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SCHEDULE 1: Quarantine Pests of Antigua and Barbuda

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pest Type
<u>A</u>		
<i>Acarapis woodi</i> (Rennie)	Honeybee Trachael Mite	Mite
<i>Achatina fulica</i>	Giant African Snail	Mollusc
<i>Acidovorax anthurii</i> (<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.)	Anthurium Leaf Spot	Bacterium
ACMV	African Cassava Mosaic Virus	Virus (Geminivirus)
<i>Acromyrmex octospinosus</i>	Leaf-cutting ant	Insect
<i>Aethina tumida</i> (Murray)	Small Hive Beetle (SHB)	Insect
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	Citrus Black fly	Insect
<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i> (Mackie)	Coconut Whitefly	Insect
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	Spiralling Whitefly	Insect
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> Weidman	South American Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> (Macquart)	West Indian Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Loew)	Caribbean Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Insect
<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	Cotton boll weevil	Insect
<i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i> (Lepelletier) hybrids	Africanized Honey Bee	Insect
ASBVd viroid	Avocado Sunblotch Disease	Viroid
<i>Atta cephalotes</i> (Linnaeus)	Bachac/Umbrella ant	Insect
<i>Atta insularis</i> (Guérin)	Leaf-cutting ant	Insect
<i>Atta sexdens</i>	Acoushi ant	Insect
<u>B</u>		
<i>Batrocera carambolae</i>	Carambola Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Batrocera dorsalis</i> (<i>Dacus dorsalis</i>)	Oriental Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Belonalaimus longicaudatus</i> Rau	Sting Nematode	Nematode
<i>Bephratelloides cubensis</i>	Soursop seed borer/wasp	Insect
<i>Bephratelloides pomorum</i>	Soursop seed borer/wasp	Insect
<i>Bursaphelenchus cocophilus</i>	Red Ring Nematode	Nematode
<u>C</u>		
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	Mango Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Ceratitis</i> spp.	Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>	Banana Thrips	Insect
Citrus Tristeza Virus	Citrus Quick Decline Virus	Virus (Closterovirus)
<u>D</u>		
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (Kuhn)	Stem and Bulb Nematode	Nematode
<u>E</u>		
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.)	Water Hyacinth	Plant
<u>F</u>		
<u>G</u>		
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> (<i>Globodera pallida</i>)	Potato Cyst Nematode/Golden Nematode of Potato	Nematode

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pest Type
<u>H</u>		
<i>Heilipus lauri</i> (Woodruff)	Avocado Seed Weevil	Insect
<i>Hellula phidilealis</i> (Pyralidae)	Cabbage bud moth	Insect
<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>	Coffee Rust	Fungus
<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>	Coffee Berry Borer	Insect
<i>Hypsipyla grandella</i> (Zeller)	Mahogany Shoot Borer	Insect
<u>I</u>		
<u>J</u>		
<u>K</u>		
<u>L</u>		
<i>Lachnosterna</i> spp.	White grubs	Insect
Lethal Yellowing Disease	Lethal Yellowing Disease	Phytoplasma
<i>Liberobacter asiaticus, africanus</i>	Huanglongbing/Citrus Dieback/Citrus Greening	Proteobacterium
<u>M</u>		
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	Insect
<i>Megastes grandalis</i>	Sweet potato moth	Insect
<i>Minthea rugicollis</i> (Walker)	Powder Post Beetle	Insect
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	Black Sigatoka	Fungus
<u>N</u>		
<u>O</u>		
<i>Ovaclamus fulgens</i>	Jumping Snail	Mollusc
<u>P</u>		
<i>Phytomonas staheli</i> McGhee & McGhee	Cedros Wilt (Hartrot) of Coconut	Flagellate Protozoan
<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	Potato Late Blight	Fungus
<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> (Banks)	Broad Mite	Insect
<i>Prodiplosis longifila</i> (Gagné)	Citrus Gall Midge	Insect
PRSV	Papaya Distortion Ringspot Virus	Virus (Potyvirus)
<u>Q</u>		
<u>R</u>		
<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i>	Burrowing Nematode of Citrus	Nematode
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	Burrowing Nematode/Banana Root Nematode	Nematode
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 2 (Smith)	Moko Disease	Bacterium
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	Corn Grass	Plant
<u>S</u>		
<i>Scapteriscus vicinus</i>	Mole Cricket	Insect
<u>St</u>		
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i> (Walsh)	Avocado Moth	Insect
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricius)	Mango Seed Weevil	Insect
<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Witchweed	Plant
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Black Wart of Potato	Fungus
<u>T</u>		
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Oriental/Palm/Melon Thrips	Insect

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pest Type
<i>Toxotrypana</i> spp.	Fruit fly	Insect
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> (Everts)	Khapra Beetle	Insect
<u>U</u>		
<u>V</u>		
<i>Varroa destructor</i> (Anderson & Trueman)	Varroa Mite	Mite
<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i> (Oudemans)	Varroa Mite	Mite
<u>W</u>		
<u>X</u>		
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	Citrus Canker	Bacterium
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>manihotis</i>	Bacterial Blight	Bacterium
<u>Y</u>		
Yam Mosaic	Yam Mosaic Virus	Virus (Potyvirus)
<u>Z</u>		

