



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO
OPNAVINST 6210.2
BUMED-M3
29 Jun 2006

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 6210.2

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE NAVY

- Ref:
- (a) DOD 4500.9-R, Part V, DOD Customs and Border Clearance Policies and Procedures, of Mar 2003
 - (b) DOD Instruction 4150.7, DOD Pest Management Program, of 22 Apr 1996
 - (c) DOD 4500.54-G (available electronically only)
 - (d) AFI 32-1053 of 1 Apr 1999
 - (e) AR 40-562/AFJI 48-110/BUMEDINST 6230.15/CG COMDTINST M6230.4E of 1 Nov 1995
 - (f) 42 CFR 71 and 72, Public Health
 - (g) BUMEDINST 6250.12C
 - (h) BUMEDINST 6250.14A
 - (i) NAVMED P-5010-8 of 9 Nov 2004
 - (j) NAVMED P-5052-26, U.S. Navy Shipboard Pest Control Manual of 30 Sep 2003
 - (k) 49 CFR 173, sections 173.134 and 173.196
 - (l) 50 CFR Subpart A and B, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and threatened Wildlife and Plants
 - (m) 7 USC 7701, Plant Protection Act
 - (n) 7 CFR 319 and 330, Agriculture
 - (o) 9 CFR 92-96, 122, 130, Agriculture
 - (p) 7 USC 1551, Federal Seed Act
 - (q) 21 USC 321, Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
 - (r) 15 USC 1261, Federal Hazardous Substances Act
 - (s) Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
 - (t) AFJI 48-102, Medical Entomology Program
 - (u) Armed Forces Pest Management Board Technical Guide No. 31, Contingency Retrograde Washdowns: Cleaning and Inspection Procedures, Nov 2004
 - (v) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Protocol for Military Clearance, Apr 2004

- Encl:
- (1) Reference Web sites
 - (2) Acronyms

1. Purpose. This instruction is intended to prevent the introduction and dissemination, domestically or internationally originated, of diseases affecting humans, plants, and animals; prohibited or illegally taken wildlife; arthropod vectors; and pests of health and agricultural importance.

2. Cancellation. This OPNAV Instruction supersedes SECNAVINST 6210.2A.

3. Background. Introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases and undesirable non-native species may occur by movements of vessels, aircraft, or other transport of the Navy arriving at or leaving the United States (U.S.) and foreign countries or ports or other facilities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies in the U.S. and its territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

4. Scope. The provisions of this instruction are applicable throughout the Department of the Navy (DON).

5. Cooperation with Other Agencies. References (a) through (v) conform to the regulations of the United States Departments of Health and Human Services (USDHHS), Agriculture, Treasury, Homeland Security, Interior, and Commerce. To fully comply with the quarantine regulations of the executive departments, full cooperation will be given at all times to officials of these agencies. Inspectors of the above services are authorized to board ships, aircraft, and any other means of conveyance of the Armed Forces and to inspect ports and other facilities. Commanders will provide full support for inspections. Cooperation will be given to foreign officials following applicable host-country agreements. All examinations will be subject to all restrictions necessary to preserve the security of classified material. Enclosure (1) provides Web sites for references. Enclosure (2) includes acronyms used for this instruction.

6. Responsibilities. The Navy must comply with applicable regulations published by other Federal Agencies governing the movement of diseases, pests, wildlife, and arthropod vectors including such as may be contaminants on retrograde equipment, tracked vehicles, personal articles, and conveyances. Soil is also likely to harbor agricultural and public health disease causing organisms and must be removed from any article returning to the continental United States (CONUS). Commanders of all echelons are responsible within their jurisdiction for compliance with these regulations, and for the issuance and enforcement of directives and instructions as may be required to meet special and unusual conditions. Commanders must also be familiar and comply with provisions of reference (a). The Armed Forces Pest Management Board will provide coordination at department level.

