

**Army Regulation 40-12  
SECNAVINST 6210.2A  
AFR 161-4**

**Medical Service**

# **QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES**

**Headquarters  
Departments of the Army,  
the Navy, and the Air Force  
Washington, DC  
24 January 1992**

**Unclassified**

# ***SUMMARY of CHANGE***

AR 40-12/SECNAVINST 6210.2A/AFR 161-4  
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES

This revision modifies or adds terms and definitions as needed to standardize and be consistent with appropriate NTSB and FAA regulatory sections of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. It increases the number of terms explained in section A;

- o moves addressees of Military Service Headquarters and Military Safety Centers from paragraph 5 to attachment 2;
- o highlights the differences between the various types of civil and military investigations in more detailed and specific terms (paragraph 6);
- o redesignates section B to reflect 'Military Participation in NTSB Investigations' and realigns the paragraphs in proper chronological order;
- o incorporates a listing of NTSB Organizational and Procedural Regulations (attachment 1);
- o provides participating agencies--Military, NTSB, FAA--direct communication references (addresses and phone numbers) (attachment 2);
- o and revises message formats for use by the NTSB, FAA, and Military (attachments 3, 4 and 5).

Effective 24 January 1992

Medical Service

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY, ARMY, AND AIR FORCE

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**History.**

**Summary.** This directive implements current quarantine policies and procedures of the U.S. Public Health Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in military programs. It also outlines compliance requirements with foreign quarantine regulations.

**Applicability.** Not applicable.

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Not applicable

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Not applicable.

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## Section I GENERAL

### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

These regulations conform to regulations of the United States Departments of Health and Human Services; Agriculture; Treasury; Interior; and Commerce. The regulations are intended to prevent the introduction and dissemination, domestically or elsewhere, of diseases of humans, plants and animals, prohibited or illegally taken wildlife, arthropod vectors, and pests of health and agricultural importance. Introduction and dissemination may occur by movements of vessels, aircraft, or other transport of the Armed Forces arriving at or leaving Armed Forces installations in the United States and foreign countries or ports or other facilities under the jurisdiction of the above Federal agencies in the United States and its territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

### 2. REFERENCES

#### *a. Required Publications*

- (1) DOD 5030.49-R of May 77, Customs Inspection. Cited in par. 6.
- (2) NAVFAC MO-310, Army TM 5-632, Air Force Manual 91-16, Military Entomology Operational Handbook. Cited in par. 9.
- (3) OPNAVINST 3710.2E, AFR 8-5, USAF Foreign Clearance Guide. Cited in par. 11.
- (4) AR 40-562/NAVMEDCOMINST 6230.3/AFR 161-13/CGCOMSTINST M6230.4D, Immunization and Chemoprophylaxis. Cited in par. 12.

#### *b. Related Publications*

- (1) Part 71, Title 42, CFR, Public Health, Cited in par. 7.
- (2) BUMED and NAVMEDCOM instructions in the 6250 series and NAVMED P-5010-8. Cited in par. 9.
- (3) Section 173.387, Part 173, Title 49, CFR, Transportation and Section 72.3, Part 72, Title 42, CFR, Public Health. Cited in par. 18.
- (4) Appendix A, Part 17, Title 50, CFR, U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish, Wildlife and Plants. Cited in par. 21e.
- (5) 7 U.S.C. 150 aa et seq., Federal Plant Pest Act. Cited in par. 21h.
- (6) 7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq., Federal Noxious Weed Act. Cited in par. 21h.
- (7) 7 CFR, Part 330, Agriculture. Cited in par. 21h.
- (8) Appendix B, Part 17, Title 50, CFR, Wildlife and Fisheries. Cited in par. 21k(1).
- (9) 21 U.S.C. 361 et seq., Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act. Cited in par. 22a.
- (10) 15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq., Federal Hazardous Substances Act. Cited in par. 22a.
- (11) 7 U.S.C. 135-135 K., Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Cited in par. 22b.
- (12) 7 U.S.C. 1551 et seq., and CFR, Part 201, Federal Seed Act. Cited in par. 22c.

### 3. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

To fully comply with the quarantine regulations of the executive departments referred to above, 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.

### 4. LIAISON.

Appropriate Armed Forces commanders will maintain liaison with local representatives of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) and Veterinary Services of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior; the Customs Service of the United States

Treasury Department; the Public Health Service (PHS) of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); and appropriate foreign representatives, and cooperate to carry out the provisions of these regulations. Inspectors of the above agencies will be notified by the local Armed Forces commander 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.

### 5. QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS.

Ships, aircraft, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces proceeding to a foreign port will meet the quarantine requirements published by proper authority for such port. The U.S. Government asserts the full panoply of rights of sovereign immunity with respect to U.S. warships and military aircraft, USNS vessels, and afloat prepositioning force ships. They will not be subject to inspections or searches by 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 receiving certification of compliance. Such 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.

### 6. RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Armed Forces must comply with applicable regulations published by other Federal agencies governing the movement of diseases, pests, wildlife, and arthropod vectors. Commanders of all echelons are responsible within their jurisdiction and with the advice of the appropriate technical assistant for compliance with these regulations and for the issuance and enforcement of such directives and such instructions as may be required to meet special and unusual conditions. Commanders must be familiar and comply with provisions of the Department of Defense Directive 5030.49-R, Customs Inspection, and requirements of the Military Customs Inspection Program. Coordination at department level will be provided by the Armed Forces Pest Management Board.

## Section II TRANSPORTATION

### SubSection A PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

#### 7. PREDEPARTURE REQUIREMENTS

*a.* 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 on board the ship of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease. The quarantinable diseases are cholera, plague, and yellow fever.

*Note.* The U.S. Public Health Service, under the authority of an Executive Order signed by the President of the United States (E.) 12452 of December 22, 1983) and CFR Part 71 has the authority to detain, isolate, or place under surveillance individuals believed to be infected with 4 diseases in addition to those listed above. The 4 diseases are: diphtheria, infectious tuberculosis, suspected smallpox, and suspected viral hemorrhagic fevers (lassa, marburg, ebola, congo-crimean, and others not yet isolated or named).

*b.* Those measures outlined in sections IV and V for domestic quarantines will be applied to ship predeparture and arrival requirements, as applicable.

## 8. PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO ARRIVAL AT U.S. PORTS

a. Public health quarantine procedures are required for ships which, in the last 15 days prior to arrival in the U.S. or since departure from the last U.S. port (whichever period is shorter) have or have had any passengers or crew on board with the following conditions or illness:

(1) Has 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) Has 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.

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

b. When one or more of the above 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. For ships of the other Armed Forces, the report will be sent to such authority as appropriate and to the local port authority. Send information copies 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.

## 9. 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. Information on materials and methods may be found in the Military Entomology Operational Handbook (NAVFAC M0-310, Army TM 5-632, Air Force AFM 91-16), Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and Naval Medical Command instructions of the 6250 series, and NAVMED P-5010-8, or 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. These same measures may be used as protection against rat infestation in other ports, but use of ratguards is no longer mandatory at ports where no plague is reported.

c. *Ratguards.* International health regulations no longer require the use of ratguards 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 are known

to be present. Accordingly, there may be instances when commanding officers or Medical Department representatives determine the use of ratguards to be advisable as an additional protective measure against rodent entry, dependent upon local conditions.

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. A certificate must be issued by a USPHS officer or a Public Health Service designated military quarantine representative. The certificates are valid for 6 months. Procedures for procurement and issue of certificates are contained in BUMED and NAVMEDCOM instructions of the 6250 series.

