

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MANUAL

CHAPTER 14

PESTICIDE POLLUTION PREVENTION

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MANUAL

CHAPTER 14

PESTICIDE POLLUTION PREVENTION

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

14100. PURPOSE. This chapter establishes Marine Corps policy and responsibilities for complying with the legal use of pesticides at Marine Corps installations in accordance with the DoD pest management specifications outlined in appendix I and the DON requirements described in OPNAVINST 6250.4.

14101. APPLICABILITY. See paragraph 1101.

14102. BACKGROUND

1. OPNAVINST 6250.4 was signed jointly by direction of the CMC and the Chief of Naval Operations and applies to all Navy and Marine Corps deployed personnel, ships, and stations including non-DON property under DON stewardship where pestcontrol operations occur.

2. The DoD pest management specifications described in appendix I prescribe detailed procedures for the DoD pest management program. Procedures prescribed under the instruction are based on IPM concepts. IPM is the method of choice for DoD pest management and disease vector control. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests and controlling disease vectors by combining applicable pest management tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks. IPM uses regular or scheduled monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed and employs physical, mechanical, cultural, biological, genetic, regulatory chemical, and educational tactics to keep pest numbers low enough to prevent unacceptable damage or impacts. Treatments are not made according to a predetermined schedule; they are made only when and where monitoring has indicated that the pest will cause unacceptable economic, medical, or aesthetic damage. Treatments are chosen and timed to be most effective and least disruptive to the natural control of pests. Least hazardous but effective pesticides are used as a last resort.

3. Relationship of Pesticide Pollution Prevention to other Environmental Program Areas

a. For Marine Corps policy on water quality management, see chapter 20 of this Manual.

b. For Marine Corps policy on pollution prevention, see chapter 15 of this Manual.

c. For Marine Corps policy on hazardous waste (HW) management, see chapter 9 of this Manual.

d. For Marine Corps policy on emergency planning and response, see chapter 7 of this Manual.

4. Additionally, the Marine Corps must integrate environmental compliance for pesticides with occupational health and safety policies and regulations.

14103. FEDERAL STATUTES

1. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1972, as Amended (Public Law 92-516, 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.). FIFRA provides the principal means for preventing adverse effects on the environment from pesticides through product registration and applicator certification. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) registration of all pesticide products results in label instructions on each container for use, storage, and disposal. Label instructions are legally applicable to all users. Under FIFRA, the EPA must accept certain recalled pesticides for safe disposal. It is illegal to purchase, distribute, or use any pesticide that does not have an EPA registration number or for which registration has been canceled or suspended. It is also illegal to apply, store, or dispose of any pesticide or container in any manner inconsistent with applicable regulations. Although FIFRA does not delegate enforcement responsibilities for Federal facilities to the states, many states have established Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the DoD regarding the procurement and use of pesticides and the on-site inspection of Marine Corps installations.

2. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as Amended (42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.). RCRA outlines the HW Management requirements for the disposing of excess or waste pesticides and for equipment and containers contaminated by

pesticides. RCRA regulations identify the criteria, standards, and requirements for considering excess pesticides, pesticide containers, and the waste resulting from the cleanup of pesticide spills (see chapter 9 of this Manual).

3. Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as Amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). This Act provides for protecting surface waters from contamination by pesticides in wastewater and in land runoff. Control is exercised through stringent effluent limitations imposed through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting program (see chapter 20 of this Manual).

4. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1100, et seq.). EPCRA provides for protecting and notifying communities in the event of a release of a toxic chemical. The list of toxic chemicals requiring notification includes several pesticides. The Marine Corps must comply with specific provisions of EPCRA as required by Executive Order (EO) 12856, August 3, 1993 (see chapter 7 of this Manual).

5. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). This Act requires the EPA to regulate and control harmful chemical and toxic substances in commercial use. Congress enacted TSCA to reduce unreasonable risks from chemicals to human health and the environment. Section 6 of TSCA authorizes the EPA to regulate hazardous chemical substances and mixtures.

6. Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.). The ESA provides for protecting threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats. The Act requires Federal agencies to ensure that no agency action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species. Under the ESA, the EPA is required to ensure that pesticide use is not likely to jeopardize endangered species or to adversely affect critical habitats. Endangered species and critical habitat protection is implemented through the pesticide labeling process and the issuance of state specific bulletins.

7. Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as Amended (16 U.S.C. 703, et seq.). This Act protects migratory birds and their nests and eggs from being hunted, captured, purchased, or traded. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must issue a permit before a pesticide can be used to manage bird populations other than starlings, English house finches (house sparrows), and pigeons.

8. Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C 2801 et seq.). This Act prescribes integrated management systems to control or contain undesirable plants.

9. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). NEPA specifies requirements for the aerial application of pesticides, as well as the filing of environmental impact statements on pesticide decisions.

14104. REQUIREMENTS

1. DoD Pest Management Program. See appendix I for complete information on specific DoD requirements.

a. Develop and maintain the annual review and revise their pest management plans in accordance with the program elements in appendix I and with the Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB) Technical Information Memorandum (TIM) 18, Installation Pest Management Guide (see Technical Information Memoranda definition paragraph 14105.23).

b. Implement pest management programs approved by pest management consultants and performed by certified pesticide applicators in accordance with the pest management plan written for each installation.

c. Establish pest management self-help programs for military housing when cost-effective and when IPM monitoring indicates a need for a self-help program.

d. Have all pesticide applications to Marine Corps installations made only by properly trained and certified personnel in accordance with the DoD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides or by state-certified applicators.

e. Use pesticides in accordance with applicable laws including FIFRA.

f. Use only pesticides that have been approved by a DoD pest management consultant. Consideration should be given to locally purchased pesticides to ensure conformance with state management plans for groundwater protection and to facilitate use of recyclable pesticide containers when appropriate pesticides are not available in the Federal supply system. Pesticides may be procured locally if needed for an emergency, if required due to

unique local situations, or if required in quantities so small that the assignment of a National Stock Number (NSN) is not practical.

