

Biosecurity Threat: Monkey Imports Are Bringing Tuberculosis Into U.S. Labs

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- **Newly published Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data confirm that tuberculosis (TB) is entering U.S. labs through monkey imports, with dozens of cases detected during and after quarantine.** These figures represent only a fraction of the biosecurity threat due to limited testing, underreporting, and latent infections.
- **Quarantine and testing have failed for decades**—latent TB continues to slip past outdated screening, emerging months or years later in primate colonies and, in some cases, infecting workers.
- **The threat is already inside**—no testing upgrade can undo the contamination. The Department of Health and Human Services could close this disease pipeline for good by ending the importation of monkeys into the U.S.

Monkey Imports: A Pipeline to U.S. Labs

Between 2021 and 2024, nearly 100,000 monkeys were flown into the U.S. by commercial importers.¹ After a brief 31-day CDC-mandated quarantine—often conducted in the importers' own facilities—these animals are trucked to laboratories nationwide. Importers supply pharmaceutical companies, contract research labs, and federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Department of Defense (DOD), even though the U.S. Food and Drug Administration does not require the use of monkeys for drug testing. The CDC, tasked with regulating this trade, is also a participant—purchasing, housing, and experimenting on monkeys in its own laboratories.

The CDC Leaves the Border Open to TB in Monkey Imports

A newly released peer-reviewed study authored by CDC scientists confirms that TB is entering U.S. research facilities through monkey imports, with 69 cases detected during quarantine and 16 more after release from quarantine between 2021 and 2024.² These infections—linked to shipments from Southeast Asia and Mauritius—reveal serious failures in the CDC's quarantine and testing system. Yet the agency's analysis covered only a sliver of the true

import stream: just 107 animals out of more than 99,000 imported during that period. These cases were limited to monkeys euthanized in quarantine because of illness, exposure history, or suspicious test results, and the analysis relied heavily on data voluntarily submitted by importers. Monkeys who appeared healthy were never subjected to more rigorous TB diagnostics. As a result, the CDC's findings reflect only a narrow, high-suspicion subset rather than a full accounting of all imported animals, leaving the true scale of the biosecurity risk unknown.

For years, scientists from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) have warned the CDC that its failure to address issues in the primate import pipeline is fueling a rise in TB among imported monkeys and is putting workers, other animals, public health, and the biosecurity of the nation's scientific research at risk. Our most recent TB report, drawing from public records, which include specimen submission forms; laboratory test reports, including mycobacterium culture results, PCR results, and identification; necropsy reports; and pathology reports, documented far more TB-positive monkeys linked to U.S. imports than the CDC reported—cases the agency either omitted or never collected.³

¹CDC. Bringing a nonhuman primate into the U.S. <https://www.cdc.gov/importation/bringing-an-animal-into-the-us/nonhuman-primate.html>. Published April 7, 2025. Accessed August 15, 2025.

²Swisher SD, Taetzsch SJ, Laughlin ME, et al. Characteristics of tuberculosis tests performed during postimport quarantine of nonhuman primates, United States, 2021 to 2024. *J Am Assoc Lab Anim Sci*. Published online July 1, 2025. doi:10.30802/AALAS-JAALAS-25-057. Available at: <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2025-cdc-swisher-et-al-tb-tests-failures-JAALAS.pdf>. Accessed August 18, 2025.

³PETA. Systemic Failure in Tuberculosis Screening and Containment in the International Primate Trade Driven by U.S. Importers. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/2025-06-11-Tuberculosis-in-Primates-US-Biosecurity-Failures-1.pdf>. Accessed August 15, 2025.

TB is the world's deadliest infectious disease,⁴ capable of moving between humans, nonhuman primates, and other animals. Because it can remain latent for months or years before erupting into active disease, infected monkeys can slip through quarantine undetected, seeding outbreaks that compromise research, threaten lives, and undermine the integrity of entire studies. Yet even within the CDC's incomplete figures, the trend is clear: TB cases spiked after 2021. During COVID-19, when demand

for monkeys was high, the U.S. flooded its laboratories with monkeys from new high-risk sources. Export volumes from some countries far exceeded the capacity of their breeding farms, an unmistakable red flag for the illegal capture and trafficking of wild monkeys. Compounding the risk, monkeys in these supply chains were crowded together in poorly managed breeding farms, where stress, close contact, and inadequate biosecurity create a perfect environment for TB to spread rapidly and remain undetected before shipment to the U.S.

The CDC claims that no TB-positive cases were detected in quarantine between 2013 and 2020, but it ignores clear evidence to the contrary. In 2019, immunologist Dr. Jonah Sacha at the Oregon National Primate Research Center purchased 20 imported long-tailed macaques for HIV research. All passed the CDC's tuberculin skin test (TST) and cleared quarantine, yet preliminary chest X-rays revealed that one monkey was infected with latent TB. That single missed infection rendered the entire shipment unusable, wasted hundreds of thousands of dollars, and set research back by years—underscoring how easily CDC's screening can fail. And this is only the case we know about; given the volume of primate imports and the limitations of current testing, it's almost certain there were other infected monkeys who slipped through undetected—long before the CDC finally acknowledged a surge in cases in 2021.



This case alone shows the problem was firmly entrenched years before 2021. What's changed is the scale, driven in part by the sourcing shifts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the CDC's continued tolerance of known risks. The agency's own data confirm that at least four distinct TB strains, including *Mycobacterium orygis*—never before detected in animals in the U.S.—have arrived through imports. The CDC even knows which overseas facilities produce TB-positive animals yet continues to greenlight imports from these sources. This is policy by willful blindness: a deliberate choice to accept predictable, preventable threats.

