



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

DIRECTOR'S ORDER #83A: PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

Approved: _____
Director

Effective Date: April 28, 2023

Duration: Until amended or rescinded

This Director's Order (Order) supersedes and replaces Director's Order #83: Public Health, dated October 21, 2004. Together with the accompanying Reference Manual 83A (RM-83A), it supersedes and replaces any other conflicting guidance.

As with the 2004 edition, Director's Order #83A sets forth National Park Service (NPS) policies and procedures to protect the health of employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and visitors in the National Park System and facilities operated by the NPS. It supplements [NPS Management Policies \(2006\)](#), section 8.2.5.5 (Public Health Program). Related policy on the benefits of System units for human health and well-being will be found in Director's Order #83B: Public Health Promotion—Healthy Parks Healthy People.

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1. Background and Purpose

1.1 Background

The NPS has been dedicated to public health since its founding. Since 1921, the NPS and the United States Public Health Service¹ (USPHS) have maintained a formal partnership to protect the health of employees and the visiting public in America's National Park System. This 100-

¹ Authority for the U.S. Public Health Service is found in the 1944 Public Health Service Act, as amended ([42 USC, Chapter 6A](#)). Under the law, U.S. Public Health Service officers may (1) be deployed in response to public health emergencies, (2) be detailed to other Government departments, (3) cooperate with or assist other public authorities and scientific institutions with research and investigations related to public health, and (4) collect and analyze data.

year-old partnership is said to be one of the oldest agreements in the Federal Government. In 2009, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NPS and the USPHS was elevated to the Department of Health and Human Services and expanded to the whole of the Department of the Interior (Department). The MOA designated the NPS Office of Public Health (OPH) as the operating division to recruit, support, and manage human resource functions for USPHS Commissioned Corps Officers assigned to the Department through the delegated authority of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget. No event in the history of the NPS-USPHS partnership has reinforced its value more firmly than the COVID-19 pandemic. NPS decision makers were able to immediately draw upon the technical expertise of public health professionals to inform decisions that allowed the NPS to continue to carry out vital operations and services, while protecting both visitors and employees.

The National Park System offers unique resources—programs, facilities, and natural and cultural environments—for promoting healthy behaviors and lifestyles. The NPS advocates for equitable access to these park health resources, so all Americans may enjoy their benefits.

The NPS also acknowledges that climate change threatens human health. Existing threats—such as severe weather events, decreased air and water quality, wildland fires, and illnesses transmitted by food, water, and disease carriers—are likely to intensify and new threats are likely to emerge. The NPS is striving to better understand the effects of climate change and to develop proactive approaches to protect human health and park resources.

The NPS recognizes human, animal, and environmental health as interconnected, and that interdisciplinary efforts sustain and improve health outcomes. Therefore, the NPS has adopted the collaborative, science-based “One Health” approach to unite multiple disciplines, such as public health, wildlife health, environmental health, integrated pest management, and visitor and employee safety to develop effective guidance and achieve beneficial outcomes. One Health fosters internal and external communications and partnerships to effectively and efficiently mitigate risk, prevent illness and injury, and promote human, animal, and environmental health.

The NPS, concessioners, leaseholders, and other partners operate a variety of facilities and services in national parks, such as:

- drinking water supply systems
- wastewater management systems
- food establishments
- bathing beaches, swimming pools, and spas
- shower and laundry facilities
- medical clinics
- employee housing
- visitor overnight accommodations
- other visitor services (for example, guiding, outfitting, and other front and backcountry operations)

To ensure adherence to applicable laws and regulations, the OPH conducts public health assessments of these facilities and services to:

- identify and correct deficiencies; and
- mitigate risk for transmission of diseases that could have devastating impacts on human, animal, and environmental health.

The OPH conducts these inspections on a routine basis, or in the case of employee housing and visitor accommodations, at the request of a park manager.

The OPH provides technical assistance and conducts training to help the NPS recognize and manage health risks. The OPH also issues health awareness information through fact sheets, internal and external public health notifications, in park and town hall meetings, and via an employee intranet site and a public website, www.nps.gov/public_health/.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Order is to provide:

- direction to NPS and USPHS managers and employees who are responsible for protecting public health;
- guidance for NPS administration of Federal, State, Tribal, and local public health laws, regulations, and standards; and
- requirements and procedures for reporting, investigating, and responding to infectious disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies.

