

The U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Awards Presented

Article by **Mr. Mark Roberts, 70th RRC**

The 2003 Environmental Excellence awards were presented 2 February 2004 at the Army Reserve Environmental Conference in Orlando, Florida. These awards were developed specifically for individuals/installations involved with the Army Reserve Environmental Program.

There were three categories for individual awards: Natural/Cultural Resources, Pollution Prevention (P2), and Environmental Quality.

Nominations were submitted by co-workers or supervisors within each RRC/Installation. Nominees were reviewed and voted on by the Army Reserve Environmental Chiefs. Each chief then sent candidates to the IMA-ARD POC (Stan Mitchell) who tallied the votes.

There was one category/award for an RRC/Installation. Each RRC/Installation had the option to submit their RRC/Installation to IMA-ARD. The IMA-ARD Environmental staff voted on the RRC/Installation.

There was one category/award for the staff at IMA-ARD. Each RRC /Installation Environmental Chief

sent the name of the individual directly to the IMA-ARD Chief (Dr. George Gricius).

And the winners are:

John Noble of Fort McCoy was the winner in the Natural/Cultural Resources cat-

egory. John was successful in planning and organizing dredge material removal from a lake on the installation, which was then used as reclamation material for an old sand borrow. Among Noble's other 2003 accomplishments were the Sandy Lake Eurasian watermilfoil eradication, coldwater habitat and community evaluation project at 55 stream sites. John also serves as the Fish and Wildlife Collections Officer for the Installation, providing oversight for the hunting and fishing Permit Sales program. Permit Sales revenue generated (\$105K in 2003) is used to support natural resource management and programs at Fort McCoy.

Ingrid Weigand of the 77th RRC was the winner in the Pollution Prevention (P2) category. Ingrid manages the RRC P2 program and is also co-chair of the Public Relation/Awards subcommittee. Ingrid improved the 77th RRC's recycling and waste reduction programs through management of various projects and partnerships she had developed with other staff sections such as G-4

and outside agencies such as NYS Energy Research & Development Authority. Her efforts have resulted in the RRC reducing waste and saving money.



Dr. George Gricius presents the U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Award to Ms. Ingrid Weigand of the 77th RRC.



Presenting the U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Award to Mr. John Noble is Fort McCoy Installation Commander Col. Danny G. Nobles.

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The PReserver Newsletter is a functional bulletin authorized under the provisions of AR 360-1 for members of the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC). It is published quarterly by the USAR Environmental Division to provide the Total USAR Environmental Community with information on people, policies, operations, technical developments, trends and ideas of and about the Environmental Division of the U.S. Army Reserves. This publication has a circulation of 500 printed copies and numerous internet access points.

Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to IMA, ARD
Attn: SFIM-AR (Editor, PReserver Newsletter)
1401 Deshler Street SW
Ft. McPherson, GA 30330
Phone (404) 464.8744

Chief Army Reserve -
LTG James R. Helmly
IMA-ARD Environmental Chief -
Dr. George Gricius
Director, Public Affairs, U.S. Army Reserve -
Mr. Steve Stromvall
PReserver Editor - Kathy Hayes, EEI



Awards, continued from page 1

Carrie Schafer of the 88th RRC was the winner in the Environmental Quality category. She co-chairs the EPR subcommittee and has coordinated workshops and working group meetings. Her efforts with the EPR subcommittee helped increase the Army Reserve requirements significantly. Carrie received the Governor's Commendation award in Government Administration for the partnership she initiated with the State of Minnesota Department of



Ms. Carrie Schafer of the 88th RRC with her U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Award.

Administration's Resource Recovery Office for the "Waste Reduction and Recycling Program" at the 88th RRC Headquarters in Fort Snelling, MN. She has conducted partnerships with Ohio SHPO, IMA-ARD, COE and the RRC for the Ft. Hayes Historic District property.



Mr. Dale Settles with the IMA-ARD accepts his U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Award from Dr. George Gricius.

Dale Settles was the winner of the Army Reserve Command Individual Category Award. Dale manages the Foundation program for the Army Reserve, which includes budgeting and reporting systems. He is also the Conservation team leader, managing Cultural and Natural Resources, Pest Management, and Indian Affairs.



