INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

U.S. Army Garrison Alaska

1 September 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. SITE. Fort Wainwright is located in central Alaska, near the City of Fairbanks (2016 population 32,751). The post covers over 1,500,000 acres, including vast training and maneuver areas. The cantonment area occupies 5,251 acres adjacent to Fairbanks, and includes 771 buildings. Approximately 6,000 active duty military personnel are assigned to the post, with over 5,000 dependents. Over 1,600 civilians work on post each day. Military housing on Fort Wainwright has undergone conversion to North Haven Communities as a result of the Residential Community Initiative. The cantonment area also includes training and maintenance facilities, an Army airfield, and 120-acre landfill. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alaska Fire Service (AFS) occupies several buildings, and conducts wild-land fire control operations from the airfield. Government personnel who are DoD certified and contractors who are certified as pesticide applicators by the State of Alaska provide pest management services.

2. SCOPE. The contents of this integrated pest management plan (IPMP) apply to all activities and individuals working, residing or otherwise doing business on USAG Alaska lands.

3. OVERVIEW. Federal Agencies are mandated by Public Law (Section 136r-l of title 7, United States Code) to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This IPMP for USAG Alaska describes past and anticipated pests and outlines the resources necessary for surveillance and control of these pests including any administrative, safety or environmental requirements.

4. RESPONSIBILTIES. The U.S. Army Garrison Alaska Pest Management Coordinator oversees the program. Pest prevention, through good sanitation practices, is the responsibility of all individuals who occupy or maintain buildings or open spaces on the installation. Pest management personnel follow the Integrated Pest Management Outlines in Appendix A. Before pesticides are applied, non-chemical control efforts will be used to the maximum extent possible. Responsibility for costs associated with implementation of this IPMP are delegated to Directorate of Public Works (DPW) as defined by the DFAS Manual (DFAS-IN Manual 37-100-14, Department of the Army).

5. IMPACT. Without an IPM program for Fort Wainwright, pests can interfere with the military mission, lower morale, damage real property, increase maintenance costs, and potentially expose installation personnel to disease.

6. PEST MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The major aspects of the pest management program dealing with pest surveillance and control and the locations where pesticides are stored are addressed in the plan.

7. MAINTENANCE. This plan is a working document that will be frequently updated. This is particularly true for Appendices B and C. Please send comments or suggested changes to:

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A. BACKGROUND.

1. **Purpose.** Integrated pest management (IPM) is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. Federal Agencies are mandated to use IPM by Public Law (Section 136r-l of title 7, United States Code). This plan is a framework through which an IPM program is defined and accomplished on the installation. It describes program elements including health and environmental safety, pest identification, pest management, and pesticide storage transportation, use and disposal. This Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) is a guide to reduce reliance on pesticides and to enhance environmental protection; it reflects current DOD/Army policies, procedures and standards.

2. **Authority.** This IPMP is written under the authority of:

a. Section 136 et seq. of title 7, United State Code, *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)* as amended.

b. Department of Defense (DOD) Instruction 4150.07, DOD Pest Management Program, 29 May 2008.

c. Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 December 2007 and Pest Management, 200-5, October 1999.

d. Integrated Pest Management MOU between EPA and DOD, March 1996

e. U.S. Certification of Pesticides Applicators, 40 CFR 171, June 1993.

f. Pesticide Control, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 18 AAC 90, October 2017.

g. U.S. AEC Guidelines to Prepare Pest Management Plans for Army Installations and Activities, September 1996.

h. Executive Order (EO) 13112, Establishment of the National Invasive Species Council 1999, and the National Invasive Species Management Plan (2008, amended 2012).

3. Plan Maintenance. The USAG Alaska Pest Management Coordinator (PMC) maintains this IPMP. Pen and ink changes are made to this plan throughout the fiscal year, and this plan is reviewed and updated annually to reflect all changes made in the pest management program during each fiscal year. Annual updates of this plan are sent to the US Army Environmental Center Pest Management Consultant not later than 30 October of each year.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Garrison Commander.

a. Designate an Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, in writing, for all pest management activities.

b. Approve and support the pest management plan.

c. Ensure that all pest management operations are conducted safely and have minimal impact on the environment.

2. Director of Public Works.

a. Determine the pest management requirements for the installation (not including the Golf Course).

b. Initiate requests for aerial application of pesticides when necessary.

c. Request and monitor contract pest management operations.

d. Obtain and maintain adequate supplies of pesticides and pesticide dispersal equipment, and ensure that equipment is properly maintained.

e. Maintain adequate records of pest management operations.

f. Cooperate and coordinate with the installation medical authority and the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator on Pest Control issues.

3. Director of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation.

a. Determine the pest management requirements for the Golf Course.

b. Request and monitor contract pest management operations.

c. Obtain and maintain adequate supplies of pesticides and pesticide dispersal equipment, and ensure that equipment is properly maintained.

d. Maintain adequate records of pest management operations.

4. Commander, Bassett Army Community Hospital.

a. Conduct surveillance for pests that could adversely affect the health and welfare of the installation.

b. Coordinate with local health officials to determine the prevalence of disease vectors and other public health pests in the area surrounding the installation.

c. Monitor pesticide sales at the Commissary and the Post Exchange.

d. Evaluate the health aspects of the pest management program.

e. Conduct surveillance for pests that destroy food stored in installation facilities.

5. Integrated Pest Management Coordinator.

a. Determine the pest management requirements for the site.

b. Coordinate pest management activities between Fort Wainwright and AEC.

c. Annually review and update the Fort Wainwright IPMP.

d. Provide answers to questions concerning pest management from AEC.

e. Gather pest management relevant information, especially pesticide use on the installation, and report it to AEC on an annual basis.

f. Coordinate and monitor contracts dealing with pesticide application and keep a copy of each contract on file.

g. Submit all pest management contracts to AEC for review and approval.

h. Coordinate with local, State and Federal agencies, as necessary, to conduct the installation's pest management program.

i. Ensure that installation personnel performing pest control are certified, as required.

j. Maintain adequate records of pest management operations.

6. Building Occupants.

a. Apply good sanitary practices to prevent pest infestations.

b. Use all nonchemical pest control techniques available to the fullest extent before requesting further assistance from pest control contractors.

c. Cooperate fully with contractors in scheduling pest management operations, to include preparing the areas to be treated.

d. Obtain, through the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, approval before using any contract pest control services.

7. Pest Management Personnel/Contractors.

a. Use integrated pest management techniques to the maximum extent possible.

b. Control pests according to the provisions of this plan.

c. Operate in a manner that minimizes risk of contamination to the environment and personnel.

d. Provide written records of pest surveillance and control efforts to the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator.

C. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM).

1. Legal Mandate.
Federal Agencies are mandated by Public Law to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. The Army is committed to IPM at its facilities and installations as the best approach to control pests and reduce pesticide reliance and resistance.

2. IPM Operations. Although IPM emphasizes the use of nonchemical strategies, chemical control may be an option used in conjunction with other methods. The IPM Outlines found in Appendix A describe methods for detecting, monitoring, and controlling specific pests. Appendix B of this plan is an annual pesticide use list (PUL) that lists all the pesticides Fort Wainwright intends to use during the upcoming calendar year. It is included in the annual update of this IPMP and must include pesticide names, active ingredients and percentages, EPA registration numbers, label signal words, target pests, and intended sites. Department of Defense (DoD) policy mandates that professional pest management personnel approve all pesticides applied to DoD installations. Appendix E documents the Child and Youth Services Pest Management Program.

D. PRIORITY OF PEST MANAGEMENT WORK. See Appendices A [Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Outlines] and B (Pesticide use list) for more details on control of those pests listed below and the pesticides that are used on Fort Wainwright.

1. Noxious/Invasive Plants and Animals. An invasive species is a plant or animal species that is non-native, does not respond readily to control efforts, and is likely to cause harm to the environment, economy, or to human health. Invasive species also cause degradation of military training lands, leading to decreased quality of training

capacity and mission. Strategic goals to address damage caused by invasive species are; prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and management, restoration, and organizational collaboration. Invasive species populations span geographic and jurisdictional boundaries, thus efforts to manage them must be coordinated across boundaries and agencies. In 1999, EO13112 charged all federal departments whose actions may affect the status of invasive species, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, to work together within their current authorities to prepare, prevent, and protect resources from harm caused by invasive species. Invasive species meriting action on Fort Wainwright lands are defined by the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Pest Management in Alaska (CNIPM). Many can be controlled by seasonal mowing before flowers and fruits are present, halting spread by animal and traffic vectors and limiting reproductive success. Seasonal mowing necessitates access with machinery, limiting this activity type to heavily used training areas, transportation corridors, or areas with road access. For less accessible areas in need of control (e.g. forests, non-roaded and wilderness areas) chemical and manual control is advised. Chemical control is limited within non-sensitive (ecological and cultural) sites, for example playgrounds and wetlands/waterbodies may be off-limits to chemical controls. In all cases, documentation of invasive species populations are necessary to weigh control methods against efficacy of treatment and overall cost. To this effect, there is clear need for monitoring and surveillance of invasive species populations across Army lands.

2. Other Undesirable Vegetation. Vegetation requiring control consists of three general types: lawn and turf weeds, weeds along roads and in and around improved grounds not in lawns, and weeds interfering with range operations. Broadleaf weeds are present in family housing lawns and their control through use of a selective herbicide would improve lawn appearances. Weed control is performed from mid-April to late-October on an as-needed basis, based on visual inspections. Mowing of grassy areas is used to limit the reproductive success of weeds. Herbicide application is forbidden on playgrounds, and its use in other sensitive areas is avoided or kept to a minimum. Soil-sterilant chemicals may be applied to railroad tracks, electrical transformer sites, and airfield hardstands and runways. Sterilants are applied to areas where vegetation growth is a safety or security concern, or interferes with a specific mission. Areas treated with sterilants generally need be treated only once every 3 to 5 years. Physical removal of brush and weeds, as with blading or rotary axe-type equipment, has been used as an alternative to sterilant chemicals, but has been found to be more labor-intensive and less effective than sterilants, and too hazardous for some areas.

3. Structural Pests. Pests that cause damage to buildings and other wooden structures at
Fort Wainwright are primarily carpenter ants and wood-destroying fungi; termites do not exist in most parts of Alaska. Structural damage caused by these pests is not an annual occurrence and damage done in the past has been rare. Carpenter ant infestations are controlled as needed, using glue traps, baits, and aerosol flushing, and removal of the colony if it can be located. Structural damage caused by fungi is best controlled by preventive measures, such as using treated lumber and minimizing humidity in buildings through adequate ventilation. Wood that has been significantly

damaged by fungus must generally be replaced. No wood-protection chemicals are applied by Fort Wainwright pest control personnel.