2. Authority for this Director's Order

Authority to issue this Order is contained in the National Park Service Organic Act and other NPS laws ([54 USC 100101](#) *et seq.*), and the delegations of authority contained in [Part 245](#) of the Department of the Interior Manual.

This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the NPS and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

3. Policy and Objectives

This Order sets forth the policy and objectives to protect the health of employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and visitors in national parks and facilities operated by the NPS. RM-83A contains comprehensive requirements, procedures, and practices to carry out this Order. Nothing in this policy will relieve any concessioner of its responsibilities, as detailed in the concession contract.

3.1 One Health Program

The NPS has a fundamental mandate to conserve and prevent impairment of park resources and values. The One Health approach to human, animal, and environmental health is consistent with this mandate. The NPS will develop and maintain an interdisciplinary One Health Program to

provide the guidance, tools, and training necessary to protect the health of humans, animals, and the environment, and to address the public health threats from climate change. The program will be co-managed by the Associate Director, Visitor and Resource Protection, and the Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide detailed information about the One Health approach online at www.cdc.gov/onehealth/index.html.

3.2 Science-Based Approach

The NPS will use a science-based approach to protect public health. NPS guidance on public health topics will be based on public health regulatory requirements. In the absence of regulatory authority, the NPS will use the preponderance of public health scientific evidence and the recommendations of credible public health authorities to develop NPS-specific guidance. NPS staff will conduct scientific and scholarly public health research activities following the guidance in [Director's Order #79: Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities](#) and [Director's Order #11B: Ensuring Quality of Information Dissemination by the National Park Service](#).

3.3 Collaboration

The NPS's responsibilities for public health protection and disease prevention, detection, and response require collaboration and coordination between NPS programs and disciplines, as well as building partnerships with internal and external entities to advance mutual goals. The One Health approach compels the NPS to work in an interdisciplinary manner, drawing on expertise from the medical, veterinary, and environmental fields—in particular the OPH and the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate's Wildlife Health Branch, Integrated Pest Management program, and Wildlife Conservation Branch. A coordinated, collaborative approach will consider the potential impacts of any public health activities (individual or cumulative) on park resources and values the NPS is mandated to protect, such as endangered species or species of concern. (See [Management Policies](#), sections 1.4.7, 4.4.2, 4.4.4.2, and 4.4.5)

The OPH will work closely with the Office of Risk Management to plan and conduct a coordinated and coherent response to public health issues that could affect all people working in or visiting parks. The OPH will also recognize and leverage expertise in the broader public health community, and will seek opportunities to collaborate with State, Tribal, and local health departments, the CDC, and the academic community.

3.4 Health Protection and Disease Prevention Policies and Procedures

3.4.1 Drinking Water Supply Systems

The NPS will design, construct, operate, and maintain drinking water systems with the objective of providing safe drinking water. Water systems and their operators must comply with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local drinking water laws, regulations, and standards, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and Primacy Agency requirements. The Primacy Agency is the agency designated by Federal law as having oversight responsibility.

The Primacy Agency will review and approve any new or modified water systems, and an OPH official will review and make recommendations on any new or modified water system. While the Safe Drinking Water Act does not govern non-public or private water systems that serve NPS

facilities, these water systems will nonetheless be maintained like public water systems following the guidance in RM-83A. (See [Management Policies](#), section 9.1.5.1)

3.4.2 Wastewater Treatment Systems

The NPS will design, construct, and operate wastewater treatment and disposal systems to prevent contamination of the environment. Wastewater systems must comply with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, regulations, and standards, including the Clean Water Act, the Safe Water Drinking Act, and Primacy Agency requirements. The NPS is also required to follow Federal, State, Tribal, or local regulations for the underground wastewater treatment disposal systems known as Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells. UIC wells are grouped in six classes (I-VI), based on their use. The NPS will close UIC wells banned by Federal or State regulations.