Members of the 77th RRC Environmental Team (left to right: Mr. Ravi Ajodah, Ms. Ingrid Weigand, Mr. Dick Ramsdell, Mr. Paul Bertrand, Ms. Lucy DiSalvo, and Mr. Robert Morace) are presented with the U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Excellence Award in the Installation/RRC Category by Dr. George Gricius.

The winner of the RRC/Installation category was the 77th RRC. In 2003, the 77th RRC Environmental Division was able to supplement its annual environmental funding with non-environmental funds from other directorates executing approximately \$2.3 million. It was the first, in the U.S. Army, to ever successfully execute a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) for the Caven Point Real Property Exchange, which transferred the cleanup responsibility to the exchange partner. It is a leader in developing an ISO 14001 compliant Environmental Management System (EMS). In September 2003, the G-4 signed the EMS Policy statement and the 77th RRC is following an implementation schedule. For Earth Day 2003, the Environmental Division partnered with special staff to conduct a Grocery Bag Project at a local grammar school. The 77th RRC uses in-house personnel to handle most NEPA actions. Objectives and goals hinge on zero cost and limited time, and developing a simple plan of action based on these goals.

Natural Resources Program Underway

Kudos to 81st and 90th RRCs for Completions

Article by **Mr. Ron Smith, IMA-ARD**

Currently the IMA-ARD Environmental Office is drafting the *Guide to Implementing the Requirements of the Endangered Species Act (Section 7 Consultation) at U.S. Army Reserve Facilities within Regional Readiness Commands (RRC)*. This document will give general Endangered Species Act (ESA) guidance to Army Reserve Natural Resources Managers unfamiliar with the process.

This action is currently being coordinated with the NEPA Subcommittee and a final document is expected by mid-2004. After this document is complete, it is speculated that a course could be offered to the RRC/Installations

Natural Resources and NEPA POCs on Section 7 Guidance.

Also, the RRC/Installations Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) program is proceeding forward. Congratulations to the 81st and 90th RRCs for having completed their INRMPs. Three other RRCs are also close to having their INRMPs completed, however the remaining RRCs/Installations are behind schedule. If the IMA-ARD Environmental Office can be of any assistance to the other RRCs to assist them in completing their INRMPs, please call Mr. Ron Smith (404) 464-8752.

Mosquito Program Initiated at Parks RFTA

Steps to prevent West Nile Virus

Article by **Mr. Michael Strauss, Parks RFTA**



Parks RFTA in conjunction with William E. Erwin, Biologist from USACHPPM-WEST, John Rusmisl, District Manager for the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District and Lucia Hui of the State of California Department of Health Services are working together to initiate an on-going Mosquito Surveillance program to help identify a disease carrying vector that resides on post.

West Nile Virus (WNV) is one of the many diseases that are spread by mosquitoes. By setting up monitoring centers and continually testing the insects, Parks personnel will be able to locate and help eliminate these pests. Monitoring will include collection centers hanging in trees, attached to a pole or buildings. After the insects are collected, the mosquitoes are to be sent to USACHPPM-West for testing.

One of the first signs that West Nile Virus is present is the discovery of dead birds. If you encounter a dead bird at home or on post, PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH IT! Immediately contact the Health Department in your city or county or the Environmental Office on post.

Steps to Protect yourself

Since it is a mosquito-borne virus, avoid areas where the mosquitoes live and use DEET insect repellent to minimize your risk of infection. DEET is an active ingredient of many insect repellents. Use concentrations of 20-35%. There is no evidence that using concentrations over 50% is more effective. Mosquitoes are most active at dawn, dusk and early evening. Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and socks whenever you are outdoors to reduce the chance of mosquito bites.

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Fort McCoy Environmental Policy Statement Published

Article by **Fort McCoy Triad**

Fort McCoy recently published its first Installation Environmental Policy. The Fort McCoy Environmental Policy is contained in Fort McCoy Memorandum 200-2, which is posted on the Fort McCoy Corporate Network in the online library under memorandums. The policy, signed by Installation Commander Col. Danny G. Nobles, supports Nobles' command philosophy emphasizing readiness, environmental stewardship and good neighboring to help Fort McCoy accomplish its missions.

The Fort McCoy Environmental Policy states: "Fort McCoy's training and mobilization missions are dependent on a high-quality environment and natural resources. It is the responsibility of everyone who works and trains on Fort McCoy to — first and foremost — successfully complete our missions, but at the same time maintain a healthy environment that will support today's and tomorrow's Soldier."