## SubSection B PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE REQUIREMENTS – AIRCRAFT

### 10. GENERAL.

To minimize the hazard of introducing or disseminating human diseases and arthropod vectors of medical importance by Armed Forces 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.

### 11. 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 USAF Foreign Clearance Guide, AFR 8-5, and OPNAVINST 3710.2E for individual country requirements.)

b. Commanders of Armed Forces installations located in foreign countries will publish local directives to assure that agricultural and public health quarantine requirements and procedures of the host country are observed by arriving aircraft. Overseas commanders will recommend changes to AFR 8-5 if indicated. Suggested changes to AFR 8-5 must be sent to HQUSAF/XOXXG, Washington, DC 20330.

### 12. QUARANTINE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AIRCRAFT COMMANDERS

a. AR 40-562/NAVMEDCOMINST 6230.3/AFR 161-13/CGCOMDTINST M6230.4D, paragraph 2, task port commanders with the responsibility for ensuring that travelers meet the immunization requirements for the areas to which they are traveling.

b. On each flight to the United States, its territories, commonwealth, or possessions, when illness has occurred characterized by the signs and symptoms in paragraph 8a(1) and (2), 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 Armed Forces quarantine personnel.

### 13. PROCEDURES TO PREVENT AIRCRAFT 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 noninfested areas. Aerosol disinsectants should always be used when leaving areas where yellow fever, malaria, or plague are known to exist unless the aircraft has been treated with a World Health Organization, or DoD approved residual disinsectant and is carrying certification to that effect. Disinsection should always be accomplished on leaving areas where yellow fever, malaria, or plague are known to exist. Materials and methods for disinsection are contained in BUMED and NAVMEDCOM instructions of the 6250 series.

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 vicinity of airports. Vector and pest control measures will be undertaken as indicated in the vicinity of military airports 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 Armed Forces commander or officer in command 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 the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC 20307-5100; United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, Epidemiology Division, Brook AFB, TX 78235-5000; the Navy Air Station, Alameda, CA 94501-5039; the Navy Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center, Naval Air Station, Box 43, Jacksonville, FL 32212-0043; or (OL-AD) USAF-OEHL, APO San Francisco 96274-5000. A letter of explanation should accompany the specimens giving as much detail as possible about the origin, host, etc.

### **SubSection C**

## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REQUIREMENTS**

### **14. GENERAL.**

To prevent the introduction or dissemination of animal and plant diseases and pests, all ships and aircraft and their cargo, stores, garbage, and baggage arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof or moving from Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or other territories and commonwealths of the United States to the continental United States or between such areas are subject to inspection by a representative of the USDA. For the purpose of these regulations, the United States 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 dispose of the prohibited or restricted item. Procedures for carrying out the above requirements are contained in sections III and IV.

### **15. COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY.**

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

a. *Baggage.* Baggage of all crew, passengers, or troops will be subject to inspection by the U.S. Customs Service or USDA officers or designees. 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.

b. *Cargo.* Cargo will not be loaded aboard in a foreign country unless it is free of animal and soil contamination or pest infestations as required by the USDA.

c. *Stores.* Stores and inflight meals which include foreign fruit, vegetables, and meat are prohibited United States entry and will be disposed of under supervision or adequately safeguarded while in the United States. An inspector or a designated representative to the USDA will board at the first U.S. port of entry to inspect stores to determine what disposal or safeguard action is necessary.

d. *Garbage.* Garbage will be placed in leakproof, covered containers and disposed of following port procedures authorized by, or

under surveillance of, the USDA representative. Disposal facilities to incinerate or sterilize regulated garbage or other food materials of foreign origin are required. If circumstances are such that incineration is included, then the material should be heated under agitation to an internal temperature of 212° F and held at that temperature for 1/2 hour. Following such heat treatment, the material is safe for landfill or other disposal, except for feeding to animals. Landfills alone are not an acceptable means of properly disposing of garbage removed from foreign flights. See requirements in paragraph 25b.

## **16. PROCEDURES TO PREVENT DISSEMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL PESTS**

a. The disinsection measures for ships and aircraft described in paragraphs 9 and 13 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 agricultural inspector for control recommendations. Information may also be obtained from the USDA at the address in paragraph 16b.

b. Surveillance aboard ships and aircraft should consist of spot checking and routine collection and identification of immature and adult forms of agricultural 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 PPQ, APHIS, USDA Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782. A letter or note should accompany the specimen, giving as much detail as possible about its origin, host, etc.

## **Section III IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, SOIL, PLANT PESTS, BIRDS, ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, GARBAGE, AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS**

### **17. GENERAL.**

The entry into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions of certain items specified in paragraphs 21 and 22 and their means of conveyance is prohibited or restricted by regulations and instructions administered by the USDA; Customs Service of the U.S. Treasury Department, the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), the Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS); and the U.S. Department of Interior. (The movement of such materials and their means of conveyance from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, or other U.S. territories and commonwealths to other parts of the United States is prohibited or restricted in various ways by regulations administered by the USDA (sec. IV).) These regulations and instructions are designed to prevent the introduction and dissemination of human, plant, and animal diseases, and vectors and pests of medical or agricultural importance, and the introduction of prohibited or illegally taken wildlife.

### **18. SPECIAL PERMITS**

a. Special permits, appendices A and B, have been granted to the Armed Forces by the USPHS and the USDA, respectively, for importation into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions, of infectious agents, infected tissues, potential vectors and vectors inoculated with pathogenic organisms, and allied materials. These permits will be issued for periods of 5 years and will be used solely as indicated therein, and all commanders concerned will assure that their use is for legitimate purposes of the medical departments of the Armed Forces and that all feasible safeguards for the protection of the public interests are applied.

b. The Centers for Disease Control, USPHS, issue labeltype permits for use in the importation of etiologic agents. The importation permit label, appendix C, will be attached to each package or container in a shipment. Information on procurement and use of the permit and annual reporting from activities under the permit will be issued as directives or regulations by the Surgeon General of the Armed Forces. Information may be obtained by communicating directly with the appropriate Surgeon General or with the Director,

Centers for Disease Control, attention: Office of Biosafety, Atlanta, GA 30333.

c. Items shipped under the provisions of the importation permit will be securely packed following the packing procedures of section 173.387, part 173, title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, and section 72.3 of part 72, title 42, Code of Federal Regulations.

(1) Volumes of material of less than 50 milliliters (ml) must be packaged in a securely closed, watertight container (primary container (test tube, vial, etc.)) and enclosed in a second, durable watertight container (secondary container). Several primary containers may be enclosed in a single secondary container if the total volume of all the primary containers so enclosed does not exceed 50 ml. The space at the top, bottom, and sides between the primary and secondary containers must contain sufficient nonparticulate absorbent material to absorb the entire contents of the primary container in case of breakage or leakage. Each set of primary and secondary containers must then be enclosed in an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength. The U.S. Department of Transportation has approved the transport of shipments of etiological agents in volumes of 50 ml or less on any type of conveyance including passenger-carrying aircraft.

(2) Packing of material in volumes of 50 ml or more must include, in addition, a shock absorbent material, in volume at least equal to that of the absorbent material between the primary and secondary containers, at the top, bottom, and sides between the secondary container and the outer shipping container. Single primary containers must not contain more than 1,000 ml of material. However, two or more primary containers whose combined volumes do not exceed 1,000 ml may be placed in a single, secondary container. Not more than eight secondary shipping containers may be enclosed in a single outer shipping container. (The maximum amount of etiology agent which may be enclosed within a single outer shipping container must not exceed 4,000 ml.) Shipments of 50 ml or more of material must be transported aboard cargo conveyances only.