7. Liaison. Appropriate Navy commanders will maintain liaison with local representatives of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) and Veterinary Services (VS) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); Division of Law Enforcement; Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); U.S. Department of the Interior; the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS); the Public Health Service (PHS) of the USDHHS; and appropriate foreign representatives, and cooperate to execute the

provisions of these regulations. The local Navy commander will notify inspectors of these agencies in advance, so far as it may be practical, of the arrival or departure of any vessel, aircraft, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces under the purview of these regulations.

8. Foreign Quarantine Requirements. Ships, aircraft, or other conveyances of the Navy proceeding to a foreign port will meet the quarantine requirements published by proper authority for that port. The U.S. Government asserts the panoply of rights of sovereign immunity with respect to U.S. warships and military aircraft, United States Naval Service (USNS) vessels, and afloat pre-positioning force ships. They will not be subject to inspections or searches by foreign officials for any purpose. Commanding officers, masters, and aircraft commanders may certify compliance with quarantine regulations and restrictions to foreign health officials. If requested by host authorities, certification may include a general description of measures taken by U.S. officials in compliance with local requirements. At the discretion of the commanding officer, master, or aircraft commander, foreign health officials may be received on board for the purpose of certification of compliance. These officials may not, however, inspect the ship or aircraft, or act as observers while U.S. personnel conduct such inspections. Actions by foreign officials inconsistent with this guidance must be reported immediately to the chain of command and U.S. Embassy.

9. Public Health Service Requirements

a. Ships

(1) Pre-departure Requirements. The commanding officer of a ship will comply with sanitary measures prescribed by the health authorities in the port of departure to prevent the embarking of persons infected with a quarantinable disease or the introduction onboard the ship of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease. The communicable diseases for which quarantine are authorized are cholera, diphtheria, infectious tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, yellow fever, viral hemorrhagic fevers (e.g., Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo South American, and others not yet isolated or named), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and influenza caused by novel or reemergent influenza viruses that are causing, or have the potential to cause, a pandemic.

(2) Procedures Applicable to Arrival at U.S. Ports

(a) Public health quarantine procedures are required for ships that, in the last 15 days prior to the arrival in the

U.S. or since departure from the last U.S. port (whichever period is shorter), have or had any passengers or crew onboard with the following conditions or illnesses:

1. A temperature of 100 °F (38 °C) or greater accompanied by a rash, glandular swelling, or jaundice, or which has persisted for more than 48 hours.

2. Diarrhea, defined as the occurrence in a 24-hour period of three or more loose stools or of a greater than normal (for the person) amount of loose stool (the diarrhea criterion seems extreme. We have had shipboard outbreaks of relatively benign viral gastroenteritis that would meet this criterion. Recommend this criterion be tightened to include any of rice water stool, blood and/or mucus in the stool with or without fever, or a surge in incident cases suggestive of an epidemic. Otherwise we could quarantine ships for benign conditions limited to a single crew member).

3. Death due to illness other than battle casualties or physical injuries.

(b) When one or more of the stated conditions exist, the commanding officer of a ship or senior officer of a group of ships will, between 12 and 72 hours prior to arrival, forward a radio report or message of conditions to the senior naval officer in command at the port of arrival. A copy of the message will also be sent to the military quarantine inspector and to the responsible local preventive medicine service in the port area. A reply confirming receipt of the radio message or report will be made if circumstances indicate and will contain applicable quarantine instructions. Unless otherwise indicated in the reply, a ship may proceed directly to berth and begin normal business activity. This quarantine procedure does not exempt a ship from control measures or public health inspection subsequently deemed necessary, or from the requirements of other Government agencies. When illness is reported or if the ship has been in a plague-infected country, appropriate inspections may be required.

(3) Insect and Rodent Control on Ships

(a) General Insect Control. Ship disinsection by approved methods will be accomplished as required for protecting the personnel aboard from arthropod-borne diseases and for preventing the dissemination of insect pests and disease vectors. Disinsection will always be accomplished during visits to and upon leaving ports where yellow fever, malaria, or other arthropod-borne diseases are known to exist. Similarly, special attention will be directed to disinsection of ships proceeding from areas

where yellow fever or malaria mosquitoes exist to areas where they do not exist. Information on materials and methods may be obtained from the military or public health quarantine inspector in port.