"In accomplishing our missions, it is Fort McCoy's policy to:

- Foster the wise stewardship of our natural resources, which will support and sustain:
 - A realistic training environment.
 - A productive operational base.
 - The biological diversity of the land.

- When practical, commercial and recreational opportunities.
- Make environmental compliance and pollution prevention an integral part of our installation's operational processes.
- Identify and complete the environmental requirements early in the planning process that lead to unimpeded construction projects and training activities.
- Measure the effectiveness of our environmental management system and be dedicated to continual improvement and re-engineering principles."

Al Balliett, the chief of the Environmental Division for the Directorate of Support Services (DSS), said the Environmental Policy Statement is important because it makes installation personnel aware that good environmental stewardship is part of accomplishing the installation's current missions. In addition, sustaining a high-quality environment will allow the installation to accomplish its future missions.

"This lets everyone know they have a role in keeping the installation environmentally compliant, and pollution prevention is an integral part of the job," he said.

For more information about the Environmental Policy Statement, call Balliett at (608) 388-4776 or Tim Gelhaus (608) 388-4787.

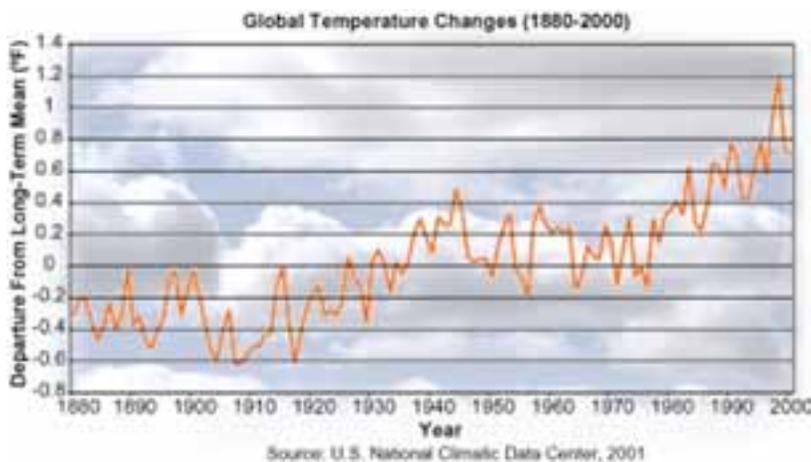
Clean Air - What Life Depends On

Take Steps To Make A Difference

Article by **Ingrid Weigand, 77th RRC/USAR PR Subcommittee**

Without air most living organisms on this planet cannot survive. Before the Industrial Revolution air pollution was not much of a problem. Although it did exist it wasn't at the levels it is today. But the Industrial Revolution created a boom in production, and an increase in factories manufacturing goods and causing pollution, and in some cases, releasing toxic chemicals. With the birth of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency all this began to change. Controls were placed on sources of pollution.

The USEPA reported the following information on the internet. According to the National Academy of Sciences, the Earth's surface temperature has risen by about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century, with accelerated warming during the past two decades. There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. Human activities have altered the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the buildup of greenhouse gases – primarily carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. The heat-trapping property of these gases is undisputed although uncertainties exist about exactly how earth's climate responds to them. This information was obtained from the following website. Please reference it for more information:



This chart depicts the increase in global temperature over the last 120 years.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/climate.html>.

There are things you can do to prevent air pollution. If every citizen makes a conscious effort to reduce air pollution great strides can be made.

The USEPA has provided valuable information on the internet to assist us in this effort. The USEPA compiled a list of items you can do to prevent air pollution. To reference this information online please visit www.epa.gov/air/actions/at_home.html.