## 19. PROCEDURES FOR USING PERMITS.

The following procedures must be adhered to by Armed Forces medical laboratories, hospitals, and epidemiological, research, and preventive medicine units making shipments of etiological agents falling under the scope of the permits:

a. The Centers for Disease Control permits for the importation of etiologic agents will be used in the following manner:

(1) The Armed Forces permit to import quarantinable material, appendix A, will be retained by the Surgeons General and other designated medical facilities as evidenced that permission has been given by the Centers for Disease Control for the importation of etiologic agents. Attachment of a copy of this permit to the packages or containers in a shipment is not required.

(2) The importation permit label, appendix C, will be attached to each package or container in a shipment made from activities outside the United States. Detailed instructions on the source of procurement and procedures for use of this label permit will be issued by the Surgeons General of the Armed Services.

(3) The importation permit label is not required and will not be issued for the shipment of noninfectious diagnostic specimens and other noninfectious materials such as fixed tissues, clinical materials such as human blood, serum, plasma, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and such other tissues of human origin when the presence of an infectious agent is remote or nonexistent. Additionally, laboratory-bred rodents and lagomorphs, dried insect collections, nonvector invertebrates, and venomous vertebrates and invertebrates are not subject to the provisions of the permit requirements. A diagnostic specimen is defined as any human or animal material including, but not limited to, excreta, secretions, blood and its components, tissue, and tissue fluids being shipped for the purpose of diagnosis.

(4) To aid the clearance of noninfectious materials at U.S. ports of entry, the shipping container and shipping documents such as airway bills or bills of lading should list the contents and the

intended use of the imported materials (e.g., NONINFECTIOUS HUMAN PLASMA FOR BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION). Quarantine personnel at ports of entry have been advised to expedite the clearance of shipments when a reasonable determination can be made that the contents are noninfectious and a threat to introduction of disease does not exist.

b. The veterinary permit from USDA for the importation of etiologic agents or disease vectors, appendix B, may be locally reproduced for use with shipments. Such reproductions will be prepared in triplicate, each to bear a serial number applicable to the shipment, together with the name, grade, and title of the person authorizing the shipment and the date of the authorization. In all instances, copies of the permit must be exact reproductions (by photostat, Xerox, or comparable process) of the original permit, including its signature, or certified true copies with each copy bearing the original signature of the person so certifying.

(1) The original copy of the permit will be affixed to the outside of the container or package in a manner that it will be available to the customs inspector at the port of entry.

(2) The second copy will be forwarded immediately to the Surgeon General of the appropriate service together with the information on the nature and purpose of the shipment, the addressee, addressor, date, and the method of shipment. A register of all shipments made under authority of the permit will be maintained in the office of the appropriate Surgeon General.

(3) The third copy will be retained by the shipping activity as a permanent record of all shipments made using the permit.

c. Individuals transporting etiological agents who travel under the authority of the Armed Forces or Armed Forces activities other than as designated in this paragraph will obtain permits from the office of the appropriate Surgeon General or an activity authorized to issue them. The individuals will be responsible for carrying out the provisions of 18c and 19a and b. The permit-issuing activity will retain file copies.

## 20. RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

When the importation of items is prohibited (par. 21), shipment will not be undertaken. When importation is restricted (par. 22), that is, permitted subject to customs inspection and quarantine controls, and circumstances preclude the issuance of a permit aboard, the items concerned may be transported to the port of entry, if not otherwise directed, if such transportation is authorized by the theater commander. Under these circumstances, permits, if required, may be requested of the proper civil agencies through the customs or agricultural representative upon arrival in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

## 21. PROHIBITED ITEMS.

The importation into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions of certain items is prohibited except in those specific cases where a clearance to import items, such as those for scientific, educational, or military purposes, is obtained from the proper civilian agency through military channels prior to shipment from an overseas command. Prohibited items include:

a. The following plants and plant products when imported as such:

- (1) Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- (2) Bamboo seeds or plants and parts thereof, unhulled rice and chaff.
- (3) Sugarcane, all parts of the plant including bagasse.
- (4) Citrus plants, leaves, or cuttings.
- (5) Raw cotton and cottonseed, including seed cotton, cotton balls, and cotton seed products (other than oil).
- (6) Dried or undried grasses, clovers, legumes, soybean hay, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, whether loose, baled, ground or chopped, leaves of plants and forest litter, soil, and willow twigs.
- (7) Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sorghum, and related plants.
- (8) Seeds or any other reproductive parts of weeds.
- (9) Used jute or burlap bags with or without cargo.



- (10) Brassware and wooden screens from Bombay, India.
- (11) Plant gums shipped as bulk cargo.

*Note.* Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables such as cured figs and dates or dried peas and beans are unrestricted. Processed cotton lint, such as absorbent cotton, cotton batting or other forms of lint, free from seeds, is not prohibited as a packing material.

*b.* Animals, animal semen, poultry, birds' eggs, animal products and by-products, and poultry products. Because of certain animal diseases that exist in most countries of the world, the USDA either restricts or prohibits entry of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants (all animals which chew the cud or have a split hoof, such as buffalo, deer, antelope, camels, llamas, alpaca, etc.), domestic swine, wild hogs, horses, mules, burro, dogs for use around live-stock (see USDA requirements, par. 22), animal semen, chickens, ducks, geese, swans, pheasants, grouse, partridges, turkeys, doves, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and eggs from any of these and other birds, as well as fresh meat, chilled meat, frozen meat, cured meat, cooked meat, dried meat, glands, organs, extracts, secretion, including milk or cheese, untanned hides, untanned skins, wool, hair, bristles, bone, horns, hoofs, bone meal, blood meal, tankage, poultry carcasses, etc., and animal or poultry manure. (There are no restrictions on finished leather, heads, skulls, horns, mounted birds, and mounted animals that have been properly processed by a taxidermist from the standpoint of disease of agricultural importance. There are, however, restrictions on importance of heads and mounted birds and animals other than domestic animals.)

(1) *Basic Import Requirements.* Importers contemplating entry into the United States of animals, poultry, or products mentioned above should first obtain detailed requirements from the:

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Hyattsville, MD 20782

If the product or material can be permitted entry into the United States, the importer will be given that information along with any restrictions that are applicable.

(2) *Permits.* Before animals, animal semen, poultry, or hatching eggs leave the country of origin, the United States importer must obtain a permit from the Veterinary Services, USDA (par.21b)). When a permit is requested, the prospective importer will show the name and address of the importer; species, breed, quantity, and purpose of importation; country of origin and port of embarkation; mode of transportation and route or travel; U.S. port of entry and proposed arrival date; and the consignee and location of premises for delivery. If a permit is issued to the importer, the letter of transmittal will list the serial number of the permit and show the void date; specify the type of inspection and certificate at origin; designate the port of embarkation and outline restrictions concerning method of transportation; designate the port of entry in the United States and show the minimum quarantine period; and contain other pertinent information applicable to that particular importation.

*c.* The raw or processed skin, parts of skin, or feathers, whether or not attached to a whole skin, or any part thereof, and whether or not forming part of another article, from any species of bird, except these, prohibitions must not apply to:

(1) Any of the following birds (other than such bird which, whether or not raised in captivity, is a wild bird): chickens (including hens or roosters), turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, ducks, pigeons, ostriches, rheas, English ring-necked pheasants, and pea fowl.