g. Maintain complete daily pesticide application and pest management operations records as required by FIFRA and 7 U.S.C. 136i-1 or for pest management Measures of Merit (MOM), using DD Form 1532-1 or a computer-generated equivalent. Produce a monthly summary, using DD Form 1532 or computer-generated equivalent, to provide data for regulatory, DoD, Federal, state, or local agency data calls; for Marine Corps program review and oversight; and for MOM's. Installation commanders must ensure that these records are archived after 2 years for permanent retention.

h. Use pest management contracts when more cost-effective than in-house services. Ensure that firms and their employees performing contract pest management work on Marine Corps installations and in support of Marine Corps operations overseas comply with all certification, licensing, and registration requirements of the state or country where the work is performed. Ensure that the technical portions of contracts involving pest management reflect IPM methodology and are reviewed and approved by a DoD pest management consultant before solicitation.

i. Have quality assurance evaluators (QAE), who have been trained in pest management at DoD-sponsored courses, inspect pest management operations and pesticide applications performed by contractors.

j. Report pest management operations and pesticide applications performed by contractors as required in paragraph 14104.g above.

2. Environmental Compliance. See chapter 4 of this Manual for information on policy, responsibility, and procedures for achieving compliance with applicable EO's, and Federal, state, interstate, and regional statutory and regulatory environmental requirements.

14105. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Certifying Officials. Professional DoD pest management personnel who are designated in writing by the Service Components to the Executive Director, AFPMB, as being certified and qualified to meet the DoD standards in the DoD Plan for the

Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides.

2. Component Senior Pest Management Consultant. The professional DoD pest management individuals who are designated in writing by the Service Components to the Executive Director, AFPMB, as being the primary points of contact for the Component's pest management program, including technical guidance, management oversight, and information requirements.

3. Direct Supervision. Supervision that includes being at the specific location where pest management work is conducted, providing instruction and control, and maintaining a line-of-sight view of the work performed. Certain circumstances may temporarily remove the line-of-sight view of the application of pesticide from the supervisor such as topographic constraints, vegetation constraints, or building structural constraints. Under these temporary circumstances, the supervisor must be responsible for the actions of the pesticide applicators. (see Uncertified Installation Pesticide Applicator, definition paragraph 14105.13e, below).

4. Disease Vector. Any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of a human disease; serving as an intermediate or reservoir host of a pathogenic organism; or producing human discomfort or injury, including (but not limited to) mosquitoes, flies, ticks, mites, other insects, snails, and rodents. It is recognized that certain disease vectors are predominately economic pests that as conditions change may require management or control as a disease vector.

5. Disinfection. The procedure of killing or removing insects from ships or aircraft to prevent their importation into another port or country.

6. IPM. A planned program, incorporating continuous monitoring, education, recordkeeping, and communication to prevent pests and disease vectors from causing unacceptable damage to operations, people, property, materiel, or the environment. IPM uses targeted, sustainable (effective, economical, environmentally sound) methods, including education, habitat modification, biological control, genetic control, cultural control, mechanical control, physical control, regulatory control, and where necessary the judicious use of least-hazardous pesticides.

7. Monitoring. Thorough inspections or surveys conducted on a regular basis to determine the presence and prevalence of pests or disease vectors.

8. Nuisance Pests. Insects, other arthropods, and other organisms that do not cause economic damage or adversely affect human health, but which cause minor annoyance on occasion.

9. On-Site Supervision. Supervision that includes being physically located on the installation, but not necessarily at the specific work site, during the work performance and able to be contacted and to be present at the work site within 30 minutes.

10. Personal Relief. Pest management control efforts made by Marine Corps personnel or their family members at their own expense for the control of pests in accordance with DoD and Marine Corps pest management policy.

11. Pest Management OAE. A DoD employee trained in pest management and who protects the Government's interest through on-site performance evaluations of commercial pest management contracts or other contracts that involve the use of pesticides.

12. Pesticide. Any substance or mixture of substances, including biological control agents, that may prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests and that are specifically labeled for use by the EPA. Also, any substance or mixture of substances used as a plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant, disinfectant, or biocide. (See Restricted-Use Pesticide, definition paragraph 14105.21).
Note: The AFPME does not review or approve disinfectants or biocides.

13. Pesticide Applicator. Any individual who applies pesticides or supervises the use of pesticides by others.

a. Certified Pesticide Applicator. Any individual who applies pesticides or supervises the use of pesticides and who has been authorized to do so by successfully completing a training program approved by the EPA, followed by formal certification by the DoD or a state. Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) the DoD provisions described in appendix I apply to individuals who apply pesticides or supervise the use of pesticides.

b. DoD-Certified Pesticide Applicators. DoD military or civilian personnel certified in accordance with the DoD Plan for

the Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides.

c. Installation Pesticide Applicators. DoD employees or contract personnel whose job responsibilities involve the application of pesticides on DoD installations and property.

d. State-Certified Pesticide Applicators. Persons certified in accordance with FIFRA by a state with an EPA-approved certification plan.

e. Uncertified Installation Pesticide Applicators. Marine Corps employees who are not certified under the DoD or state plan during an apprenticeship period not exceeding 2 years must apply pesticides under the supervision of a DoD or state-certified applicator.

14. Pest Management. The prevention and control of disease vectors and pests that may adversely affect the Marine Corps mission or military operations; the health and well-being of people; or structures, materiel, or property.

15. Pest Management Consultant. Professional DoD pest management personnel located at Component Headquarters, field operating agencies, major commands, facilities engineering field divisions or activities, or area support activities that provide technical and management guidance for the conduct of installation pest management operations. Some pest management consultants may be designated by a DoD Component as certifying officials.

16. Pest Management Coordinator. The individual officially designated by the installation commander to coordinate and oversee the installation pest management program and installation pest management plan. Pest management coordinators must be certified as pesticide applicators if their job responsibilities require them to apply or supervise the use of pesticides.