Quarantine That Doesn't Contain

The CDC's standard screening test for primates is the tuberculin skin test, a method that's more than 100 years old and is widely regarded in the scientific community as outdated, insensitive, and nonspecific. The same testing failures plaguing the monkey trade today were documented by the CDC itself 30 years ago. In 1993, the CDC reported that TB had been detected during initial 31-day quarantine in 65% of shipments, but in most cases—77% of all infected monkeys—the disease was discovered only after quarantine. Even apparently healthy, TST-negative primates were later found at necropsy to have TB lesions confirmed by culture and histopathology. In most cases, including one identified more than 15 months after release, TB infections only came to light once the animals were already in research colonies.⁵

⁴World Health Organization. Global Programme on Tuberculosis and Lung Health: TB Reports. <https://www.who.int/teams/global-programme-on-tuberculosis-and-lung-health/tb-reports>. Accessed August 15, 2025.

⁵CDC. Tuberculosis in imported nonhuman primates—United States, June 1990–May 1993. (1993). *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* July 30;42(29):572–576. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00021299.htm>. Accessed August 13, 2025.

The CDC's own data show that at least **19% of all confirmed TB cases in imported monkeys were detected after quarantine.**

Despite decades of evidence exposing its shortcomings, the CDC still relies on the same flawed tuberculin skin test. The TST routinely produces false negatives and false positives and is notoriously poor at detecting latent TB. Modern tools for TB testing, such as interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs),⁶ have been recommended for years but remain absent from U.S. import protocols. The CDC has admitted in its most recent publication that TST is not the gold standard and that culture, the official confirmatory test, can yield false negatives and take weeks or months to produce results. The science is unambiguous, and the current approach is broken. The danger isn't just about future imports—years of reliance on this failed method mean that infected monkeys are almost certainly already circulating in U.S. research colonies. No testing tweak can undo that risk.

When TB Escapes Quarantine

When infected monkeys slip through the CDC quarantine, the disease can spread silently through colonies. Tuberculosis can remain latent—present but undetected, without symptoms—for months or years, only emerging under stress, transport, or immune suppression, all routine in the primate trade and laboratories. Yet the CDC's report ignores latent TB entirely and the testing blind spot it creates. The CDC's own data show that at least **19% of all confirmed TB cases in imported monkeys were detected after quarantine**, almost certainly an undercount, because inexplicably, facilities are not required to report post-quarantine cases to the CDC. Once monkeys clear the 31-day holding period, any TB infections that emerge later can go entirely untracked—there's no federal reporting requirement

and no centralized database. That means dangerous infections may be smoldering unreported, with the public kept in the dark. Some of these post-quarantine cases have already resulted in documented human exposures and infections among facility staff,^{7,8} an alarming omission from the CDC's report.

Even more telling, **half** of the post-quarantine TB cases in the CDC's own report came from shipments that had already had positive cases **during** quarantine. In other words, monkeys from shipments with confirmed TB cases—despite testing negative on the CDC's required screening during quarantine—were later diagnosed with the disease. Shipments can contain hundreds of monkeys from the same facility/farm sources overseas, yet detecting TB in some animals isn't treated as evidence that the entire group may be exposed. This approach ignores basic epidemiology: Tuberculosis spreads predominantly through airborne droplets and close contact, and animals from the same farm share housing, airspace, and handling long before they are crated together for shipment—conditions that make exposure virtually inevitable. Extending quarantine after a positive case does not solve the problem, because latent TB can remain undetectable for months or years, surfacing long after animals have been released. The consistent pattern of TB's post-quarantine emergence underscores the low sensitivity of current testing methods and their failure to identify exposed or latently infected animals before release into research colonies—something the CDC should have recognized and addressed long ago. And because these failures have been repeated for years, it is almost certain that infected animals are already present in U.S. facilities, where they pose ongoing risks to workers, other animals, and research integrity.

Between 2021 and 2024, nearly 100,000 monkeys were flown into the U.S. by commercial importers.

⁷Hicks JP. Infected monkeys at Michigan research lab threaten health and science. *M Live*. June 21, 2023. Available at:

<https://www.mlive.com/public-interest/2023/06/infected-monkeys-at-michigan-research-lab-threaten-health-and-science.html> Accessed August 13, 2025.

⁸Gerras A, Bolin S, Mani R, Sledge D. Disseminated tuberculosis in a group of cynomolgus macaques. Proceedings of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists 23rd Annual Meeting; Oct. 29, 2023; Chicago. Abstract, p. 27. Available at <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2023-acvp-abstracts.pdf>. Accessed August 15, 2025.

National Security Is Biosecurity: The Monkey Import Crisis

Many of the shipments linked to TB have been purchased by U.S. commercial facilities, including Charles River Laboratories, Inotiv, and Worldwide Primates, which also operate some of the CDC-required quarantine centers. In addition to private companies, federal agencies purchase monkeys from these companies for experiments, including NIH and the DOD. This means that millions of taxpayer dollars are being paid for a system that moves dangerous pathogens into research pipelines, puts workers and public health at risk, and undermines the scientific validity of any research based on these compromised models.