SCHEDULE 2: Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests of Antigua and Barbuda

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pest Type
<i>Alabama argillacea</i>	Cotton leafworm	Insect
<i>Aleurodicus cocois</i>	Coconut Whitefly	Insect
<i>Anoplophora</i> spp.	Longhorned beetles	Insect
<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Cotton aphid	Insect
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	Sweet potato/cotton whitefly	Insect
<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	Sweet Potato Weevil	Insect
<i>Dysdercus</i> spp.	Cotton Stainers	Insect
Gemini Virus Complex	Tomato Yellow leaf Curl Virus	Virus (Geminivirus)
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Wild cotton	Weed
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	Cotton bollworm	Insect
<i>Heliothis virescens</i>	Tobacco budworm	Insect
<i>Megalobulimus oblongus</i>	Giant South American Snail	Mollusc
<i>Myzus persicae</i>	Green peach aphid	Insect
<i>Nezara viridula</i>	Green stink bug	Insect
<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i>	Papaya mealybug	Insect
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saunders)	Pink bollworm	Insect
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren	Red Imported Fire Ant	Insect
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	Lesser cotton leafworm	Insect
<i>Spodoptera</i> spp.	Other leafworms	Insects
<i>Tetranychus</i> spp.	Spider mites	Mite
<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	Cabbage semi-looper	Insect
<i>Veronicella cubensis</i>	Cuban Slug	Mollusc
<i>Veronicella sloanei</i>	Sloan's Slug	Mollusc

SCHEDULE 3: Commodities and their Import Requirements

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Import Requirements</u>
All planting material, plant cuttings, live plants, cut flowers and ornamentals, other unprocessed plant products or other regulated item as indicated in Regulations to the Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Import Permit from Antigua and Barbuda to be obtained prior to placement of order and presentation of permit to exporter upon ordering of consignment• Phytosanitary certificate from exporting country to accompany shipment• Quarantine Inspector to inspect consignment before shipment can be released• Chemical or other treatment as required and stipulated on Import Permit• Freedom from soil• Import Permit to be obtained for each individual consignment• Payment of relevant fees
Plants, plant products and other regulated items not previously imported, imported from a new country or not imported for a period exceeding two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pest Risk Assessment to be carried out by Risk Assessment team prior to issuance of import permit
Plant products not otherwise specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtain clearance from Plant Protection

SCHEDULE 4: Prescribed Ports of Entry for Plants, Plant Products and Other Regulated Articles

V.C. Bird International Airport

St. John's Deep Water Harbour

Jolly Harbour Marina

Nelson's Dockyard

English Harbour

Codrington Airport

River Dock

SCHEDULE 5: Pest Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest Prevalence

Pest	Pest Free Area & Areas of Low Pest Prevalence
Mango seed weevil	Entire country
Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	Barbuda
Giant African Snail	Entire country
Citrus Black fly	Barbuda

SCHEDULE 8: Costing Methods for Treatment or Destruction of Plants, Plant Products or Other Regulated Articles

SCHEDULE 9: Fees

Item	Service or Product	Fee
01	<i>Phytosanitary Certificate</i>	
	a) Non-commercial consignments (up to 6 cases or 100 kilograms in weight)	\$10
	b) Commercial consignments (more than 6 cases or 100 kilograms in weight)	\$20
02	<i>Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export</i>	
	a) Non-commercial consignments (up to 6 cases or 100 kilograms in weight)	\$15
	b) Commercial consignments (more than 6 cases or 100 kilograms in weight)	\$25
03	<i>Import Permit</i>	\$10
04	<i>Pest Risk Assessment</i>	
	o For each commodity or item from a country or part of a country of origin from which that commodity or item has never been imported or for which a PRA has not been conducted in the last two years	\$250
05	<i>Certificate of Spoilage</i>	\$15
06	<i>Consignment Detention</i>	
	o For holding of non-commercial consignments only (per day or part thereof)	\$5
07	<i>Inspection</i>	
	a) Container Inspection	
	o 20-foot container	\$100
	o 40-foot container	\$150
	o air cargo (per consignment)	\$50
	b) Inspection of commercial consignments (more than 6 cases or 100 kilograms in weight) not containerized as in (a) above	
	o Consignments of 7 to 200 cases or 100 to 3500 kilograms	\$50
	o Consignments of greater than 200 cases or 3500 kilograms	\$125
08	<i>Plant Pest Control</i>	
	a) Pesticide Application (per acre)	
	o Pesticide provided	\$15 + cost of pesticide
	o Application only	\$15
	b) Pest Trapping (per acre for each 6-month period)	
	o Trap provided plus servicing and interpretation	\$50 + cost of trap & accessories
	o Servicing and interpretation only	\$50
	c) Fumigation (per 5 cubic meters)	\$15

SCHEDULE 10: Fixed Penalties

SCHEDULE 15. Plant Protection Identification

(i) Plant Protection logo



(ii) Plant Protection Identification card

FRONT – Coat-of-Arms watermark in background

LOGO	Government of Antigua & Barbuda Plant Protection Unit – Department of Agriculture <i>IDENTIFICATION CARD</i>	LOGO
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> PHOTO </div>	Name: Post: Social Security No.: Issue Date:	Expiration Date: Validating Signature
	_____ Signature of Employee	_____ (Official stamp)

BACK

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. If found, please return to Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture

-
- Keep this card securely.
 - This card should not be tampered with, duplicated, used if expired or used for purposes other than that for which it is intended.
-

I hereby certify that the information given is true and correct. Further, in the event of resignation, lay-off, transfer or card expiration, I assume the responsibility of returning this ID card to the Director of Agriculture or to the officer in charge of Plant Protection.