17. Pest Management Materiel. Equipment or pesticides used to monitor, prevent, or control pests and disease vectors. Equipment items include, but are not limited to, all pesticide dispersal equipment, traps, nets, and pest-attracting or pest-repelling devices.

18. Pest Management Plan. A long-range, comprehensive installation planning and operational document that establishes the strategy and methods for conducting a safe, effective and environmentally sound integrated pest management program.

Written pest management plans are required as a means of establishing and implementing an installation pest management program.

19. Pests. Arthropods, birds, rodents, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses, algae, snails, marine borers, snakes, weeds, and other organisms (except for human or animal disease-causing organisms) that adversely affect readiness, military operations, or the well-being of personnel and animals; attack or damage real property, supplies, equipment, or vegetation; or are otherwise undesirable.

20. Professional Pest Management Personnel. DoD military officers commissioned in the Medical Service or Biomedical Sciences Corps or DoD civilian personnel with college degrees in biological or agricultural sciences who are in a current assignment that includes pest management responsibilities exercised regularly. DoD civilian employees also must meet Office of Personnel Management qualification standards. Based on assignment, some professional pest management personnel are pest management consultants.

21. Restricted-Use Pesticide. A pesticide that the Administrator of the EPA (in accordance with FIFRA) or a state regulatory agency determines to have the potential to cause unreasonable and adverse effects on the environment or human health when applied in accordance with its directions for use, and therefore requires additional regulatory restrictions.

22. Surveillance. Thorough inspections or surveys made before or after pest management treatments to determine the presence and prevalence of pests or disease vectors.

23. TIM. Technical guidance prepared by the AFPMB on specific pest management and disease vector control topics. TIM are available from the AFPMB, Forest Glen Section/Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC 20307-5001.

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SECTION 2: MARINE CORPS POLICY

14200. GENERAL. Marine Corps policy is to comply with the DoD requirements set forth in appendix I and to employ an integrated pest management program that minimizes pesticide use and that ensures the protection of human health and the environment where pesticide use is necessary. MOU's between DoD and a state/locality for the use of pesticides may also apply. The policy and guidance in OPNAVINST 6250.4 are incorporated by reference.

1. Establish and maintain safe, effective, and environmentally sound IPM programs to prevent or control pests and disease vectors that may adversely impact readiness or military operations by affecting the health of personnel or by damaging structures, materiel, or property.
2. Ensure that pest management programs achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with all applicable EO's and applicable Federal, state, and local statutory and regulatory requirements.
3. Incorporate sustainable IPM philosophy, strategies, and techniques into all vector control and pest management planning, training, and operations, including installation pest management plans and other written guidance to reduce pesticide risk and prevent pollution.

14201. GOALS. In accordance with the DoD specifications described in appendix I, Marine Corps goals have been established:

1. By the end of FY97, 100 percent of Marine Corps installations will have pest management plans prepared, reviewed, and updated annually by pest management professionals.
2. By the end of FY98, 100 percent of Marine Corps installation pesticide applicators will be properly certified (either through the DoD or appropriate state). Direct-hire employees must have a maximum of 2 years of experience after initial employment to become certified. Contract employees should have the appropriate

state certification when the contract is let. Installations must implement the pest management program elements to achieve these goals.

3. By the end of FY00, the amount of pesticide applied annually on Marine Corps installations will be reduced by 50 percent from the FY93 baseline in pounds of active ingredient. The goal for this MOM must not be achieved by substituting more toxic pesticides that have lower application rates than the pesticide in use.

14202. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

1. IPM must be based on seven routine steps for addressing each pest problem as follows:

- a. Identify and assess pest or disease vector problems;
- b. Develop a written management plan or strategy that emphasizes natural controls and nonchemical tactics to deal with pest and disease vector problems;
- c. Establish an action threshold for each pest and disease vector problem to define when corrective action must be implemented;
- d. Use a monitoring procedure, such as inspection, trapping, or surveillance, for each pest and disease vector;
- e. Apply corrective action when a threshold is reached for any pest or disease vector;
- f. Use a documentation system to catalogue monitoring information and to document management problems; and
- g. Verify and evaluate procedures to ensure that the IPM program is meeting stated risk-reduction measures and that information exists to redesign the IPM plan where required.

2. The written IPM plan or strategy must be a comprehensive document as outlined in appendix I.

14203. INSTALLATION PEST MANAGEMENT PLANS. Each installation must have a pest management plan as described in appendix I. The plan must list all program objectives, arranged in order of

priority, according to potential or actual impact on health, morale, structures, materiel, or property. Installations that have more than 0.5 productive work-years of pest management work must have their own plan. Installations with less than 0.5 productive work-years must have an individual plan, or be included in a supporting installation's pest management plan. Professional pest management personnel or certified pesticide applicators must manage these installation programs. For more information on Pest Management Plans, see appendix F-1.

14204. INSTALLATION CONSULTATIVE SUPPORT, PROGRAM REVIEWS, AND AUDITS

1. Command Program Reviews. To ensure adequate oversight of Marine Corps Pest Management Programs, pest management consultants or designated pest management professionals will conduct on-site reviews of installation pest management programs at least every 36 months, normally as part of the Marine Corps Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) program, with the following exceptions.

a. Installations requiring less than 0.5 work-years of pest management services must be reviewed at the discretion of the cognizant pest management consultant.

b. Installations that receive pest management support from another installation must be reviewed during the review of the supporting installation.

c. Installations with documented pest management problems, such as deficiencies from environmental compliance audits, state inspections, or Federal inspections, should be reviewed annually until the deficiencies are resolved.

d. On-site review requirements can be met by formal program reviews, ECE's, and/or assistance visits.

2. Installations must notify the appropriate pest management consultant whenever Federal, state, or local regulators ask to inspect pest management operations.

