

SPEY

AFR 91-22/TAC Sup 1

TAC SUPPLEMENT 1  
TO AFR 91-22

HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND  
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia  
23 July 1963

Utilities Operation and Maintenance

AERIAL DISPERSAL OF PESTICIDES

AFR 91-22, 10 September 1962, is supplemented as follows:

3.1. Special Aerial Spray Flight:

a. The Special Aerial Spray Flight (SASF) is a section of the non-O/T authorization of the 4500th Air Base Wing for the purpose of performing the aerial spray mission in conformance with AFR 91-22 and is a responsibility of the Commander, 4500th Air Base Wing.

b. The SASF will develop aerial insecticide dispersal techniques in cooperation with other government agencies, train aircrews for the performance of spray missions, and maintain a repository of special flying and technical skills for expansion, disaster relief, and tactical operations. The SASF will also maintain, publish, and distribute to interested agencies biological and operational information concerning the aerial spray program.

4a(3)(b)1(Added). All requests for aerial spraying will be forwarded to the SASF for evaluation by the SASF and the TAC Consultant in Entomology.

4a(3)(b)2(Added). The SASF will forward the request with their recommendations through the TAC Surgeon to the TAC Deputy for Operations.

4a(3)(b)3(Added). The TAC Deputy for Operations, acting on the recommendation of the TAC Surgeon and SASF, will approve or disapprove the request and forward it through channels to the originator.

4a(3)(b)4(Added). If approved, all background

information (maps, surveys, etc.) will be returned to the SASF for retention.

4a(3)(b)5(Added). Direct communication is authorized between the SASF and the agency with an approved aerial spray request.

4a(6)(Added). Approval for Emergency Aerial Spray Requests. The procedures outlined in 4a(3)(b) above will be followed except that all actions may be accomplished by message or telephone. Telephonic requests and actions will be confirmed by written correspondence as quickly as practicable.

(a) The SASF will not perform aerial spray missions, other than training missions, unless approved by Headquarters TAC.

4b(2)(b). Reports of each aerial spray mission will be submitted by SASF on TAC Form 20, "Aerial Spray Flight Report," to:

1. Headquarters TAC, Attention: DOOS-SO.

2. Headquarters TAC, Attention: SGPS.

3. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Wildlife Refuge, Laurel, Maryland, Attention: Chemical Control Investigation.

The reporting requirements of this paragraph are exempt from the assignment of a Reports Control Symbol (reference paragraph 7c(1)), AFR 174-1.

4.1. Mission Numbers. The Special Aerial Spray Flight will assign mission numbers as follows: The mission number of each

DOOS-SO

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spray service on TAC Form 20 will be a number to represent an installation, followed by the last two numbers of the current calendar year and by the number of the spray mission for that year. (EXAMPLE: The number for Langley AFB is 2017. Considering 1963 as the current year, the first spray for Langley would be designated mission number 2017-63-1.) The accomplishment

ment of the remainder of the form is self-explanatory.

7c(Added). Requests for aerial spraying over nonmilitary property must be directed by Headquarters USAF. Aerial spray aircraft will not be deployed for this type mission prior to receipt of the directive from Headquarters USAF.



J. M. WILSON  
Colonel, USAF  
Deputy for Administration

W. C. SWEENEY, JR.  
General, USAF  
Commander

AIR FORCE REGULATION  
NO. 91-22  
ARMY REGULATION  
NO. 40-574  
SECNAV INSTRUCTION  
NO. 6250.5

DEPARTMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE, THE  
ARMY, AND THE NAVY  
Washington, 10 September 1962

## Utilities Operation and Maintenance

# AERIAL DISPERSAL OF PESTICIDES

*This regulation outlines the policies and procedures for aerial dispersal of pesticides at Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force facilities.*

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**1. Advantages and Limitations.** The dispersal of pesticides from aircraft permits the rapid coverage of large areas and the treatment of areas inaccessible by ground-operated equipment. It is particularly useful when high operational efficiency is required to control unusual outbreaks of arthropod vectors of disease and pests that damage or destroy property. On the other hand, this method of operation has limitations, namely:

- a. Degree of vegetative cover which limits penetration of the insecticides.
- b. Meteorological conditions, such as wind, temperature, and rainfall.
- c. Availability of experienced pilots.
- d. Excessive amounts of insecticides may adversely affect some domestic animals, fish, and wildlife.

**2. Justification for Aerial Dispersal.** Aerial dispersal of pesticides will be approved only under the following conditions:

a. *For the control of mosquitoes and other pests of medical importance when:*

- (1) Permanent control measures, such as drainage and filling, cannot be accomplished.