(b) Preventing Rat and Flea Infestations. Appropriate measures will be taken in plague-endemic areas to avoid rat and flea infestations. Such measures include the following:

1. Immediately upon berthing at a pier and during the entire time a ship lies alongside a pier, it should be fended off at least 6 feet; gangways and other means of access to the ship will be guarded and well-lighted or separated from the shore; cargo nets and similar devices extending between the ship and shore will be raised or removed unless in actual use, and all connecting lines will be properly fitted with rat guards.

2. The ship will load only cargo that has been found free from or has been treated to destroy rats and fleas.

3. Prior to departure, the ship will be inspected for rats and fleas, and measures will be taken to ensure destruction of any that are present.

(c) Rat Guards. International health regulations no longer require the use of rat guards by ships except when the ship is berthed in a port where plague is endemic. However, continuing efforts to prevent entry of rodents onto the ship and sanitary measures to eliminate food and harborage sources aboard the ship are still necessary, particularly in areas where large populations of rodents exist. Accordingly, there may be instances when commanding officers or medical department representatives determine the use of rat guards to be advisable as an additional protective measure against rodent entry. Information concerning shipboard rodent control may be found in reference (j), the U.S. Navy Shipboard Pest Control Manual.

(d) Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates. By international convention, a Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificate is required of ships entering most foreign ports, if detention is to be avoided. Reference (h) requires that all deployable U.S. Navy vessels maintain a current Deratting/Deratting Exemption Certificate. A USPHS officer or a PHS designated military quarantine representative must issue a certificate. The certificates are valid for 6 months. Procedures for requesting certificates are contained in reference (h).

b. Aircraft

(1) General. To minimize the hazard of introducing or disseminating human diseases and arthropod vectors of medical importance by aircraft, preventive measures will be emphasized at the aerial port of embarkation. Commanding officers at all echelons must be cognizant of and must comply with all applicable domestic and foreign quarantine regulations.

(2) Quarantine Procedures for Aircraft Arriving in Foreign Countries

(a) When flights are contemplated to foreign countries or landing is to be made at any airport not under Armed Forces jurisdiction, the aircraft commander will abide by the medical and agricultural quarantine regulations published for landing at the airport concerned. (See reference (c) for individual country requirements.)

(b) Commanders of Navy installations located in foreign countries will publish local directives to ensure that arriving aircraft observe agricultural and public health quarantine requirements and procedures of the host country. Overseas commanders will recommend changes to the Foreign Clearance Guide if indicated. Send suggested changes to HQ, USAF/XONP, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480, e-mail: fcg@pentagon.af.mil, or telephone DSN 224-2905/0130/0259, or commercial (703) 676-2905/0130/0259.

(3) Quarantine Responsibilities of Aircraft Commanders. On each flight to the U.S., its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, when illness has occurred characterized by the signs and symptoms in paragraph 9a(2)(a)1 and 2, or when notified that a passenger on board is a known contact of a person with a quarantinable disease in an infectious state, the aircraft commander will send a radio message requesting an inspection by the military or public health quarantine inspectors. The request should be made at the earliest feasible time at which contact can be made with the airport of arrival. Upon landing, all persons must be placed in a suitable isolation area by the aircraft commander until released by designated quarantine personnel.

(4) Procedures to Prevent Dissemination of Disease Vectors and Pests of Medical Importance

(a) Disinsection of aircraft is a quarantine procedure to prevent the transfer of live disease vectors from infested areas to non-infested areas. Disinsection should always be accomplished on leaving areas where yellow fever, malaria, or plague are known to exist unless the aircraft has been treated

with a World Health Organization or Department of Defense (DOD) approved residual insecticide and is carrying certification to that effect. Disinsection will occur per direction of the Foreign Clearance Guide and per direction of the unit's major command authority. Recommendations and additional requirements regarding materials and methods for disinsection are available through the unit's major command authority.