- Use compact florescent lights with energy-efficiency lighting and other energy-efficient appliances. To learn more about energy-efficient appliances visit the Energy Star web site. (www.energystar.gov/)
- Turn off appliances and lights when you leave the room.
- Use the microwave to cook small meals. (It uses less power than an oven.)
- Plant deciduous trees in locations around your home to provide shade in the summer, but to allow light in the winter.
- Recycle paper, plastic, glass bottles, cardboard and aluminum cans. (This conserves energy and reduces production emissions.)
- Reuse materials like paper bags and boxes when you can.
- Properly dispose of household paints, solvents and pesticides. Store these materials in airtight containers. For information on handling solid waste visit the Office of Solid Waste Concerned Citizens webpage at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/citizens.htm. For questions about solid waste management call 1-800-424-9346.
- Paint with a brush, not a sprayer.
- Keep woodstoves and fireplaces well maintained.
- Purchase "Green Power" for you home's electricity. (Contact your power supplier to see where and if it is available.)
- Have leaky air conditioning and refrigeration systems repaired.
- Cut back on air conditioning and heating use if you can.
- Turn the thermostat down in the winter and up in the summer.
- Insulate your home, water heater and pipes.
- Have air conditioning systems checked in the spring and heating systems checked in the fall.
- Follow professional advice on how to check filters monthly. These tips can save money from more serious repairs down the road as well as insure cleaner air.

For more information on clean air go to www.epa.gov/air/.

Myths, misconceptions and a bad reputation have made many people fearful of spiders. The only medically significant spiders native to the United States are species of the black widow spider, brown recluse spider, hobo spider and yellow sac spider...

Other spiders may be annoying by their habit of building webs across doorways, in corners and in other undesirable places. Unpopular as they are, most spiders are shy and harmless to humans. Nearly all spiders have venomous fangs but they usually will not attempt to bite unless accidentally trapped or held. Most spiders are quite beneficial by feeding on pest insects (flies, crickets, etc.) in and around the home, yard, garden and field. We should give second thought toward the wholesale destruction of spiders.



Spider Myths

Article by
Melvin Marks

Note: Much of the following information was obtained from the “Spider Myths” web site put together by Mr. Rod

Crawford, Curator of Arachnids at the Burke Museum on the campus of the University of Washington. For those interested, more detailed information is available on this site at www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/spidermyth/index.html.

A good way to discover the true nature of spiders is to review some of the false information concerning them.

Myth: You can always tell a spider because it has eight legs.

Fact: Not just spiders, but all those creatures in the “arachnid” group (which include scorpions, harvestmen, ticks, etc.) have four pairs of legs. In contrast, insects have three pairs of legs. The preferred term is “four pairs” instead of “eight.” The number of leg pairs (one pair per leg-bearing segment) is more significant than individual legs, which can be lost.

Myth: Spiders come into houses in the fall to get out of the cold.

Fact: In reality, house spiders are usually **not the same species** as the yard or garden spiders outside the house. House spiders belong to a small number of species specially adapted for indoor conditions. Some house spider species have been living indoors since ancient times, and are seldom found outside.

Myth: Some spiders are poisonous and others are not.

Fact: There is a set of false assumptions in this statement. First, technicality “poisonous” and “venomous” are two different things. Spiders are not poisonous (harmful to eat). Mushrooms are often poisonous, but spiders are not; they are venomous (their toxins work by being injected, not by being eaten). Secondly, almost all spiders are venomous. The purpose of spider venom is to subdue the spider’s prey, almost always insects. Spider venom does not exist to harm creatures, like humans, which are too large for spiders to eat. In nearly all cases, spider venom has little if any effect on humans. A small minority of spiders have venom that can cause localized pain in humans, similar to the venom of bees or wasps. Certain individuals are hypersensitive to any kind of arthropod bite or sting (whether it be insects or spiders) and will exhibit a more severe reaction when bitten. But in general occurrences, of the some 50,000 spider species known, only about 25 species have venom capable of causing medical problems in humans.

Myth: When black widow spiders mate, the female always kills and eats the male.

Fact: To understand the facts about black widow mating, you must first understand that there are many different species worldwide in the black-widow group and three different black widow species in the United States alone. These species do not all behave alike. Of U.S. species, mate cannibalism occurs sometimes in the southern black widow *Latrodectus mactans*, but most males survive to mate another day. In the other two species, the western black widow *L. hesperus* and the northern black widow *L. variolus*, mate cannibalism has never been observed in the wild!

Myth: The “Daddy-longlegs” has the world’s most powerful venom, but fortunately its jaws (fangs) are so small that it can’t bite you.

Fact: That is a full-fledged Urban Legend, with no ba-

Article continues on page 6

Spider Myths, continued from page 5

sis in fact whatever. This legend is so widespread that many people believe it who should really know better, including some teachers and TV documentary producers.

Myth: “I just know the dreaded brown recluse spider is in this area. Why? Because people have been bitten by them!”