The threat doesn't stop at the U.S. border. The same commercial suppliers move monkeys across multiple borders, exporting to laboratories in Europe and Canada using the same outdated, unreliable screening protocols, meaning TB-infected monkeys could just as easily be entering their research facilities.

The CDC has a history of halting animal imports when faced with serious zoonotic disease threats—Ebola Reston, simian hemorrhagic fever, monkeypox, SARS, and rabies in dogs.^{9,10,11,12} Yet despite clear evidence of rising TB-positive cases in imported primates, the agency has taken no such action to stop these shipments into U.S. research facilities. This is not the first time the CDC has ignored years of warnings; it happened with captive elephants and TB, until at least seven humans contracted the disease at the Oregon Zoo.

The CDC's own findings now confirm what experts have documented for years: Infected monkeys are entering U.S. labs, quarantine is missing cases, and current testing protocols are not stopping it. These failures have already seeded U.S. facilities with TB, and no testing upgrade can erase that fact.

This is willful blindness—knowing the threat, seeing the evidence, and choosing to keep the pipeline open anyway. Until the international primate import trade is ended and replaced with modern, non-animal research methods, the CDC will be perpetuating a system that actively imports TB into U.S. facilities, endangering workers, threatening public health, and corrupting the integrity of the nation's science. In the meantime, the Department of Health and Human Services should ban or, at a minimum, immediately suspend—pending a full ban—the importation of monkeys into the U.S.



⁹CDC. Current trends update: Nonhuman primate importation. (1991). *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* Oct. 11;40(40):684–685, 691. Available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00015309.htm>. Accessed August 13, 2025.

¹⁰CDC. Ebola-Reston virus infection among quarantined nonhuman primates—Texas, 1996. (1996). *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* April 19;45(15):297–299. Available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00040920.htm>. Accessed August 13, 2025.

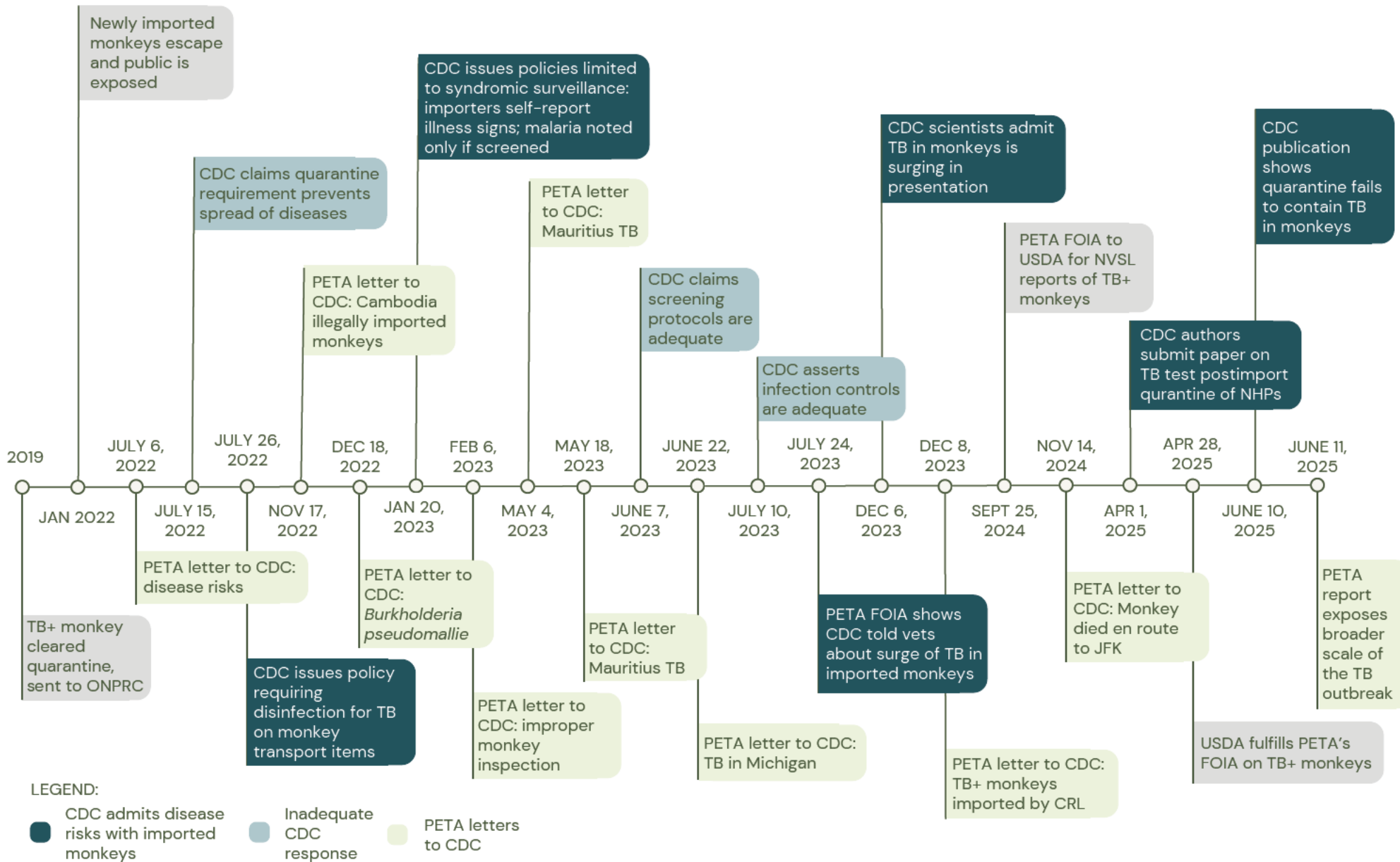
¹¹CDC; Food and Drug Administration. (2003). Communicable disease control: Monkeypox; embargo and prohibition on transportation of all rodents from Africa. *Fed Regist.* June 18;68(117):36566–36567. Available at:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2003-06-18/pdf/03-15423.pdf>. Accessed August 13, 2025.