(b) Officers in command of an embarkation area will take the necessary action to determine the presence of mosquitoes and other vectors and pests of medical importance in the vicinity of airports. Vector and pest control measures will be initiated to minimize the possibility of such vectors and pests gaining access to the interior of aircraft. The control methods will seek, so far as may be feasible, to eradicate these vectors and pests within reasonable distance of the airports.

(c) The appropriate Navy commander or officer in charge of debarkation areas where aircraft arrive from disease vector infested areas will require that:

1. Breeding places readily accessible to vectors or pests of medical importance, which might be introduced or disseminated by aircraft, be eliminated or otherwise rendered unsuitable for breeding to the extent that such procedures may be feasible.

2. Continuous vector and pest surveillance be conducted. This will consist of the routine collection and identification of immature and adult forms of vectors and pests of medical importance with the objective of early discovery of introduced species at a time when eradication can most easily be effected. If arrangements for identification of species cannot be made locally, specimens may be submitted to:

Walter Reed Army Institute of
Research CDI-Entomology
Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit
Museum Support Center Smithsonian Institution
4210 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, MD 20746
Telephone: (301) 238-1075
Fax: (301) 238-3168

Air Force Institute for Operational Health
2513 Kennedy Circle
Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5123
Telephone: DSN 240-6135 or
Commercial (210) 536-6135

Navy Disease Vector Ecology
and Control Center
Naval Air Station
Box 43, Bldg 937
Jacksonville, FL 32212-0043
Telephone: (904) 542-2424; or

Detachment 3
Air Force Institute for Operational Health
Unit 5213, Kadena AB, Okinawa
APO AP 96367-5213
Telephone: DSN 315-634-2639 or
81 611 734-2639

Please contact the agency for packaging and shipping instructions. A letter of explanation should accompany the specimens giving as much detail as possible about the origin, host, etc.

c. Importation of Dogs and Cats

(1) Dogs and cats, including domestic and wild members of the families Canidae and Felidae are subject to inspection by the public health or military quarantine inspector at the port of arrival. All wild Canidae and Felidae are subject to inspection by agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the time of arrival. When it is necessary to detain an animal pending determination of its admissibility, the owner or owner's representative will provide satisfactory detention facilities which, in the judgment of the quarantine officer, will afford protection against the existence of a health hazard. The owner or owner's representative will bear the expense of such detention, including necessary examinations.

(a) Inspection. All dogs and cats which arrive at a U.S. port must be inspected. Only those animals which show no signs of communicable disease are permitted entry.

(b) Examination by a Veterinarian and Confinement of Dogs and Cats. When, upon arrival and inspection, a dog or cat does not appear to be in good health (it has symptoms such as emaciation, lesions of the skin, nervous system disturbances, jaundice, or diarrhea), the inspector may require prompt confinement and give the owner an opportunity to arrange for a licensed veterinarian to examine the animal and give or arrange for any tests or treatment indicated. The inspector will consider the findings of the examination and tests in determining whether or not the dog or cat may have a communicable disease. The owner must bear the expense of the examination, tests, and treatment.

When a dog or cat is detained pending determination of its admissibility, the owner must bear the expense of confinement. Confinement must be subject to conditions specified by the inspector to protect the public health.

(c) Sanitation. When the inspector finds that the cages or other containers holding dogs or cats are in an unsanitary or other condition that may constitute a communicable disease hazard, they will not be granted admittance on arriving in the U.S. until the owner has the containers cleaned and disinfected.

(d) Rabies Vaccination Requirements for Dogs. A valid rabies vaccination certificate is required at a U.S. port for admission of a dog unless the owner submits evidence satisfactory to the inspector that: (1) if a dog is less than 6 months of age, it has been only in a country determined by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to be rabies free; or (2) if a dog is 6 months of age or older, for the last 6 months before arrival, it has been only in a country determined by the CDC to be rabies free.

(2) A valid rabies certificate is a certificate that was issued for a dog not less than 3 months of age at the time of vaccination and that identifies a dog based on breed, sex, age, color, markings, and other identifying information. The certificate must specify a date of rabies vaccination at least 30 days before the date of arrival of the dog to the U.S., and specify a date of expiration that is after the date of arrival of the dog. If no date of expiration is specified, then the date of vaccination must be no more than 12 months before the date of arrival at a U.S. port. The certificate must bear the signature of a licensed veterinarian.