(2) Any importation for scientific or educational purposes.

(3) The importation of fully-manufactured artificial flies used for fishing.

(4) The importation of game birds killed in foreign countries by United States residents and imported by them for noncommercial purposes.

(5) The importation of live birds (see restrictions in pars. 21b, e, f, g, j, and par. 22k).

*d.* Federal wildlife law prohibits the importation of any marine mammal or product, undertaken prior to December 21, 1972, or unless a special permit has been issued by the Departments of

Interior or Commerce. Marine mammals include whole porpoises, dolphins, seals, sea lions (all the foregoing under the Department of Commerce), walrus, manatees, dugongs, polar bears, and sea otters (all the remainder from walrus on are under the Department of Interior).

*e.* Except under special permit from the Department of Interior, it is prohibited to import any species or subspecies of fish, wildlife, or plants found in foreign countries that is determined to be endangered from worldwide extinction, and has been placed on the United States list of endangered foreign fish, wildlife, and plants by the Secretary of the Interior. For the latest list, see appendix A, part 17, title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, available from the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

*f.* Certain live wildlife has been found to be injurious to agriculture, forestry, human beings, or other wildlife, and its entry is prohibited without a special permit from the Department of Interior.

(1) Live specimen of any species of so-called "flying fox" of fruit bat of the genus *Pteropus*.

(2) Any species of mongoose or meerkat of the genus *Atilax*, *Cynictis*, *Helogale*, *Herpestes*, *Ichneumia*, *Mungos*, and *Suricata*.

(3) Any species of European rabbit of the genus *Oryctolagus*.

(4) Any species of Indian wild dog, red dog, or dhole of the genus *Cuon*.

(5) Any species of multimammate rat or mouse of the genus *Mastomys*.

(6) Any live specimen or egg of the species of so-called "pink starling" or "rosy pastor" *Sturnus roseus*.

(7) The species of dioch (including the subspecies black-fronted, red-billed, or Suday dioch) *Quelea quelea*.

(8) Any species of Java sparrow, *Padda oryzivora*

(9) The species of red-whiskered bul-bul, *Pycnonotus jocosus*.

(10) Any live fish or viable eggs of the family *Clariidae*.

*g.* The live specimens, eggs, progeny, nests, or parts of all species of migratory birds which are protected under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This restriction includes those individuals of protected species raised in captivity.

*h.* Any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants; foreign weeds; or reproductive parts thereof, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants. The following regulations apply: the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150 aa et seq.), the Federal Noxious Weed Act (7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), and regulations thereunder and in CFR, part 330. Under the provisions of these regulations, carriers, cargo, equipment vehicles, and any other items imported, returned to the United States, or moved from offshore possessions to the mainland of the United States are subject to inspection by officers of PPQ and to treatment if necessary to prevent entry of plant pests.

*i.* Garbage (defined as waste materials such as food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, and refuse from stores of ships, railway cars, and aircraft, derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, other plant products, or animal products) arriving in the United States is subject to disposal by incineration, cooking, or other means approved by a USDA inspector. Disposal methods are described in par. 15d

*j.* Any wild mammals, wild birds, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean, or any parts, products, eggs, or offspring's taken, purchased, or transported in violation of any foreign law, treaty, or convention.

*k.* All wild mammals, wild birds, amphibian, reptiles, mollusk, or crustacean, or any parts, products, eggs, or off-springs, unless:

(1) Entered through one of the designated custom ports of entry set forth in appendix B, part 17, title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, available from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

(2) If regulated by the country of origin, accompanied by documentation showing the fish or wildlife was lawfully taken, transported, or acquired.

(3) A properly executed Declaration of Importation of Fish or Wildlife (Fish and Wildlife Service form 3-177) filed with customs at the port of entry where customs clearance occurs.

l. All live or dead fish or eggs of salmonids of the fish family Salmonidae unless accompanied by a certification that the importation is free of the protozoan *Myxosoma cerebralis*, the causative agent of so-called "whirling disease," and the virus causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia or "Egtved disease." The certification must be signed in the country of origin by a designated official acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior as being qualified in fish pathology, or in the United States by a qualified fish pathologist designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Interior.

m. All bees (Apoidea) alive and dead in any stage, used beekeeping equipment, used nesting material, beeswax unless liquefied, and pollen and honey when used for bee feed.

n. Soil for any purpose whatsoever. (Importation prohibited unless a permit is issued in advance by the USDA.) Since soil may be contaminated with harmful organisms, it must be removed from salvage, vehicles, and cargo before loading.

## 22. RESTRICTED ITEMS.

The importation of the following items into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions is restricted under the control of the United States Government agencies concerned.

a. Food, drugs, devices, cosmetics, and dangerous caustic or corrosive substances. These items are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 321 et seq.) and in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.). Their importation is subject to regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Customs Service. Department of Defense Regulation 5030.49-R establishes policy and procedures for importation of narcotics, drugs, and other contraband.

b. Insecticides and certain other economic poisons and devices. The importation of these items is governed by the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135-135K).

c. Agricultural and vegetable seeds, and screenings, thereof. The importation of these items is governed by the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551 et seq.) and regulations issued thereunder (7 CFR, part 201).

d. Plants, including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, bulbs, roots, cuttings, or other parts of plants, and seeds for or capable of propagation. (Authorization by USDA required.) Normally, inspectors for USDA on duty at U.S. ports can make required inspections and assist in obtaining authorizations.

e. Cut flowers (USDA).

f. Viruses, tissues cultures, serums, toxins, and analogous products for treatment of animals. A permit from USDA for each specific product is required.

g. Viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, and trivalent organic arsenicals, applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of disease of man, when such products are brought in for sale, barter, or exchange. (License and inspection by the Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration are required.) Such products, if unlicensed and not imported for sale, barter, or exchange, may be brought in solely for purposes of controlled investigation if admissible, following section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended (21 U.S.C. 355(I)), and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

h. A person may import live turtles with carapace length of less than 4 inches and viable turtle eggs into the United States, provided that for each arrival, the person imports no more than one lot, containing fewer than seven live turtles or fewer than seven viable turtle eggs, or any combination thereof totaling fewer than seven. The Public Health Service has no restriction on the importation of live turtle with a carapace length of more than 4 inches.

i. Dogs and cats, including domestic and wild members of the dog family (Canidae) and the cat family (Felidae) are subject to

inspection by the public health or military quarantine inspector and to import duty by the U.S. Customs Service at the port of arrival. All wild Canidae and Felidae are subject to inspection by special agents of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the time of arrival. Only animals in which no evidence of communicable disease is revealed may be admitted. When it is necessary to detain an animal pending determination of its admissibility, the owner or agent 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 agent will bear the expense of such detention, including necessary examinations.

(1) *Health Animals.* Apparently healthy dogs and cats, which have been exposed to sick or dead animals suspected of having a communicable disease, during shipment, will be admitted only if tests or other examinations reveal no evidence that the animals may be infected with a communicable disease.

(2) *Definitions used in this section:*

(a) "Cat" means all domestic cats.

(b) "Confinement" means restriction of a dog or cat to a building or other enclosure at a U.S. port, enroute to destination, and at destination, in isolation from other animals and from persons except for contact necessary for its care or, if the dog or cat is allowed out of the enclosure, muzzling and keeping it on a leash.

(c) "Dog" means all domestic dogs.