¹²CDC; Department of Health and Human Services. (2021). Temporary suspension of dogs entering the United States from high-risk rabies countries. *Fed Regist* June 16;86(117):32041–32049. Available at:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/06/16/2021-12418/temporary-suspension-of-dogs-entering-the-united-states-from-high-risk-rabies-countries>. Accessed August 13, 2025.

PETA - CDC TUBERCULOSIS TIMELINE



PETA EXPOSES: CDC'S TIMELINE OF TUBERCULOSIS FAILURES IN THE PRIMATE TRADE

2019: Oregon National Primate Research Center receives a shipment of monkeys that had been imported and cleared CDC quarantine. At least one monkey was carrying latent tuberculosis.¹

January 27, 2022: After imported monkeys escaped a crashed transport en route to quarantine, the CDC ordered them shot. A bystander who had contact with the animals—later contacted by the CDC Division of Migration and Global Quarantine but given no follow-up—reported symptoms and zoonotic concerns, only to be referred to state health officials and her doctor.²

July 6, 2022: PETA writes to Christopher Braden, M.D., Acting Director of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases at the CDC, and urges the CDC to acknowledge the public health risks associated with monkeys imported for biomedical research.³

July 15, 2022: Braden responds to PETA's letter, stating that the CDC's quarantine requirements, which rely on the TST, prevent the spread of disease. He also notes that none of the monkeys involved in the January 2022 Pennsylvania crash showed signs of illness during quarantine or tested positive for any communicable diseases.⁴

July 26, 2022: The CDC issues a policy under 42 CFR § 71.53, mandating that any items used during the transportation or quarantine of imported nonhuman primates must undergo disinfection or decontamination with agents proven to inactivate a wide range of pathogens, notably including *Mycobacterium* species that cause tuberculosis.⁵

November 17, 2022: PETA writes to the CDC requesting the suspension of all primate imports from Cambodia after the U.S. Department of Justice indicted several Cambodian nationals, as well as the owner and staff from one of the major Cambodian monkey farms, for their roles in facilitating the acquisition of wild-caught long-tailed macaques and then falsely labeling them as captive-bred to facilitate export to the U.S.^{6,7}

December 18, 2022: PETA writes to Daniel Jernigan, M.D., M.P.H., Director of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases at the CDC, urging the CDC to end the importation of nonhuman primates to protect U.S. residents against deadly disease and bioterrorism agents, for the integrity of science, and for the welfare of animals and their ecosystems. Records released to PETA by the CDC show that monkeys imported into the U.S. during 2019-2021 carried a number of serious, reportable zoonotic pathogens, including *Burkholderia pseudomallie*, a Tier 1 Select Agent classified by the CDC as a bioterrorism agent.⁸

January 20, 2023: The CDC updates its policy under 42 CFR § 71.53, stating that elective screening of apparently healthy imported nonhuman primates (syndromic surveillance) for zoonotic infections, including malaria, is optional. Should importers *choose* to perform such tests, any positive result must be reported to the CDC within 24 hours. Diagnostic testing for malaria is mandatory for NHPs showing clinical signs during quarantine.⁹

January 20, 2023: That same day, the CDC clarified its policy on the reporting of zoonotic illness in imported nonhuman primates. The agency required that any signs of illness of potential public health concern, including diarrhea, coughing, unexplained weight loss, jaundice, anemia, fever, and other listed symptoms, must be reported to the CDC within 24 hours during the federal quarantine period. If the illness occurs, the entire shipment must remain in quarantine until significant zoonotic diseases are ruled out, and importers are prohibited from requesting release for affected animals. While screening apparently healthy monkeys for pathogens such as Plasmodium, bacterial agents, parasites, or zoonotic viruses is optional, any positive results must also be reported to the CDC within 24 hours. The responsibility rests with the importers themselves.⁹

February 6, 2023: PETA writes to Jernigan with concerns regarding the lack of CDC inspections upon imported primates' arrival at U.S. airports. When a shipment of African Green Monkeys arrived at Miami International Airport in January 2023, CDC officials were not wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) and never approached the crates the monkeys were held in during their inspection process, despite the public health risks inherent in the importation of nonhuman primates. While the public relies on the CDC to determine the health status of imported monkeys, the CDC inspectors did not conduct a visual inspection to assess whether the animals were exhibiting any obvious signs of wellness, or whether the monkeys were still alive.¹⁰

May 4, 2023: PETA writes to Braden to notify the CDC of an ongoing tuberculosis outbreak at the Bioculture macaque breeding facility in Mauritius. PETA asks the CDC to investigate the situation, immediately stop all imports of macaques from Mauritius, order all monkeys imported within the last six months to be re-tested using a reliable method that can detect animals infected with or exposed to Tuberculosis, and order all workers who have handled Mauritius-origin monkeys to be tested.¹¹