(3) If the date of vaccination shown on the vaccination certificate is less than 30 days before the date of arrival, the dog may be admitted, but must be confined until at least 30 days have elapsed since the date of vaccination. If the dog is less than 3 months of age, it may be admitted, but must be confined until vaccinated for rabies at 3 months. If the dog is 3 months of age or older, it may be admitted, but must be confined until it is vaccinated within 4-10 days after arrival at destination. It must be kept in confinement for at least 30 days after the date of vaccination.

(4) For additional information, please contact:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Quarantine
Atlanta, GA 30333
Telephone: (404) 639-1437

National Center for Import and Export
Veterinary Service/APHIS, USDA
4700 River Road Unit 39
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone: (301) 734-8170

or call

United States Army Veterinary Command
Veterinary Operations Divisions (MCVS-PV)
Telephone: (210) 221-8702

d. U.S. Public Health Service Requirements

(1) Importations of Public Health Importance. The CDC/USPHS also regulate the importation of non-human primates, turtles, goatskin products from Haiti, used tire casings, and dead bodies. The remains of a person who died of a communicable disease may not be imported into a U.S. port unless the body is properly embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed casket, cremated, or accompanied by a permit issued by CDC.

(2) Importation of Etiologic Agents and Vectors of Human Diseases

(a) The CDC-PHS permits are required for etiologic agents of human diseases, insect carriers of human diseases, any animal known or suspected to be infected with any disease transmissible to humans, all live bats, unsterilized specimens of human or animal tissue or blood known or suspected of being infected with diseases transmissible to humans, and any snails capable of transmitting schistosomiasis. Import permits are issued only to the importer, who must be located in the U.S. The import permit, with the proper packaging and labeling, will expedite clearance of the package of infectious materials at the port of entry.

(b) The importer bears the responsibility for assuring that the foreign shipping personnel properly pack and label the infectious materials. Shipping labels containing the universal biohazard symbol, the address of the importer, the permit number, and expiration date, are issued to the importer along with the permit. The importer must send the labels and one or more copies of the permit to the shipper. The package must be able to withstand breakage and leakage of contents and have the required shipping label.

(c) CDC may issue a "Letter of Authorization" rather than an import permit. This letter is issued for materials which might be construed to be infectious by Bureau of Customs and Border

Protection inspection personnel. A "Letter of Authorization" may be used for up to 2 years, and does not require a shipping label issued by CDC. For permit information, please contact: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ), Etiologic Agent Import Permit Program, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Mailstop E79, Atlanta, GA 30333, commercial telephone (404) 498-2260, Fax (404) 498-2275, or Web site <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/impptper.htm>. Import permit applications and other information are available 24 hours a day by calling automatic document retrieval at (404) 639-3883. You must have a fax number available.

(d) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) restricts viruses, therapeutic sera, toxins, antitoxins, vaccines, blood or blood components or derivatives, allergenic products, or analogous products, or arsphenamine or its derivatives (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound), applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries of man, when such products are brought in for sale, barter, or exchange. Licensing and/or inspections are performed by the Center for Biologics, FDA.

(e) FDA evaluation and research are required for these products. Such products, if unlicensed and not imported for sale, barter, or exchange, may be imported solely for purposes of controlled investigation (if they are not prohibited). Biological specimens of human body fluids or tissues (not for transplantation) may be imported for testing purposes, or for non-clinical research only provided these types of biological specimens are not for human use. The importation of "banked human tissue" or tissue derived from a human body intended for transplantation is governed by Title 21 CFR 1270.

(f) The importation of food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and dangerous, caustic, or corrosive substances is subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. Reference (a) establishes policy and procedures for the importation of narcotics, drugs, and other contraband.

(g) The importation of insecticides and certain other economic poisons and devices is governed by the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (reference (s)).