.....
 Cardholder's signature

SCHEDULE 16. Requirements for Port Facilities

1.0 SECURITY

- i) Facilities must not be freely accessible to the public.
- ii) Port Operation must ensure that only cleared goods or uncleared goods directed by an inspector to an approved transitional facility (e.g., warehouse) leave the port.
- iii) The security system must allow inspectors performing their duties as legislated to have access to vessels, shipside, passenger arrival, baggage handling and cargo areas by issuance of appropriate identification card.

2.0 CARGO

- i) There must be at least one transitional facility for holding and processing uncleared goods.
- ii) Additional Facilities:
The Port may only receive vehicles, containers, machinery, fresh produce, foliage and live plant material if the following facilities are available:
 - a) For vehicles and machinery – a vehicle inspection area inclusive of a ramp
 - b) For containers – a suitable inspection area and stands if required
 - c) For fresh produce (e.g., vegetables, foliage and live plant material) – a fresh produce inspection facility
 - d) For bulk plant products – secure transportation/storage to importers' premises
 - e) Decontamination/disinsection/disinfection//fumigation and treatment facilities must be available to handle the appropriate type of goods being imported.

3.0 PASSENGER PROCESSING

3.1 *Biosecurity Control area*

Where a port is intending to receive permanently disembarking passengers from a cruise vessel/passenger vessel there must be a biosecurity control area adjacent to the vessel's berth.

The Biosecurity Control area must:

- be separated from any public areas
- have a separate search area for baggage examination, containing satisfactory search benches
- have adequate queuing space in the search area, sufficient to meet the passenger flow demand
- have adequate space for any processing equipment required
- be of appropriate size depending on passenger flow rate, the origin of the vessels, and equipment requirements
- have lighting of 600 lux over search benches
- have electricity outlets, computer cabling and three (3) direct telephone lines as well as switchboard extensions to each desk and work area
- allow for all waste from the biosecurity control area to go to the approved transitional facility for the destruction of waste.

3.2 *Inspection Room*

An inspection room must be available for inspecting, holding and/or treating passengers' goods. The room must be adjacent to the search benches. Basic requirements for this room would be:

- a stainless-steel sink with running hot and cold water
- bench-space with an impervious stainless steel surface

- cupboards and shelving for storage
- adequate space for secured quarantine bins
- adequate lighting (at least 1000 lux) over the examination table surface
- a refrigerator/freezer for holding plant produce
- must be air-conditioned.
- Enough space to keep plant material in an appropriate environment/area before the arrival of the inspector.

3.3 Office/Interview Room

- A room must be available for interviewing passengers who may have committed an offence. This room must be within the biosecurity control area and adjacent to the search benches. This room would double as the office space.
- Basic requirements for this room are:
 - i) it must be lockable
 - ii) there must be sufficient space to accommodate four people to be seated comfortably
 - iii) it must contain at least six (6) desks and twelve (12) chairs
 - iv) it must have walls or blinds to protect the privacy of those inside the room from outside view or hearing
 - v) there must be storage cupboards for documents, equipment and protective clothing (e.g, lab coats, etc.)
 - vi) must be air-conditioned and with natural ventilation option.

3.4 Other

- Toilet facilities must be available for use by inspectors
- All surfaces, including the floors, must be sealed for easy cleaning and disinfection.

4.0 SOLID WASTE

- i) There must be an approved method of solid waste destruction/treatment available to destroy and/or dispose of waste from vessels, cargo, etc., such as an incinerator, installed in an area accessible to the inspection area.
- ii) In the absence of an incinerator, secured containers for the temporary storage of confiscated materials must be installed in an area near to the inspection area. This should include the provision of quarantine bins that are leak-proof, made of metal or plastic material, properly labeled so that it can only be used for that purpose, and with a lockable close-fitting lid.

5.0 SIGNAGE

The port must display Plant Health signage and other information signs or warnings as required.

6.0 RISK CONTROL

- i) The Port must have suitable equipment to immediately clean up any spillage of regulated/controlled goods between the vessel and the approved transitional facility.
- ii) The Port areas that are transitional facilities must be kept free of vegetation and materials that may harbour unwanted organisms as indicated by the Director of Agriculture.
- iii) General Port Operation should have a disaster plan in place to include plant pest containment, etc.