Fact: Unless you live in the south-central USA (*see map, below*), where the brown recluse spider actually lives,

human bite cases are often reported from your area because of the lack of knowledge of those reporting them, not because of actual spiders biting people. In the USA generally, there are hundreds of these cases reported each year, and at least 60% of them are **false reports** from areas where the spider supposedly responsible does not exist.



● *L. reclusa*

Brown recluse spider

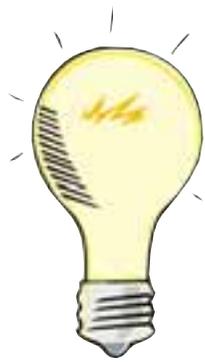
Loxosceles reclusa

Known distribution in 2002

Myth: Doctors can always tell what spider bit you from the bite alone.

Fact: There are so many possible causes of bite-like sores that even an expert on venoms and arthropod bites can't always be sure of the cause in a particular case. The characteristic skin lesions and necrotic wounds associated with the bite of a brown recluse spider are often misdiagnosed. The moral of this is, if you see the spider (or any other biting or stinging creature for that matter) that has bitten you, **save the specimen** for an expert to examine.

“Brown recluse bite” has become medical shorthand for “this patient has a mysterious sore or lesion.” In such areas as the Pacific coast states, it is safe to say that 100% of these reports are errors, and the vast majority (80-95%, depending on locality) are not spider bite cases of any kind. It goes with the almost universally believed superstition, “if you didn't see what bit you, it was a spider.” In reality, a variety of medical conditions cause these mystery lesions, including lymphatic disorders, fungal infections, and delayed-hypersensitivity allergic reactions; in addition to bites of ticks and other bloodsucking arthropods.



Energy Conservation

A Great Way to Conserve Money

Article by **Michelle Brown, 99th RRC/
USAR PR Subcommittee**

Did you know that the typical U.S. family spends close to \$1,300 a year on their home's utility bills? On the average, heating and cooling account for about 45% of the energy a home uses. Water heating consumes about 14%, and appliances and other sources consume about 41%. Unfortunately, a large portion of that energy is wasted. The amount of energy wasted just through poorly insulated windows and doors is about as much energy as we get from the Alaskan pipeline each year. And electricity generated by fossil fuels for a single home puts more carbon dioxide into the air than two average cars. By using a few inexpensive energy-efficient measures, you can reduce your energy bills by 10% to 50% and, at the same time, help reduce air pollution.



Home Heating and Cooling

Turning the thermostat down at night while you sleep and during the day when no one is home are prime energy savers. You can save as much as 10% a year on your heating and cooling bills by simply turning your thermostat back 10% to 15% for 8 hours. You can do this automatically by installing a programmable thermostat.

Window air conditioners should be removed and cleaned in winter or have insulation added to seal the space between the air conditioner and the wall. Also wrap the air conditioner in plastic and seal it with duct tape.

Fireplace flues allow warm air to drift right up and out of your home. Plug these effectively by installing a commercially available insulating fireplace baffle (damper). This must be custom fitted to your flue, usually by a professional. An option is to stuff the chimney flue with non-flammable material, if it isn't going to be used. Glass fireplace doors work well for the occasionally used fireplace. They seal against the opening and provide excellent protection against infiltration.

There are kits available to help you seal off infiltration through electrical outlets. These are nonflammable foam pad inserts which fit right over the outlet under the plate. Cap the sockets when not in use.

Heating Water

A family of four, each showering for 5 minutes a day, uses 700 gallons of water a week; this is enough for a three-year supply of drinking water for one person. You can cut that amount in half simply by using low-flow aerating showerheads and faucets.



Turning down the water heater to a temperature of 110 degrees will generally supply you with adequate hot water and reduce the amount of energy used to heat water to a higher temperature. For those of you with small children, it will be an added comfort to know a mischievous child will not be scalded by this lower temperature.

Installing an insulating jacket around the water heater will improve its heat retention capability. This also will keep the heating element from working so hard to keep the water hot. Insulating hot and cold water pipes as well, can prevent sweating on hot days and freezing on cold days. Condensation can reduce the effectiveness of your subfloor insulation and cause many other moisture-related problems. Adhesive-backed, foam pipe insulating tape keeps temperature extremes inside the pipe and eliminates the formation of condensation.