The Primacy Agency will review and approve any new or modified wastewater systems, and an OPH official will review and make recommendations on any new or modified wastewater systems. Unregulated wastewater systems that serve NPS facilities must be maintained like regulated systems and follow best management practices. The NPS Environmental Compliance and Cleanup Division will incorporate audit criteria for assessing wastewater treatment operations against permit requirements in the NPS Environmental Audit Program. (See [Management Policies](#), section 9.1.5.2)

3.4.3 Food Safety and Sanitation

To reduce the risk of foodborne illnesses in food service operations, the NPS has adopted the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Food Code as the minimum operational and performance evaluation standard. This policy applies to all food service operations, events, or activities where food is stored, prepared, or served to the public, regardless of whether a fee is charged, including:

- concessioner-operated food establishments;
- food service operations conducted under commercial use authorizations, special park use permits, and leases;
- emergency incidents; and
- backcountry and wilderness operations.

The NPS will encourage its food service partners to follow a One Health approach in food service operations to (1) improve food safety and reduce the risk of food-borne illnesses, (2) provide healthy and sustainable food options, and (3) help reduce climate change impacts associated with food production.

The OPH Director or designee will review and approve all new food service operations or modifications to existing operations. Nothing in this policy will relieve any concessioner of its responsibilities as detailed in the concession contract. (See [Management Policies](#), sections 8.6.2.4, 10.2.4.3, and 10.2.4.12)

3.4.4 Recreational Waters

The NPS will operate, maintain, and monitor recreational water sites (swimming pools, spas, hot tubs, and designated bathing beaches) to reduce the risk of water-related diseases and injuries. Identified deficiencies must be promptly corrected.

3.4.4.1 Swimming Pools, Hot Tubs, and Spas

NPS and concessioner-managed swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs will be constructed, operated, maintained, and monitored following applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, regulations, and standards.

The design and construction of swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs will comply with the:

- International Code Council (ICC) International Swimming Pool and Spa Code; and
- Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act.

In the absence of State, Tribal, or local laws, regulations, and standards for swimming facility operations, the NPS and concessioners will follow guidance in the CDC's [Model Aquatic Health Code](#) and in RM-83A.

This section does not supercede or otherwise cancel exceptions for historic resources as provided in the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, or code-exception principles and procedures where the relevant pools, spas, or tubs are associated with a historic resource.

3.4.4.2 Bathing Beaches

Designated bathing beaches may be located at lakes, rivers, oceans, hot springs, and other water bodies. The NPS will operate, maintain, and monitor these sites per:

- State, Tribal, or local laws, regulations, and standards;
- the [Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000](#); and
- Primacy Agency requirements.

In the absence of applicable State, Tribal, or local laws, regulations, and standards, the NPS will follow guidance in RM-83A. (See [Management Policies](#), section 8.2.2)

3.4.5 Contaminated Site Operations

The NPS will design, engineer, and manage contaminated site cleanup operations in a manner that minimizes health and safety risks to NPS employees and the public. Contaminated site cleanup operations must comply with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws and regulations. The NPS Environmental Compliance and Cleanup Division will coordinate with OPH on public health-facing issues.

3.4.6 Backcountry and Wilderness Operations²

NPS backcountry and wilderness operations, including sanitary facilities, will be maintained at the minimum level necessary to meet a park's backcountry and wilderness management objectives and to provide for the health and safety of park visitors. Park managers should follow applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures for potable water, human waste disposal, food and garbage storage, and food service to reduce the risk of waterborne, foodborne, and

² The NPS uses the term "backcountry" to refer to primitive, undeveloped portions of parks. Backcountry is not the same as wilderness. For NPS policies and purposes, "wilderness" includes the categories of eligible, proposed, recommended, and designated wilderness. Potential wilderness may be a subset of any of these categories. Because of conditions and constraints imposed by the Wilderness Act and NPS *Management Policies*, administrative practices required for management of wilderness areas in parks differ from those for backcountry areas.

vector-borne diseases in backcountry and wilderness areas. Proposed actions that may involve the placement of a structure or installation (such as a toilet or water facility) in wilderness will be subject to a minimum requirements analysis. Further guidance on backcountry and wilderness operations can be found in RM-83A and [Director's Order #41: Wilderness Stewardship](#). (See also [Management Policies](#), section 8.2.2.4)