4. Pests Found in and Around Buildings.

a. This category includes cockroaches, earwigs, silverfish, spiders, fleas, wasps, and other pests. These pests are controlled to maintain the quality of life and morale of building occupants and household residents. Actual eradication of these pests is not feasible, but effective controls can be employed to temporarily eliminate them or greatly reduce their numbers. The cockroach is the most common and important pest in this category. It is significant because of its potential
to carry disease, and its adverse effect on morale when visible in dining areas, lavatories, and living units. The three species of cockroach found on Fort Wainwright are the German, brown, and smoky-brown cockroach, with the German cockroach being the most prevalent. Surveillance is the most important tool in cockroach control, as it informs the pest controller of the pest species involved, the degree of infestation, and what control measures will be most effective. The use of adhesive traps, monitored by both the pest controller and the building occupant, aid in the positive identification of the species; no chemical pesticides are used without positive identification. An integrated approach to cockroach management includes education of the building occupants, proper sanitation, physical exclusion, and chemical control. Preventive control measures such as proper sanitation and sealing crevices within the building reduce the chance of pest survival by limiting food and shelter, and are preferred over chemical controls
A similar integrated approach (removal of food source, physical exclusion, and chemical control where necessary) is used in the management of other infestation pests such as silverfish, firebrats, ants, fleas, and clover mites.

b. Stored food products and certain textiles may be infested with a variety of moths, beetles, weevils, and other invertebrates. The post MEDDAC-AK Veterinary Branch carries out inspections and product surveillance. Infested product is removed from the storage facility, and spilled product or unsanitary conditions that could support further infestation are eliminated. Infestations are reported to the contract pest controllers for follow-up pest control.

5. Public Health Pests.

a Mosquitoes are major pests on the installation. The potential for insect-borne diseases has been low in the past, the introduction of West Nile Virus into North America in 1999 may reach Alaska in the future, but to date has not been found. In November of 2015, the Center for Disease Control released information regarding mosquito control and management to inhibit the spread of the Zika virus. Zika, which is carried exclusively by *Aedes aegypti or Aedes albopictus*, is not forecasted to be a problem on this installation due to the non-occurrence of these species at high latitudes. The MEDDAC-AK Preventive Medicine branch is responsible for mosquito surveillance, and helping to determine when pesticide applications are advisable. Light-trapping is an ineffective means of counting flying insects in Alaska because of the prolonged summer daylight hours; MEDDAC-AK does not routinely operate light traps to count mosquitoes collected. However, periodic trapping using CO2 attractant is conducted to determine mosquito species found on the installation. Recommendations for chemical control are therefore based on public complaints, bite counts, and larval surveys.

Disease vectors will be identified. Insecticide applications are done on an as-needed basis to keep insect populations below vector or nuisance levels, and are performed with “ultra-low volume” application equipment.

b. Swallow bugs are blood-feeding parasites of birds that occasionally make their way into living quarters and bite humans. These pests are managed by limiting the construction of bird nests on post buildings, and treating interior areas found to be infested

c. Filth flies become an occasional problem during summer and autumn. Management of these potential disease vectors focuses on the restriction of breeding opportunities and prevention
of entry into buildings. Proper sanitation and disposal of garbage is the responsibility of all Fort Wainwright personnel.

d. Bees and wasps are commonly found in and around buildings and other structures and cause significant problems where they build nests in entryways. The stings are painful from bee, yellow jacket, and wasp stings may produce allergic reactions in some individuals. Wasps are a significant problem in family housing and weapons-training ranges, where outdoor nests are in proximity to large numbers of people. Individual wasp nests are destroyed with aerosol pesticide on an as-needed basis. If a large honeybee hive is discovered in an area that may cause conflict with human activities, a local beekeeper may be contacted and given an opportunity to safely remove the hive.

6. Turf and Ornamental Pests.

Scale insects, aphids, leaf defoliators, spruce bark beetles, and other pests of trees and ornamental plants become significant pests only when damaging populations occur. Chemical control operations shall be based solely on need, and all efforts are made to avoid environmental problems caused by the overuse of pesticides. Spider mites and clover mites are a persistent nuisance pest in plantings around family quarters and troop barracks in early summer, and are controlled on an as-needed basis. Fungi need to be controlled on the golf course greens.

7. Vertebrate Pests.

a. Migratory Birds. More than 150 species of birds occur on Fort Wainwright lands that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA); however, most of these migrate to Alaska during summer for breeding and are not present during winter months. Mew Gulls (*Larus canus*), Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) are annual summer problem species because they routinely nest on buildings, vehicles, and other infrastructure. Their nesting can cause damage to buildings, create a nuisance and eyesore with their droppings, and represent a potential health threat to occupants. Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*) are present on Fort Wainwright year round and have become issues during some winters. Ravens are communal roosters and may congregate in large groups in the winter time, sometimes in groups of hundreds. They tend to roost in areas that protect them from the weather, such as buildings with overhangs, vehicle wash areas and on lights above doors that provide warmth. In addition to leaving large quantities of feces at their roosting sites, which freeze instantly in the winter and persist until spring, they can cause structural damage

to facilities. Migratory birds provide many ecosystem services, however their habit of constructing nests on building exteriors can cause damage to the buildings, create a nuisance and eyesore with accumulated droppings, and represent a potential health threat to occupants. The health risk is from lice and mites carried by the birds that migrate from nests into building interiors. Physical exclusion of birds from potential nesting sites is the preferred means of control. Flashing and bird netting under the eaves of buildings, and other potential nesting and roosting sites provide physical barriers to birds. To discourage cliff swallows from building nest on structures, nests containing no eggs or nestlings may be destroyed without a permit, but only after inspection by the Pest Management Coordinator or a designated certified pest controller. Swallow nest boxes and cliff swallow structures have been constructed to encourage nesting in areas away from buildings.

b. Rock Doves (*Columba livia*), are a deleterious exotic species that live on Fort Wainwright year-round and use building and other infrastructure for roosting and nesting; this causes many of the same problems gulls and swallows cause. Rock Doves and their nest are not protected by the MBTA.

c. Native Wild Mammals. At least 35 mammals are native to Fort Wainwright lands, many of which have the potential to come into conflict with human activities.

Small rodents (e.g. voles, rats, and squirrels) are the most problematic group because they can destroy or contaminate stored food, and can damage or even undermine structures by gnawing and burrowing. Holes gnawed by rodents through wood and siding also allow other pests to enter buildings, and rodent nests in attics and wall-spaces provide habitat for mites and other arthropod pests.

Other rodents cause problems as well. For example, beaver (*Castor canadensis*) will fell trees near the Chena River causing potential risks to human safety and infrastructure integrity. At the Chena Bend golf course, muskrats (*Ondatra zibethicus*) chew through the linings at the bottom of the ponds. Woodchucks (*Marmota monax*) chew through wires and other undesired places.

Larger mammals also come into conflict with human activities. Moose (*Alces alces*) cross and walk along the roads on Fort Wainwright which poses a serious threat to traffic safety. They will also browse on ornamental plants. Moose will occasionally chase and attack people and pets they deem a threat to their safety. Occasionally they become stuck inside and on fences.

Military and civilian personnel working in the training areas on Fort Wainwright may encounter both grizzly (*Ursus arctos*) and black bears (*Ursus americanus*). Encounters between humans and bears are not common; they are usually caused by humans surprising bears and personnel not keeping clean field camps. However, when encounters occur, the risk to human safety is high. Bears are known to get into and destroy unattended gear.

d. Invasive Rodents. Invasive rodents, such as house mice (*Mus musculus*), can destroy or contaminate stored food, and can damage or even undermine structures by gnawing and burrowing. Holes gnawed by rodents through wood and siding also

allow other pests to enter buildings, and rodent nests in attics and wall-spaces provide habitat for mites and other arthropod pests. Rodents inside buildings are managed using an integrated approach of sanitation, exclusion, and lethal control. Poison baits may be used only as a last resort and under strict controls.

e. Domestic Mammals. Stray cats may be live-trapped by pest controllers, and turned over to the post veterinary office.

f. Wildlife Aviation Strike Hazards. Wildlife can pose a significant risk to flight safety at Ladd Army Airfield (LAAF). Many wildlife species hazardous to aircraft are drawn to LAAF. For example, Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) can be attracted to short grass on LAAF and adjacent fields in spring and autumn to feed. Mew Gulls and ravens are also attracted to LAAF to feed on grasshoppers and uncovered garbage.

8. Stray Animals.

a. Stray animals are domestic animals found on the installation, and the ownership of the animal cannot be immediately determined.

b. The Military Police will apprehend and impound, at the VTF, any animal found or reported running loose on Fort Wainwright, and will report this violation, with identification of owner if possible, to the Garrison Commander. Once an animal has been picked up by the Military Police, it cannot be released to its owner until the requirements specified in paragraph **d** below have been met.

c. Veterinary personnel will keep impounded animals in the VTF and attempt to identify the owner. If the ownership cannot be established due to lack of registration tags and/or microchipping, the animal will be kept for three working days, and if not claimed within that period, the animal will be delivered to Fairbanks North Star Borough Animal Shelter or Loving Animals Animal Rescue Incorporated (http://lovingcompanionsanimalrescue.org/).

d. The veterinary treatment facility will submit an informal memorandum, Subject: Release of Impounded Animal (see appendix B), to the Area Coordinator's Office at the Office of the Provost Marshal at Fort Wainwright when the animal is released to the owner. The owner will pay a $15.00 administrative fee, a $10.00 per day impoundment fee, and all veterinary medical costs associated with the animal while it was impounded.

e. Should an animal be impounded a second time for running loose on a post, the Garrison Commander will send a letter of warning to the owner requiring a reply showing the owner's justification for being allowed to retain this animal on the installation in addition to the procedures above. This reply will be routed through the Area Coordinators Office or Provost Marshal to the Garrison Commander.

f. If an animal has been permitted to remain on the post after the second impoundment, and is then impounded a third time, the owner will be notified in writing by the Garrison Commander that the animal will be removed from the post within 24 hours of receipt of the notification. Copies of the notification will be sent to the Directorate of Morale, Welfare and Recreation, the Provost Marshal, and to the

individual's unit commander. At the discretion of the Installation Veterinarian, the animal can be retained in the VTF at the owner's expense until arrangements can be made for the animal's permanent removal from post. The animals will be released to the owner after the impound charges are paid. The maximum time an animal can be impounded in the VTF is three working days.

g. When an animal that is collected as a stray on a post by the Military Police and is presented at the VTF seriously ill or injured and the owner cannot be identified or contacted, the veterinary officer is authorized to provide the necessary veterinary care per AR 40-905.

h. The owner of an animal that has been identified as the animal that bit or scratched a person will fully comply with the quarantine procedures established for such incidents in USAG-AK Regulation 40-1.

9. Quarantine and Regulated Pests. As of 2012, Brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), are the only regulated pests in Alaska. Status of the regulated pests list as published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture should be carefully monitored for changes. The following list represents quarantined species as of March, 2014. Status of the list of quarantined organisms, as published by The State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Agriculture, should be periodically reviewed for changes.