May 18, 2023: PETA writes to Jernigan reiterating that there is a tuberculosis outbreak at the Bioculture macaque breeding facility in Mauritius that has resulted in the killing of 450 long-tailed macaques. PETA reiterates that the CDC investigate the situation, immediately stop all imports of monkeys from Mauritius, retest all animals using a reliable method, and order all workers who have handled these monkeys to be tested.¹²

June 7, 2023: PETA receives a response from Jernigan claiming that the CDC's screening protocols for imported monkeys, which rely on the TST, were adequate to protect public health. In the response, Jernigan also states that "Since January 1, 2023, there have not been any culture-confirmed cases of tuberculosis disease diagnosed in imported NHPs from Mauritius during CDC-mandated quarantine. There has never been a reported case of a zoonotic disease, including TB, in staff at a NHP facility associated with an exposure during CDC-mandated quarantine in the United States."¹³

June 22, 2023: PETA responds to Jernigan, noting that his claim that the CDC's screening protocols are adequate is demonstrably false. The response states that “The CDC’s reliance on the outdated, insensitive, and nonspecific tuberculin skin test (TST) screening assay is dangerous and threatens public health, especially when applied to recently imported primates.” PETA notes that there has been an ongoing reportable disease investigation in Michigan directly linked to Mauritius origin, wild-caught macaques who exited CDC-quarantine and subsequently moved through the U.S. while infected with TB. Two Michigan laboratory workers have also been tested for TB.¹⁴

July 10, 2023: Jernigan responds to PETA’s February 6th letter, noting that the CDC only allows nonhuman primates to be imported by CDC-registered importers and that the importers’ U.S. quarantine facilities are inspected every two years. The letter states that it is the importers’ responsibility to report any ill or deceased animals to the CDC and that on-the-ground inspectors are only responsible for ensuring that paperwork is correct, that those handling animal crates are wearing proper PPE, and visually observing the process of off-loading the monkeys and transferring them to a transporter. Jernigan also states that any workers who have been exposed to a zoonotic disease will be monitored for infection and treated if necessary.¹⁵

July 24, 2023: The CDC sends a letter to the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians informing them of an increase in the rate of positive TST reactions and culture-confirmed *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex in imported monkeys during CDC-mandated quarantine. The letter notes that some cases of TB were identified 5 months to two years post-quarantine, including in long-tailed macaques imported from Mauritius and Southeast Asia between 2020 and 2022. The CDC also states that “the TST can give false positive and false negative results.”¹⁶

December 6, 2023: During a monthly Zoonoses and One Health Updates webinar, Samantha Swisher, a veterinarian at the CDC, gives a presentation that reveals that 26 long-tailed macaques imported from Southeast Asia were found to be infected with *Mycobacterium orygis*, a strain of TB that had never before been seen in macaques in the U.S.¹⁷

December 8, 2023: PETA sends a letter to Jernigan regarding Swisher’s presentation. Documents obtained by PETA indicated that this shipment, which contained 540 monkeys, likely originated from Thanh Cong Biological Creature Co. Ltd. facility in Vietnam and was imported by Charles River Laboratories. PETA asks the CDC to suspend all importation of monkeys for use in the experimentation industry.¹⁸

September 25, 2024: PETA submits a FOIA request to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) requesting all National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) reports from January 2023 to the date of fulfillment related to TB-positive monkeys.

August 2025

November 14, 2024: PETA writes to Jernigan with concerns about a shipment of monkeys that arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport on July 18, 2024. An animal died en route, his cause of death was unknown, and yet no CDC officers inspected the shipment upon arrival.¹⁹

April 1, 2025: Authors from the CDC submit a paper titled “Characteristics of TB Tests Performed during Postimport Quarantine of Nonhuman Primates, United States, 2021 to 2024” for publication.²⁰

April 28, 2025: PETA’s FOIA request to the USDA is fulfilled.

June 10, 2025: “Characteristics of TB Tests Performed during Postimport Quarantine of Nonhuman Primates, United States, 2021 to 2024” is accepted for publication. The paper reveals 17 monkey shipments containing culture-positive cases of TB and 69 culture-positive long-tailed macaques in a four-year period.²⁰

June 11, 2025: PETA releases a report titled “Systemic Failure in Tuberculosis Screening and Containment in the International Primate Trade Driven by U.S. Importers” based on the FOIA documents received from the NVSL. The documents showed 65 culture-positive long-tailed macaques from January 2023 until mid-August 2024.²¹

¹ Conroy G. How wild monkeys ‘laundered’ for science could undermine research. *Nature*. 2023;623(7988):672-673. doi:10.1038/d41586-023-03533-1

² CDC. Letter regarding exposure incident involving nonhuman primate importation. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2022-01-27-cdc-response-to-michele-fallon-redacted.pdf>. Published January 27, 2022. Accessed August 18, 2025.

³ PETA. Public health risks associated with the importation of primates. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022-07-06-CDC_-Monkey-Importation-and-Public-Health-Risk.pdf. Published July 6, 2022. Accessed August 15, 2025.

⁴ CDC. Letter regarding nonhuman primate importation accident and quarantine protocols. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2022-07-15-cdc-response-to-lisa-jones-engel-nhp-importation.pdf>. Published July 15, 2022. Accessed August 18, 2025.

⁵ CDC. Nonhuman primates policy statements. <https://www.cdc.gov/importation/laws-regulations/nonhuman-primates-policy-statements.html>. Published July 18, 2024. Accessed August 18, 2025.