3.4.7 Disease Detection and Response

NPS managers must promptly report all suspected or confirmed cases of infectious diseases and illnesses of public health concern to their regional public health officer or to the OPH Epidemiology Branch. Many infectious diseases affect both humans and wildlife, and some diseases are transmitted from wildlife to people (these are called zoonotic diseases). Illnesses of concern include:

- incidents where three or more visitors, employees, or volunteers have similar symptoms or illnesses;
- single reports of rare or reportable diseases;
- incidents that result in death, cause serious injury or illness, and/or lead to overnight hospitalization;
- wildlife encounters of concern, such as bites, scratches, or attacks;
- wildlife deaths that do not fit known patterns; and
- other known illnesses of public health concern.

Prompt reporting of infectious disease cases and illnesses of public health concern is critical for limiting disease transmission and protecting the health of NPS employees, concessioners, partners, and visitors.

NPS staff who respond to a disease outbreak typically investigate these incidents in partnership with State, Tribal, and local health departments and/or the CDC. For significant disease transmission events, the NPS may activate an interdisciplinary "Disease Prevention and Response Team" that brings together expertise from multiple disciplines, including medical, veterinary, and environmental. Park staff may be asked to assist with specific aspects of an investigation (for example, implementation of control measures), take part in meetings with health partners, and develop or review communications materials.

The NPS will follow the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act and guidance from the Wildlife Health Branch when it is necessary to handle, anesthetize, or euthanize a vertebrate animal species for public health or diagnostic reasons (see [Director's Order #77-4: Use of Pharmaceuticals for Wildlife](#)).

3.4.8 Public Health Support for All Hazard Incidents and Special Events

The Department or senior NPS, regional, or park managers may request the support of USPHS Commissioned Corps officers for the response to all hazard incidents (natural or human-caused emergencies) and special events. Officers will be activated via the Incident Command System and may serve on incident management teams in any role necessary to achieve incident or event public health objectives. RM-83A describes emergency response procedures for public health; guidance on the Incident Command System is found in [Director's Order #55: Incident Management Program](#) and [Reference Manual 55](#).

3.4.9 Education and Communication

Education and communication are essential components of NPS public health and disease prevention efforts. The OPH will develop and present up-to-date, scientifically accurate information using internal and external communication tools and media, learning and development opportunities, and education programs. Education and communication options include webinars, in-person training sessions, fact sheets, technical documents, reports, posters, trail signs, NPS.gov, and InsideNPS or other internal communication forums.

3.4.10 Public Contact with Animals

Contact with Free-Ranging Wildlife: Contact with free-ranging wildlife (for example, direct contact from a bite or scratch, from feeding wildlife, or wildlife in human-occupied buildings) carries significant potential public health risks for people. When appropriate, such contacts should be reported to the OPH and other entities following the procedures in RM-83A.

Sanctioned Public Contact with Animals: “Sanctioned public contact with animals” refers to authorized activities or operations where employees or the public come in contact with animals owned by the NPS, concessions, commercial use authorization holders, or partners. Examples include farm animals in cultural or educational exhibits, working animals, and livestock. To reduce the risks of disease transmission between animals and people, park managers should follow the best management practices identified in RM-83A for sanctioned public contact with animals.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Associate Director, Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP)

The Associate Director, VRP is responsible for the administration of the NPS public health protection and prevention program and will:

- issue, review, and revise as appropriate, RM-83A, with detailed guidance, general information, recommendations, procedures, and examples for developing comprehensive plans, strategic plans, and implementation plans to effectively manage the public health protection and prevention program;
- ensure the OPH has the necessary resources (personnel, funding, supplies, and equipment) to implement the policies, procedures, and standards in this Order and RM-83A;
- authorize periodic OPH evaluations of the regional public health programs;
- together with the Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, manage and maintain the NPS One Health Program;
- coordinate and cooperate with the other associate and assistant directors to advance Service-wide public health policies, goals, and objectives;
- ensure VRP programs, including Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Services, and the Office of Risk Management, coordinate on the management of and response to disease prevention efforts and work to integrate public health-related responsibilities in relevant Level 2 (Director’s Orders) and Level 3 (reference manuals, handbooks, etc.) policies and procedures; and
- ensure NPS support to implement the MOA between the Department and the Department of Health and Human Services.

