Overview

- Acknowledgements
  - Prior Presenters
  - Opinions, interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author and are not necessarily endorsed by the U.S. Army.

Overview

- National
  - USDA Agriculture, APHIS
    - Animal Welfare Act
    - Animal Health Protection Act
  - USD Health and Human Services, CDC
    - Public Health Service Act
    - USD Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
      - Lacey Act
      - Endangered Species Act
  - USD Homeland Security and Customs and Border Patrol
- International
  - CITES
  - IATA
USDA

- Animal Welfare Act
  - Chosen not to cover this in detail for this talk
  - Addresses these areas for covered lab animal species
    - Shipping container design and labeling
    - Temperature control
    - Care during transportation
    - Numbers per conveyance
- Will cover less well known aspects of USDA authority

USDA

- USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Import-Export Products Staff regulates importation of all animals and animal products. Includes:
  - Animals/animal products that could pose a disease threat to US livestock
  - Infectious organisms and vectors
  - Cell cultures and recombinant products

USDA

- All imported materials must enter the US through USDA designated ports of entry
- Regulations are listed in CFR Title 9, Chapter 1
- USDA Responsibilities of the Receiver
  - Apply for USDA permit (application form and fee)
  - Additional forms for cell lines, monoclonal antibodies, recombinant proteins.
USDA Animal Permits
- Required for swine, ruminants, other hoof stock, poultry/birds
- Unrestricted importation of small lab animals as long as they have not been inoculated/exposed to infectious agents
- Permits required for transgenic animals that are specifically made to allow for productive infection with human pathogens

USDA Health Certificate
- Must accompany each animal shipment
- Must be endorsed by a veterinarian OR the person responsible for animal health at the originating facility
- Must be affixed to the outside of the animal transport unit and available to port officials

USDA Health Certificate must state that animals:
- Are clinically healthy
- Have not been exposed/inoculated with infectious disease agents
- Have not originated from a facility where work with viruses affecting poultry or livestock is performed
USDA Quarantines
- 30 day quarantine
  - Poultry
  - Ruminants
  - Swine
- 60 day quarantine for horses from regions infested with African Horse Sickness

USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine
- Most animals are required to have food and water during transport
- Feed for the animal (potatoes, carrots) may be regulated and will be removed by the PPQ officer
- Importer must consult the PPQ to determine entry requirements for feedstuffs

Animal Health Protection Act
- Enacted in 2002, Amended in 2008
- In order to prevent the introduction or dissemination of pest or diseases affecting agricultural animals into or out of the US, the USDA, through APHIS, may prohibit or restrict:
  - Importation and exportation of animals
  - The movement on animals in US
  - The use of a conveyance used in import
Animal Health Protection Act

- Regulations
  - USDA may issue orders and make regulations concerning import and entry as necessary to carry out this protection
  - May establish post-import quarantines
  - May order disinfection or destruction of imported animals and their conveyances

Animal Health Protection Act

- Exportation
  - May regulate or restrict exportation of animals to prevent the dissemination of pest or diseases
  - May order disinfection or destruction of imported animals and their conveyances
  - May regulate interstate movement for the same purpose
  - May seize, quarantine and dispose of animals and their conveyances

Animal Health Protection Act

- Extraordinary circumstance authority
  - In conjunction with state governments

- Detection and control of pest and diseases
  - Slaughterhouses, stock yards, other control points

- Veterinary Accreditation Program
USDHHS

Public Health Service Act
• Enacted in 1944
• Authorizes the USDHHS’ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to issue regulations to prevent the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases, including zoonotic diseases
• Underlying purpose to protect people
  • (USDA protects agriculture)
• Amended in 2013- Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act

USDHHS

Non Human Primate Importation
• US Dept. of Health and Human Services, through the U.S. Public Health Service, through the CDC, Office of Health and Safety regulates importation of NHP’s
• Only institutions/individuals registered with the CDC may import or receive NHP’s
• Importers are registered for 2 years
• Importers must follow CDC reporting/records requirements

USDHHS

• PHS is responsible for protecting humans from zoonotic disease
  • Regulates importation of animals that may be infectious to humans
  • Imported dogs and cats must be free from rabies
  • Imported turtles must be free from salmonella
  • Psittacine birds must be free of psittacosis
  • Regulates etiologic agents and vectors (arthropods, animal hosts) of human disease-permits required
**USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service**

**Lacey Act**
- Enacted in 1900
- Authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Service to regulate I/E, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition or purchase of fish, wildlife or plants that might be injurious to people or U.S. resources
- Provides for enforcement of state, federal, foreign and American Indian tribal conservation laws
- Requires that live wildlife be transported into the US under humane and healthful conditions
- Requires that shipment containers be labeled

**Endangered Species Act (ESA)**
- Enacted by Congress in 1973
- Purpose of the ESA is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.
- Administered by:
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Mainly terrestrial and freshwater organisms
  - Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
    - Mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon.
- All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.