Noxious Weed List

Convolvulus arvensis.....bindweed, field
Rorippa austriaca.....fieldcress, Austrian
Galensoga parviflora.....galensoga
Galeopsis tetrahit.....hempnettle
Solanum carolinense.....horsenettle
Centaurea repens.....knapweed, Russian
Latuca puichella.....lettuce, blue-flowering
Agropyron repens.....quackgrass
Sonchus arvensis.....sowthistle, perennial
Euphorbia esula.....spurge, leafy
Cirsium arvensis.....thistle, Canada
Cardaria drabe, *C. pubescens, Lepidium latifolium* .....whitetops and its varieties
Lythrum salicaria.....purple loosestrife
Hieracium aurantiacum .....orange hawkweed

Aquatic Invasive Weeds

Elodea Canadensis.....Canadian waterweed
Elodea nuttallii.....Western nuttallii
Egeria densa.....Brazilian waterweed
Hydrilla verticillata.....hydrilla
Myriophyllum spicatum .....Eurasian watermilfoil

Agricultural Pests

Phytophthora infestans .....potato late blight
Meloidognye chitwoodi Golden et.al.....Columbia root-knot

nematode

10. Other Pest Management Requirements. Pest management technicians are responsible for carcass removal. In addition, the pest management technicians provide services for odor control in buildings and other structures on the installation. Odors may arise from: dead animals in walls, crawl spaces, etc.; decaying vegetation, molds and fungi; or from other sources.

E. HEALTH AND SAFETY.

1. Medical Surveillance of Pest Management Personnel. All Government personnel who apply pesticides on the installation are included in a medical surveillance program. An initial, pre-employment physical examination is conducted to establish that the individual is physically capable of wearing a respirator (if required) and to establish a baseline red blood cell (RBC) cholinesterase level. This physical examination also includes liver and kidney function tests, a complete blood count and a respiratory evaluation. A physical examination of the same scope as the initial examination is conducted annually. At the present time, the golf course pest controller is the only Government pesticide applicator.

2. Hazard Communication. Integrated pest management personnel are given hazard communication training, to include hazardous materials in his workplace. Following initial hazard communication classes, additional training is given to new employees or when new hazardous materials are introduced into the workplace. Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) for all pesticides and other toxic substances used in the pest management program can be found in the pest controller's office, Building 3026, or at the Golf Course Maintenance Facility (Building 2096). Copies of SDS's are kept on each pest control vehicle for pesticides used that day.

3. Personal Protective Equipment. Approved masks, respirators, chemical resistant gloves and boots, and protective clothing (as specified by applicable laws, regulations and/or the pesticide label) are provided to the Government pesticide applicators. These items are used as required during the mixing and application of pesticides. Pesticide-contaminated protective clothing is not laundered at home. The clothing is laundered commercially. Severely contaminated clothing is not laundered, but is considered a pesticide-related waste and disposed of by the DLA Disposition Services accordance with current environmental regulations.

4. Fire Protection. Building 3026 contains the majority of pesticides stored on Fort Wainwright. This building is in compliance with standards for pesticide facilities (AFPMB TG 17, "Design of Pest Management Facilities"). The pesticide storage area is heated to prevent freezing and rupture of liquid pesticide containers. Herbicides and fungicides used by Chena Bend Golf Course greens keepers (primarily granular "weed-and-feed"-type products) are stored in two outdoor metal chemical storage lockers at the golf course facilities. The pest management coordinator has provided pre-fire plans to the fire department. In addition, pesticide inventories are sent to the fire department every six months. The Fort Wainwright Fire Chief determines, based on the pre-fire plans, which fire control efforts to employ depending on the size and type of fire at the

time a fire call is reported. Minor amounts of commercial pesticides are also provided for sale or distribution at the Post Exchange and Commissary.

5. Pest Control Vehicles. Pesticides shall be transported only in the lockable storage compartments of the assigned vehicles. Pesticides will not be transported in the cab at any time. The use of the assigned vehicle for other than pest management purposes is not permitted. Transportation of pesticides (from supply and to the job site) will be accomplished using the vehicle assigned to the pest controllers, with utility beds having external lockable storage compartments. Care should be taken to secure pesticides to prevent damage to the containers and spillage of the pesticide. At no time will pesticides be left unsecured in the vehicle when unattended. A portable eye wash and spill kit will be carried in the pest control vehicle when in use. All vehicles will have a label affixed stating "CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDES".

6. Protection of the Public. Precautions are taken during pesticide application to protect the public, on and off the installation. Whenever pesticides are applied outdoors, care is taken to make sure that any spray drift is kept away from individuals, including the applicator. At no time are personnel permitted in a treatment area during pesticide application unless they have met the medical monitoring standards and are appropriately protected.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.

1. Sensitive Areas. Certain areas on Fort Wainwright are regarded as "sensitive," and are approached with extra caution and consideration in regards to pesticide application. Sensitive areas include any wetlands or water bodies, uplands that drain directly into water bodies, schools and playgrounds, childcare centers, WTU day care facility and the Chena River. Sensitive areas listed on pesticide labels are considered before pest control operations are conducted. No pesticides are applied directly to wetlands or water areas (e.g., lakes or ponds) unless use in such sites is specifically approved on the label and the proposed application is approved by the Environmental Office. This last statement particularly applies to pesticides applied on or near open water.

2. Endangered/Protected Species and Critical Habitats. There are no known Threatened and Endangered Species on Fort Wainwright as of May 2017. The Aleutian Shield Fern is currently the only endangered plant species in Alaska, but it does not occur on Fort Wainwright or in Interior Alaska. Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Act of 1918. Many birds protected under this Act use Fort Wainwright lands as a feeding, breeding, or nesting area. Swallows, hawks, geese, swans, Sandhill Cranes and a host of neo-tropical birds inhabit Fort Wainwright a portion of each year. Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle act of 1940. Both eagles are present and breed on Fort Wainwright lands annually. The Pest Management Coordinator will periodically evaluate ongoing pest control operations to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and Executive Order 13186 Federal Agencies Responsibilities to Protect Migratory Birds. No pest management operations are to be conducted that pose a negative impact on endangered or protected species, migratory

birds, bald and golden eagles or their habitats without prior approval from the AEC Pest Management Consultant.

3. Environmental Documentation. The Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan for Fort Wainwright is on file at the DPW Environmental Division. An Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared by the Environmental Division for each new Pest Management Plan, describing the pest control activities and their anticipated impact on the environment.

4. Pesticide Spills and Remediation. Pesticide spill cleanup kits are maintained in the pesticide storage area of Building 3026, on each pest control vehicle, and at the Golf Course. All pesticide spills are reported to the Fire Department and the Pest Management Coordinator.

5. Prohibited Activities.

a. A pesticide will not be used in any manner that is inconsistent with its label.

b. Pesticides whose registration has been suspended or canceled by the EPA or the State of Alaska will not be used.

c. Pesticide misuse, which includes use inconsistent with the label, is a violation of
Federal Law. In accordance with DoD policy (see DoD
4150.07, Volume 1), Fort Wainwright personnel will record and report any instances of pesticide misuse and falsification of records by contractors to the State of Alaska. Furthermore, Fort Wainwright personnel will cooperate with the State and the U.S. EPA in any subsequent investigation or actions.

d. Herbicides will not be used to control weeds at Child/Youth Services Facilities or the WTU Day-Care in areas where children play.

G. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.

1. Pest Management Operations. With the exception of the golf course, all pest management services provided on Fort Wainwright are performed under contract. All contract personnel applying pesticides on Fort Wainwright are certified by the State of Alaska in the categories of work being performed. The golf course has a DoD-certified individual that does pest control operations under the Directorate of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation. See Appendices C and D for points of contact and certificates of certification. Pesticides used by the contractor are stored in Building 3026. Herbicides and fungicides used by Chena Bend golf course greens-keepers (primarily granular “weed-and-feed”-type products) are stored in two outdoor metal chemical storage lockers at the newly-built golf course facilities. These facilities meet current Army and Federal guidelines and regulations. Pest management operations are conducted in accordance with Appendices A (IPM Outlines) and B (Pesticide use list) of this plan and the contracts with the companies that provide pest control services. Pest management in Child and Youth Services Facilities is found in Appendix E.

2. Contracts/Quality Assurance.

a. Wolverine provides support on Fort Wainwright for most facilities. Some exceptions may exist, such as Bassett Army Hospital, school facilities, and the golf course, which support pest management with their own Alaska State Certified pest controllers or other contractors. Department of Public Works provides oversight for this operation.

b. In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 12856 and Secretary of Defense Memorandum, Subject: Comprehensive Pollution Prevention Strategy, 11 August 1994, pest management contracts are initiated on an "as needed" basis. Monthly or periodic spraying will be eliminated unless deemed necessary after surveying and monitoring pest population levels.
The EO states that the military will decrease its usage of toxic chemicals and pollutants by 50 percent. Use of integrated pest management techniques will be encouraged in all contracts.
Pest problems threatening the health, safety, or welfare of installation personnel shall receive priority.

c. All contracts dealing with pest management will be sent to the Army Environmental Command (AEC) Pest Management Consultant prior to submission for bids or completion of purchase orders. For those contracts that are renewed annually, AEC will be notified of the upcoming renewal date and advised if any changes in the contract specifications have changed. Exception to this policy will be the need for emergency pest control services. In this case, the AEC Pest Management Consultant, Dr. William Miller, will be contacted at 210-466-1599 for verbal approval.

d. Contractors who conduct pest control on Fort Wainwright must:

(1) Show proof of liability insurance.

(2) Have State commercial certification and licensing in the category or categories of work to be performed.

(3) Use only EPA or Alaska State registered pesticides (Department of Environmental Conservation, Alaska- http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/pest/index.htm).

(4) Furnish Fort Wainwright with legible copies of specimen labels and the SDS of all pesticides proposed for use.

(5) Furnish Fort Wainwright personnel information for pest management record keeping.

e. A copy of each contract dealing with pest control will be forwarded to the Pest Management Coordinator.

f. All contractors providing pest management services will adhere to the following:

(1) Application of pesticides will be in accordance with label directions.

(2) The contractor must comply with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

(3) Pesticides must be mixed, stored, and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations, and the provisions of this plan.

(4) The pest controllers at the golf course will store and mix pesticides in an approved pesticide storage and mixing facility. Contractors other than the Government pest controllers mentioned above will bring pesticides onto the installation on a daily basis and will not store pesticides on Fort Wainwright overnight.

3. Agricultural Out-leases. There are no agricultural out-leases on Fort Wainwright.

4. Inter-Service Support Agreements. Pest management services are provided to all tenant activities by the sub-contracted pest controller.

5. Reports and Records. All contractors provide pesticide use information to the Pest Management Coordinator. Pest management operations are recorded on the Pest Management Maintenance Record (DD Form 1532-1) or other comparable record for the building or site where the work was performed. Pounds of pesticide active ingredient are provided to AEC on an annual basis.

6. Training and Certification. Contractors performing pest management services on Fort Wainwright will be certified by the State of Alaska in the appropriate categories for which work is performed. A copy of the contractors' certifications can be found in Appendix D.

7. Pesticide Security. All vehicles entering the installation are checked and validated by security personnel. Only vehicles belonging to the contractor stated above are allowed to carry pesticides on the installation. If pest control is scheduled from companies other than those listed in this plan, then the Pest Management Coordinator will contact the security office and identify the name of the company and the date that services have been scheduled.