4.2 Director, Office of Public Health (OPH)

The OPH Director, as the NPS's senior public health official, will:

- oversee programmatic activities and policy development to ensure they support the protection of public health;
- strategically allocate resources (personnel, funding, supplies, and equipment) to effectively and efficiently carry out program responsibilities under this Order;
- serve, as delegated by the NPS Director or Associate Director, VRP, on workgroups or committees to support USPHS Commissioned Corps officers assigned to the Department;
- represent the Department or the NPS on boards, councils, committees, and workgroups to support national public health priorities;
- lead and coordinate public health response and preparedness activities, including deployment of USPHS officers to respond to illnesses of public health concern cases and public health sanitation emergencies (for example, wastewater spills, drinking water contamination, and food- or water-borne disease outbreaks); and
- provide advice and guidance on public health issues to the NPS Director; regional, associate, and assistant directors; and superintendents.

4.3 United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Officers

USPHS Commissioned Corps officers are highly trained public health professionals, with expertise in industrial hygiene, environmental health, engineering, science, epidemiology, veterinary science, nursing, medical care, and injury prevention. Officers assigned to the NPS will:

- provide technical assistance and leadership in the design, management, operation, and evaluation of public health systems, services (see [Management Policies](#), section 8.2.5.5);
- collect and analyze data to address public health issues and mitigate or eliminate associated hazards in accordance with public health and privacy laws; and
- maintain minimum readiness status for potential deployment,³ as approved by their supervisor and the OPH Director.

4.4 OPH Field Services Branch, Park, and Regional Public Health Consultants

Field Services Branch, park, and regional public health consultants conduct on-site evaluations and inspections of park facilities and serve as the first point of contact on infectious disease issues. They will:

- establish the frequency of and conduct public health assessments based on funding, laws, risk, and public health needs of parks;
- assist NPS managers and staff in interpreting and applying public health policy-related guidance;
- monitor park and regional program compliance with public health policy through inspections;
- assist with enforcement of public health regulations and requirements and provide direction when no regulatory standards exist;
- provide technical assistance to NPS employees to help prevent, detect, and respond to disease transmission;

³ [Commissioned Corps Directive 121.02](#), "Deployment and Readiness," authorizes deployment of Commissioned Corps officers in response to urgent or emergency public health care needs.

- advise park managers on public health risks that warrant closure of NPS property or facilities under [36 CFR 1.5](#) or [36 CFR 13.50](#) to protect public health; and
- coordinate with the OPH Epidemiology Branch and the NPS One Health Program on disease-related issues.

4.5 OPH Epidemiology Branch

The Epidemiology Branch leads efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to disease transmission events in national parks, offices, and regions. The Branch’s public health consultants and epidemiologists will apply the One Health approach and will:

- develop and maintain human disease surveillance systems for rapid detection and response to potential or actual outbreaks;
- collect and analyze data about public health issues to reduce or eliminate associated hazards, following public health and privacy laws;
- gather information, investigate disease cases, and follow up on suspected or confirmed cases in coordination with State, Tribal, and local health authorities to prevent additional disease transmission in national park units;
- collaborate with internal (NPS and Department) and external partners, including State, Tribal, and local health departments, the CDC, and academic institutions, to achieve effective disease prevention and protection outcomes;
- develop standard operating procedures and guidance for NPS public health activities; and
- issue timely, accurate, science-based information using a variety of communication methods, including public health alerts, briefings, notifications, newsletters, town halls, and digital media tools (such as NPS.gov, InsideNPS, social media, and webinars).

4.6 Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science (NRSS)

The Associate Director, NRSS, will:

- together with the Associate Director, VRP, manage and maintain the NPS One Health Program;
- support application of the One Health approach to disease management and control, resource protection, and sustainable park uses;
- promote coordination and consultation between NRSS branches and the OPH to increase understanding of risks posed by and to natural components of ecosystems, such as wildlife, waters, geologic features, air quality, and the associated processes, consistent with [Management Policies](#), section 1.4.7; and
- ensure NRSS branches and programs coordinate, as appropriate, on the management of and response to disease prevention efforts and work to integrate public health-related responsibilities in relevant Level 2 (Director’s Orders) and Level 3 (reference manuals, handbooks, etc.) policies and procedures.