SCHEDULE 17. Emergency Action Plan for Exotic Plant Pests & Diseases

DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

The Emergency Action Plan for Exotic Pests and Diseases is an organised approach to prevent the introduction of exotic pests and diseases into a country and to contain or eradicate them if they enter. It provides for the creation of a National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee (NEPPDC) which is responsible for its administration. The NEPPDC is headed by the Minister of Agriculture or the Permanent Secretary with membership from national agencies - governmental or non-governmental as may be required (Fig 1). It is an inter-ministerial, inter-sectoral and inter-institutional group, with representatives from various Government Ministries, statutory boards and the private sector. The nature of the representation ensures that it includes the required interest groups and obtains the necessary support to achieve its objectives. The composition of, and representation on the NEPPDC, is shown in Table 1. The proposed representation is not exhaustive and the Minister may invite other agencies as necessary. Annex 1 lists the names, addresses, telephone numbers and roles of NEPPDC members.

The task of the NEPPDC is to promulgate policies and coordinate inputs and activities of the different Government Ministries and other agencies. The agencies represented on the NEPPDC have been selected based on their role in the prevention of entry of exotic plant pest or disease into Antigua and Barbuda (Annex 2) and their possible role in the control, eradication and containment in case of an introduced pest or disease. The NEPPDC coordinates the activities and ensures that the functions of each agency are adequately implemented.

During normal times, the NEPPDC meets regularly (possibly twice per year) to review and refine the implementation of procedures and to update the members on any developments as necessary. In emergency situations, it meets as often as necessary.

The NEPPDC establishes the Emergency Pest and Disease Task Force or Technical Committee with the Director of Agriculture as the Task Force Coordinator. This is the technical operational committee and is responsible for all technical activities to be undertaken. It consists of four components: field component, police component, laboratory component and Plant Protection Board.

As part of the Emergency Action Plan, regular field exercises are conducted (at least once per year) to enhance the reactive capacity. There is need for strong coordination and for each person to know his/her role in the Plan. The system should be in a state of readiness at all times.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR EXOTIC PESTS AND DISEASES FOR ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Routine Prevention of Introduction of Exotic Pests and Diseases

Component Activities

- Implementation of Legislation Relating to Plant Protection and Quarantine.
- Surveillance - Port inspection and field monitoring.
- Proper handling and disposal of international garbage.
- Public information.
- Monitoring and review of preventative measures.

Figure 1 ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY PEST AND DISEASE COMMITTEE