14205. TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF PEST MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL. For requirements relating to the training and certification of pest management personnel, see appendix F-2.

14206. PESTICIDES AND PEST MANAGEMENT EQUIPMENT1. Procurement

a. AFPMB must approve all introduction, stockage, and deletion of pest management materiel managed by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) for use in DoD programs. See appendix I for procedural information on the acquiring of pest management equipment and pesticides.

b. Marine Corps installations must not procure or acquire pest management materiel that has not been recommended by the AFPMB or approved by the cognizant Marine Corps pest management consultant. NSN's must not be assigned to pest management materiel that has not been approved by the AFPMB. Upon approval by the appropriate pest management consultant, pest management materiel may be procured locally if needed for an emergency, if required due to unique local situations, or if required in quantities so small that assignment of an NSN is not practical.

2. Pesticide Storage Facilities. The design of pesticide storage facilities must comply with standards described in MIL-HDBK-1028/8, Military Handbook. Existing facilities must comply with all applicable regulatory standards and will, where feasible, be modified to meet the standards for new pesticide storage facilities.

3. Pesticide Disposal. Installation commanders must ensure that installation pest management programs are managed so that pesticides do not become HW's. The installation pest management coordinator must ensure that excess EPA-registered pesticides are either returned to the DLA Materials Return Program, transferred to a DoD installation able to use the materiel, or transferred to the servicing DRMO. The appropriate DoD pest management consultant will, if requested, provide assistance in identifying installations where usable pesticides could be applied. When the EPA publishes a proposed pesticide regulatory action that involves pesticide label suspension or cancellation affecting the DoD, installations must comply with administrative procedures developed between the DLA and AFPMB. Installations must use the guidance in AFPMB TIM 21, Pesticide Disposal for Pest Control Shops for pesticide disposal.

4. Pesticide Safety. To ensure the safe use of pesticides, Marine Corps personnel must handle and apply pesticides in accordance with the product's label directions and AFPMB TIM 14, Personal Protective Equipment for Pest Management Personnel;

TIM 15, Pesticide Spill Prevention and Management; TIM 16, Pesticide Fires: Prevention, Control, and Cleanup; and TIM 21, Pesticide Disposal Guide for Pest Control Shops (see TIM definition paragraph 14105.23). Marine Corps policy prohibits construction of buildings with heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) ducts located in and below the floor to prevent accidental contamination of the ducts with termiticides. Similarly, Marine Corps policy prohibits post-construction treatment of structures with HVAC ducts without a waiver from Marine Corps pest management consultant.

5. Electrically Operated Devices. Except as noted in AFPMB TIM 25, Devices for electrocution of Flying Insects (see TIM definition paragraph 14105.23) Marine Corps personnel must not use electromagnetic exclusion or control devices, ultrasonic repellent or control devices, and outdoor devices for electrocuting flying insects on Marine Corps installations. However, indoor devices for electrocuting flying insects can be used when selected, purchased, located, and used in accordance with AFPMB TIM 25 (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23). Pest surveillance traps and monitoring equipment, such as nonelectrocuting mosquito light traps, must be used as integral tools for IPM programs.

6. Paints and Coatings Containing Pesticides and other Biocides. The Marine Corps explicitly prohibits the use of paints containing insecticides on Marine Corps property. This guidance applies to both interior or exterior paints that contain insecticides intended for application to broad structural surfaces such as walls, ceilings, and siding. It also applies to insecticides formulated and labeled for use as paint additives. Paints containing fungicides as mildew inhibitors may be used when application directions specify no special restrictions due to the fungicide. Approved marine antifouling compounds or coatings may be applied to protect the surfaces of watercraft.

7. Preventive or Scheduled Pesticide Treatments. The Marine Corps explicitly prohibits the use of regularly scheduled, periodic pesticide applications, except in situations where the installation pest management plan clearly documents that no other technology or approach is available to protect personnel or property of high value. Installations must not use preventive pesticide treatments unless the appropriate pest management consultant has given approval based upon current surveillance information or records documenting past disease vector or pest problems that require this approach.

14207. PEST MANAGEMENT CONTRACTING

1. Background. The Marine Corps must use pest management contracts when cost-effective or when advantageous for non-routine, large-scale, or emergency services, especially when specialized equipment or expertise is needed. Contractors must comply with the regulatory requirements of the state in which the work will be performed regarding the certification, licensing, and registration of pest management companies and their employees. OCONUS contractors must comply with the Final Governing Standards (FGS)/Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) or the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) of the host country.

2. Review and Approval. Pest management consultants must review and approve contract documents for pest management operations, including augmentation contracts to ensure that appropriate pest management standards and IPM are specified. Contracting offices must award augmentation contracts only when the respective pest management consultant has verified that the contract will provide necessary services beyond the capability of any in-house staff. Installations that lack expertise in pest management should request the services of a DoD pest management consultant to develop the technical portions of pest management contracts in accordance with DoD/AFFMB Guideline Performance Work Statement for Contract Pest Control. Pest management consultants must act as technical consultants during the performance of contracted work.

3. Quality Assurance. Installation commanders must base pest management QAE staffing decisions on the following factors:

- a. The number of pest management operations requiring 100 percent inspection,
- b. The number of different functions being performed simultaneously,
- c. The scope of the contract including required productive work-years, and
- d. The level of monitoring or surveillance required for each operation.

14208. SPECIALIZED PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

1. Aerial Application of Pesticides. Documentation for aerial application projects must be kept in accordance with DoD and Marine Corps environmental requirements including compliance with the requirements of NEPA. A designated pest management consultant at the major command level or higher, who is certified in the aerial application pest control category, approves all proposed pest management projects that involve the aerial application of pesticides. Approval must be obtained before aerial application operations commence. Marine Corps pest management consultants must collaborate, as appropriate, with the 910th Airlift Wing (Air Force Reserve) during the review and approval process for aerial spray projects to be completed by the 910th. Installation commanders must ensure that installation personnel update documentation for project approval if subsequent aerial application operations are planned.