8. Coordination - DoD, Other Federal, State and Local.

a. The AEC Pest Management Consultant provides technical review of the pest management plan, and gives special attention to any pesticide application that uses restricted use pesticides or uses any pesticide that may significantly contaminate surface or ground water.

b. Liaison is maintained between the Pest Management Coordinator and Preventive Medicine personnel at Bassett Army Community Hospital to determine the prevalence of disease vectors and other public health pests in the area surrounding the installation. US Fish and Wildlife personnel are consulted on bird control issues.

H. SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PESTICIDES.

1. AAFES. Pesticides sold in the Post Exchange, Building 3703, are registered by the EPA for general use; restricted use products are not sold. Pesticide products are grouped into several separate categories: products applied to pets for ectoparasite control, repellents, household, and lawn and garden products. Additional guidelines on pesticides in exchanges can be found in paragraph 10-4h, AR 40-5.

2. Commissary. Pesticides sold in the Commissary, Building 3703, are packaged as ready-to-use products such as aerosol cans and baits. Additional guidelines on pesticides in commissaries can be found in paragraph 10-4h, AR 40-5.

3. Veterinary Clinic. Products containing pesticides are sold to Veterinary Clinic customers for their own use. These products are registered by EPA and are labeled for application to animals.

I. PEST MANAGEMENT IN CHILD/YOUTH SERVICES FACILITIES. Pest Management in Child/Youth Services (CYS) Facilities is found in Appendix E. This documentation includes a separate Pest Management Plan for CYS facilities along with the parent notification letter, pesticide notification registry, IPM Outlines, and the PUL. The CYS Program was just granted national certification in the IPM Star Program. Additional documentation for the IPM Star Program can be found in the IPM Resource Books at the Pest Management Coordinator's Office and at each CYS facility.

J. PEST MANAGEMENT IN WARRIOR TRANSITION UNIT DAY CARE. Pest Management in and around the Warrior Transition Unit Day Care Facilities is found in Appendix

K. PEST MANAGEMENT REFERENCES. The following is a list of federal and state laws, Army regulations, technical manuals, and other references which are relevant to Pest Management on Fort Wainwright. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are of particular importance and should be on-hand with the IPMC.

PEST MANAGEMENT REFERENCES.

A. Federal Laws.

1. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (through PL 100-460, 100-464 to 100-526, and 100-532).

2. Title 29, CFR, Current revision, Section 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

3. Federal Noxious Weed Act [7 U.S.C. 2801-2814]:

4. Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 1996, Section 303

5. Endangered Species Act, 1973

6. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

7. Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C 651-678

8. Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, PL 101-508

B. Directives and Instructions

1. Department of Defense Instruction 4150.07, Department of Defense Pest Management Program, 29 May 2008.

2. DoDM 4150.07, Volume 1, DoD Pest Management Training: The DoD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators, May 2013

3. DoDM 4150.07, Volume 2, DoD Pest Management Training and Certification Program: The DoD Plan for Non-Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Pesticide Applicators, May 2013

4. DoDM 4150.07, Volume 3, DoD Pest Management Training and Certification Program: The DoD Plan for Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Pesticide Applicators, May 2013

5. Presidential Memorandum, "Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds", subject: using native plants in landscaping, 26 April 1994

. C. Regulations.

1. AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protection Program, 15 February 1990.

2. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine, 25 May 2007.

3. AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 December 2007.

4. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, RAR: 4 Oct 2011.

D. Technical Manuals.

1. TM 5-629, Weed Control and Plant Growth Regulation, 24 May 1989.

2. TB Med 561, Occupational and Environmental Health, Pest Surveillance, June 1992.

E. Armed Forces Pest Management Board Technical Guides.

1. **TG 1** - AFPMB Publications, July 2011

2. **TG 6** - Delousing Procedures for the Control of Louse-borne Disease During Contingency Operations, November 2011

3. **TG 7** - Installation Pesticide Security, August 2003

4. **TG 11** - Hydrogen Phosphide Fumigation with Aluminum Phosphide, March 2013

5. **TG 13** - Dispersal of Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Insecticides by Cold Aerosol and Thermal Fog Ground Application Equipment, July 2011

6. **TG 14** - Personal Protective Equipment for Pest Management Personnel, April 2011

7. **TG 15** - Pesticide Spill Prevention and Management, August 2009

8. **TG 16** - Pesticide Fires: Prevention, Control, and Cleanup

9. **TG 17** - Military Handbook - Design of Pest Management Facilities, August 2009

10. **TG 18** - Installation Pest Management Program Guide, March 2013

11. **TG 20** - Pest Management Operations in Medical Treatment Facilities, November 2005

12. **TG 21** - Pesticide Disposal Guide for Pest Control Shops

13. **TG 22** - Guidelines for Testing Experimental Pesticides on DoD Property, June 2001

14. **TG 24** - Contingency Pest Management Guide, September 2012

15. **TG 26** - Tick-Borne Diseases: Vector Surveillance and Control, November 2012

16. **TG 27** - Stored-Product Pest Monitoring Methods, June 2005

17. **TG 29** - Integrated Pest Management in and around Buildings, August 2009

18. **TG 30** - Filth Flies: Significance, Surveillance and Control in Contingency Operations, October 2011

19. **TG 31** - Guide for Agricultural and Public Health Preparation of Military Gear and Equipment, February 2012

20. **TG 34** - Bee Resource Manual with emphasis on The Africanized Honey Bee, November 2013

21. **TG 36** - Personal Protective Measures Against Insects and Other Arthropods of Military Significance, October 2009

22. **TG 37** - Integrated Management of Stray Animals on Military Installations, May 2012

23. **TG 38** - Protecting Meal, Ready-to-Eat Rations (MREs) and Other Subsistence During Storage, June 2005

24. **TG 39** - Guidelines for Preparing DoD Pest Control Contracts Using Integrated Pest Management, February 1997

25. **TG 40** - Methods for Trapping and Sampling Small Mammals for Virologic Testing, September 1995 (Reviewed March 2013)

26. **TG 41** - Protection from Rodent-borne Diseases with special emphasis on occupational exposure to hantavirus, April 2010

27. **TG 42** - Self-Help Pest Management, April 2015

28. **TG 44** - Bed Bugs - Importance, Biology, and Control Strategies, March 2012

29. **TG 45** - Storage and Display of Retail Pesticides, November 2012

30. **TG 46** - DoD Entomological Operational Risk Assessments, April 2011

31. **TG 47** - Dengue and Chikungunya Vector Control Pocket Guide, January 2012

APPENDIX A

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINES

1. **Broadleaf Weeds**
2. **Invasive Species**
3. **Undesirable Vegetation**
4. **Pests Found in and around Buildings**
5. **House Mice**
6. **Birds**
7. **Native Wild Mammals**
8. **Domestic Mammals**
9. **Wildlife Strike Hazards**
10. **Ornamental Pests**
11. **Mosquitoes**
12. **Fungus on Golf Course Greens**

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 1

PEST: Broadleaf Weeds.

SITE: Improved lawns and Golf Course fairways.

1. Purpose: To control broadleaf weeds and crabgrass to prevent damage to improved turf.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation.

c. Frequency: Ongoing through the growing season (May through September).

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Mechanical removal of undesirable broadleaf weeds. This method is appropriate where a limited number of plants are found, but is not recommended when broadleaf weeds are numerous.

(b) Conducted by: Gardeners and grounds maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Presence of broadleaf weeds in turf.

(2) Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer. Chemical is applied to unwanted vegetation in accordance with label directions. WeednFeed is applied as a granular application to lawn areas.

(3) Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

(4) Pesticide. See current pesticide use list.

(5) Control Standard: Vegetation is killed within 30 days following treatment.

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: Avoid direct application to any body of water. Avoid drift that could damage desirable plants; do not spray if wind speed is in excess of five miles per hour.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 2

PEST: Invasive Species.

SITE: Forests, fence lines, building perimeters, storage yards, secured sites, road and trail shoulders, training areas, recreation areas (including aquatic areas).

1. Purpose: To assess and avert adverse impact to the quality of Army training areas and ranges, prevent decrease of training capability on the installation, and increase the sustainability of training operations.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: DPW staff, certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation.

c. Frequency: Ongoing through the growing season (May through September).

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Mowing, hand pulling and string trimmers. Control measures will occur where weeds are present anywhere across post.

(b) Conducted by: Maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by: DPW staff, certified personnel.

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Presence of vegetation at sites listed above.

(2) Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer. Chemical is applied to unwanted vegetation in accordance with label directions.

(3) Conducted by: Certified pest controllers.

(4) Pesticide. See current pesticide use list.

(5) Control Standard: Vegetation is killed within two weeks following treatment.

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: Avoid contact with foliage or green stems of desirable plants and trees. Avoid direct application to any body of water. Avoid drift that could damage desirable plants; do not spray if wind speed is in excess of five miles per hour.

5. Prohibited Practices: None.

6. Environmental Concerns: None.

7. Remarks: None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 3

PEST: Undesirable and Invasive Vegetation.

SITE: Fence lines, building perimeters, storage yards, secured sites, waste areas and road shoulders.

1. Purpose: To control unwanted vegetation to minimize damage to property, reduce fire hazards, enhance security and training activities.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller and/or Natural Resource Specialist.

b. Methods: Visual observation.

c. Frequency: Ongoing though the growing season (May through September).

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Mowing and string trimmers.

(b) Conducted by: Maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Presence of vegetation at sites listed above.

(2) Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer. Chemical is applied to unwanted vegetation in accordance with label directions.

(3) Conducted by: Certified pest controllers.

(4) Pesticide. See current pesticide use list.

(5) Control Standard: Vegetation is killed within two weeks following treatment.

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: Avoid contact with foliage or green stems of desirable plants and trees. Avoid direct application to any body of water. Avoid drift that could damage desirable plants; do not spray if wind speed is in excess of five miles per hour.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 4

PEST: Pests Found in and around Buildings.

SITE: Offices, break areas, warehouses, and administrative areas.

1. Purpose: To control household pests (cockroaches, spiders, ants, other crawling insects, flies, fleas, bees, and wasps) in areas where food is stored and served or other areas where pests interfere with the mission.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Occupants and certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Complaints, visual observation, and sticky traps.

c. Frequency: On-going during normal installation activities. The certified pest controller will evaluate the problem during a service call.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Sticky traps are placed in kitchens and bathrooms when a minor infestations of cockroaches occur. Cockroach harborage is eliminated by caulking (or filling with other materials) minor cracks, crevices, holes in walls and floors, or other areas where the structure has provided small openings that could be used by cockroaches. Screens are used to prevent entry by flying insects.

(b) Conducted by: Maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Spilled food is cleaned up and stored food items are placed in closed containers. Good housekeeping is used to eliminate trash, disused boxes, old equipment, and other materials that provide harborage for crawling pests. Areas in and around buildings where these pests interfere with the mission are kept clean to minimize infestations.

(b) Conducted by: Building occupants.

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Infestations of cockroaches, ants, spiders, other crawling pests, flies, gnats, or mosquitoes are found in buildings.

(2) Method and Location: Aerosol application of pesticide directly to flying insects

(other than bees and wasps). Crack and crevice or spot treatment of pesticides where crawling pests have been seen. Granular application for ants in outside areas.

(3) Conducted by: Building occupants (self-help) and certified pest controllers.