(d) "Owner" means owner or agent.

(e) "Valid rabies vaccination certificate" means a certificate which was issued for a dog not less than 3 months of age at the time of vaccination and which: (1) identifies a dog on the basis of breed, sex, age, color, markings, and other identifying information; (2) specifies a date of rabies vaccination at least 30 days before the date of arrival of the dog at a U.S. port; (3) specifies a date of expiration which is after the date of arrival of the dog at a U.S. port (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); and (4) bears the signature of a licensed veterinarian.

(3) *General Requirements for the Admission of Dogs and Cats:*

(a) *Inspection.* All dogs and cats which arrive at a U.S. port must be inspected, admitting only those animals which show no signs of communicable disease.

(b) *Examination by a Veterinarian and Confinement of Dogs and Cats.* When, upon inspection, a dog or cat does not appear to be in good health on arrival (e.g., 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 provide confinement facilities which in the judgment of the inspector will afford protection against any communicable disease. 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 of dogs or cats arriving in the United States are in an unsanitary or other condition that may constitute a communicable disease hazard, the dogs and cats must not be admitted in such containers unless the owner has the containers cleaned and disinfected.

(4) *Rabies Vaccination Requirements for Dogs*

(a) 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 Director, Centers of Disease Control (CDC) to be rabies-free (a current list of rabies-free countries may be obtained from the USPHS Division of Quarantine, CDC, Center for Prevention Services, Atlanta, GA 30333); or (2) if a dog is 6 months of age or older, for the 6 months

before arrival, it has been only in a country determined by the Director, CDC, to be rabies-free.

(b) Regardless of the provisions of paragraph 22i(4)(a), the inspector may authorize admission as follows: (1) 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; (2) if the dog is less than 3 months of age, it may be admitted, but must be confined until vaccinated against rabies at 3 months of age and for at least 30 days after the date of vaccination; (3) if the dog is 3 months of age or older, it may be admitted but must be confined until it is vaccinated against rabies. The dog must be vaccinated within 4 days after arrival at destination but no more than 10 days after arrival at a U.S. port. It must be kept in confinement for at least 30 days after the date of vaccination.

(c) When a dog is admitted under paragraph 22i(4)(b), the inspector must notify the USPHS and provide the address of the specified place of confinement and other pertinent information to aid surveillance and other appropriate action at the animal's final destination.

(5) *Certification Requirements.* The owner must submit such certification regarding confinement and vaccination prescribed under this section as may be required.

(6) *Additional Requirements for the Importation of Dogs and Cats.* Dogs and cats must be subject to such additional requirements as may be deemed necessary by the inspector or to exclusion if coming from areas which the Director, CDC, has determined to have high rates of rabies.

(7) *Requirements for Dogs and Cats in Transit.* This section applies to dogs and cats transported through the United States from one foreign country to another, except as provided below:

(a) Dogs and cats that appear healthy, but have been exposed to a sick or dead animal suspected of having a communicable disease, need not undergo examination or tests as provided in paragraph 22i(3)(b) if the inspector determines that the conditions under which they are being transported will afford adequate protection against introduction of communicable disease.

(b) Rabies vaccination is not required for dogs that are transported by aircraft or ship and retained in custody of the carrier under conditions that would prevent the transmission of rabies.

(8) *Disposal of Excluded Dogs and Cats.* A dog or cat excluded from the United States under the regulations in this part must be exported or destroyed. Pending exportation, it must be detained at the owner's expense in the custody of the U.S. Customs Service at the U.S. port.

(9) *House Pets.* No prior permit, authorization, or permission is required from USDA for importation of dogs as house pets; however, dogs that will be used around livestock must meet specific requirements of the USDA.

#### j. *Nonhuman Primates*

##### (1) *Definitions*

(a) As used in this section, the term "importer" means any person or corporation, partnership, or other organization, receiving live nonhuman primates from a foreign country within a period of 31 days, beginning with the importation date, whether or not the primates were held for part of the period at another location. The term "importer" includes the original importer and any other person or organization receiving imported primates within 31-day period.

(b) "Nonhuman primates" means all nonhuman members of the Order Primates, including, but not limited to, animals commonly known as monkeys, chimpanzees, orangutans, gorillas, gibbons, apes, baboons, marmosets, tamarins, lemurs, and lorises.

(2) *General Prohibition.* No person or organization may import live nonhuman primates into the United States unless registered as an importer following applicable provisions of this section.

(3) *Uses for Which Nonhuman Primates May Be Imported and Distributed.* Live nonhuman primates may be imported into the United States and sold, resold, or otherwise distributed only for bona fide scientific, educational, or exhibition purposes. The importation of nonhuman primates for use in breeding colonies is also

permitted provided that all offspring will be used for scientific, educational, or exhibition purposes. The maintenance of nonhuman primates as pets, hobby, or an avocation with occasional display to the general public is not a permissible use.

k. Several species of primates, wild Canidae, and wild Felidae are listed on the United States List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife, appendix A, part 17, title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. These can be entered only under permit for zoological, educational, scientific, or preservation purposes.

##### l. *Pet Birds*

(1) The USDA has strict eligibility requirements for imported birds.

(a) The bird must be quarantined for at least 30 days in a USDA-operated facility at one of eight ports of entry (see appendix D). The bird, which must be caged when brought in, will be transferred to a special isolation cage at the import facility. Privately owned cages cannot be stored by the USDA. Birds will be cared for by veterinarians and other personnel of APHIS.

(b) Quarantine space must be reserved for the bird. A bird without a reservation will be accepted only if space is available. If none exists, this bird will be refused entry or transported – at owner's expense – to another entry port where there is space. In any case, a fee must be paid before the bird is placed in quarantine.

(c) USDA must be paid an advance fee of \$80 to be applied to the cost of quarantine services and necessary tests and examinations. Currently, quarantine costs are \$100 for one bird or \$125 per isolation cage if more than one bird is put in a cage. These charges may change without notice. Private companies may have to be paid for brokerage and transportation services to move the bird from the port of entry to the USDA import facility.

(d) A health certificate must be obtained in the nation of the bird's origin. This is a certificate signed by a national government veterinarian stating that the bird has been examined, shows no evidence of communicable disease, and is being exported following the laws of that country. The certificate must be signed within 30 days of the time the bird will arrive in the United States. If not in English, it must be translated at the owner's expense. NOTE: Veterinary Service Form 17-23 must include an acceptable health certificate in English.

(e) Shipment must be arranged for the bird to its final destination when it is released from quarantine. A list of brokers for each of the eight ports of entry may be requested from the USDA port veterinarian at the time quarantine space is reserved. Most brokers offer transportation services from entry ports to final destination.

(2) Pet birds of United States origin which have been outside the U.S. for more than 60 days which are found upon port of entry veterinary inspection to be free of poultry diseases, and that otherwise meet the import requirements for returning U.S. pet birds offered for entry, may be imported if the owner importing such birds for entry, may be imported if the owner importing such birds signs and furnishes to the Deputy Administrator, USDA, Veterinary Service, a notarized declaration (Veterinary Service Form 17-8), under oath or affirmation stating that the bird has been in his or her possession for a minimum of 90 days preceding importation. Further, such birds must not have been in contact with poultry or other birds, including association with other avian species at exhibitions or in aviaries, and that the bird will be maintained in confinement in his or her personal possession separate and apart from all poultry and other birds for a minimum period of 30 days following importation at a place approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA (the designated place will usually be the home of the owner). The owner will notify immediately the appropriate Federal officials in the State of destination if any signs of disease are noted or if the bird dies during the period of confinement. The Veterinary Service Form 17-8 will be available from the Federal inspector at the port of entry and may be completed by the owner on arrival. Special Exceptions: No USDA quarantine (and therefore no advance reservations or fees) is required for:

(a) U.S. birds taken out of the country if special arrangements are made in advance. Before leaving the United States, a health certificate must be obtained for the bird from a veterinarian accredited by

the USDA. The bird is identified with a tattoo or numbered leg band. The health certificate, with this identification recorded on it, must be presented at the time of reentry. While out of the country, the owner must keep the pet bird separate from other birds. Birds returning to the United States may come through any of the eight ports of entry listed in appendix D. There are also certain other specified ports of entry for these birds, depending on the time of arrival and other factors. Contact APHIS for information on this prior to leaving the country.