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney’s Office, Southern District of Florida. Cambodian officials and six co-conspirators indicted for taking part in primate smuggling scheme. <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdfl/pr/cambodian-officials-and-six-co-conspirators-indicted-taking-part-primate-smuggling-0>. Published November 16, 2022. Accessed August 15, 2025.

⁷ PETA. Request for immediate suspension of Cambodia primate imports. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/2022-11-17-CDC-request-immediate-suspension-of-Cambodia-primate-imports.pdf>. Published November 17, 2022. Accessed August 18, 2025.

⁸ PETA. Letter regarding the importation of Tier 1 select agents via primates. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-12-18-Primate-Importation-brings-Tier-1-select-agents-into-US_UPLOAD.pdf. Published December 18, 2022. Accessed August 18, 2025.

⁹ CDC. Nonhuman primates policy statements. <https://www.cdc.gov/importation/laws-regulations/nonhuman-primates-policy-statements.html>. Published July 18, 2024. Accessed August 18, 2025.

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- ¹⁰ PETA. Letter regarding CDC inspection of monkey importations. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2023-02-06-peta-letter-cdc-inspection-of-monkey-importations.pdf>. Published February 6, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹¹ PETA. Tuberculosis in nonhuman primates imported from Mauritius. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/2023-05-04-TB-Mauritius-NHP-Imports.pdf>. Published May 4, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹² PETA. CDC importation during Mauritius TB outbreak. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-05-18-cdc-importation-during-Mauritius-TB-outbreak.pdf>. Published June 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹³ PETA. CDC NCEZID response—TB. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-06-08-CDC-NCEZID-response-TB.pdf>. Published June 7, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁴ PETA. CDC TB failures. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-06-22-CDC_TB_Failures.pdf. Published June 22, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁵ CDC. Letter regarding nonhuman primate importation protocols and inspection requirements. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2023-07-10-cdc-response-to-lisa-jones-engel-nhp-importation.pdf>. Published July 10, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁶ CDC. Division of Global Migration and Quarantine. *Tuberculosis in Imported Nonhuman Primates—Veterinary Health Alert to NASPHV, July 2023*. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Tuberculosis_NHP_Health-Alert_NASPHV_July2023.pdf. Published July 24, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁷ CDC. December 2023 ZOHU Call/Webinar. <https://www.cdc.gov/one-health/php/trainings-events/december-2023-zohu-call-webinar.html>. Published April 12, 2024. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁸ PETA. Letter regarding *Mycobacterium orygis* in imported macaques. https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/2023-12-08-PETA-Letter-CDC-Mycobacteria-orygis_Redacted.pdf. Published December 8, 2023. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ¹⁹ PETA. Letter regarding CDC complaint—SmartLynx incident. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/2024-11-14-CDC-complaint-smartlynx.pdf>. Published November 14, 2024. Accessed August 18, 2025.
- ²⁰ Swisher SD, Taetzsch SJ, Laughlin ME, et al. Characteristics of Tuberculosis Tests Performed during Postimport Quarantine of Nonhuman Primates, United States, 2021 to 2024. *J Am Assoc Lab Anim Sci*. Published online July 1, 2025. doi:10.30802/AALAS-JAALAS-25-057
- ²¹ PETA. Systemic Failure in Tuberculosis Screening and Containment in the International Primate Trade Driven by U.S. Importers. <https://www.peta.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/2025-06-11-Tuberculosis-in-Primates-US-Biosecurity-Failures-1.pdf>. Accessed August 15, 2025.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONTRACTS FOR MONKEYS
JANUARY 2021—AUGUST 2025**

Total amount obligated from NIH to WWP for monkeys 2021-2025: \$16.5 million

Total amount from NIH obligated to Envigo for monkeys 2021-2025: \$66.7 million

Total amount obligated from NIH to Charles River for monkeys 2021-2025: \$62.2 million

Monkey Import Company	Contract Award Description	Obligated Amount	Award Latest Action Date	Award ID
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$780,000	April 9, 2021	<u>75N98021F00002</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$1,170,000	July 21, 2021	<u>75N98021F00003</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius origin, specific-pathogen-free long-tailed macaques	\$270,000	July 30, 2021	<u>75N98021F00004</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, male, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$585,000	August 25, 2021	<u>75N98021F00001</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male long-tailed macaques	\$390,000	September 15, 2021	<u>75N98021F00002</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques. "COVID19.VAC"	\$480,000	September 22, 2021	<u>75N98021F00003</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free African Green monkeys	\$114,000	April 20, 2022	<u>75N98022F00001</u>
Worldwide Primates	24 specific-pathogen-free African Green monkeys	\$228,000	April 22, 2022	<u>75N98022F00002</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male long-tailed macaques	\$2,400,000	July 16, 2022	<u>75N98022F00003</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$2,100,000	July 30, 2022	<u>75N98022F00004</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$672,000	September 2, 2022	<u>75N98022F00005</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male long-tailed macaques	\$630,000	September 12, 2022	<u>75N98022F00006</u>
Worldwide Primates	Chinese origin, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$9,900	September 14, 2022	<u>HHSN26300013</u>
Worldwide Primates	"worldwide primates inc."	\$166,750	September 14, 2022	<u>HHSN26300017</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$1,152,000	September 21, 2022	<u>75N98022F00007</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$1,470,000	September 21, 2022	<u>75N98022F00008</u>

Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$228,000	September 21, 2022	<u>75N98022F00009</u>
Worldwide Primates	Philippine origin, specific-pathogen-free, male long-tailed macaques	\$210,000	January 6, 2023	<u>75N98023F00001</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$399,000	January 12, 2023	<u>75N98023F00002</u>
Worldwide Primates	9 specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$94,500	March 10, 2023	<u>75N98023F00003</u>
Worldwide Primates	1 specific-pathogen-free African Green monkey	\$10,500	May 18, 2023	<u>75N98023F00004</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$450,000	August 10, 2023	<u>75N98023F00005</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$100,000	August 10, 2023	<u>75N98023F00006</u>
Worldwide Primates	Male and female African Green monkeys	\$150,000	October 27, 2023	<u>75N98024F00001</u>
Worldwide Primates	Male and female African Green monkeys	\$100,000	November 3, 2023	<u>75N98024F00002</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$138,000	June 6, 2024	<u>75N98024F00004</u>
Worldwide Primates	Asian origin, specific-pathogen-free, male and female long-tailed macaques	\$1,540,000	June 21, 2024	<u>75N98024F00003</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$34,500	June 21, 2024	<u>75N98024F00005</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	\$150,000	August 28, 2024	<u>75N98024F00006</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius origin, specific-pathogen-free long-tailed macaques	\$100,000	September 30, 2024	<u>75N98024F00008</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius origin, specific-pathogen-free long-tailed macaques	\$225,000	March 31, 2025	<u>75N98025F00001</u>
Worldwide Primates	Specific-pathogen-free, male and female African Green monkeys	See Contract	April 3, 2025	<u>75N98020F00006</u>
Worldwide Primates	Non-human primate acquisition, testing, transportation and housing	See Contract	May 22, 2025	<u>75N98021D00019</u>
Envigo	Vietnamese-origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$63,000	February 11, 2021	<u>75N98021F00003</u>

Envigo	Cambodian-origin long-tailed macaques	\$147,000	March 9, 2021	<u>75N98021F00004</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate acquisition, testing, transportation, and housing	\$4,537,500	August 17, 2021	<u>75N98021F00001</u>
Envigo	Supporting the testing and shipping services of NHP	\$4,200,000	August 18, 2021	<u>75N98021F00002</u>
Envigo	Long-tailed macaque	\$102,900	February 11, 2022	<u>75N98022F00001</u>
Envigo	Asian-origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$1,583,100	February 11, 2022	<u>75N98022F00002</u>
Envigo	Asian-origin, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$450,000	March 1, 2022	<u>75N98022F00003</u>
Envigo	Non-human primates	\$149,008	May 3, 2022	<u>75N93019P00863</u>
Envigo	Non-human primates	\$161,341	May 24, 2022	<u>75N93019P00964</u>
Envigo	Male Indian Rhesus macaques	\$179,662	August 21, 2022	<u>HHSD200201796148</u> <u>C</u>
Envigo	Asian-origin, specific-pathogen-free long-tailed macaques	\$528,000	September 12, 2022	<u>75N98022F00004</u>
Envigo	Rhesus macaques	\$1,000,000	September 12, 2022	<u>75N98022F00005</u>
Envigo	Chinese-origin, long-tailed macaques	\$1,225,000	December 29, 2022	<u>75N98023F00001</u>
Envigo	31 Chinese origin, long-tailed macaques	\$1,085,000	January 11, 2023	<u>75N98023F00002</u>
Envigo	Non-human primates	\$1,080,000	January 26, 2023	<u>75N98023F00003</u>
Envigo	Non-human primates	\$2,500,000	March 10, 2023	<u>75N98023F00004</u>
Envigo	Cambodia-origin, specific-pathogen-free long-tailed macaques	See Contract	March 15, 2023	<u>75N98018F00031</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate acquisition, testing and housing	\$1,050,000	May 31, 2023	<u>75N98023F00005</u>
Envigo	NHP Purchase	\$903,776	August 31, 2023	<u>75A50123P00002</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate shipping and testing	\$3,700,000	September 6, 2023	<u>75N98023F00007</u>
Envigo	Vietnamese long-tailed macaques	\$12,328,136	September 26, 2023	<u>75A50123P00016</u>
Envigo	NHP Purchase	\$9,118,464	October 12, 2023	<u>75A50122P00006</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate testing	\$103,770	December 18, 2023	<u>75N98024F00001</u>
Envigo	Testing and transportation of non-human primates	\$7,500,000	September 18, 2024	<u>75N98024F00002</u>
Envigo	Asian, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$430,000	September 20, 2024	<u>75N98024F00005</u>

Envigo	Mauritius, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	See Contract	September 23, 2024	<u>75N98024F00004</u>
Envigo	Asian, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	\$366,400	September 24, 2024	<u>75N98024F00006</u>
Envigo	Testing, shipping and holding non-human primates	\$55,000	March 31, 2025	<u>75N98025F00002</u>
Envigo	NHP Purchase	\$6,663,381	April 8, 2025	<u>75A50123P00011</u>
Envigo	Housing, management, and transportation of 338 non-human primates prior to transfer to network laboratories for non-clinical studies	\$2,099,731	April 8, 2025	<u>75A50124P00003</u>
Envigo	Procurement, testing, transporting and housing of non-human primates	See Contract	May 27, 2025	<u>75N98021D00015</u>
Envigo	Asian, specific-pathogen-free, long-tailed macaques	See Contract	June 3, 2025	<u>75N98024F00007</u>
Envigo	Shipping and testing non-human primates	\$3,352,000	June 27, 2025	<u>75N98025F00003</u>
Envigo	Shipping and testing non-human primates	\$64,000	June 27, 2025	<u>75N98025F00005</u>
Envigo	Shipping and testing non-human primates	\$51,520	June 27, 2025	<u>75N98025F00004</u>
Charles River Laboratories	Management, operational, technical and support services for NIAID animal care facilities	\$62,252,313	March 13, 2025	<u>75N93024C00003</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS FOR MONKEYS
JANUARY 2021—AUGUST 2025**