**This regulation supersedes AFR 90-3 (as amended)/AR 40-574, 21 March 1958, and CI, AR 40-574, 27 May 1958.**

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(2) There is no access for ground dispersal equipment.

(3) Screening, repellants, space sprays, and residual treatments are not, in themselves, adequate to control vector-borne diseases or to increase work efficiency.

(4) Ground fog, mist, or other insecticidal formulations are unable to reduce or control heavy insect populations.

(5) To treat a major breeding area with aircraft rather than ground control equipment is more economical.

(6) The installation commander has trained personnel (medical and/or engineer) to conduct entomological surveys, to indicate areas requiring treatment, to schedule proper dates for spraying, and to determine effectiveness.

b. *For the control of pests, such as fire ants, Japanese beetles, and forest insects, that damage or destroy property when:*

(1) Areas cannot be treated as effectively by ground control methods.

(2) The installation commander has trained personnel (medical and/or engineer) to conduct entomological surveys, to schedule proper dates

for spraying, to indicate areas requiring treatment, and to determine effectiveness.

c. *For the control of pests when sudden or unusual outbreaks occur, thereby necessitating rapid coverage of large areas.* For example, floods, disaster relief, civil defense, and tactical situations.

### 3. Aerial Dispersal Facilities for Installations in Continental United States:

a. *Department of the Army.* Army aircraft (fixed-wing or rotary wing) equipped with pesticide dispersal devices, approved by Army aircraft control requirements, may be used for approved projects. When feasible and mutually desirable, these aircraft may be used by other Department of Defense facilities, upon request to the appropriate major Army command.

b. *Department of the Navy.* The use of fixed and rotary-winged Navy and Marine Corps aircraft equipped with approved spray dispersal devices is governed by OPNAV Instruction 6250.2B. When feasible and mutually desirable, these aircraft may be used by other Department of Defense facilities, upon request to the Chief of Naval Operations.

c. *Department of the Air Force.* The Air Force maintains a Special Aerial Spray Flight with cargo aircraft modified for the aerial dispersal of pesticides. The Tactical Air Command, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, is responsible for the maintenance of this flight and for providing adequate personnel and equipment to accomplish its mission. The services of the Special Aerial Spray Flight may be used on approved projects for aerial dispersal operations by Department of Defense facilities, upon request to the Tactical Air Command.

### 4. Procedure To Follow in Continental United States.

The procedure outlined below will be followed in establishing and carrying out projects requiring aerial dispersal of pesticides in the Continental United States.

#### a. Establishing Projects:

(1) Installation commanders who consider aerial spray justified will initiate an entomological survey of the installation to determine the nature of the problem. The survey will indicate the:

(a) Insect or other pests and stage (egg, larva, nymph, adult, etc.) to be controlled.

(b) Importance of the problem in relation to disease transmission.

(c) Effect of infestation on morale and efficiency of personnel.

(d) Importance of protection against damage or destruction of property.

(e) Location, size, and description of area to be treated.

(f) Estimated time and frequency of treatments.

(g) Possibility of damage to beneficial plants or animal life.

(h) Pesticides and dosages to use.

(i) Consideration of alternate methods.

If qualified personnel for making the surveys are not available at the installation, the commander may request assistance from the appropriate major Army command, Naval district, or major air command.

(2) If the survey results indicate that aerial spraying may be required, a request for approval will be sent, in triplicate, through channels, to the appropriate major Army command, Naval district, or major air command. The request will include:

(a) Copies of the survey report.

(b) Topographic or aerial maps indicating the area to be treated.

(c) Statement on whether Special Aerial Spray Flight aircraft or locally available Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force aircraft are to be used.

(d) Statement on whether qualified personnel are available to conduct continuing surveys for determining the extent of areas requiring treatment, the optimum times for insecticide application, and the possibility of insecticide resistance.

(3) Commanders of major Army commands, Naval districts, or major air commands, as appropriate, will review requests for necessity of aerial dispersal and for hazards involved.

(a) Dispersal of insecticides over Navy and Marine Corps activities in the Continental United States or other possessions will not be accomplished without the approval of the Naval district commandant, the commander of Marine Corps air bases, the area commander, or his delegated authority (OPNAV Instruction 6250.2B). Requests from the Army or Air Force for dispersal by Navy or Marine Corps aircraft will be sent for approval to the Chief of Naval Operations or Commandant of the Marine Corps.