(4) Pesticides: See current pesticide use list.

(5) Control Standard: No pests are found 30 days after use.

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.
5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 5

PEST: Invasive Rodents

SITE: All buildings.

1. Purpose: To control invasive rodents, such as house mice, in warehouses, offices, and other buildings.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel, and certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation for mouse damage and droppings.

c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants. As required by certified pest controller.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Openings to the buildings that are greater than 1/4-inch are eliminated. Particular attention is given to doors that do not closely and areas on the outside of the buildings where pipes and other utilities enter the building. Sticky glue boards and snap traps are often used to capture mice when an infestation is found in offices.

(b) Conducted by: The certified pest controller places glue boards and snap traps for minor infestations; extensive infestations are rarely encountered. Maintenance personnel make building modifications to exclude rodents.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Good sanitation is practiced to reduce food and water for mice. Spilled food is cleaned up and not left exposed overnight and break areas are kept clean at all times. Bags, boxes, pallets, and other potential harborage are removed from areas where rodents could hide. Food is kept in closed containers.

(b) Conducted by: Building occupants.

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location: None.

(3) Conducted by:

(4) Pesticide: None.

(5) Control Standard:

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:** As long as entry points into buildings exist, then trapping or baiting may be the only alternative for control.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 6

PEST: Birds.

SITE: To control birds in and around mission essential buildings and structures.

1. Purpose: To control birds where their presence interferes with the mission. This includes Swallow species, Mew Gulls, and Rock Doves.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller or designee of Integrated Pest Manager.

b. Methods: Visual observation.

c. Frequency: Weekly, usually in the spring through fall.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Modification of buildings to exclude birds. This includes netting and bristle wire. Batting strips and monofilament line have been used to render soffit vents, eaves, and other potential nesting sites less attractive to birds, and bird houses have been constructed to encourage nesting in designated areas.

(b) Conducted by: Facility occupants.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Keep building windows and doors closed when not in use. Discourage bird feeding of Rock Doves.

(b) Conducted by: Facility occupants.

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location: None.

(3) Conducted by:

(4) Pesticides: None.

(5) Control Standard:

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: None.

5. Prohibited Practices: None.

6. Environmental Concerns: None.

7. Remarks:
To discourage nest-building on structures, nests with no eggs or juveniles may be destroyed without a permit, but only after inspection by the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, or designee, or a designated certified pest controller. All birds except Grouse and Ptarmigan species, which are protect under Alaska state law, and Rock Doves, a deleterious exotic species, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and many not be taken, i.e. handled, removed, relocated or killed, without a depredation permit. Annual depredation permits issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Fort Wainwright allow for the limited destruction of active Mew Gull nests to discourage future nest-building. All conditions of the depredation permits must be followed. Before active nest can be taken under the permits, the reporting party must contact the DPW Environmental Office and provide documentation which must include 1) proactive attempts to prevents gulls from nesting at the location, 2) a mission sensitive justification of why the nest needs to be removed, 3) an estimate of the economic consequences to not removing the nest. Once the documentation is submitted, the Director of FW DPW or delegate, must approve of the take. In many cases, the nest with the egg or juvenile may be relocated successfully without having to kill the egg or juvenile.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 7

PEST: Native Wild Mammals.

SITE: Outside locations.

1. Purpose: To control native mammalian vertebrate pests which may interfere with Fort Wainwright operations. .

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller or designee of Integrated Pest Manager.

b. Methods: Visual observation for the presence of unwanted animals mentioned above.

c. Frequency: Weekly by the certified pest controller.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Create physical barrier to keep mammals out of unwanted areas when feasible. Live-trapping and relocation, or lethal control, may be attempted where safe and legal. Licensed recreational trappers may be used to control nuisance animals when designated by the Integrated Pest Manager. Open gates to allow moose stuck behind fences out, or keep fences closed to keep moose out of unwanted areas.

(b) Conducted by:

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Educate people to keep a safe distance from moose. Keep outdoor camp sites clean from food debris to prevent attracting bears. This includes removing cooking grease and oil from the site.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location: None.

(3) Conducted by:

(4) Pesticides: None.

(5) Control Standard: .

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.
5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 8

PEST: Domestic Mammals.

SITE: Outside locations.

1. Purpose: To control domestic mammalian vertebrate pests such as cats and dogs.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation for the presence of unwanted animals mentioned above.

c. Frequency: Weekly.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Stray cats may be live-trapped by pest controllers, and turned over to the Fairbanks North Star Borough Animal Shelter or the Veterinary Treatment Facility. Stray dogs are the responsibility of the Fort Wainwright Military Police.

(b) Conducted by:

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location: None.

(3) Conducted by:

(4)Pesticides: None.

(5)Control Standard: .

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: None.

5. Prohibited Practices: None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 9

PEST: Wildlife Aviation Strike Hazards

SITE: Outside locations.

1. Purpose: To control wildlife which are strike hazards to aviation.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Ladd Army Airfield Operations.

b. Methods: Visual observation for the presence of unwanted animals mentioned above.

c. Frequency: Daily.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Wildlife aviation strike hazards will be managed in accordance with the "Wildlife Hazard Management Plan for Ladd Army Airfield."

(b) Conducted by: Ladd Army Airfield Operations

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location: None.

(3) Conducted by:

(4) Pesticides: None.

(5) Control Standard:

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: None.

5. Prohibited Practices: None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 10

PEST: Ornamental Pests.

SITE: Wherever desirable plantings are found on the installation.

1. Purpose: To control scale insects, aphids, leaf defoliators, spruce bark beetles, and other pests of trees and ornamental plants. Control will only be performed when large numbers of pests are present and significant damage will occur. Chemical control operations shall be based solely on need, and all efforts are made to avoid environmental problems caused by the overuse of pesticides. Spider mites and clover mites are a persistent nuisance pest in plantings around family quarters and troop barracks in early summer, and are controlled on an as-needed basis.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observations.

c. Frequency: On-going throughout the year.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Careful selection of ornamental plant sources, preventative measure not to reintroduce more pests from a known infested zone.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Pests are found in numbers necessary to produce damage.

(2) Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer.

(3) Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

(4) Pesticides: See current pesticide use list.

. **(5) Control Standard:** Pests are killed within one week following treatment.

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.
5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 11

PEST: Mosquitoes.

SITE: Standing water for mosquito larvae and outdoor areas for mosquito adults.

1. Purpose: To prevent mosquitoes from transmitting diseases (e.g., West Nile Virus) or interfering with outdoor missions or recreational activities.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller for larvae and Preventive Medicine personnel for adult mosquitoes.

b. Methods: Visual observation for larvae. CO2 traps and complaints for adult mosquitoes and species monitoring.

c. Frequency: During the mosquito season (May-September).

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Drain or fill standing water. Place screens on windows and keep windows and doors closed when not in use.

(b) Conducted by: Maintenance personnel eliminate standing water. Building occupants maintain screens and keep doors and windows closed.

(2) Type: Biological.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: None.

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Presence of larvae in standing water. Presence of adult mosquitoes in outdoor areas.

(2) Method and Location: Hand or power sprayer for larvacide. ULV fogging for adult mosquitoes.

(3) Conducted by: Certified pest controller.

(4) Pesticides: See current pesticide use list.

(5) Control Standard: Mosquitoes are killed within 30 days following larval treatmentand one day following ULV fogging.

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:** Scourge is a restricted use pesticide.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 12

PEST: Fungi on Golf Course Greens.

SITE: Golf Course greens.

1. **Purpose:** To control fungi that damage grass on the greens.
2. **Surveillance.**
   a. **Conducted by:** Certified pest controller.
   b. **Methods:** Visual observation.
   c. **Frequency:** Weekly, usually in the late winter and spring.
3. **Pest Management Techniques**.
   a. **Nonchemical.**
      (1) **Type: Mechanical and Physical.**
      (a) **Method and Location:** None.
      (b) **Conducted by:**
      (2) **Type: Biological.**
      (a) **Method and Location:** None.
      (b) **Conducted by:**
      (3) **Type: Cultural.**
      (a) **Method and Location:** None.
      (b) **Conducted by:**
   b. **Chemical**.
      (1) **Basis for Treatment:** Fungus found on the greens.
      (2) **Method and Location:** Hand or power sprayer.
      (3) **Conducted by:** Certified pest controller.
      (4) **Pesticides:** See current pesticide use list.
      (5) **Control Standard:** Fungus is killed within 30 days following treatment.
4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.
5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.
6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.
7. **Remarks:** No

APPENDIX B

PESTICIDE USE LIST

FY19 USAG Alaska PESTICIDE USE LIST

Installation, State/Country: USAG Alaska

IPMC Name/Email: Shawn F. Osborn/Shawn.f.osborn2.civ@mail.mil

Reviewed and Approved as of: 01 Sept. 2018

PMC Reviewer: William B. Miller, Ph.D., 210-466-1599/1729; william.b.miller54.civ@mail.mil

Full Pesticide Trade Name	EPA Registration No.	Active Ingredients
Banner Maxx	100-741	Propiconazole
Primo Maxx	100-937	Trinexapac-ethyl
Podium	100-937	Trinexapac-ethyl
2, 4-D LV4	1381-102	2,4-D
2,4D Amine	1381-103	2,4-D
Sword	228-267-34704	MCPA
Home Defense Max	239-2663	Bifenthrin
Arsenal	241-346	Imazapyr
Aqua Cap	241-416	Pendimethalin
Fleatrol Fogger	2724-454	S-Methooprene Permethrin
Gentrol Point Source	2724-469	(7S)-Hydroprene
Fleatrol	2724-483	S-Methooprene Permethrin
Hyvar X	352-287	Bromacil
Hyvar X-L	352-346	Bromacil
Ally Extra	352-610	Thifensulfuron methyl, Tribenuron-methyl, Metsulfuron-methyl
Cimmarron Maxx	352-615	Dicamba, 2,4-D, Metsulfuron-methyl
Harmony Extra	352-714	Thifensulfuron methyl, Tribenuron-methyl
Roach Ridd	40849-20202	Ortho Boric Acid
AgriStar Solve	42750-25	MCPA
Gly Star Original	42750-60	Glyphosate
Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Bait Stations	432-1256	Propiconazole
Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait Stations	432-1257	Trinexapac-ethyl
Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait Gel	432-1460	Trinexapac-ethyl
Advance Bait	499-370	2,4-D
Pro-Control	499-465	2,4-D
Cy-Kick	499-470	MCPA
Roundup Aquatic	524-343	Bifenthrin
Maxforce FC Professional Insect Control Bait Stations	432-1256	Fipronil
Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait Stations	432-1257	Fipronil