Total amount obligated to WWP for monkeys from the Department of Defense 2021-2025: \$3.8 million
Total amount obligated to Envigo for monkeys from the Department of Defense 2021-2025: \$10.5 million

Monkey Import Company	Contract Award Description	Obligated Amount	Award Latest Action Date	Award ID
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys for USAMRICD	\$85,415	February 3, 2021	<u>W81XWH21F0067</u>
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys	\$67,450	May 3, 2021	<u>W81XWH21F0187</u>
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys for USAMRICD	\$67,450	June 15, 2021	<u>W81XWH21F0240</u>

Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys for USAMRICD	\$82,750	September 15, 2021	<u>W81XWH21F0332</u>
Worldwide Primates	Philippine-origin long-tailed macaques for USAMRICD	\$381,705	September 27, 2021	<u>W81XWH20F0243</u>
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys for USAMRICD	\$199,250	December 15, 2021	<u>W81XWH22F0021</u>
Worldwide Primates	Non-human primates to include cages, freight, and housing.	See Contract	December 16, 2021	<u>W81XWH18D0023</u>
Worldwide Primates	Rhesus macaque	See Contract	April 5, 2022	<u>N6264519D5006</u>
Worldwide Primates	Long-tailed macaques	\$72,800	May 4, 2022	<u>N6264522F0073</u>
Worldwide Primates	Male long-tailed macaques	\$213,250	September 26, 2022	<u>N6264522P2018</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius long-tailed macaques	See Contract	March 23, 2023	<u>N6264523D5008</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius long-tailed macaques	\$261,750	August 1, 2023	<u>N6264523F0080</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius long-tailed macaques	\$100,700	August 7, 2023	<u>N6264523F0046</u>
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys	See Contract	September 12, 2023	<u>W81XWH22F0193</u>
Worldwide Primates	Purchase, testing, quarantine, housing, and shipping of non-human primates.	See Contract	November 17, 2023	<u>HT942524A0002</u>
Worldwide Primates	African Green monkeys	\$231,620	December 5, 2023	<u>W81XWH22F0202</u>
Worldwide Primates	Philippine-origin long-tailed macaques	\$210,125	December 20, 2023	<u>W81XWH22F0026</u>
Worldwide Primates	Male African Green monkeys	\$325,600	March 22, 2024	<u>HT942524F0136</u>
Worldwide Primates	Male long-tailed macaques	\$220,852	April 1, 2024	<u>W81XWH22F0290</u>
Worldwide Primates	Testing, freight, and delivery of eight male adult African Green monkeys	\$128,240	June 27, 2024	<u>HT942524F0223</u>
Worldwide Primates	Mauritius' origin long-tailed macaques	\$100,500	August 21, 2024	<u>N0018924FZ743</u>
Worldwide Primates	24 African Green monkeys, 24 Shipping crates, TB testing for the primates, 2 shipment charges	\$375,200	September 10, 2024	<u>HT942524F0290</u>

Worldwide Primates	18 African Green monkeys	\$324,600	January 21, 2025	<u>HU000125P0013</u>
Worldwide Primates	Non-human primates, shipping cages, shipping and TB testing	\$152,490	April 8, 2025	<u>HT942525F0173</u>
Worldwide Primates	Macaques	\$261,750	April 15, 2025	<u>N0018924FZ261</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate services	\$805,808	May 16, 2022	<u>00A1</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate services	\$953,545	May 16, 2022	<u>0002</u>
Envigo	Purchase, testing, quarantine, housing, and shipping of specific-pathogen-free primates	See Contract	November 17, 2023	<u>HT942524A0001</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate husbandry and maintenance	\$857,867	December 22, 2023	<u>W81XWH20F0372</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate services	\$815,770	January 23, 2024	<u>W81XWH18F0386</u>
Envigo	28 Chinese long-tailed macaques	\$159,855	February 13, 2024	<u>W81XWH19F0316</u>
Envigo	Non-human primates	\$1,041,905	February 16, 2024	<u>W81XWH21F0270</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate maintenance and husbandry	\$855,999	February 21, 2024	<u>W81XWH19F0607</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate services	\$4,337,198	November 13, 2024	<u>W81XWH22F0293</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate services	See Contract	November 14, 2024	<u>W81XWH22D0012</u>
Envigo	Non-human primate husbandry	\$96,102	December 20, 2024	<u>W911QY25P0022</u>
Envigo	18 Non-human primates	\$568,510	February 26, 2025	<u>HT942525P0037</u>

CDC Contracts That *May* Involve Monkeys January 2021—August 2025

Monkey Import Company	Contract Award Description	Obligated Amount	Award Latest Action Date	Award ID
Charles River Laboratories	Animal Care Services	\$15,068,465	May 24, 2024	<u>HHSD200201460175C</u>