10. U.S. Department of Agriculture Requirements (USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine)
USDA-APHIS-PPQ

a. General. USDA, APHIS PPQ, per the Plant Protection Act Title IV, section 402 is authorized to prevent the introduction or dissemination of animal and plant diseases and pests on all ships

and aircraft and their cargo, stores, garbage, and baggage arriving in the U.S. from any place outside thereof, or moving from Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or other territories and commonwealths of the U.S. to the Continental United States or between such areas. For the purpose of these regulations, the U.S. means the States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. When inspection discloses items prohibited or restricted by USDA, quarantine regulations reveals a plant or animal pest, or there is reason to presume such a pest is present, the inspector will require action to prevent the dissemination of the pest or take action to dispose of the prohibited or restricted item.

b. Command Responsibility. Air installation commanders or commanding officers of ships will ensure that all actions are taken to comply with the USDA requirements and regulations specifically in the following areas:

(1) Baggage. Baggage of all crew, passengers, or troops will be subject to inspection by Agriculture officers or designees (includes Customs and Border protection inspectors or trained military cooperators) upon arrival at any U.S. port. These officers and employees must perform such functions as are necessary or proper on their part to carry out such regulations and orders of the USDA and the provisions of law under which they are made.

(2) Cargo. Cargo, including retrograde cargo, household goods, and privately owned vehicles, will not be loaded aboard in a foreign country unless it is free of animal and soil contamination or pest infestations. Cleaning instructions for retrograde can be found in reference (u). All unaccompanied baggage and items must be thoroughly cleaned to remove all traces of soil and packed in such a way to preclude pest infestations of snails, wood-boring insects, gypsy moths, and other hitch-hiking pests.

(3) Stores. Stores and in-flight meals that include foreign fruit, vegetables, and meat are prohibited entry to the U.S. and will be disposed of under Agriculture or USDA-designee supervision or adequately safeguarded while in the United States. An inspector or a designated representative of the USDA will board at the first U.S. port of arrival to inspect stores to determine what disposal or safeguard action is necessary. Garbage pick-up and transport are performed under compliance agreement with the base.

(4) Garbage. Garbage will be placed in leak proof, covered containers and disposed of following port procedures authorized by, or under the supervision of, the Agriculture representative. Disposal facilities to incinerate or sterilize

regulated garbage or other food materials of foreign origin are required. Landfills are not an acceptable means of properly disposing of garbage removed from foreign flights.

c. Procedures to Prevent Dissemination of Agricultural Pests

(1) The disinsection measures for ships and aircraft described in paragraphs 9a and 9b above are effective for preventing the introduction of public health pests, but are not necessarily effective against all agricultural pests. Due to current restrictions and changes in pesticide uses, consult the nearest USDA PPQ inspector for control recommendations. Information may also be obtained from the USDA Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/general.html> or http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/aqivmo_directory.pdf.

(2) Surveillance aboard ships and aircraft should consist of spot checking and routine collection and identification of immature and adult forms of agriculture pests. If identification of species cannot be made locally, agricultural pests of foreign origin, or those from Hawaii and offshore possessions or domestic continental origin may be preserved and forwarded to the USDA-APHIS-PPQ at their closest office. A letter should accompany the specimen, giving as much detail as possible about its origin, host, etc.

d. Territorial and Domestic Plant Quarantines

(1) Quarantines are in effect in the contiguous U.S. to prevent the spread of agricultural pests. The movement of various plants and plant products from these areas is restricted. For specific details, consult the local PPQ inspector, or the USDA Web site at: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/general.html> or http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/aqivmo_directory.pdf. The movement of plants in soil, plant pests, fruits, vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, cottonseed products, and other plant products from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the continental U.S. or between those offshore areas is prohibited or restricted by territorial plant quarantines. These are too detailed for summarization. Commanding officers concerned should maintain liaison with local inspectors of PPQ with respect to these quarantines so that they may cooperate in their enforcement.