Maxforce FC Roach Killer Bait Gel	432-1460	Fipronil
Advance Bait	499-370	Abemectin
Cy-Kick	499-470	Cyfluthrin
Roundup Aquatic	524-343	Glyphosate
Cornerstone Plus	524-454-1381	Glyphosate
Roundup PRO Max	524-579	Glyphosate
Low Vol 4	34704-124	Isooctyl ester of 2,4-D
Roundup QuickPRO	524-535	Glyphosate, Diquat dibromide
Turfcide 400	5481-8992	PCNB
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr
Garlon 4	62719-40	Triclopyr
Curtail	62719-48	Clopyralid, 2,4-D
Milestone	62719-519	Aminopyralid
Dekko Silverfish Paks	70313-1	Boric Acid
Bayer Advanced Carpenter Ant & Termite Killer Plus	72155-58	B-Cyfluthin
Spectracide Wasp & Hornet Killer	9688-190-8845	Prallethrin lambda-Cyhalothrin
Escort XP	352-439	Metsulfuron Methyl
Streamline	352-848	Aminocyclopyrachlor
2,4-D LV6	42750-20	2,4-D Ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr
Alpine Cockroach Gel Bait	499-507	Dinetofuran
Arilon Insecticide	100-1501	Indoxacarb
Zoecon Gentrol IGR	2724-351	(7S)-Hydroprene
Niban Granular Bait	64405-2	Boric Acid
Phantom Termiticide-Insecticide	241-392	Chlorfenapyr
Transport Mikron Insecticide	8033-109-279	Acetamiprid/Bifenthrin
Vendetta Plus Cockroach Gel Bait	1021-2593	Abamectin/Pyriproxyfen
Temprid	432-1544	Imidacloprid/Beta-cyfluthrin

APPENDIX C

POINTS OF CONTACT AT FORT WAINWRIGHT

1. Shawn Osborn, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, (907) 361-4539.

2. Ed Casey, COR, Chenega and North Haven contract, (907) 361-4769.

3. George Howe, Chena Bend Golf Course, (907) 353-6221.

4. Japheth Ngojoy, 1LT, Chief Environmental Health, (907) 361-5317.

5. Jeremy Beauchamp, COL, MC, DC of Clinical Services, (907) 361-5974.

6. Constance Jenkins, COL, AN, Commanding, (907) 361-5108.

5. Allison Long, Director MWR, (907) 353-7611.

APPENDIX D

PEST CONTROL CERTIFICATES OF TRAINING/COMPETENCY
PEST MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Employee Name	Category	Certification Number	EXP Date
David Brasier	Alaska 10, 4, 7	AK 10193-2007-4/7/10	7/31/2020
Davie Kinden	Alaska 19	AK 10363-2108-19	8/31/2021

DOD CERTIFICATION FOR GOLF COURSE APPLICATORS

Employee Name	Category	Certification Number	EXP Date
George Howe	DoD 3,5,6	A-319-00-0315	3/31/2018
Franklin Holan	DoD 2, 3, 5, 6	A-001-16	2/18/2019

STATE CERT. FOR SALCHA/DELTA SOIL & WATER CONSER. DISTRICT

Employee Name	Category	Certification Number	EXP Date
Tammie Kovalenko	Alaska 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12	AK 9775-1704	4/30/2020
Adam Davis	AK 4 & 12	AK 10148-1903	3/31/2019
Maria Parvis	AK 9	AK 10265-2004	4/30/2020
Brian Strong	AK 2	AK 10199-2005	5/31/2020

STATE CERTIFICATION FOR AMERICAN PEST MANAGEMENT

Employee Name	Category	Certification Number	EXP Date
Richard Hernandez	AK 7	AK/10236-1911	11/30/2017
Aaron Degnan	AK 4, 7, 9	AK 10239-2101-4/7/9	1/31/2021

STATE CERTIFICATION FOR MAINSCAPE

Employee Name	Category	Certification Number	EXP Date
Christopher Moran	AK 4	AK 10269-1904-4	4/30/2019
Mathew Oberts	AK 4	AK 10270-2104-4	4/30/2021

APPENDIX E

CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE FORT WAINWRIGHT CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES FACILITIES

PLAN FOR FORT WAINWRIGHT CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES FACILITIES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fort Wainwright, Alaska is a diverse military community with five separate facilities that provide major or limited services for children on the installation. There are two full time child development centers, one youth center, one school age services center, and one hourly care facility. All told, approximately 2,000 children are served throughout the installation.

All these facilities have maintenance requirements that provide for excellent services, including pest. Fort Wainwright embraces the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices in facilities where children are present. IPM is defined as, “A sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks.” Basically it means using a comprehensive approach to maximize exclusion, suppression, or elimination of pests non-chemically while minimizing the amount of pesticides used in day care and youth centers.

Another aspect of the implementation of IPM in child and youth facilities coincides with the passage of Alaska State Pest Control 18 AAC 90 for the Use of Pesticides at Public Schools (K-12) and Licensed Day-Care Centers, March 2003 which directs that all schools in the State will implement procedures for notification and posting of pesticide applications to provide a greater level of protection for children, employees, and visitors to day care centers. Fort Wainwright will adhere to guidelines in the Pest Management User Guide for Child Development Centers and Schools developed by the US Army Environmental Command, January 2007. The basic premise of the Fort Wainwright plan is to notify all parents of any applications of pesticides in the child and youth facilities. Notification will be done by letter when the child is first enrolled and also 24 hours prior to selected applications. Parents complete a request to be notified during the enrollment process. Fort Wainwright pest control personnel will coordinate with child/youth facility personnel prior to any applications to ensure notification and adherence to this plan. Fort Wainwright, as a Federal installation, does not have to follow State of Alaska guidelines but must follow the Pest Management User Guide for Child Development Centers and Schools.

Fort Wainwright personnel will implement the plan outlined below to minimize use of pesticides in child/youth facility areas.

A. BACKGROUND.

1. Purpose.

a. Implement Integrated Pest Management Program in Child and Youth Services facilities.

b. Provide information to parents on pesticide use, the risks associated with it, and what they need to do about it.

2. Authority.

a. DODI 4150.07, DoD Pest Management Program, 29 May 2008.

b. AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 December 2007.

c. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine, 25 May 2007.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. Director of Public Works.

a. Perform Pest Management Service in the child development centers and youth centers according to this plan..

b. Coordinate this IPM Plan with other Directorates and External Organizations.

2. Directorate of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation.

a. Provide information to staff pertaining to this plan.

b. Notify parents initially of pest control activities. When pest control activities are to be conducted in the facilities, provide information 24 hours prior to any pest control work.

c. Provide information about pest control activities to parents.

d. Maintain pest-free facilities for child and youth activities. Eliminate pest entry points in buildings and conditions that would attract or support pest infestations.

3. Directorate of Public Works, Pest Control Shop.

a. Conduct pest control activities according to this plan.

b. Coordinate with facility directors prior to doing any pest control which requires notification.

c. Coordinate any requests for residual pesticide treatment in child and youth services facilities with Preventive Medicine Services. No residual treatments will be made without prior consent of Preventive Medicine.

4. Integrated Pest Management Coordinator.

a. Prepare, monitor and update the Fort Wainwright Integrated Pest Management Plan for IPM in Child and Youth Services Facilities.

b. Prepare reports as needed of pest control activities.

c. Provide technical information about pesticides and their use to the Fort Wainwright Child and Youth Services facilities.

5. Preventive Medicine Services.

a. Conduct surveillance for pests which affect health and welfare in the Fort Wainwright Child and Youth Services facilities.

b. Furnish surveillance results to DPW Pest Control for follow-up when required.

c. Evaluate all requests for residual pesticide treatment in the Child and Youth Services facilities to determine if sufficient nonchemical or least toxic alternatives have been implemented and failed to correct a pest problem. Coordinate residual treatments with DPW Pest Control as a last alternative pest management strategy.

6. IPM Committee. The IPM Committee will meet quarterly to discuss the IPM strategy and program for the Child and Youth Services facilities. Pest problems will be evaluated and prevention and control methods will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary. Pesticide use will be closely monitored to determine if all nonchemical control methods have been implemented before pesticides are applied.

C. GENERAL.

1. The State of Alaska (March 2003) passed 18 AAC 90 Pest Control for the Use of Pesticides at Public Schools (K-12) and Licensed Day-Care Centers and US Army Environmental Command developed the Pest Management Users Guide for Child Development Centers and Schools. These documents outline notification and posting of pesticide application procedures for Public Schools (K-12) and Licensed Day-Care Centers. Integrated Pest Management in Schools and Child Development Centers is an initiative that Department of Army sees as being an issue in the future. This program continues to expand and is being implemented worldwide. Fort Wainwright intends to adopt the fundamentals of this law in addition to guidance from the DA Pest Management Consultant by implementing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Child

and Youth Services facilities. See Appendix A for a list of participating facilities on Fort Wainwright, including a brief description of pest management.

2. This installation plan provides for some basic concepts for implementation. The use of IPM dictates that a comprehensive approach be used to control pests within child development and youth centers. Cultural, mechanical, physical and chemical controls will be implemented to effect control of pests. See Appendix B for IPM Outlines for the pests controlled in child and youth service facilities. Whenever possible, chemical controls will be used to the least extent possible and notification of parents will be conducted prior to actual application of pesticides, usually 24 hours prior to application. See Appendix C for a list of pesticides potentially available for use with this plan. Parents requesting notification shall receive written or electronic notification.

3. This plan provides for exemptions from notification for selected classes of chemicals (see paragraph E, below).

D. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

1. Initial Notification. Initial notification will be conducted when a participant is enrolled in the program (see Appendix D). This memorandum requests that parents read the provided information concerning pesticide use in the child development and youth centers. If parents want to be notified prior to any pesticide applications, they must return the memorandum with signature to be kept in the child's files.

2. Notification Prior to Application. After a pest control problem has been identified which requires use of non-exempt chemical applications, the following notification procedures will be followed.

a. All parents requesting notification will receive a memorandum sent via their child (written notice), telephone, or email advising them of the planned pesticide application.

b. A general announcement will be placed on the child development/youth center bulletin board and via internet to ensure all interested parties receive the information.

3. Signage During Application. Twenty-four hours prior to the planned application signage will be posted by installation pest control personnel advising of the planned application. The signage will be removed no earlier than 48 hours after completion of pesticide application. The signage will contain the following information.

a. Site/area to be treated.

b. Chemical to be applied

c. Time/date of treatment.

d. Re-entry times

E. EXEMPTIONS FROM NOTIFICATION. The following chemicals are exempt from the notification procedures listed above. Due to their nature they are considered practically harmless and are used in everyday activities like cleaning and other activities.

1. Germicides, disinfectants, bactericides, sanitizing agents, water purifiers and swimming pool chemicals used in normal cleaning activities

2. Personal insect repellants

3. Human or animal ectoparasite control products administered by a qualified health professional or veterinarian.

4. Manufactured paste or gel bait insecticides placed in areas where human or pets do not have reasonable access to the bait.

5. Aerosols used as a contact to remove site specific pests such as wasp or spiders etc.

F. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION.

1. The local Child and Youth facility administrator may direct an emergency application of pesticide without prior notice section in the event of an immediate threat to human health provided the administrator provides for notice to any person who has requested prior notice under this section.

2. Pesticides may be applied at the facility without prior notification or posting in an emergency, subject to subparagraph F3, below.