(b) Birds from Canada. Pet birds may enter the United States from Canada on the owner's signed statement that they have been in his or her possession for at least 90 days; were kept separate from other birds during the period; and are healthy.

(3) Birds must be inspected by an APHIS veterinarian at designated ports of entry for land, air, and ocean shipments. These ports are subject to change, so for current information contact the APHIS import staff at Hyattsville, MD 20782, or phone (301) 436-8172.

m. All birds of the psittacine or parrot family, which includes parrots, Amazons, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, lovebirds, lorries, lorikeets, and all other birds of the order Psittaciformes, may be imported into or reenter the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions only when meeting the specific requirements of the USDA and the U.S. Department of Interior. For pet birds entering the United States, the birds will be in compliance with USDA import requirements specified in paragraph k, and will include a 30-day quarantine except for U.S. origin and Canadian origin birds.

n. Etiologic agents and vectors. See paragraphs 17 and 18.

o. Wild animals and wild birds must be transported into or through the United States under humane and healthful conditions pursuant to regulations of the Customs Service, United States Treasury Department.

p. The remains of a person who died with a quarantinable disease will not be brought into a port under the control of the United States unless it is:

(1) Properly embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed casket, or

(2) Cremated.

#### **Section IV DOMESTIC AND TERRITORIAL FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOVEMENT OF PLANT PESTS, PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, SOIL, GARBAGE, AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

##### **23. GENERAL.**

The interstate movement within the continental United States of certain materials specified in paragraphs 25 and 26 or their movement from offshore parts of the United States to the continental United States or between those offshore areas is regulated by Federal, domestic, and territorial plant quarantines and regulations, and the Federal Plant Pest Regulations, which are administered by the USDA. These quarantines and regulations are designed to prevent the spread of destructive agricultural pests from areas of current infestations to noninfested areas. Base commanders will maintain liaison as needed with local inspectors of PPQ with respect to compliance with these plant quarantines.

##### **24. CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS.**

Certificates or permits for use, pursuant to the provisions of this section, are issued by local representatives of the USDA to authorize movement of products and articles regulated by the various Federal domestic plant quarantines. These certificates and permits will be used only following the provisions of the quarantine regulations and under the instructions of the issuing inspector. Permits are also required for the movement of living plant pests in any stage of development. To apply for a permit, the necessary form (PPQ Form 526, Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests) may be obtained either from APHIS or from the State regulatory officials.

After completing section A of PPQ Form 526, the prospective permittee sends it to the plant regulatory official of the destined State. The State official will complete section B and return the form to PPQ for consideration. Each request for a permit is evaluated by PPQ on the basis of pest risk.

##### **25. TERRITORIAL PLANT QUARANTINES**

a. The movement of plants in soil, plant pests, fruits, vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products, and other plant products from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands to the continental United States 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.

b. Garbage derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, and other plant products, animals, meat, meat products, or animal products arriving in the continental United States from offshore parts of the United States or arriving in any territory or possession from any other territory or possession is subject to disposal in a manner satisfactory to inspectors. Disposal methods are described in paragraph 15d.

##### **26. DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES.**

Quarantines are in effect in the conterminous United States to prevent spread of agriculture pests with the articles and from the areas indicated below. The regulated areas are in general terms and only some regulated articles are listed. For specific details, consult the local inspectors of PPQ.

a. Black Stem Rust

(1) *Regulated Articles.* All plants, seeds, fruits, and other parts of plants which are capable of propagation and belong to the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, or *Mahonia*, commonly referred to as barberry and mahonia.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* The conterminous United States.

b. Citrus Canker – Florida

(1) *Regulated Articles.* All types of citrus plants and fruits including oranges and grapefruit.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* All of Florida.

c. Corn Cyst Nematode

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Soil, compost, humus, and muck sod; farm equipment used for soil tillage; customs farm equipment used for soil treatment; harvesting equipment; and mechanized soil moving equipment.

(2) *Regulated Area.* Parts of Maryland.

d. European Larch Canker

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Logs, pulpwood, branches, twigs, plants, scions, and other propagative material of *Larix* and *Pseudolarix*, except seed.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* Parts of Maine.

e. Golden Nematode

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Soil, potatoes, root crops, sod, plants with roots, hay, straw, used construction equipment, and used farm equipment.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* Parts of New York.

f. Gypsy Moth

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Trees with roots, shrubs with persistent woody stems, firewood, mobile homes and recreational vehicles from hazardous sites, and outdoor household articles.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* All of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island and parts of Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Washington.

g. Imported Fire Ant

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Soil, plants with roots with soil attached, grass sod, hay and straw, and used mechanized soil moving equipment.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* All of Louisiana, Florida, and Puerto Rico and parts of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

*h. Japanese Beetle.* Regulated article – aircraft, when notified.

*i. Mexican Fruit Fly*

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Citrus fruit except lemons and sour limes, apples, apricots, avocados, peaches, pears, and plums.

(2) *Regulated Area.* Parts of Texas.

*j. Pink Bollworm*

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Cotton, wild cotton, and parts of such plants; seed cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed hulls, cotton lint and linters; cotton waste produced at gins; cotton gin trash; okra; and kenaf.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* All of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, and parts of Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Nevada.

*k. Unshu Oranges*

(1) *Regulated Article.* Unshu (Satsuma) oranges originating in Japan.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* All States except for Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

*l. Witchweed*

(1) *Regulated Articles.* Soil; plants with roots; grass sod; root crops; soybeans, peanuts in shells, and peanut shells; hay and straw; seed cotton and gin trash; cantaloupes, peppers, and other produce; leaf tobacco; used mechanized cultivating, harvesting, and soil-moving equipment; vegetables (garden and commercial); ear corn; peanuts; and used crates, boxes, burlap bags, cotton picking sacks, and other farm product containers.

(2) *Regulated Areas.* Parts of North Carolina and South Carolina.