2. Disinfection of Military Aircraft. Marine Corps personnel must disinfect military aircraft for disease vectors and agricultural pests only when:

a. Required by a foreign nation as a prerequisite to entry.

b. Mandated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

c. Directed by a command-level or higher authority who has determined that the point of embarkment has active vector-borne disease, consistent with Joint Service regulation, Quarantine Regulations of the Armed Forces.

d. No passengers are on board (except when mandated by the DoD Foreign Clearance Guide).

3. Forest Pests. Marine Corps commanders must cooperate with the USDA, Forest Service, on applicable pest management programs, including annual USDA funding for forest insect and disease suppression projects on Marine Corps-controlled land in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the USDA and the DoD for conduct of Forest and Insect Disease Suppression on Lands Administered by the DoD, December 1990; see also the Joint Service Technical Manual, Weed Control and Plant Growth Regulation.

4. Medically Important Pests. The Marine Corps must ensure that responsibilities for surveillance and control of medically important insects and other arthropods are clearly delineated in installation pest management plans and operational plans. Specific guidance on the surveillance and control of Lime disease vectors is found in AFPMB TIM 26, Lime Disease-Vector Surveillance and Control (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23).

5. Nuisance Pests. Installation pest management personnel must not apply pesticides or other control procedures for nuisance pests unless such measures have been approved by the appropriate pest management consultant.

6. Pesticide Applications in the Range of Endangered Species.

The Marine Corps must comply with regulations, including those issued under the ESA, which require Federal Agencies to ensure that their actions will not jeopardize endangered or threatened species (ETS) or associated habitat. Installation commanders must ensure that their installation pest management plans identify areas within their installation that contain ETS and that personnel using pesticides on the installation know the potential impact that pesticide applications could have on ETS. DoD pest management plans must comply with the ETS protection efforts of the USFWS and USFWS limitations on pesticide usage. To prevent consultations before every pesticide application or operation in the habitat of an ETS, pertinent sections of installation pest management plan must be submitted to the regional USFWS office for review and comment. Further coordination with the USFWS is not required unless the conditions of the pesticide applications are changed as indicated by county bulletins, pesticide labels, ETS status, or land use. If the USFWS arrives at a finding of "may affect" the ETS and if the pesticide application is considered a firm Marine Corps requirement by the Marine Corps installation commander and cognizant pest management professional, the Marine Corps installation commander must request a formal consultation with the USFWS. OCONUS installations must comply with the FGS/JEGS and OEBGD.

7. Pests in Health Care Facilities. Installation commanders must ensure that pest management in health care facilities is conducted according to the guidance in AFPMB TIM paragraph 14105.20, Pest Management in Health Care Facilities (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23).

8. Pest Management in Child Care and Food Service Facilities. Installation commanders must ensure that responsibilities for surveillance and control of insects and other arthropods in child care and food service facilities are clearly delineated in installation pest management plans and operations.

9. Pest Management in Military Quarters and Housing

a. Background. Installation commanders must ensure that residents of military quarters and housing practice good sanitation and correct minor nuisance pest problems. Quarters and housing occupants are responsible for controlling pests such as cockroaches, household infesting ants, and mice not originating in other quarters. The control of medically important pests, including venomous arthropods, which could affect human health, and structural pests which could damage property, must not be an occupant's responsibility.

b. Installation Role

(1) Installation commanders must ensure that installation pest management services are provided in military housing only when the pest threatens Government property or the occupants' health and when the occupants have been unable to control the pests through self-help efforts. Exceptions must only be made with the concurrence of the appropriate pest management consultant.

(2) Installation commanders may allow residents of military housing to contract with licensed pest management companies at their own expense.

c. Self-Help Program

(1) Installation commanders must establish installation self-help pest management for military housing when cost-effective and when IPM monitoring indicates the need for a self-help program. Self-help pest management materials issued to occupants of military housing may include cockroach and antbaits and/or traps, mouse traps, glue boards, and general-use pesticide aerosols with crack and crevice devices as recommended by the cognizant pest management consultant. Liquid pesticides should not be issued. The office designated to manage the installation's self-help program should coordinate procurement and the storage of pest management materials with the installation pest management shop, hazardous material manager, and the DLA Supply Center.

(2) Installation commanders must ensure that self-help personnel provide written instructions and appropriate precautions, beyond those on pesticide labels, to military quarters' and housing occupants to ensure proper pesticide application and safety.

(3) If pesticides are issued to occupants, records must be maintained as described in paragraph 14104.g. These records should enable installation self-help personnel to validate the occupant's attempts to control target pests before providing installation pest management services. Pest management consultants should review these records during annual reviews to evaluate the efficiency of the installation's self-help program.

10. Pest Management at Closing Installations. Because pests may cause serious damage to unused facilities, commanders must ensure that pest management consultants provide guidance needed to protect all closing or closed facilities from pests from the beginning of deactivation until property disposal.

11. Quarantinable Pests. The Joint Service, Quarantine Regulations of the Armed Forces contains policy for quarantine regulations applicable to the Armed Forces.

12. Stored Products Pests. Installation commanders must implement measures to minimize insect and vertebrate pest damage to subsistence, clothing and textiles, medical, and other infestible stored materiel according to AFPME TIM 27 (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23), Stored Products Pest Monitoring Techniques. Commanders must ensure that the fumigation of subsistence stocks follows the guidance provided in AFPME TIM 11 (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23), Hydrogen Phosphide Fumigation with Aluminum Phosphide. Guidance for protecting Meal, Ready-to Eat Rations is available from the pest management consultants. DLA Regulation 4145.31, Stored Product Pest Management Program, provides pest management guidance on infestible stored products.