(2) Garbage derived from plants, plant products, animals, or animal products arriving in the continental U.S. from offshore parts of the U.S. is subject to disposal in a manner described in paragraph 10b(4). Garbage arriving in any territory or possession from any other territory or possession of the U.S. must be disposed of in the same manner.

e. Importation of Plants and Plant Products, Animals and Animal Products, Garbage, Soil, Pests and Infectious Agents, and Genetically Engineered Materials

(1) Plants and plant products. Importers must procure import permits for plants and plant products before the goods begin their trip to the U.S. Importers must also obtain phytosanitary certificates from the agriculture department of the exporting country. Plant permit information may be located at: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/> or call the toll free number at (877) 770-5990.

(2) Importation of wildlife or products made from wildlife. Importation of wildlife and/or products made from wildlife may be prohibited. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) permits may also be required for any marine mammal or product, live or dead fish, and eggs of salmonids.

(3) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)- Listed plants and animals. Many animals and plants whose populations are threatened in the wild are protected by the CITES.

(4) Importing wildlife and/or CITES-listed plants or animals. Importers should contact the PPQ permit unit listed above and the FWS Office of Management Authority below if they have any questions about importing wildlife and/or CITES-listed plants or animals.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700
Arlington, VA 22203
Telephone: Branch of Permits (703) 358-2104 or
Branch of Operations (703) 358-2095
E-mail: managementauthority@fws.gov

(5) Genetically enhanced organisms/transgenic materials. USDA-APHIS Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) issues permits for the movement and release of genetically modified plants and micro-organisms.

USDA-APHIS-BRS
4700 River Road, Unit 133
Riverdale, MD 20737-1237
Telephone: (301) 734-7612
Fax Number: Biotechnology Permits (301) 734-8669
E-mail: biotechnologist@usda.gov
Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/>

(6) Animals, Animal Products, and Animal Byproducts. USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services (VS) and the Veterinary Medical Office (VMO) officials regulate the importation of livestock and animals that potentially carry livestock diseases, poultry, pet birds*, germplasm (embryos and semen) and animal products such as trophies, meat products and byproducts (foodstuffs), and hides. The VS issues permits for the importation of animals, embryos and semen, birds, and animal products. For permit applications and information about import requirements and user fees, contact:

USDA-APHIS-VS
National Center for Import/Export
4700 River Road, Unit 40
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone: (301) 734-8364
Fax Number: (301) 734-6402
Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/>

* Note: The USDA-APHIS has special rules for bringing pet birds into the U.S. from foreign countries or returning pet birds acquired in the U.S. back to CONUS. Bird owners must obtain all necessary USDA and FWS documents **prior** to departing the U.S. You must make arrangements to have your bird inspected upon its return by a USDA-APHIS veterinarian. This inspection will be subject to a user fee. For more information, contact USDA-APHIS-VS at the telephone number listed above.

11. Interstate Movement of Etiologic Agents. The interstate movement of etiologic agents of animal, plant, or human diseases is regulated and requires a permit. These regulations are designed to prevent the spread of disease from one state to another. Contact the appropriate agency to obtain a transport permit.

a. Animal Disease Agents

USDA/APHIS/VIS
Import/Export Products Staff
4700 River Road, Unit 39
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone: (301) 734-8170
Fax Number: (301) 734-8226
Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/>

Contact local veterinary services offices for additional information. Telephone numbers may be obtained at:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/area_offices.htm.

b. Plant Disease Agents

USDA/APHIS/PPQ
Permit Unit
4700 River Road, Unit 136
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231
Telephone: (877) 770-5990
Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/>

c. Human Disease Agents

Etiologic Agent Import Permit Program
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E79
Atlanta, GA 30333
Telephone: (404) 498-2260
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ACROYMNS

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BRS	Biotechnology Regulatory Services
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CONUS	Continental United States
DGMQ	Division of Global Migration and Quarantine
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DON	Department of the Navy
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
MCVS-PV	United States Army Veterinary Command, Veterinary Operations Divisions
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
U.S.	United States
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDHHS	United States Departments of Health and Human Services
USNS	United States Naval Service
VS	Veterinary Services
VMO	Veterinary Medical Office