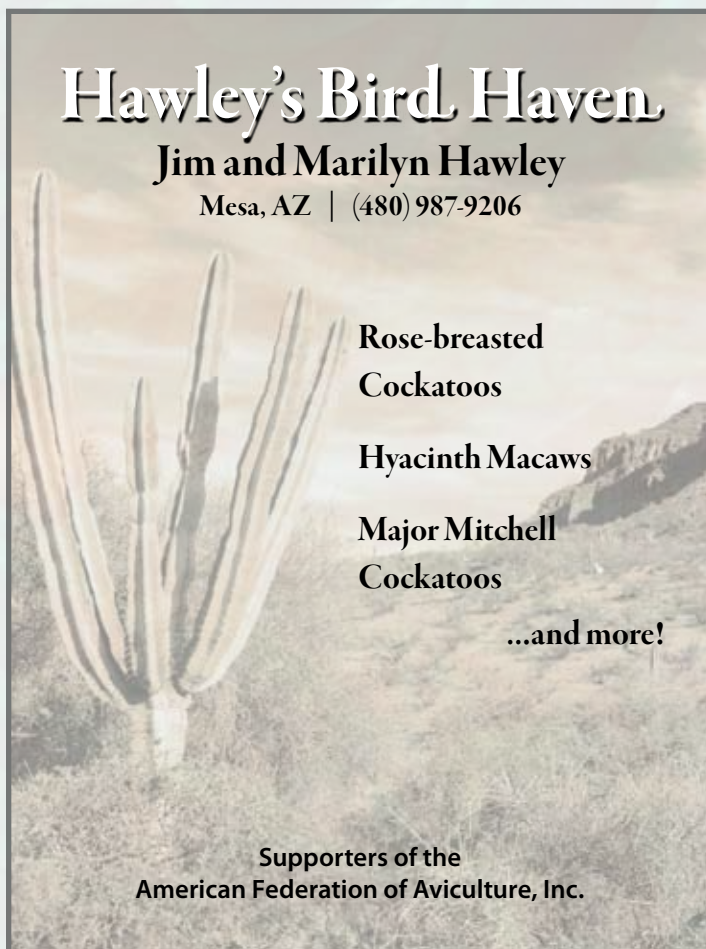
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<b>May 21, 1997</b>	USDA declares Costa Rica free of exotic Newcastle disease
<b>May 21, 1997</b>	APHIS announces Hawaii Animal Import Center in Honolulu will officially close June 30
<b>May 1997</b>	Outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in comorants at Salton Sea, Calif.
<b>July 24, 1997</b>	USDA seeks information practices for handling and training potentially dangerous exotic or wild animals used in exhibition that are covered by the Animal Welfare Act.
<b>July 29, 1997</b>	APHIS provides press releases by e-mail
<b>Aug. 22, 1997</b>	USDA amends National Poultry Improvement Plan
<b>Aug. 26, 1997</b>	USDA announces lottery use of the Harry S Truman Animal Import Center in the calendar year 1998
<b>Sept. 22, 1997</b>	USDA extends comment period for information concerning currently used practices for handling and training potentially dangerous exotic or wild animals used in exhibition that are covered by the Animal Welfare Act
<b>Nov. 14, 1997</b>	USDA extends comment period for information concerning currently used practices for handling and training potentially dangerous exotic or wild animals used in exhibition that are covered by the Animal Welfare Act
<b>March 3, 1998</b>	USDA amends AWA pertaining to climatic conditions for animals protected under the law
<b>May 1998</b>	USDA's Advisory Committee on Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases meeting
<b>May 1998</b>	APHIS Animal Care holds public meeting
<b>Jun 1998</b>	USDA reports outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in game birds in Fresno, Calif.

<b>July 10, 1998</b>	USDA declares exotic Newcastle disease outbreak in Fresno, Calif., eradicated
<b>Aug. 18, 1998</b>	USDA declares Great Britain free of exotic Newcastle disease
<b>Oct 2, 1998</b>	All quarantine lifted in exotic Newcastle disease outbreak in Fresno, Calif.
<b>Oct. 8, 1998</b>	APHIS will conduct a test of its Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (READEO) system
<b>Nov. 18, 1998</b>	USDA closes Harry S Truman Animal Import Center in Key West, Fla.
<b>Dec. 10, 1998</b>	USDA proposes to allow, under certain conditions, the importation of poultry carcasses and parts or products of poultry carcasses from regions where exotic Newcastle disease is considered to exist
<b>Jan. 5, 1999</b>	APHIS announces public meeting of the General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan
<b>Jan. 22, 1999</b>	USDA establishes a program under which non-government facilities could become accredited to perform specific laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services
<b>Jan. 27, 1999</b>	USDA seeks comment on a petition rulemaking that requests USDA to amend the definition of animal in the Animal Welfare Act regulations to include rats and mice bred for laboratory research and birds
<b>March 4, 1999</b>	USDA extends comment period that requests AWA regulations be amended to include rats and mice bred for laboratory research and birds