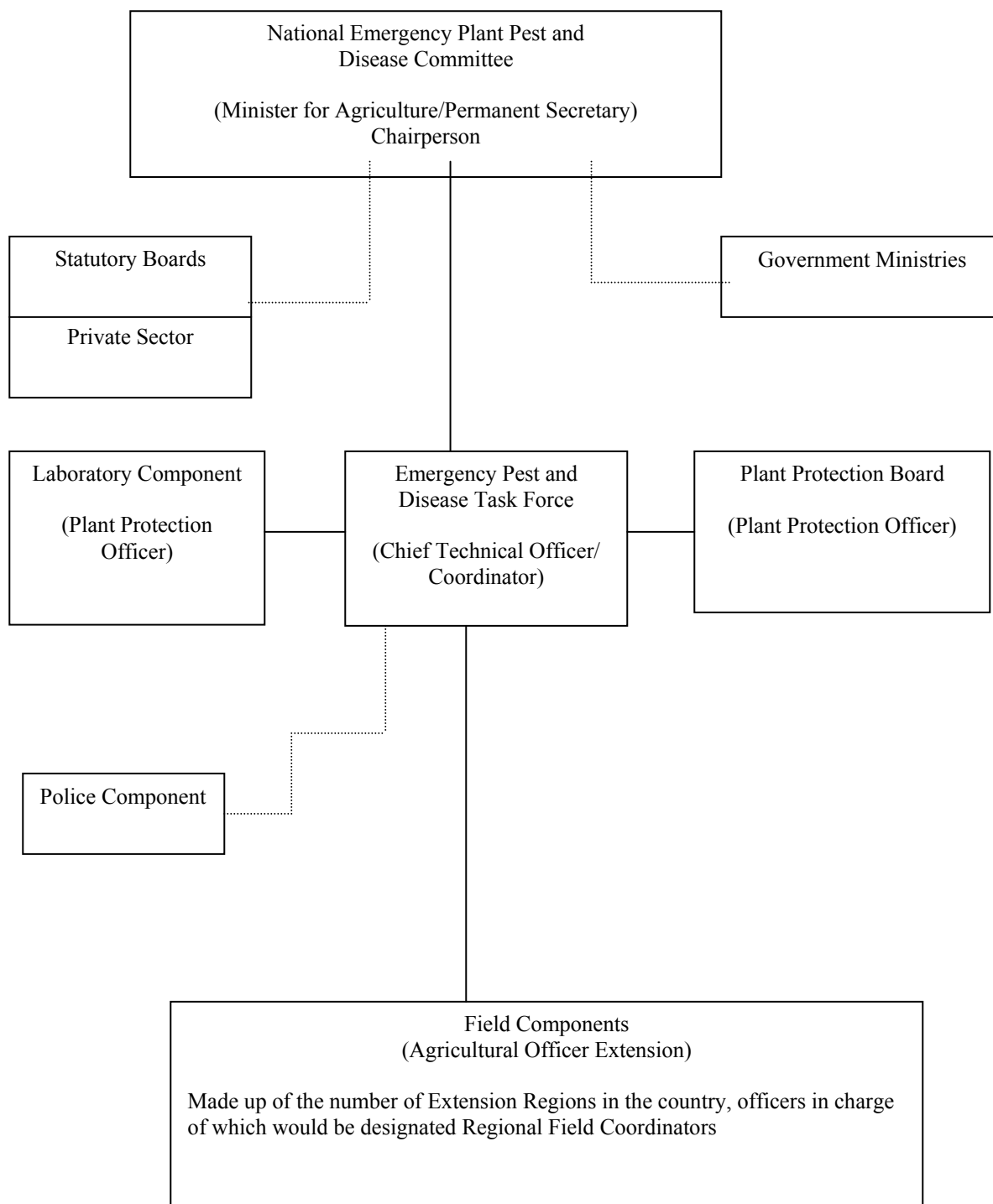


Table 1: Inter-Institutional Composition of the National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee

AGENCY	DEPARTMENT/ DIVISION	REPRESENTATIVE
Ministry responsible for Agriculture	Administration Agriculture Information Legal	Permanent Secretary (CHAIRMAN) Director of Agriculture Plant Protection Officer Chief Veterinary Officer Communications Officer Legal Advisor
Ministry responsible for Health	Administration	Permanent Secretary
Ministry responsible for Public Utilities	Antigua Port Authority Aerodrome Department Transport Board	General Manager Aerodrome Superintendent Chairman
Ministry responsible for Public Works	Public Works	Permanent Secretary
Ministry responsible for Communication	Communication	Permanent Secretary
Ministry responsible for Finance	Customs & Excise Division Finance Headquarters	Comptroller of Customs Financial Secretary Budget Director
Ministry responsible for Planning, Economic Development, Trade, Industry & Commerce	Administration Planning Division	Permanent Secretary Director of Planning
Ministry responsible for Legal Affairs & Justice	Attorney General's Chambers Police Force Fire Department	Permanent Secretary Commissioner of Police Fire Chief
Ministry responsible for Home Affairs & Labour	Administration NODS	Permanent Secretary Director
Ministry responsible for Tourism	Administration	Permanent Secretary
Barbuda	Barbuda Council	Chairman
Statutory Boards	CMC NSWMA	General Manager Chairman
Private Sector	AHTA Chamber of Commerce Farmers Organizations Environmental Awareness Group Antigua Christian Council	Director Chairman Farmers' Coops, Associations & groups President Chairman

Plant Protection and Quarantine Legislation

The Plant Protection Act and Regulations of Antigua and Barbuda make provisions for the establishment of a Plant Protection Board, a component of the Emergency Pest Task Force which monitors plant protection and quarantine activities in the country on a regular basis. The Plant Protection Board should meet regularly.

Surveillance - Port (Air, Sea and Frontier) and Field

This section gives the main areas of the plant quarantine system related to surveillance activities at the international ports of entry and the field.

Import Permit

All planting material must be accompanied by an import permit. This is issued by a Plant Quarantine Officer with the approval of the Plant Protection Board. The decision taken should be based on a pest risk analysis.

Arrival Notification

The Comptroller of Customs or his/her representative shall notify an Officer of the plant quarantine service of the arrival at the port of any plant, planting material, fruit, vegetables, plant product, plant pest or disease, soil or any other article which may be regulated by the Plant Protection Act No ... of 20 ...

The Comptroller of Customs or his/her representative shall not release or dispose of the above-mentioned item(s), unless so authorised by the plant quarantine service.

An importer shall notify a plant quarantine service officer in advance of the arrival of regulated material.

Baggage Inspection

The passenger must hand to the Immigration Officer the signed Customs Declaration Form which indicates whether he/she is carrying any regulated item(s). The Immigration Officer stamps the form and indicates to Customs whether the passenger is carrying a regulated item. The Customs Officer also enquires from the passenger whether he/she is carrying any regulated item(s). The Customs Officer may examine the baggage.

If regulated material is present, the Customs Officer requests the services of the Plant Quarantine Inspector.

If the Plant Quarantine Inspector is not on site, the Customs Officer shall detain the material and may give the passenger a retention slip. The Customs Officer then informs the plant quarantine service and requests that an Officer inspects the material with minimal delay.

Container Inspection

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the plant quarantine service is informed of the presence of regulated material in the container. The container is opened by the Customs Officer in the presence of the Plant Quarantine Officer. The Customs Officer shall not release any regulated material unless duly authorised by a Plant Quarantine Officer.

Mail Inspection

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the plant quarantine service is informed of the presence of regulated material in the mail. The Customs Officer or the Postmaster shall not release any regulated material unless it is authorised by a Plant Quarantine Officer.

Ship and Aircraft Inspection

If a Plant Quarantine Officer is present at the port, he/she shall be a member of the boarding party which also includes Customs Officer, Immigration Officer and a Public Health Inspector. Otherwise a Plant Quarantine Officer may board a ship or aircraft if he/she suspects that it is carrying a regulated material.

If a Plant Quarantine Officer is not present at the ports, the Customs Officer may assist by giving the ship's captain to sign an appropriate declaration.