13. Turf and Ornamental Pests. Installation commanders must implement measures to prevent unacceptable damage to shade trees, ornamental plantings, and turf (including golf courses) by insects, diseases, and weeds. Further, they must ensure that pesticide applications, if required, are based on the specific identification of the target pest by trained personnel. The pest management plan must identify recurring infestations. Installation commanders must ensure that the installation pest management plan describes the use of IPM for turf and ornamental

pests and for environmentally and economically beneficial land management practices, such as the use of native plants to reduce pesticide use.

14. Undesirable Plants. Installation commanders must develop programs to comply with the Federal Noxious Weeds Act. Installation commanders must:

a. Designate an office or person adequately trained in the management of undesirable plant species to develop and coordinate the installation undesirable plant management program.

b. Plan, program, and budget to achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with the Federal Noxious Weeds Act.

c. Ensure that installations complete and carry out cooperative agreements with state agencies regarding the management of undesirable plant species on installations.

d. Establish integrated management systems to control or contain undesirable plant species targeted under cooperative agreements. The Federal Noxious Weeds Act does not require the Components to carry out programs on installations unless similar programs are being implemented on state or private lands in the vicinity of the installation.

15. Vertebrate Pests. Installation commanders must manage vertebrate pests in accordance with the MOA between the DoD and USDA/APHIS/ADC and:

a. Implement vertebrate pest management programs including wildlife aircraft strike hazard reduction programs to prevent interference with operations, destruction of real property, and adverse impacts on health and morale;

b. Cooperate with Federal, state, and local agencies that have implemented animal damage control programs on adjacent public and private lands;

c. Identify the potential for secondary and non-target effects to other organisms and design programs to preclude or minimize the risks;

d. Obtain all applicable Federal, state, and local permits; and

e. Use guidance in AFPMB TIM 37 (see TIM, definition

paragraph 14105.23), Feral Cats, for conducting feral cat control programs.

16. Weed Control. Installation commanders must ensure that weed control is performed according to 16 U.S.C. 1001 (reference (n)) and Joint Service Technical Manual, Weed Control and Plant Growth Regulation, on Marine Corps installations. Herbicides will not be used in war except as provided for in EO 11850, Renunciation of Certain Uses in War of Chemical Herbicides, April 8, 1975.

17. Wood-Destroying Organisms. Installation commanders must ensure that:

a. Pest management consultants review construction, repair, and termite control contract specifications for the proper protection of wood where wood-destroying fungi and insects are present, and specify that termiticides, when needed, are applied at the highest EPA-labeled concentration and application rate.

b. DoD-certified pesticide applicators or QAE's trained in pest management inspect contract applications of pesticides for the control of termites and other wood-destroying organisms.

c. Trained personnel inspect wooden buildings and structures in the range of termites: annually in USDA geographic Region 1 or if Formosan or drywood termites are present; biennially in USDA Region 2; or triennially in Region 3, as determined by the cognizant pest management professional. Installation commanders must follow the guidance in AFPMB TIM 35 (see TIM, definition paragraph 14105.23), Termite Inspection, for these inspections.

18. Wood Preservation. Naval Facilities (NAVFAC) MO 312, Wood Protection provides information on wood preservation. Commanders must ensure that DoD pest management professionals review construction specifications and procurement contracts to minimize losses to real property and materiel by specifying:

a. Proper use of wood products treated with preservatives (pesticides) where required to protect against losses caused by wood-destroying fungi and insects.

b. Inspection of treated wood products, performed by trained installation personnel. This inspection must require at a minimum:

(1) The examination of treated wood products to determine the presence of the American Lumber Standard Committee accredited inspection agency quality marking. Quality markings indicate conformance with the appropriate American Wood Preservers' Association and American National Standard Institute standards. Quality markings indicate that the product has been tested by the agency indicated, the date it was tested, the type use (above ground, ground contact, or marine contact suited), and the minimum amount of chemical preservative present. Unmarked material shall be tested by an independent third party. Certificates of conformance from the treating company must not be accepted in place of physical inspection and testing.

(2) Random or planned sampling and testing.

c. Programs to protect waterfront structures from decay and marine borers are implemented, as necessary.

14209. PEST MANAGEMENT AND DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL DURING MILITARY CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, READINESS TRAINING EXERCISES, AND DEPLOYMENTS

1. Complying with the DoD Pest Management Program. Military, civilian personnel, and contractors responsible for pest management and disease vector control during military contingency operations, readiness training exercises, and deployments must apply pesticides consistent with the policies and procedures described in appendix I.

2. Application. The application of pesticides for pest management and disease vector control during military, contingency operations, readiness training exercises, and deployments must be under the overall direction of personnel certified in accordance with the DoD Plan for the Certification of Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides. Individuals who apply pesticides in these situations must be certified in accordance with the DoD Plan or must be under the direct or on-site supervision of individuals certified in accordance with the DoD Plan. Shipboard independent duty technicians and other military personnel who have received special training for limited site application of pre-selected pesticides during military operations or deployments are exempt from the certification requirement. However, these individuals must be fully trained, including hands-on training for these specific applications. Commanders must develop specific site training programs for these individuals and a means to document who has received this

training. At a minimum, the training must include the safe use and proper application of the limited, pre-selected pesticides for the specific site for which these individuals are trained.

3. Contractors. Contractors who apply pesticides in these situations must comply with the FGS/JEGS and OEBGD of the host country.

4. Recordkeeping. Installation commanders must ensure that pesticide use in these situations is recorded completely and accurately.

14210. REPORTS AND RECORDS

1. Recordkeeping. Marine Corps must maintain complete daily records of pesticide applications and non-chemical pest management operations using DD Form 1532-1 or a computer-generated equivalent. These records must account for all shop operations and must provide an historic record of pest management operations and pesticide applications for each building, structure, or outdoor site.

a. Records must include information on kinds, amounts, uses, dates, places of application, applicators names, and certification numbers.

b. The record must include all pesticide applications performed on the installation, including work done on golf courses, by nonappropriated fund activities, by contract services, and as part of outleases and land management and forestry programs, as well as work performed by installation pest management shops.