4.7 Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities and Lands (PPFL)

The Associate Director, PPFL, will:

- ensure NPS employees follow applicable public health laws, regulations, and standards (Federal, State, Tribal, and local), NPS policies, and best practices for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of park facilities; and
- work with the Associate Director, VRP, to identify mutually beneficial opportunities to share data collection, analysis, and reporting systems to improve cost-effective facility assessments and maintenance.

4.8 Associate Director, Business Services

The Associate Director, Business Services, will ensure:

- contracts and leases include requirements for concessioners, leaseholders, and other partners to adhere to public health regulatory requirements as applicable and appropriate;
- Business Services program staff collaborate, as needed, with the OPH to make sure food services, lodging services, and other commercial visitor services meet applicable public health standards;
- concessioners, other contractors, leaseholders, and commercial use authorization (CUA) holders meet public health requirements following the terms of their contracts, leases, or CUAs; and
- concessioners and leaseholders, through the terms of their contracts and leases, cooperate with public health disease investigators.

4.9 Associate Director, Interpretation, Education, and Volunteers (IEV)

The Associate Director, IEV, will:

- identify opportunities to inform and educate visitors about disease prevention and mitigation;
- use a variety of personal and nonpersonal services to communicate critical public health messages; and
- rely on the OPH as the primary source for public health information.

4.10 Assistant Director, Office of Communications

The Assistant Director, Office of Communications, will:

- communicate critical and timely public health information to NPS employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and visitors; and
- rely on the OPH as the primary source for public health information.

4.11 Regional Directors

Regional directors will ensure:

- this Order, associated reference manuals, and applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, regulations, and standards are implemented and enforced;
- personnel, funding, supplies, and equipment are available to protect the health of NPS employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and visitors; and
- park superintendents understand and properly carry out the policies and procedures in this Order and related guidance documents.

4.12 Park, Program, and Center Managers (Superintendents and Center, Unit, and Office Managers)

Park, program, and center managers will:

- implement and enforce the requirements of this Order;
- provide necessary and reasonable guidance, with OPH assistance as needed, to protect the health of employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and visitors;
- ensure all employees are oriented to the public health policies, guidance documents, and regulatory standards needed for their job duties;
- ensure park facilities are properly designed, operated, maintained, monitored, and deficiencies are promptly corrected;
- ensure all public food service operations adhere to applicable sanitation and food safety standards to minimize the risk of foodborne illness;
- provide park or regional office public health officers with support necessary to conduct public health assessments, including staff assistance, office space, supplies, equipment, and transportation;
- correct deficiencies and mitigate risks identified by public health consultants during periodic assessments; and
- close NPS facilities and property per [36 CFR 1.5](#) or [36 CFR 13.50](#) (Closures and public use limits), as necessary, to prevent the spread of disease.

5. Related Sources of Guidance

Other sources of guidance applicable to public health protection are:

- [Director's Order #9: Law Enforcement Program](#) and [Reference Manual 9](#)
- [Director's Order #11B: Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service](#)
- [Director's Order #41: Wilderness Stewardship](#) and [Reference Manual 41: Wilderness Stewardship](#)
- Director's Order #48A: Concessions Management
- [Director's Order #50B: Occupational Safety and Health Program](#) and [Reference Manual 50B](#)
- [Director's Order #50C: Public Risk Management Program](#) and Reference Manual 50C
- [Director's Order #51: Emergency Medical Services](#) and Reference Manual 51
- [Director's Order #53: Special Park Uses](#) and [Reference Manual 53](#)
- [Director's Order #55: Incident Management Program](#) and [Reference Manual 55](#)
- [Director's Order #77-4: Use of Pharmaceuticals for Wildlife](#)
- Director's Order #77-7: Integrated Pest Management
- [Director's Order #79: Scientific Integrity](#)
- Director's Order #83B: Public Health Promotion—Healthy Parks Healthy People
- Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services: Office of Policy, Management and Budget 0006265

-----End of Director's Order-----