3. Subsequent Notification of Parents, Guardians, and Staff Members. Not later than the earlier of the time that is 24 hours after a facility applies a pesticide under this section or on the morning of the next business day, the facility administrator should provide to each parent or guardian of a student or facility attendee listed on the registry, a staff member listed on the registry, and the designated contact person, notice of the application of the pesticide in an emergency that includes:

a. The information required for a notice under paragraph D, above; and

b. A description of the problem and the factors that required the application of the pesticide to avoid a threat to the health or safety of a student or staff member.

G. COMMON PESTS. Because of the harsh winters and the short spring/summer seasons (May-September), many pests commonly found in the lower 48 states are not found in Fairbanks. Miscellaneous crawling pests enter buildings in the warmer months, but are considered minor problems. Shrews and voles, rodents that normally live outdoors, may enter buildings in the fall seeking shelter. These rodents are easily

trapped and removed, do not breed indoors, and cause little damage or inconvenience. Because the CYS facilities are located at interior post locations away from wood lines, there are no larger vertebrate pest problems in CYS facilities. German cockroaches were a problem on Fort Wainwright prior to the advent of baits and gels. Because these cockroaches continually bred in the utility door system, control was difficult. Reduction of cockroach entry points into buildings from the utility door system were systematically eliminated within the last ten years and the use of baits and gels have reduced German cockroach infestations in buildings to a minimum. No German cockroach infestations were noted in the Child and Youth Services facilities in the last three years. One gel bait application was made in Building 4109, Youth Center, for American cockroaches in October 2006 following excessive water in the sewer lines in the facility. To date, no other cockroach treatments were required in any Child and Youth Service buildings.

1. Medically Important Pests. Wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and honey bees, spiders, mosquitoes, filth flies, and cockroaches.

a. Mosquitoes are seasonal pests on the installation, but occur mainly in the tree lines out of direct sunlight**.** Because of the interior location of the CYS facilities (away from the tree lines), mosquitoes are minor problems and are easily controlled with fly swatters. The potential for insect-borne diseases has been low in the past, and the introduction of West Nile Virus into North America in 1999 failed to reach Alaska. Preventive Medicine is responsible for mosquito surveillance, and helping to determine when pesticide applications are advisable. Light-trapping is an ineffective means of counting flying insects in Alaska because of the prolonged summer daylight hours, but traps baited with carbon dioxide work well at collecting mosquitoes in the trap's vicinity. Recommendations for control are also based on public complaints, bite counts, and larval surveys.

b. Swallow bugs are blood-feeding parasites of birds that occasionally make their way into living areas and bite humans. These pests are managed by limiting the construction of bird nests on post buildings, and treating interior areas found to be infested.

c. Filth flies become an occasional problem during summer and autumn. Management of these potential disease vectors focuses on the restriction of breeding opportunities and prevention of entry into buildings. Proper sanitation and disposal of garbage is the responsibility of all Fort Wainwright personnel.

d. Bees and wasps are uncommon in and around the CYS facilities, but occur sporadically and may cause problems when they build nests in entryways. The stings are painful, and envenomization from bee, yellow jacket, and wasp stings may produce allergic reactions in some individuals. Honey bee swarms are removed by local beekeepers and paper wasp nests are either knocked down or sprayed with soapy water.

2. Household and Nuisance Pests. This category includes cockroaches, earwigs, silverfish, spiders, ants, wasps, small rodents, and other pests. These pests are controlled to maintain the quality of life and morale of building occupants and household residents. Actual eradication of these pests is not feasible, but effective controls can be employed to temporarily eliminate them or greatly reduce their numbers. The German cockroach is the most common and important pest in this category and reside in the utility door system and infrequently enter buildings. It is important because of its potential
to carry disease, and its adverse effect on morale when visible in dining areas, lavatories, and living units. Surveillance is the most important tool in cockroach control, as it informs the pest controller of the pest species involved, the degree of infestation, and what control measures will be most effective. The use of adhesive traps, monitored by both the pest controller, Preventive Medicine, and the building occupant, aid in the positive identification of the species; no pesticides are used without positive identification. An integrated approach to cockroach management includes education of the building occupants, proper sanitation, physical exclusion, and chemical control. Preventive control measures such as proper sanitation and sealing crevices within the building reduce the chance of pest survival by limiting food and shelter, and are preferred over chemical controls. A similar integrated approach (removal of food source, physical exclusion, and chemical control where necessary) is used in the management of other infestation pests such as silverfish, firebrats, ants, and other crawling pests.

3. Weeds and Undesirable Plants. Broadleaf and grassy weeds and all vegetation.

All vegetation control at the CYS facilities is performed mechanically. Grass is cut and trimmed with mowers and unwanted vegetation (e.g., weeds) is cut or hand pulled. Herbicides are prohibited from application to areas where children play.

4. Birds. More than 150 species of birds occur on Fort Wainwright lands; however, most of these migrate to Alaska during summer for breeding and are not present during winter months. Mew Gulls (*Larus canus*) and Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) are annual problem species because they routinely nest on buildings, vehicles, and other infrastructure. Their nesting can cause damage to buildings, create a nuisance and eyesore with their droppings, and represent a potential health threat to occupants. Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*) are perennial resident birds at Fort Wainwright and will often cause problems by getting into uncovered trash, e.g. trash bags in the back of a truck, which is a public health issue and causes ravens and other birds to congregate causing a potential aviation strike hazard. Rock Doves (*Columba livia*), a deleterious exotic species, live on Fort Wainwright year-round and use building and other infrastructure for roosting and nesting; this causes many of the same problems gulls and swallows cause.

H. PEST CONTROL PRIORITIES.

1. Medical Pest Control.

a. Disease Vector: none.

b. Poisonous sting/biting: wasps and bees.

c. Nuisance Biter: mosquitoes (non-vectors) and non-poisonous spiders.

d. Mechanical Disease Transmitter: cockroaches, filth flies, and rodents.

e. Stored Products Pests: rodents and arthropod pests infesting stored food.

f. Swallows: mites from abandoned bird nests may enter building and bite occupants.

2. Household and Nuisance Pest Control.

a. Indoor Breeding: cockroaches in nonfood areas and other crawling pests.

b. Outdoor Invaders (admin and offices): ants, spiders, and over-wintering bugs, beetles, and flies.

3. Weed and Undesirable Plant Control.

a. Safety and Fire Protection: adjacent to areas where flammable materials and electrical equipment are stored/maintained.

b. Beautification (high visibility areas): selective weed control.

4. Swallow Control. Droppings may contaminate individuals and entryways and damage clothing. Nests are mechanically removed.

I. REFERENCES.

1. Federal Laws. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (thru PL 100-460, 100-464 to 100-526, and 100-532).

2. Regulations.

a. DODI 4150.07, DoD Pest Management Program, 29 May 2008.

b. AR 200-1, Pest Management, 13 December 2007.

c. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine, 25 May 2007.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF FORT WAINWRIGHT FACILITIES PARTICIPATING IN THE IPM PROGRAM FOR CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES

1. Child Development Center #1, Building 4024.
Betsy Sanborn: Facility Director, 361-4190**.**

This facility, located in the interior of the cantonment area, serves approximately 200 children from six weeks to five years of age. The building was constructed in the 1960's, but numerous renovations resulted in a sound structure that is not conducive to pest infestations. Good facility integrity and housekeeping practices have kept pest problems to a minimum. A minor ant problem was noted in the Spring, 2008, when a food item was inadvertently left exposed on the floor near an outer doorway over a weekend. The food and the ants were removed with a mop containing a light bleach solution. No pesticide applications have been made in this facility for more than two years.

2. Child Development Center #2, Building 4176.
Jo Ann Frazier: Facility Director, 361-9056**.**

This facility has been open since October 2007 to serve drop-in children from 6 weeks to 5 years of age. Also built in the 1960's, this facility was recently renovated from an administrative building to a Child Development. Pest problems in this facility have been limited to mosquitoes and overwintering beetles, all minor problems corrected by physical removal.

3. Youth Services, Building 4109.
Trina Good: Facility Director, 361-5437**.**

This facility has a gymnasium and large rooms that provide recreational services to children from 7^{th} to 12^{th} grade. Pest problems have been minimal with only one application of injectible gel bait for American cockroaches in October 2006 following excessive water in the sewer system which feeds this building. Following the bait application and relief of excess water in the sewer system, no more cockroaches have been found in this facility for nearly two years. Several pigeon nests were removed in 2005 from a beams above an outside entryway – placement of a plastic owl on the beams has discouraged any further pigeon activity.

4. School Age Services (K-6), Building 4166.
Jessica Spittle: Facility Director, 361-7394**.**

This facility is housed in a former elementary school and provides recreational and educational services to children from kindergarten to 6 years of age. Pest problems

have been limited to silverfish in the past which were controlled with mops and warn soapy water.

APPENDIX B

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINES

1. **Household and Nuisance Pests**
2. **Invasive Rodents**
3. **Native Wild Mammals**
4. **Weeds and Other Undesirable Plants**
5. **Birds**

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 1

PEST: Household and Nuisance Pests.

SITE: Offices, administrative areas, kitchen, classrooms and craft rooms, and outdoor play areas.

1. Purpose: To control household pests (cockroaches, spiders, ants, other crawling insects, flies, mosquitoes, bees, and wasps) in areas where food is stored and served or other areas where pests interfere with the mission.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Occupants and certified pest controller for most household pests. Mosquito surveillance is conducted by Preventive Medicine.

b. Methods: Complaints, visual observation, and sticky traps (for crawling pests). Preventive Medicine will monitor mosquitoes on the installation using light traps, but traps are not located at each specific child or youth facility.

c. Frequency: On-going during normal installation activities. The certified pest controller will evaluate the problem during routine monthly service calls.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Sticky traps are used for minor cockroach infestations. These sticky traps are also effective for capturing spiders, beetles, and other crawling pests. Cockroach harborage is eliminated by caulking (or filling with other materials) minor cracks, crevices, holes in walls and floors, or other areas where the structure has provided openings that could be used by cockroaches. Screens are used to prevent entry by flying insects. Fly swatters are used inside buildings for mosquitoes and other flying insects. Standing water is drained, when possible, to eliminate mosquito breeding sites. Wet areas in and around buildings are eliminated to discourage infestations of carpenter ants. If a swarm of honey bees is found on a facility property, the certified pest controller or a local beekeeper mechanically removes the swarm. Over-wintering beetles, bugs, and flies found inside are collected in cups or jars and released outside. Paper wasps nests are knocked down or bagged and removed.

(b) Conducted by: Pest controllers and maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Spilled food is cleaned up and stored food items are placed in closed containers. Trash, disused boxes, and other materials that provide harborage for crawling pests are eliminated. Areas in and around buildings where these pests interfere with the mission are kept clean to minimize infestations. Garbage, particularly food waste, is placed in plastic bags. Dumpsters are cleaned weekly.

(b) Conducted by: Building occupants.

b. Chemical.

(1) Basis for Treatment: Infestations of cockroaches, ants, spiders, and other crawling pests cannot be controlled inside buildings by nonchemical methods. Wasp nests are found on the outside of buildings and other structures (sheds and play equipment).

(2) Method and Location: Soap and water is sprayed directly on wasp nests. Crack and crevice or spot treatment of pesticides where crawling pests have been seen. Pesticides other than baits have not been used in CYS facilities in the last three years. Use of pesticides other than baits must be preapproved by Preventive Medicine.