## Section V INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF ETIOLOGIC AGENTS

### 27. GENERAL.

The interstate movement within the United States of etiologic agents is regulated by section 72.3, part 72, title 42, Code of Federal Regulations of the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Regulations. These regulations are designed to prevent the spread of disease from one State to another. The USPHS enforces these regulations and the State health departments cooperate in this activity. Military commanders will establish and maintain liaison as needed with the USPHS and the following regional offices:

#### Region I

John F. Kennedy  
Federal Office Building  
Boston, MA 02203

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,  
Rhode Island, Vermont

#### Region II

Federal Building  
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3337  
New York, NY 10278

New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

#### Region III

Gateway Bldg. #1  
3521–25 Market Street  
P.O. Box 13716  
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

#### Region IV

Suite 1070  
101 Marietta Tower  
Atlanta, GA 30323

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,  
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

#### Region V

105 W. Adams Street  
17th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60603

Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

#### Region VI

1200 Main Tower Building  
Room 1835  
Dallas, TX 75202

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

#### Region VII

601 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64106

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

#### Region VIII

Federal Office Building, Room 1185  
1961 Stout Street  
Denver, CO 80294

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah,  
Wyoming

#### Region IX

50 United Nations Plaza  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American  
Samoa, Trust Territories of Pacific Islands, Wake Islands

#### Region X

2901 3rd Avenue  
MS/402  
Seattle, WA 98121

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

### 28. ETIOLOGIC AGENTS

*a.* For the purpose of this section, an etiologic agent is defined as a viable microorganism or its toxin which causes or may cause human disease. These include bacterial, fungal, viral, rickettsial, and chlamydial agents. A complete listing of the etiologic agents is contained in section 72.3 of part 72, title 42, Code of Federal Regulations.

*b.* Packaging, labeling, and shipment requirements applicable to the transportation of etiologic agents in interstate commerce are also contained in section 72.3 of part 72, title 42, Code of Federal Regulations. An etiologic agent/biomedical material label, issued by the Centers for Disease Control, will be attached to each package or container of a shipment made within the United States. This label is stocked by the Defense Personnel Support Center, Medical Material Directorate, 2800 South 20th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19101, as a

medical stock item NSN 7690-00-082-9705. The packaging procedures outlined for importing etiologic agents in paragraph 19a(3) apply to interstate shipments.

*c.* Additional instructions and regulations may be obtained by communicating directly with the appropriate Surgeon General; the Director, Centers for Disease Control, Attention: Office of Biosafety, Atlanta, GA 30333; or with the nearest Public Health Service regional office.

*d.* Each service of the Armed Forces will implement policy on the preparation and forwarding of annual reports from respective activities under the permit to Director, Centers for Disease Control, Attention: Office of Biosafety, Atlanta, GA 30333.

## **29. FORMS**

*a.* Form 3-177, Declaration for the Importation of Fish or Wildlife is available from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, MS-300 Hamilton Building, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20240 or from law enforcement officers of the Fish and Wildlife Service at ports of entry.

*b.* Veterinary Service Form 17-23, Importation of Pet Birds (Personally Owned), and Veterinary Service Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner, are available from Federal inspectors at the port of entry or from LW, Central Supply Forms Warehouse, Macro Systems, Inc., 3702 Ironwood Place, Landover, MD 20785.

*c.* PPQ Form 526, Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds, is available from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Distribution Management Section, PDMB, ASD, Room G-110-SB, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782 or from State regulatory officials.

## Armed Forces Permit Letter to Import Quarantinable Material


	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	Public Health Service
		Centers for Disease Control Atlanta GA 30333
<b>S A M P L E</b>		
To:	Armed Services of the United States	
From:	Director, Office of Biosafety (OBS) Chief, Biosafety Branch, OBS	
Subject:	Permit to Import, or to Receive by Transfer, Agents and Vectors of Human Disease	
<p>1. In accordance with Public Health Service Foreign Quarantine Regulations (42 CFR, Section 71.54), permission is hereby granted to the medical departments or medical branches of each of the Armed Services to import into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions; and to receive by transfer following such importation from authorized medical installations of the <u>Armed Forces</u> such living disease organisms, viruses, vectors, naturally or artificially infected animals, serums, and analogous products as may be required in connection with clinical or scientific functions of the medical departments of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>2. This permit is for a period of 5 years and is mutually revokable by the medical department of the Armed Services or by the Director, Centers for Disease Control. It will be renewed for continuing 5-year periods unless revoked by written notice from either party.</p> <p>3. It is a condition of issuance of this permit that permit labels be affixed to each shipping container of etiologic agents or vectors imported or subsequently transferred within the United States. The Surgeons General of the Armed Services shall issue the required instructions and regulations concerning the procurement and use of the permit labels, packaging and shipping procedures, and other pertinent information. Packaging must conform to specifications cited in the appropriate sections of 42 CFR Part 72, Interstate Shipment of Etiologic Agents (FR 7/21/80, and subsequent revisions). Medical facilities will maintain a record of shipments with a listing of etiologic agent(s) or vector(s) imported or received by transfer. An annual report of activities under this permit will be prepared and forwarded to the Director, Centers for Disease Control, within 60 days of the permit anniversary.</p>		
	Director, Office of Biosafety	
	Chief, Biosafety Branch Office of Biosafety	
Distribution:	Chief, BUMED OTSG, DA AFSG	

Figure A-1. Armed Forces Permit Letter to Import Quarantinable Material

Centers for Disease Control Office of Biosafety Atlanta, Georgia 30333		<b>PERMIT TO IMPORT OR TRANSFER ETIOLOGICAL          AGENTS OR VECTORS OF HUMAN DISEASE</b>		PERMIT NUMBER: _____
<small>In accordance with 42 CFR Section 71.84 of the Public Health Service Foreign Quarantine Regulations cited on the reverse of this permit, permission is granted the permittee to import into any part under control of the United States, or to receive by transfer within the United States, the material described in item 1 below.</small>		DATE ISSUED: 08/15/89		DATE EXPIRED: 08/15/94
<b>1. DESCRIPTION          OF MATERIAL</b>	Such living disease organisms, viruses, vectors, naturally or artificially infected animals, serums, and analogous products as may be required in connection with clinical or scientific functions of the medical departments of the Armed Forces.			
<b>2. PERMITTEE          (NAME)          ORGANIZATION,          ADDRESS)</b>	Armed Services of the United States			
<b>3. SOURCE OF          MATERIAL          (NAME,          ORGANIZATION,          ADDRESS)</b>	Authorized medical installations (domestic and international)			
<b>4. TYPE OF          PERMIT AND          INSTRUCTIONS          FOR USE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Importation into U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Single Transfer within U.S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Importations into U.S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Transfers within U.S. <small>A. RECORD OF EACH IMPORTATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON PERMANENT FILE BY PERMITTEE.          B. ENCLOSED LABEL(S) MUST BE FORWARDED TO THE SHIPPER(S).          C. ONE LABEL SHALL BE AFFIXED TO SHIPPING CONTAINER SENT TO OR TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. ADDITIONAL LABELS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE ISSUING OFFICER.</small>			
<b>5. CONDITION(S)          OF ISSUANCE          (ITEM(S)          APPLICABLE          WHEN          CHECKED)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Subsequent distribution, within the U.S., of the material described in this permit is prohibited without prior authorization by the Public Health Service. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. All material is for laboratory use only. Not for use in the production of biologics for humans or animals. <input type="checkbox"/> C. All material is free of tissues, serum and plasma of domestic and wild ruminants, swine and equines. <input type="checkbox"/> D. Valid only when accompanied by: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Work with the agent(s) described shall be restricted to areas and conditions meeting requirements described for Class <u>II/III</u> Agents in "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. Packaging must conform to 42 CFR Section 72.3			
<b>6. COPY SENT TO:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> STATE HEALTH OFFICER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. QUARANTINE STATION _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Doc. 8822A/p 39	<b>7.</b> _____ _____ <b>Chief, Biosafety Branch</b> <b>Office of Biosafety</b> <small>SIGNATURE &amp; TITLE OF ISSUING OFFICER</small>			

Figure A-2. Permit to Import or Transfer Etiological Agents or Vectors of Human Disease