Survey Activities

Survey and monitoring activities for pests or diseases must be undertaken to determine their status in the country. The activities may be of a general nature or for a specific pest or disease. In both cases, the activities may involve the other sections of the Ministry of Agriculture, other governmental and non-governmental agencies and the public. If a specific pest or disease is targeted, training in survey procedures would be necessary and the surveyors would have to ensure that all areas are covered within a specific period of time.

Proper Handling and Disposal of International Garbage

All plant material or portion thereof, from an international carrier, to be disposed of must be placed in a metal container (in the carrier) that can be covered to ensure that no plant pests or diseases can leave the container. If there is no incinerator then the garbage is disposed of (after the carrier has left territorial waters) in a manner which would not cause the introduction of exotic pests and diseases into the country and according to international regulations.

If facilities for disposal exist, this shall be done under the supervision of the plant quarantine service.

Public Information

There should be continuous campaigns to create and maintain the public awareness of pests and diseases of quarantine importance and the need to be vigilant. Activities include:

- Regular press releases
- Radio and television spots, films, slides, videos
- Publication and dissemination of leaflets and placing of posters and/or billboards at conspicuous locations at ports of entry
- Provision of information to travellers, travel agents, shipping agents concerning the prohibition of entry of agricultural produce without a permit
- Talks to the Customs, Police and other appropriate agencies.

Monitoring and Review of Preventive Measures

- Monitoring and review of measures being undertaken in relation to the prevention of entry of

exotic pests and diseases shall be undertaken by the NEPC.

Person Responsible: Minister of Agriculture/Permanent Secretary (Chairman - NEPPDC)

- Conduct through the EPTF, regular education sessions for all personnel actively involved in the implementation of preventative measures, such as Port Personnel, Customs Officers, Plant Protection/Quarantine Officers and the like including the public.
- Ensures that information is available on sources of material and equipment in an emergency.
- Conduct (at least once per year) field exercises simulating introduction of an exotic pest or disease to test the reactive capacity of the mobilisation plan for control/eradication and containment of an exotic pest and disease.

Person Responsible: Director of Agriculture

- Regular training sessions for Plant Protection/Quarantine Officers, Extension Officers to educate and update them on symptoms of exotic pests and diseases.
- Ensures that the relevant plant protection laboratory knows of reference centres for pest confirmation and approved steps for preserving and submitting material.
- Ensures that the Plant Protection Board is active and involved in Plant Protection decisions.
- Knows where to source information on exotic pests.

Person Responsible: Chief Plant Protection Officer

CONTAINMENT, ERADICATION OR CONTROL OF EXOTIC PESTS AND DISEASES

Part A - Emergency Action Plan (Sequence of Events)

The EPTF implements the containment and eradication operation of the Action Plan. The sequence of events is given below and in the flow chart (Fig. 2).

Step 1 Suspicious case seen by farmer.

Step 2 Farmer reports to Extension Officer who investigates the case.

Step 2a Diagnosis reveals endemic pest or disease. Farmer advised of control measures by EO.
Sequence stops.

Step 2b EO unable to identify pest or disease. Reports to Chief Plant Protection Officer.

Step 3 CPPO investigates.

Step 3a Diagnosis reveals endemic pest or disease. EO advised of control measure.
Sequence stops.

Step 3b Diagnosis creates suspicion of the presence of new pest or disease. (Survey and

monitoring activities may detect the presence of new pest or disease). Farmer and EO given precautionary instructions, specimens collected and pictures taken for preliminary laboratory diagnosis, by CPPO.

Step 4 CPPO notifies Supervisor/Director of Agriculture who notifies the Permanent Secretary/Minister.

Step 5 Director of Agriculture activates Emergency Pest Task Force and additional samples and/or pictures are collected and dispatched by the CPPO to established Diagnostic Centres for more positive identification and confirmation. Information on the pest (biology, hosts, behaviour pattern and the like to help in eradication or containment) is requested by the CPPO from the Diagnostic Centres and Regional and International Organizations.

Step 6 The Minister/PS puts into operation the emergency mobilisation plan and activates the National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee and notifies the relevant Ministries and Agencies of their role. Minister notifies Cabinet and issues declaration on internal plant quarantine regulation.

Step 7 Emergency Pest Task Force sets up the Headquarters and area centres, orders islandwide search (survey) for cases and collects additional specimens and takes pictures. Issues general information and instructs the Field Component and Quarantine Officers.

Step 8 Report received from Diagnostic Centre by the CPPO and eradication plan is put into operation by the CTO.