2. Pest Management Report. DD Form 1532, Pest Management Report (RCS DD-6250-02), or a computer-generated equivalent, must be produced monthly using DD Form 1532-1 information and must be forwarded at least quarterly to major command headquarters for review and oversight.

3. Consultants. Pest management consultants must use this data to evaluate the efficiency of the overall installation pest management program and pest management operations.

4. Exclusions. Pesticides applied by installation personnel for their own relief are excluded from the recordkeeping requirement.

5. NAVFAC Engineering Field Division/Activity (EFD/EFA). Many of the functions and records supporting Marine Corps installation pesticide programs are performed, prepared, and maintained by the supporting NAVFAC EFD/EFA.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MANUAL

CHAPTER 14

PESTICIDE POLLUTION PREVENTION

SECTION 3: RESPONSIBILITIES

14300. CMC (LF)

1. Establish and maintain programs that conform to the policy, procedures, and requirements specified in appendix I.
2. Emphasize IPM techniques in pest management programs as a means to reduce pesticide risk and prevent pollution.
3. Exercise oversight and review of installation pest management programs from the Marine Corps major command and headquarters level.
4. Maintain accurate and complete reporting and recordkeeping of pest management operations and pesticide use.
5. Ensure that actions taken under the policies outlined in this chapter are consistent with the DoD environmental security specifications.
6. Ensure the implementation of IPM in the Marine Corps pest management programs, operations, regulations, publications, pest management training, and pesticide applicator certification programs.
7. Coordinate pest management actions, as appropriate, with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, with state and local governments, and with host-nation agencies involved with pest management when human health is an issue.
8. Ensure that the Marine Corps pest management consultants review installation pest management programs on-site at least every 36 months as part of the ECE program.
9. Designate Marine Corps senior pest management consultants as the primary points of contact for the Marine Corps pest management program and for membership on the AFPMB in support of the Defense Environmental Security Council, and inform the Executive Director, AFPMB, of these designated consultants.

10. Designate pest management consultants, as certifying officials under the DoD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides, to certify the competency of the Marine Corps pesticide applicators;
establish procedures for designating and certifying specific DoD pest management consultants in aerial application pest control to approve pest management projects requiring the aerial application of pesticides; and inform the Executive Director, FPMB, of these designated consultants.
11. Implement pest management MOM and answer data calls for the MOM's from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Environmental Security (DUSD(ES)).
12. Cooperate with state and local government agencies involved with pest management.
13. Participate in the development of the Defense Environmental Security Corporate Information Management (DESCIM) process for pest management and use the pest management information system when fielded.
14. Monitor and track the use of IPM and reduction of pesticide use in installation pest management programs.
15. Ensure that each installation has a pest management plan and that the Marine Corps pest management consultants maintain the program through technical assistance, program review, and program oversight.
16. Ensure that installations receive state-of-the-art technical assistance in IPM. Ensure that pest management consultants who are designated pest management professionals are available on request to provide technical assistance for the pesticide portion of ECE's and to provide follow-up assistance to ECE's.
17. Comply with OPNAVINST 6250.4.
18. Provide support to Marine Corps installations and Marine Corps commands/units and tenants by interpreting Federal, state, local, and overseas pest management regulatory requirements and by uniformly applying Marine Corps policy as set forth in this Manual.
19. Conduct special environmental compliance and protection studies with regard to pest management to assist in establishing policy or initiating actions.

14301. CG/CO OF MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS AND COMMANDER MARINE FORCES RESERVE (COMMARFORRES) AND ALL INSTALLATIONS, UNITS, AND MARINE FORCES RESERVE (MARFORRES), INCLUDING SHIPS, STATIONS, AND DEPLOYED PERSONNEL WHERE PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED

1. Establish and maintain programs that conform to the policy, procedures, and requirements specified in appendix I.
2. Emphasize IPM techniques in their pest management programs as a means to reduce pesticide risk and prevent pollution.
3. Exercise oversight and review of installation pest management programs from the Marine Corps major command and headquarters level.
4. Maintain accurate and complete reporting and recordkeeping of pest management operations and pesticide use.
5. Implement programs to achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with applicable Federal, state, and local statutory and regulatory requirements for pest management.
6. Ensure that commanders of deployed forces enforce the use of all appropriate personal protection measures, including arthropod skin and clothing repellents and bed nets, to protect their troops from vector-borne diseases and rodent and arthropod health threats.
7. Ensure that any pesticide applications, excluding arthropod skin and clothing repellents, performed during military operations are recorded using DD Form 1532-1, Pest Management Maintenance Report, or a computer-generated equivalent, and establish a method to archive these records for permanent retention.
8. Ensure the implementation of IPM in the Marine Corps pest management programs, operations, regulations, publications, pest management training, and pesticide applicator certification programs.
9. Coordinate pest management actions, as appropriate, with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, with state and local governments, and with host-nation agencies involved with pest management when human health is an issue.

10. Ensure that the Marine Corps pest management consultants review installation pest management programs on-site at least every 36 months as part of ECE's, and annually review installation pest management plans for adherence to the DoD specifications described in appendix I.

11. Establish procedures to ensure that recommendations from on-site pest management program reviews and annual reviews of pest management plans will result in appropriate corrective action.

12. Monitor pesticides available for purchase in Marine Corps commissaries and exchanges to ensure the pesticides available for sale are least-hazardous pesticides that are compatible with DoD IPM programs and are pesticides that comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws. Marine Corps commissaries and exchanges OCONUS must comply with the FGS/JEGS and OEBGD of the host country.

13. Cooperate with state and local government agencies involved with pest management.

14. Participate in the development of the DESCIM process for pest management and use the pest management information system when fielded.

15. Provide management support, resources, and a professionally qualified pest management staff sufficient to ensure the effective implementation of pest management programs at all organizational levels.

16. Establish surveillance programs to assess potential adverse environmental or public health effects from pesticide use and to monitor the health and safety of persons who apply pesticides.