**Appendix B  
 Veterinary Permit to Import Organisms and Vectors**



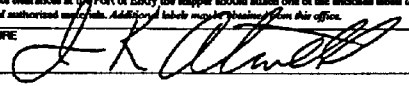
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES <b>VETERINARY PERMIT</b> <b>INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CONTROL</b> <b>ORGANISMS AND VECTORS</b>		PERMIT NO. 17400
		DATE ISSUED September 14, 1987
		DATE EXPIRES (For purposes of movement from shipper to permittee) September 14, 1992
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER Medical Departments of the Armed Services of the United States		
TO (NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE) Medical Facilities of the Armed Services of the United States		MODE OF TRANSPORTATION As applicable
		U. S. PORT OF ARRIVAL As applicable
AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: Organisms or vectors as may be required in connection with clinical or scientific functions of the medical services of the Armed Forces. AGENTS OR ANIMALS OR ANIMAL PRODUCTS OR CELLS GROWN IN SERA OR ANIMAL ORIGIN POTENTIALLY INFECTED WITH AGENTS LISTED IN ITEM 11 BELOW WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN ANY SHIPMENT. RENEWAL OF PERMIT NO. 13222.		
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING MATERIALS AND ALL THEIR DERIVATIVES <small>(Item 1 is always applicable and Items 2 through 11 are applicable only when "X")</small>		
This permit is issued under authority contained in Parts 94 and 122, Chapter 1, Title 9, CFR. The authorized materials or their derivatives shall be used only in accordance with the restrictions and precautions specified below. (ALTERATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AUTHORIZED BY VETERINARY SERVICES.)		
1. Adequate safety precautions shall be maintained during shipment and handling to prevent dissemination of disease		
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Work shall be limited to <u>IN VITRO</u> laboratory studies only		
3. <input type="checkbox"/> This permit does not authorize direct or indirect exposure of domestic animals, including poultry, cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc.		
4. <input type="checkbox"/> All animals shall be exposed and held only in isolated insect and rodent-proof facilities.		
5. <input type="checkbox"/> All equipment, animals, pens, cages, bedding, waste, etc. in direct or indirect contact with these materials shall be sterilized by autoclaving or incineration.		
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Packaging materials, containers, and all unused portions of the imported materials shall be sterilized by autoclaving or incineration.		
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Materials shall be shipped by Registered Mail, Railway or Air Express.		
8. <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge receipt of materials by completing and mailing attached VS Form 16-19, which requires no stamp.		
9. <input type="checkbox"/> This permit is valid only for work conducted or directed by you in your present facilities. <b>MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED TO ANOTHER LOCATION, NOR DISTRIBUTED TO OTHERS, WITHOUT USDA AUTHORIZATION.</b>		
10. <input type="checkbox"/> On completion of your work, all permitted materials and all derivatives therefrom shall be destroyed and the USDA must be promptly notified by completing and mailing the attached VS Form 16-20, which requires no stamp.		
11. <input type="checkbox"/> The importation of the following agents is not authorized by this permit: The viruses of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera, swine vesicular disease, African horsesickness, Rift Valley fever, Teschen, fowl plague, Nairobi sheep disease, lumpy skin disease, louping ill, bovine infectious petechial fever, Newcastle disease (velogenic strains), sheep pox, camel pox, goat pox, ephemeral fever, vesicular exanthema, Borna disease, Wesselsbron disease; <i>Rickettsia ruminantium</i> , <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> , <i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i> , <i>Zyomonema farcinosum</i> , <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> , <i>T. vivax</i> , <i>Theileria parva</i> , <i>T. annulata</i> , <i>T. lawrencei</i> , <i>T. bovis</i> , <i>T. hirci</i> , <i>Besnoitia besnoiti</i> .		
To expedite clearance at the Port of Entry the shipper should attach one of the enclosed labels to each package of authorized materials. Additional labels may be obtained from this office.		NO. LABELS ENCLOSED - 0 -
SIGNATURE 		TITLE Deputy Administrator Veterinary Services

Figure B. Veterinary Permit International and Domestic Control Organisms and Vectors

Appendix C  
 Importation Permit Label

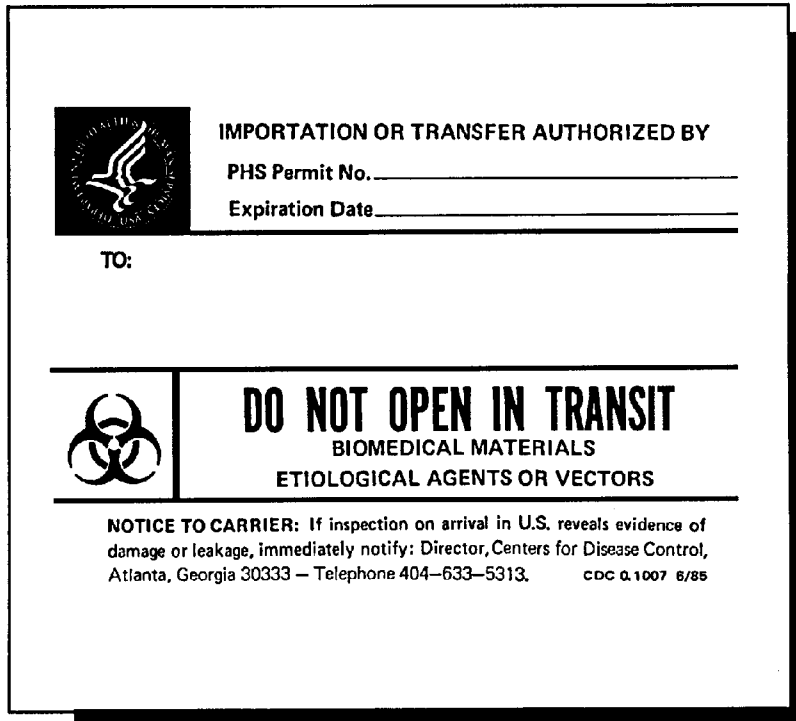


Figure C. Biomedical Materials Etiological Agents or Vectors

**Appendix D  
Designated Ports of Entry for Personally-Owned Pet  
Birds**

**Table D  
DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY FOR PERSONALLY-owned Pet Birds**

Port	Address
New York, NY	Port Veterinarian John F. Kennedy International Airport Cargo Building 80, Room 101 Jamaica, NY 11430 Area Code (718) 918-1727
Miami, FL	Port Veterinarian Concord Building, Suite 102 8120 Northwest 53rd Street Miami, FL 33166 Area Code (305) 350-6920
Hidalgo, TX	Port Veterinarian P.O. Box 3068 Brownsville, TX 78520 Area Code (512) 542-7812
El Paso, TX	Port Veterinarian First National Building 109 N. Oregon, 12th Floor El Paso, TX 79901 Area Code (915) 541-7691
Nogales, AZ	Port Veterinarian P.O. Box 1411 Nogales, AZ 85621 Area Code (602) 287-4717
San Ysidro, CA	Port Veterinarian P.O. Box 126 San Ysidro, CA 92073 Area Code (714) 428-7341

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**Table D**  
**DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY FOR PERSONALLY-owned Pet Birds—Continued**

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Port	Address
Los Angeles, CA	Port Veterinarian 5510 West 104th Street Los Angeles, CA Area Code (213) 215-2352
Honolulu, HI	Port Veterinarian Room 4320 300 Ala Monana Boulevard P.O. Box 50001 Honolulu, HI 96850 Area Code (808) 546-7529

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**Unclassified**

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