(b) Approved requests requiring the services of the Special Aerial Spray Flight will be sent to the Commander, Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, Va., for review and transmittal to the Special Aerial Spray Flight commander, who will review the project for operational feasibility, adequate technical data, and priority and

return it through channels to the initiating installation.

(c) Requests for Army equipment will be forwarded to the appropriate major Army command.

(d) Approved projects to be accomplished locally will be sent by the approving command to the facility that will conduct the operation. The installation commander concerned will prepare and send to the headquarters approving the project a summary of operations, including the type and quantity of the insecticide used, time and date of application, acres treated, and results obtained at the end of the spray season.

(4) Requests for new projects will normally be sent through channels at least 90 days before the anticipated date of the first application of pesticides. Requests for renewal of projects will be sent not later than 1 January of each year and will include data evaluating the previous year's program and will indicate any changes in previously submitted data.

(5) In areas where there is danger of driftage of spray material to civilian property from aerial spraying over military facilities, all property owners must be contacted and their permission obtained in accordance with existing regulations.

b. *Operational Responsibilities.* When the facilities of a military service are used, responsibilities are as follows:

(1) *The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force installation commander will:*

(a) Supply required pesticides and personnel necessary for preparing spray material, loading it into the aircraft, and placing guide markers on the area to be sprayed.

(b) Provide necessary transportation, billeting, and other installation services, as required.

(c) Furnish personnel to conduct entomological surveys to delineate breeding areas, timing of spray applications, and effectiveness of control operations; advise the activity conducting the spray operation of these findings.

(2) *The activity conducting the aerial dispersal operations will:*

(a) Provide flight personnel, aircraft, spraying equipment, and operators for aerial dispersal equipment.

(b) Forward a summary of each completed spray mission to the installation commander and to the appropriate Army command, Naval district, or major air command. This summary will include the purpose of the mission, type and quantity of pesticide used, flying time

in ferrying and spraying, time and date of application, and acres treated.

c. *Direct Communication.* After requests are approved by the command supplying the aircraft, direct communication between this command and the military installation concerned is authorized. Information copies of all communications will be furnished to the appropriate Army command, Naval district, or major air command.

**5. Procedure To Follow in Oversea Commands.** The following procedures apply to requests for aerial spraying of pesticides within Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force overseas commands.

a. *Installation commanders* who consider that aerial spraying is justified will send requests to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force overseas commander, as appropriate, for approval. Requests should include the information in paragraph 4a(2).

b. *The overseas commander concerned* will review requests to determine necessity, probable effectiveness, comparative costs, and possible harmful effects on agricultural crops, fish, and other beneficial forms of animal life. Operations required for approved requests will be conducted by aircraft and facilities available locally or by a control activity organized and equipped in the area for the purpose as directed by the overseas commander concerned.

**6. Procedure To Follow in Tactical Situations.** Medical plans prepared for tactical situations by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force cover the techniques for controlling animal reservoirs and vectors of disease, including aerial dispersal of pesticides.

**7. Spraying Over Nonmilitary Property.** Procedures to follow for aerial dispersal of pesticides on other than military property are:

a. When necessary to include civilian property adjacent to military installations in aerial spray project, arrangements are made in accordance with AR 40-579, AR 420-76, SECNAV Instruction 6250.1, AFR 160-61, and AFR 91-21, as applicable.

b. Arrangements for military assistance in civilian pest control by aerial spraying in the Continental United States are made in accordance with AR 420-76, SECNAV Instruction 6250.1, and AFR 91-21, as applicable.

c. In the event of disaster, such as hurricanes,

**AFR 91-22**  
**AR 40-574**  
**SECNAV Instruction 6250.5**

and floods, the control of disease-bearing pests may become urgent. Emergency requests are covered in AR 500-60, SECNAV Instruction 6250.1, AFR 91-21, and AFR 55-37, as applicable.

**8. Coordinating with Other Agencies.** Aerial spraying operations at military installations, whether in the United States or overseas, will be coordinated with the Federal, State, and local government agencies having an interest in the work, including the Department of Interior (Fish

and Wildlife Service); the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the World Health Organization; and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Adequate provision to protect fish and other species of beneficial and harmless wildlife will be made by consulting with cognizant Federal, State, and local agencies. The commander of an installation located in an area where organized mosquito control programs are in effect will cooperate fully with local authorities in the type of pesticides used and the method of application.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE, THE ARMY, AND THE NAVY:

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*Assistant Secretary of the Navy*  
*(Installations and Logistics)*

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