17. Monitor the use of IPM and the reduction of pesticide use in installation pest management programs.

18. Ensure that each installation has a pest management plan and that the Marine Corps pest management consultants maintain the program through technical assistance, program review, and program oversight. Installation commanders must:

a. Plan and budget for the development and maintenance of the pest management plan;

b. Ensure that qualified personnel develop and update the pest management plan annually;

c. Designate a DoD-certified or state-certified pesticide applicator as the pest management coordinator to implement the plan;

d. Ensure that the pest management coordinator formally coordinates appropriate portions of the pest management plan with the senior medical officer, environmental coordinator, and senior engineering officer and ensure that these individuals sign the cover sheet of the pest management plan;

e. Ensure that appropriate portions of the pest management plan are reviewed by the natural resources program manager for consistency with the natural resources management plan;

f. Ensure that the pest management coordinator forwards the pest management plan to the cognizant pest management consultant for review, technical approval, and signature on the cover sheet;

g. Approve and sign the pest management plan for implementation;

h. Ensure implementation of the pest management plan and oversight of the installation pest management program by the pest management coordinator; and

i. Ensure that all pest management operations performed on the installation, except those for personal relief, are recorded, and ensure that all records are properly maintained and are reported to the cognizant component pest management consultant.

19. Comply with OPNAVINST 6250.4.

20. Coordinate these functions with the supporting Naval Facility Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), EFD, or EFA, as appropriate.

21. Identify and submit to the CMC (LFL) and the CMC (LFF) project documentation and funding requests for pesticide pollution prevention management that are required to maintain compliance with applicable existing and emerging regulations and permits. Program and budget for personnel, equipment, materials, training, and monitoring required to comply with pesticide pollution prevention management requirements. Pay appropriate Federal, state, and local fees. Ensure that the environmental

management hierarchy (EMH) is employed, pollution prevention alternatives evaluated, and life-cycle cost impacts assessed, in evaluating and selecting projects that address compliance requirements.

14302. ALL INSTALLATIONS, UNITS, AND MARINE FORCES RESERVE (MARFORRES), INCLUDING SHIPS, STATIONS, AND DEPLOYED PERSONNEL WHERE PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED

1. Establish and maintain programs that conform to the policy, procedures, and requirements specified in appendix I.
2. Emphasize IPM techniques in their pest management programs as a means to reduce pesticide risk and prevent pollution.
3. Exercise oversight and review of installation pest management programs from the Marine Corps major command and headquarters level.
4. Maintain accurate and complete reporting and recordkeeping of pest management operations and pesticide use.
5. Implement programs to achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with applicable Federal, state, and local statutory and regulatory requirements for pest management.
6. Ensure that commanders of deployed forces enforce the use of all appropriate personal protection measures, including arthropod skin and clothing repellents and bed nets, to protect their troops from vector-borne diseases and rodent and arthropod health threats.
7. Ensure that any pesticide applications, excluding arthropod skin and clothing repellents, performed during military operations are recorded using DD Form 1532-1, Pest Management Maintenance Report, or a computer-generated equivalent, and establish a method to archive these records for permanent retention.
8. Ensure the implementation of IPM in the Marine Corps pest management programs, operations, regulations, publications, pest management training, and pesticide applicator certification programs.
9. Coordinate pest management actions, as appropriate, with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, with state and

local governments, and with host-nation agencies involved with pest management when human health is an issue.

10. Ensure that the Marine Corps pest management consultants review installation pest management programs on site at least every 36 months as part of ECE's. Installation pest management plans must be reviewed annually for adherence to the specifications in appendix I.

11. Establish procedures to ensure that recommendations from on-site pest management program reviews and annual reviews of pest management plans will result in appropriate corrective action.

12. Monitor pesticides available for purchase in Marine Corps commissaries and exchanges to ensure that the pesticides available for sale are least-hazardous pesticides that are compatible with DoD IPM programs and are pesticides that comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws. Marine Corps commissaries and exchanges OCONUS must comply with the FGS/JEGS and OEBGD of the host country.

13. Cooperate with state and local government agencies involved with pest management.

14. Participate in the development of the DESCIM process for pest management and use the pest management information system when fielded.

15. Provide management support, resources, and a professionally qualified pest management staff sufficient to ensure the effective implementation of pest management programs at all organizational levels.

16. Establish surveillance programs to assess potential adverse environmental or public health effects from pesticide use and to monitor the health and safety of persons who apply pesticides.

17. Monitor the use of IPM and reduction of pesticide use in installation pest management programs.

18. Ensure that each installation has a pest management plan and that the Marine Corps pest management consultants maintain the program through technical assistance, program review, and program oversight. Installation commanders must:

- a. Plan and budget for the development and maintenance of the pest management plan;
- b. Ensure that qualified personnel develop and update the pest management plan annually;
- c. Designate a DoD-certified or state-certified pesticide applicator as the pest management coordinator to implement the plan;
- d. Ensure that the pest management coordinator formally coordinates appropriate portions of the pest management plan with the senior medical officer, environmental coordinator, and senior engineering officer and ensure that these individuals sign the cover sheet of the pest management plan;
- e. Ensure that appropriate portions of the pest management plan are reviewed by the natural resources program manager for consistency with the natural resources management plan;
- f. Ensure that the pest management coordinator forwards the pest management plan to the cognizant Component pest management consultant for review, technical approval, and signature on the cover sheet;
- g. Approve and sign the pest management plan for implementation;
- h. Ensure the implementation of the pest management plan and oversight of the installation pest management program by the pest management coordinator; and
- i. Ensure that all pest management operations performed on the installation, except those for personal relief, are recorded, and ensure that all records are properly maintained and are reported to the cognizant component pest management consultant.

19. Comply with OPNAVINST 6250.4.

20. Many of these functions are performed by the supporting NAVFACENGCOM, EFD, or EFA.