Part B - Components and Description of Tasks

A. Component: **National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee (NEPPDC)**

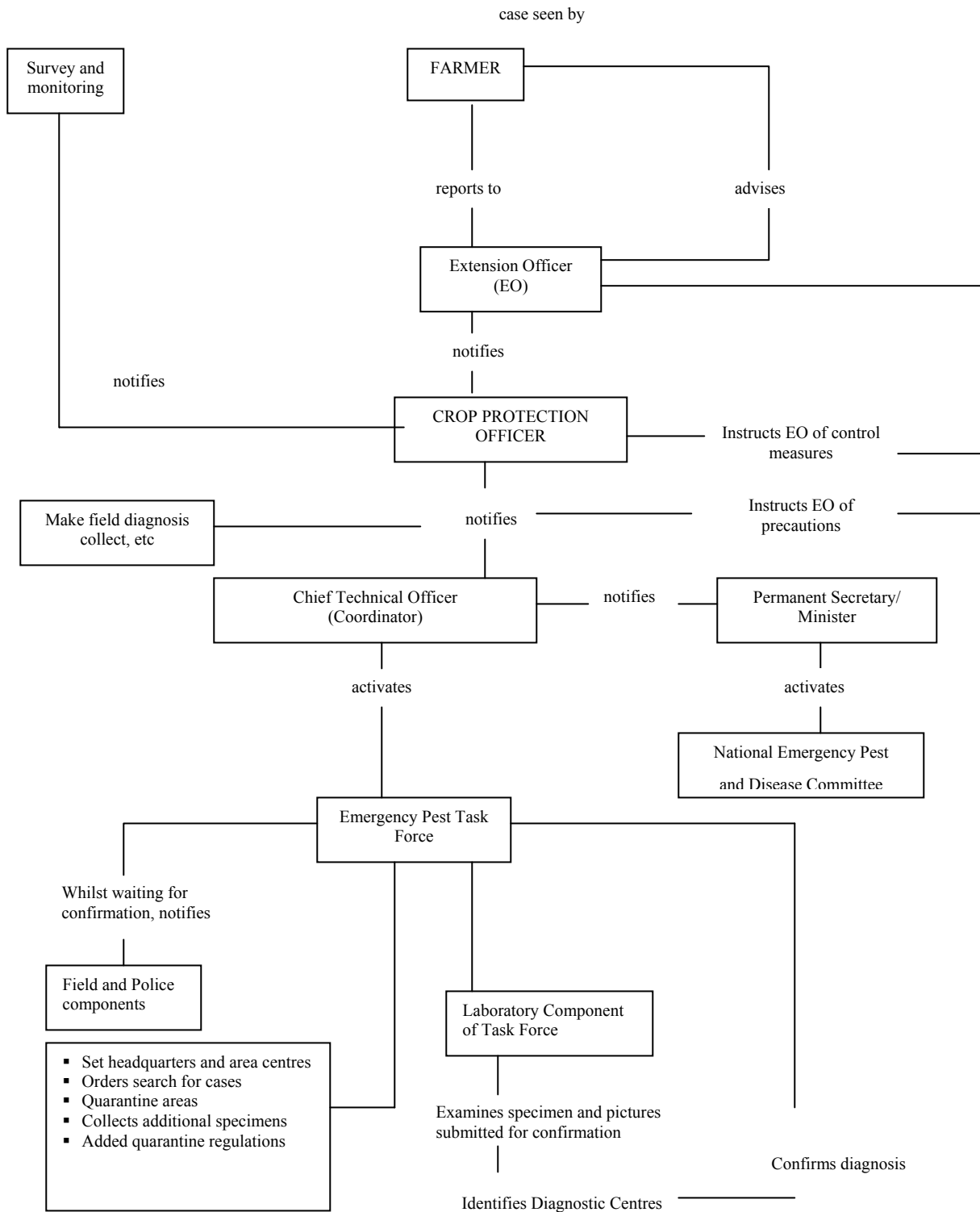
Responsibility: Promulgation of policies and coordination of input of the different Government Ministries and other agencies to prevent the entry of, control and/or eradicate any exotic pest or disease.

Functions

Person Responsible - Chairman (Minister of Agriculture)

- a) Through NEPPDC, promulgates policies for the prevention of entry, control and eradication of foreign pest and disease.
- b) Coordinates the various inputs and makes available the resources of the different Ministries and agencies in achieving (a).
- c) Makes representation to Cabinet for additional financial assistance needed and in the issuance of special orders or proclamations related to (a).
- d) Ensures that all policies promulgated by the NEPPDC are implemented by the EPTF.
- e) Designates the Director of Agriculture EPTF Coordinator.

Figure 2. Flow Chart for Mobilisation of the National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee



B. Component: **Emergency Pest and Disease Task Force (EPTF)**

Responsibility: Mobilisation and execution of the national emergency action plan and implementation of policies promulgated by the NEPC.

Functions

Person Responsible - Task Force Coordinator/Director of Agriculture

- a) Serves as the Executive Officer of the NEPPDC and ensures that all policies promulgated are expeditiously and effectively implemented.
- b) Ensures that the EPTF is in constant alert and readiness, and schedules regular field exercises to enhance its reactive capacity.
- c) Activates mobilisation of the EPTF as soon as a report is made by the Chief Plant Protection Officer.
- d) Makes immediate notification of the NEPPDC for mobilisation of the EPTF.
- e) Coordinates the actions of the various components of the EPTF.
- f) Coordinates the activities of all the regions and assigns personnel as needed to the Regional Field Coordinator.
- g) Orders the RFCo to proceed with disinfection/disinfestation of infected/infested areas as soon as diagnosis has been confirmed.
- h) Through the RFCo, implements surveillance to monitor the efficacy of control/eradication measures.
- i) Through the RFCo, serves official quarantine notices.

C. Component: **Regional Field Coordination**

Responsibility: Execution of all the field operations in the event of an outbreak of an exotic pest or disease in that area.