**Endangered Species Act**
- Species may be listed as either endangered or threatened.
  - Endangered - in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
  - Threatened - is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
- Prohibits import, export, interstate or foreign commerce of listed species
- Permit from Federal Wildlife Permit Office is required to conduct research on listed species
Homeland Security and Customs and Border Patrol

Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act)
- Provides the Department of Homeland Security and the Customs and Border Protection the responsibility for inspecting imports for compliance with United States law and assisting all federal agencies in enforcing their regulations—including regulations for live animal imports—at ports of entry.

CITES

Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- The text agreed by 80 countries in March 1973, and in July 1975 CITES entered in force.
- Now adhered to by most countries
- Administered by a Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme
- Representatives meet every 2 years to update appendix lists
CITES
- Enforced by the Department of the Interior, US Fish and Wildlife Services
- Applies to designated
  - Vertebrates
  - Invertebrates
  - Plants
  - Dead animals/plants and recognizable parts

CITES Appendices
- Animals assigned a CITES appendix number (I-III) that corresponds to the degree of endangerment of that animal
- Groups of species may have 2 appendix numbers if some subspecies are in a different classification

Appendix I:
- The most endangered species
- These species are "threatened with extinction"
- Import/export allowed:
  - Exceptional circumstances
  - Only with import/export permit
  - Non-commercial only
Appendix II:
- "Not necessarily threatened with extinction but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival"
- CITES export permit is required
- Some countries may require both import and export permits
- Most macaques are Appendix II

Appendix III:
- "Species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade."
- Export permit from those countries required

CITES Recap
- Appendix I:
  - Most endangered
  - Import and Export permit required
- Appendix II:
  - Export permit required
  - Most macaques are Appendix II
- Appendix III:
  - Export permit required from some countries to prevent exploitation
IATA

International Air Transport Association (IATA)

• IATA’s mission is to represent, lead and serve the airline industry. Its members comprise some 240 airlines representing 84% of total air traffic.
• Trade association for global airline industry
• Helps form legislation governing air transport
• Provides training
• Publishes IATA Live Animals Regulations

IATA Live Animals Regulations

• The IATA Live Animals Regulations (LAR) is the global standard and the essential guide to transporting animals by air in a safe, humane and in a cost-effective manner.
• The LAR comprises of a comprehensive classification of animal species along with the container specifications required for their transport.
• The LAR includes up-to-date airline and government specific requirements for transport of live animals along with information on handling, marking & labeling and necessary documentation.
• The LAR assures air transport compliance with international or local regulations
• http://www.iata.org/publications/Pages/live-animals.aspx

IATA Shipper Responsibilities

• The shipper is the authorized agent
• Shipper is responsible for:
  • Finalizing route and arranging special care
  • Obtaining documents and providing accurate information
  • Compliance with national, carrier and IATA regulations
  • Providing common name, scientific name and quantity of animals
IATA

Shipper is responsible for:
- Providing instructions for feeding, care and medication administration
- Providing the time and date of last feeding
- Providing dose, route, date, time and name of any medications given
- Declaring the condition of animals that are pregnant or gave birth within 48 hours
- Providing a 24 hour emergency contact number on the waybill

IATA

Shipper must NOT ship:
- Animals with an unhealed navel
- Pregnant or nursing animals unless the veterinary certificate permits it
- Newly weaned animals, unless environment is appropriate and a feeding schedule can be worked out
- Nursing female monkeys with young
- Infected live animals, unless exempted by other regulations

IATA

Carrier Responsibilities
- Carrier must decline any animals that are unhealthy
- Carrier must make sure that all documents are in order:
  - Air waybill
  - Shipper’s certificate
  - Import/Export Permit
  - Health Certificate
  - CITES permit
IATA

Carrier Responsibilities
- Carrier must make sure that the shipping container conforms to regulations
- Carrier is only responsible for the outside of the container when the safety of the animals or carrier staff would be compromised by opening the container

IATA

Carrier Responsibilities
- Carrier must consider all aspects of the trip including management of cargo space
  - Natural enemies can’t be loaded in close proximity
  - Laboratory animals must be segregated from other animals
  - Animals can’t be near dangerous goods or food shipments
  - Animals can’t be near human remains

IATA

Container Requirements
- Containment requirements must be consulted for each species
- Guidelines are provided in the most current IATA regulations manual
IATA Labeling
- At least one “Live Animals” or Laboratory Animals” label attached
- Minimum dimensions:
  - 10 x 15 cm label
  - 2.5 cm high letters
- “This way up” must be placed on at least 2 opposite sides
  - Minimum dimensions: 7.4 x 10.5 cm

IATA Labeling
- SPF or gnotobiotic animals for laboratory use should have the special laboratory animals label
- Minimum dimensions: 10 x 15 cm

IATA NHP Considerations
- Must have especially well-constructed containers to prevent escape
- Food and water must be able to be refilled without opening cage door
- Escape situations should only be handled by trained professionals
- Caveat on Import/Export of Infected Animals
- Conclusions
- Questions?

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