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<b>May 27, 1999</b>	USDA proposes change to the Animal Welfare Act so animals confiscated by USDA can be placed with people and facilities not currently licensed under AWA
<b>June 4, 1999</b>	USDA allows importation of poultry meat and other poultry products from Mexico under new, less restrictive conditions.
<b>July 16, 1999</b>	USDA will allow, under certain conditions, importation of poultry carcasses and parts or products of poultry carcasses processed in regions where exotic Newcastle disease is considered to exist
<b>Oct. 1999</b>	USDA issues statement against smuggled birds confirming confiscation of birds with exotic Newcastle disease
<b>Dec. 9, 1999</b>	USDA developing emergency plan for pets in disasters
<b>Feb. 7, 2000</b>	USDA proposes allowing poultry carcasses, parts, and other products not otherwise allowed in the United States from regions that Mexico has declared free of exotic Newcastle disease to transit the United States en route to other countries
<b>April 14, 2000</b>	USDA proposes amending animal export regulations to allow origin health certificates issued for livestock intended for export from the United States to be valid for longer than 30 days in some cases, based on the requirements of the country of destination
<b>July 10, 2000</b>	USDA considers modifying the system used to classify animal pain and distress for animals used for research, tests, experiments, or teaching. USDA is also considering creating an Animal Welfare Act definition for the word "distress."
<b>July 18, 2000</b>	USDA recommends precautions to protect pets from West Nile virus

<b>Aug. 18, 2000</b>	USDA extends comment period on its consideration to modify system for classifying animal pain and distress for animals used for research, tests, experiments, or teaching. USDA is also considering adding a definition for the word "distress" in its Animal Welfare Act regulations.
<b>Aug. 18, 2000</b>	USDA amends regulations to allow poultry carcasses, parts, and other products from regions Mexico has declared free of exotic Newcastle disease to transit the United States en route to other countries
<b>Nov. 22, 2000</b>	USDA announced agreement with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture to cooperate in a nationwide animal health safeguarding review
<b>April 27, 2001</b>	USDA establishes grant program for the National Animal Health Emergency Management System
<b>July 20, 2001</b>	USDA seeks comments on a proposed change that would provide new or modified sampling and testing procedures for participants in the National Poultry Improvement Plan
<b>Aug. 1, 2001</b>	USDA issues a conditional license to Fort Dodge Laboratories Inc., of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a division of American Home Products Inc. for a vaccine intended to aid in the prevention of disease in horses caused by West Nile virus
<b>Dec. 4, 2001</b>	USDA announced the appointment of 18 people with a broad knowledge of agriculture, livestock, and veterinary medical issues to serve on the Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases Advisory Committee
<b>Jan. 14, 2002</b>	APHIS allows the use of microchip implants as an acceptable form of identification for pet birds of U.S. origin returning to this country after traveling outside of the United States. The regulations currently provide for the use of leg bands or tattoos to identify such birds.

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<b>March 15, 2002</b>	USDA amends regulations pertaining to animal exports and the standards for accredited veterinarians to allow origin health certificates for animals intended for export from the United States to be valid for more than 30 days in some cases, depending on the testing requirements of the country of destination.
<b>Aug. 6, 2002</b>	APHIS will provide \$69.2 million to Virginia contract growers and owners for poultry destroyed because of low pathogenic avian influenza
<b>Oct. 4, 2002</b>	Exotic Newcastle disease discovered in game birds in Southern California
<b>Oct. 22, 2002</b>	APHIS proposes declaring the Mexican states of Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan free of exotic Newcastle disease.
<b>Nov. 22, 2002</b>	APHIS announces new Internet home page: <a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov">www.aphis.usda.gov</a>
<b>Nov. 25, 2002</b>	USDA announces it is amending its exotic Newcastle disease regulations by quarantining Los Angeles County, and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties, Calif.
<b>Dec. 2002</b>	Exotic Newcastle discovered in first commercial egg farm, San Diego County added to quarantine area
<b>Jan. 2003</b>	USDA issues moratorium on shipping any birds out of California because of an outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease
<b>Jan. 16, 2003</b>	Outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in Nevada—USDA defines event as a single point source outbreak affecting multiple premises
<b>Feb. 4, 2003</b>	Outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease in Arizona—USDA defines event as a single point source outbreak affecting multiple premises
<b>2003</b>	U.S. declared HPAI and END free.
<b>2003</b>	Exotic Newcastle Disease Surveillance Inventory program was started to facilitate early detection of END in commercial and noncommercial populations within the United States and to identify at-risk populations to enhance targeted surveillance efforts during an outbreak.
<b>Feb. 2004</b>	National Veterinary Stockpile was established because of concerns that terrorists could release catastrophic animal disease agents in multiple locations. The NVS mission is to deliver critical veterinary supplies nationwide within 24 hours.
<b>October 2005–March 2006</b>	California Pilot Project was instituted to document the status of AI and END in the region and to develop a model for a standardized surveillance and emergency response system for avian diseases.
<b>March 26, 2006</b>	APHIS proposes rule changes for AI and END domestic quarantine regulations.
<b>May 2006</b>	Dept. of Homeland Security releases Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza (H5 N1).
<b>Sept. 2006</b>	USDA expands National Poultry Improvement Project to conform with international guidelines for control of LP AI H5, H7.
<b>May 27, 2008</b>	APHIS issues final rule changes for AI and END domestic quarantine regulations. These changes include harmonizing foreign and domestic regulations regarding the movement of dressed carcasses of dead birds and dead poultry; adding restrictions on the interstate movement of ratites out of quarantined areas; adding an option for the movement of pet birds; providing for the use of alternative procedures for treating manure and litter for composting and adding an additional surveillance period prior to removing quarantine restrictions.