Ideally, the RFC shall consist of personnel within the region where the outbreak occurs. Authority for movement of support personnel from another region is vested upon the TFCo through the Officer-in-Charge of Extension.

Functions

Responsible Person - Regional Field Coordinator (RFCo)

- a) Establishes a field operating unit
- b) Selects location of headquarters close to the infected/infested areas. Should not be more than an hour drive to the most distant area of the outbreak area.
- c) Selects suitable headquarters building with ample space for storage of supplies and equipment, suitable communications and eating facilities. There should be ample parking space for field vehicles and should be located where there is easy flow of traffic.
- d) Makes available a map of the area under his/her jurisdiction and points out areas of infection/infestation to all RFC personnel.
- e) Establishes communication with the local authorities, public, police in order to ensure security of the infected/infested area.
- f) Refers all requests for information regarding the outbreak by the news media to the TFCo until an

Information Officer from the Agricultural Information Service has been assigned to the RFCo; gives those requesting information the telephone number of the TFCo and explains that the latter has the most complete source of up-to-date information.

- g) Establishes means of communication with personnel stationed where the problem is.
- h) Lists personnel complement of RFC and assigns them specific tasks to enable them to be put to work immediately upon arrival in the affected area.
- i) Gives specific assignments to support personnel arriving from the other regions.
- j) Requests the assignment of a secretary.
- k) Meets with all personnel every evening for debriefing on the day's activities and problems, institutes remedial measures to problems, and plans for activities for the following day.
- l) Instructs all personnel that information to be released to the media will be through the Information Officer only.
- m) Gives daily debriefing report to the TFCo.

D. Component: **Laboratory Services**

Responsibility: Handling preliminary diagnosis and submitting specimens to reference laboratory for confirmation of field diagnosis, and development of local capability for laboratory diagnosis.

Functions

Responsible Person: Laboratory Team Leader/CPPO or Senior Laboratory Assistant

- a) Collection of specimens for laboratory diagnosis.
- b) Assembles and keeps in constant readiness additional emergency kits for further collection and shipment of specimens.
- c) Makes prior arrangement with airlines or courier service and the reference laboratory on how specimen could be shipped as quickly as possible.
- d) Supervises shipment of hand-carried specimens.
- e) Once the EPTF is activated, makes arrangements to receive incoming specimens from the RFC and store them until confirmation is made and local laboratory diagnostic capabilities are established.
- f) Once local laboratory capabilities are established to handle diagnosis, supervises the operation of said laboratory.

E. Component: **Quarantine Component**

Responsibility: Establishment and staffing of quarantine and buffer zones.

Functions

Responsible person - Quarantine Officer

This person is a plant protection staff member or a senior member of the extension service.

- a) Assists the TFCo in planning and establishing quarantine and buffer zones.
- b) Posts pest and disease warning signs on all roads at the outer perimeters of the quarantine and buffer zones.
- c) Coordinates the establishment of 24-hour police patrol (if necessary) to cover roads in both buffer, and quarantine zones to control movement of plants and other products.

- d) Establishes a list of all farms or areas that have received plants or plant products or any products which are capable of transmitting the pest or disease.
- e) Arranges for the inspectors to visit these farms or areas and establish control measures.
- f) At his/her discretion, allows the movement, on a permit basis, of perishable crops for human consumption and other non-plant products from affected farms and farms not known to be affected within the quarantine area.
- g) Trains sufficient field personnel and establishes teams to disinfect the areas.

F. Component: **Information Service**

Responsibility: Dissemination of information to the media and the public

Functions

Responsible Person - Information Officer

This person is from the Agricultural Information Service. The TFCo will request the Minister of Agriculture to immediately assign and dispatch this person to the Regional Office.

- a) Compiles list(s) of local news outlets (eg radio, newspaper, television) to notify of the situation.
- b) Prepares pertinent information, publication, background, materials, and photographs for distribution to media personnel.

G. Component: **Local Field Operations**

Responsibility: Provision of support to operations

Functions

Responsible Persons - Extension Officers

- a) Examine plants referred by farmers.
- b) Report to the Chief Plant Protection Officer without delay, the presence of suspicious pest or disease cases.
- c) Implements all instructions of the CPPO to prevent spread of pest or disease.
- d) After confirmation of exotic pest and under the supervision of the RFCo, searches for cases and identifies all affected plants.
- e) Supervises and carries out destruction of all affected plants and plant parts.
- f) Implements on-the-spot disinfection and/or disinfestation of the area.

H. Component: **Police Component**

Responsibility: Provision of security

Functions

Responsible Person - Commissioner of Police

- a) Assists quarantine officials in securing the area.
- b) Prevents access as directed by the Quarantine Officer.

I. Component: **Fire Department**

Responsibility: Supervise, monitor and assist with cutting burning and disposal.

Functions

Responsible Person - Chief Fire Officer

- a) Makes fire equipment available for use in cleaning.
- b) Supervises clearing and burning of infected material.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Names, Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Members of National Emergency Plant Pest and Disease Committee

Annex 2. Map of Antigua and Barbuda by Agricultural Region and Ports of Entry (Insert the map of the country indicating the agricultural regions and ports of entry).

Annex 3. Customs Declaration Form

Annex 4. Cabinet Decisions