(3) Pesticides: See current pesticide use list.

(4) Conducted by: Certified pest controllers.

(5) Control Standard: No pests are found 30 days after use.

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: Applications are made after hours when children and staff are not present.

5. Prohibited Practices: None.

6. Environmental Concerns: None.

7. Remarks: Most crawling insects and spiders are minor pests and are easily controlled through nonchemical methods or light chemical treatments. Flying insects are a minor nuisance inside buildings and are easily controlled mechanically. Mosquitoes are primarily found in wooded areas, not in open land where the CYS facilities are located. It is not anticipated that pesticides will be used for adult mosquito control at any of the child and youth facilities on the installation--screens and fly swatters will be used as necessary. Wasp nests will be removed with brooms or large plastic bags or sprayed with soap and water only after all children and staff are moved from outdoor areas to indoors--all play areas where wasps are controlled will be closed for the remainder of the day.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 2

PEST: Invasive Rodents.

SITE: All buildings and sheds.

1. Purpose: To control invasive rodents in buildings at all child and youth facilities.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel, and certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation for rodent damage and droppings.

c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants. As required by certified pest controller.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Openings to the buildings that are greater than 1/4-inch are eliminated. Particular attention is given to doors that do not closely and areas on the outside of the buildings where pipes and other utilities enter the building. Sticky glue boards and snap traps are often used to capture rodents when they are noticed inside.

(b) Conducted by: The certified pest controller places glue boards and snap traps for minor infestations; extensive infestations are rarely encountered. Maintenance personnel make building modifications to exclude rodents. Snap traps are also available at self-help.

(2) Type: Biological. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Good sanitation is practiced to reduce food and water for rodents. Spilled food is cleaned up and not left exposed overnight and break areas are kept clean at all times. Bags, boxes, pallets, and other potential harborage are removed from areas where rodents could hide. Food is kept in closed containers. Grass seed stored in outdoor sheds is a primary target for voles. Whenever possible, the grass seed will be stored in closed containers.

(b) Conducted by: Building occupants.

b. Chemical. None.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location:

(3) Conducted by:

Pesticide:

(5) Control Standard:

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:** Invasive rodents are occasional pests but are considered a minor problem. Snap traps and glue boards work well. Most facilities are designed to exclude small rodents.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 3

PEST: Native Wild Mammals.

SITE: All buildings and sheds.

1. Purpose: To control native wild mammals in buildings at all child and youth facilities.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Building occupants, maintenance personnel, and certified pest controller.

b. Methods: Visual observation for rodent damage and droppings.

c. Frequency: Daily by building occupants. As required by certified pest controller.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Live-trapping and relocation, or lethal control, may be attempted where safe and legal. Licensed recreational trappers may be used to control nuisance animals when designated by the Integrated Pest Manager.

(b) Conducted by: The certified pest controller.

(2) Type: Biological. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural.

(a) Method and Location: Good sanitation is practiced to reduce food and water for rodents. Spilled food is cleaned up and not left exposed overnight and break areas are kept clean at all times. Bags, boxes, pallets, and other potential harborage are removed from areas where rodents could hide. Food is kept in closed containers. Grass seed stored in outdoor sheds is a primary target for voles. Whenever possible, the grass seed will be stored in closed containers.

(b) Conducted by: Building occupants.

b. Chemical. None.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location:

(3) Conducted by:

Pesticide:

(5) Control Standard:

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:** Small rodents and shrews are occasional pests but are considered a minor problem. Most facilities are designed to exclude small rodents.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 4

PEST: Weeds and Other Undesirable Vegetation.

SITE: Play areas and outdoor landscaping around child and youth facilities.

1. Purpose: To control weeds and remove unwanted vegetation.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Facility maintenance personnel.

b. Methods: Visual observation.

c. Frequency: Ongoing though the growing season (May through September).

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Mechanical removal of undesirable broadleaf weeds. This method is appropriate since grassy and other planted areas are small. Total vegetation removal only occurs when grass and other plants are removed for ornamental plantings. This is accomplished using shovels and rakes.

(b) Conducted by: Gardeners and grounds maintenance personnel.

(2) Type: Biological. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical. None.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location:

(3) Conducted by:

(4) Pesticide.

(5) Control Standard:

4. Precautions for Sensitive Areas: No pesticides are used to control vegetation at child and youth facilities.

5. Prohibited Practices: Herbicides are prohibited by Army Regulation from application in areas where children play at Child Development Centers and Youth Centers.

6. Environmental Concerns: None.

7. Remarks: None.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OUTLINE NO. 5

PEST: Birds.

SITE: Outside locations.

1. Purpose: To prevent birds from nesting on the outsides of CYS buildings.

2. Surveillance.

a. Conducted by: Certified pest controller or Integrated Pest Manager, or designee.

b. Methods: Visual observation for the presence of swallow and pigeons and their nests.

c. Frequency: Daily by facility personnel and monthly by the certified pest controller.

3. Pest Management Techniques.

a. Nonchemical.

(1) Type: Mechanical and Physical.

(a) Method and Location: Install passive bird and nest exclusion devices where possible to discourage use. Nests are removed from the sides of buildings before eggs are laid, this work can be done without a permit. Rock Dove nests can be removed at any time.

(b) Conducted by: Facility maintenance personnel and certified pest controllers.

(2) Type: Biological. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

(3) Type: Cultural. None.

(a) Method and Location:

(b) Conducted by:

b. Chemical. None.

(1) Basis for Treatment:

(2) Method and Location:

(3) Conducted by:

Pesticides:

Control Standard: .

4. **Precautions for Sensitive Areas:** None.

5. **Prohibited Practices:** None.

6. **Environmental Concerns:** None.

7. **Remarks:**

To discourage nest-building on structures, nests with no eggs or juveniles may be destroyed without a permit, but only after inspection by the Pest Management Coordinator or a designated certified pest controller. All birds except Grouse and Ptarmigan species, which are protect under Alaska state law, and Rock Doves, a deleterious exotic species, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and many not be taken, i.e. handled, removed, relocated or killed, without a depredation permit. Annual depredation permits issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Fort Wainwright allow for the limited destruction of active Mew Gull nests to discourage future nest-building. All conditions of the depredation permits must be followed. Before active nest can be taken under the permits, the reporting party must contact the DPW Environmental Office and provide documentation which must include 1) proactive attempts to prevents gulls from nesting at the location, 2) a mission sensitive justification of why the nest needs to be removed, 3) an estimate of the economic consequences to not removing the nest. Once the documentation is submitted, the Director of DPW or delegate, must approve of the take. In many cases, the nest with the egg or juvenile may be relocated successfully without having to kill the egg or juvenile.

APPENDIX C

U.S. Army Pesticide use list

Installation: Fort Wainwright, Alaska Child and Youth Services Facilities	Calendar Year: 2017	Date: 4/07/17

Pesticide	Active ingredient(s) and (% AI)	Formulation	Target pest (s)	IPM Outline #	EPA Reg. #	Signal word	RUP ?	State reg.?
MaxForce Roach Killer Bait Gel	Hydramethylnon 2.15%	Bait	Cockroaches	1	64248-5	Caution	No	Yes*
Combat Roach Killing System	Hydramethylnon 2.0%	Bait	Cockroaches	1	64240-2	Caution	No	Yes
Combat Roach Control System	Hydramethylnon 1.65%	Bait	Cockroaches	1	1730-66	Caution	No	Yes*
Combat Superbait for Large Cockroaches	Hydramethylnon 2.0%	Bait	Cockroaches	1	64240-2	Caution	No	Yes

* These two products have been transferred to a new company which assigned new EPA Registration Numbers. An exemption has been made by the State of Alaska (see attached email advice) to permit use of the remaining stocks of these baits on US Army Garrison Posts in Alaska, including Fort Wainwright, until they are exhausted. Replacement items, if necessary, will have current Alaska Registration Numbers as well as EPA Registration Numbers.

APPENDIX D

IPM PROGRAM NOTIFICATION LETTER

SAMPLE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT REGISTRY FORM

NOTIFICATION SIGN

Child and Youth Services
Directorate of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation
Fort Wainwright, Alaska 99703-6500

Office of the Director
Phone: 907-353-9505

Dear Parents: 1 July 2016

Fort Wainwright Child and Youth Services is implementing a preventive Integrated Pest Management program (IPM) within our facilities. IMP principles dictate the use of alternative pest control methods instead of application of pesticides. Pesticides can and will be used as a final control measure after all other control methods have been exhausted. This memo is notification that Fort Wainwright may use pesticides within the Child and Youth Services facilities when needed throughout the year. Each facility will post notification twenty four (24) hours in advance of general pesticide applications. General pesticide applications include spraying baseboards for insects or kitchens for ants and cockroaches; no pesticides will be applied in outdoor grassy areas. Applications of baits, germicides (e.g., bathroom cleaners), sanitizers, etc. are not considered general applications. You can be notified of these events by completing the attached registration form. This registry will be used to ensure that those families who feel the need to be advised of chemical application will receive at least forty-eight (48) hour advance notification. An exception to the 24-hour rule will be for emergencies in the event of an immediate threat to human health. Following such an event, a notification will be made not later than the earlier of the time that is 24 hours after a facility applies a pesticide under this section or on the next business day morning.

A brochure is available at each Child or Youth Service facility that explains the details of the IPM program. All pesticide applications for these facilities will be done by DoD or State certified individuals. As part of the Child and Youth Services plan and the Integrated Pest Management Plan, applications will be done after hours or on weekends, when children are not present in the area of application. A complete list of pesticides and Material Safety Data Sheets are available for review at each facility upon request.

We understand the concern that parents will have for their children who may have high-risk profiles. This program is to help reduce any fears and provide cooperation in minimizing risk for all children. This office will work with parents on any concern that they may have. Maintaining a safe, pest free environment for our children is our priority.

Further technical questions may be addressed to Mr. John Haddix, Installation Pest Management Coordinator, at 361-4213. All questions concerning administration of this program may be addressed to this office at 353-9545.

Sincerely,

Roberto J. Medina
Chief, Child and Youth Services FMWR

Fort Wainwright Child and Youth Services

Integrated Pest Management Registry
2018-2019

Please return this completed form to the Child and Youth Service facility manager if you would like to participate in the Integrated Pest Management Program. You will receive 24 hour notice* of preventive pest control in your child's school.

Facility Name: _____

Module Number: _____

Child's Name: _____

Parent's Name: _____

Parent's Daytime
Telephone: _____

Parent's Work
Telephone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

Parent's E-mail: _____

Additional Notes:

* An exception to the 24-hour rule will be for emergencies in the event of an immediate threat to human health. Following such an event, a notification will be made not later

PESTICIDE APPLICATION WITHIN NEXT 24 HOURS

A Pesticide Application is planned for the location(s) listed on this sign for:

_____

Date/Time

Do Not Enter Treated Areas from

_____ **until** _____

Date and Time **Date and Time**

Location(s)_____

_____

For more information contact:_____

Pesticide Name(s):_____

_____

For emergency pesticide applications this sign must be posted at the time of the