When you leave your home for vacations or any extended leave of absence, turn off the pilot light to your gas-fired water heater, as well as any other pilot lights in the home. This will prevent your water heater from expending energy to heat water when you will not be there to use it. Check with your local gas company first about turning off and relighting gas pilot lights. If your electrically-powered water heater is on a circuit by itself, turn off the circuit breaker.

Appliances and Other Sources

Clean refrigerator coils yearly and maintain internal temperatures between 36 degrees F and 38 degrees F for the refrigerator compartment and between 0 degrees F and 5 degrees F for the freezer compartment.

Replace incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent light bulbs. Compact fluorescent light bulbs use about one-fourth of the energy that regular incandescent bulbs use. And they last longer.

For more information on how you can conserve energy, visit the U.S. Department of Energy Website: www.doe.gov

Water Conservation

Every Drop Counts!

Article by **Brad Fischer, 90th RRC/ USAR PR Subcommittee**

Are you using more water than you think? There's a good chance you are, and it's costing you. By conserving water in and around your home, you can save considerable amounts of money and protect this vital resource. It pays to save water. Here are a few tips to becoming water-wise indoors and outdoors.

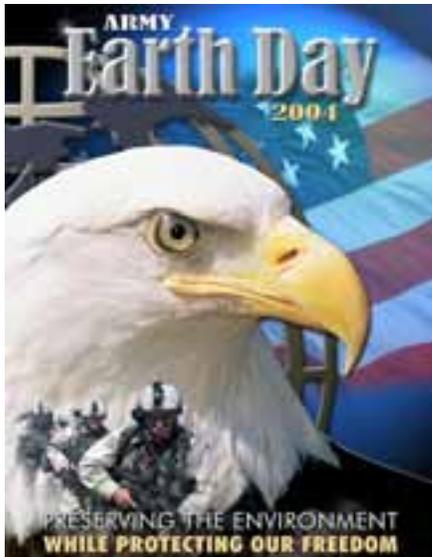
INDOORS: Verify that your home is leak free. Many homes have hidden water leaks. Read your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.

- Check for toilet tank leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the toilet bowl within 30 minutes. Check the toilet for worn out, corroded or bent parts. Most replacement parts are inexpensive, readily available and easily installed. (Flush as soon as test is done, since food coloring may stain tank.)
- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. If your faucet is dripping at a rate of one drop per second, you can expect to waste 2,700 gallons per year.
- Operate automatic dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded. Set the water level for the size of load you are using.

OUTDOORS: If you have a lawn, chances are this is your biggest water usage. Typically, at least 50% of water consumed by households is used outdoors.

- When washing the car, use soap and water from a bucket.
- Use a hose with a shut-off nozzle for the final rinse.
- Use a broom when cleaning your driveway.
- Always water during the cool time of the day to minimize evaporation. Early morning is best.
- When mowing, raise the blade on your lawn mower to at least three inches high, or to its highest level. Closely-cut grass makes the roots work harder, requiring more water.
- Use the principles of Xeriscape (pronounced ZERE-AH-SCAPE) where possible. This landscaping method uses native and drought-tolerant plants, mulch to hold in moisture, and grouping plants according to your water and light needs.

Earth Day coming up!



Earth Day is rapidly approaching. If you haven't planned an activity for Earth Day, time is running out. April 22 is right around the corner. Those that have requested Earth Day packages should be receiving them soon if you don't have them already. There may be extra supplies for those that feel they need more. Michelle Brown is the point of contact for these requests: (michelle.brown@usarc-emh2.army.mil or 804-233-6473).

Award Opportunities

Below is a list of upcoming awards and associated deadlines for application submittal. The website will take you to the application for each award. Check out the sites to see if any of these programs apply. The Army Reserve makes significant progress everyday to protect both mission and environment. These are among many opportunities to be recognized for that hard work and accomplishment.

Coastal America Partnership Award

Due 26 March 2004. More information: www.coastalamerica.gov/

Chevron Conservation Award

Due 13 May 2004. More information: www.chevron.com/community/conservation/consawards/

Federal Energy and Water Management Award

Due in May 2004. More information: www.eere.energy.gov/femp/services/awards_fewm.cfm

Outstanding and Sustained Achievement Award

Due in 1 June 2004. More information: www.rnrf.org

Parks RFTA, continued from page 3

How bad is it?

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, very few of the mosquitoes (less than 1%) that are tested are infected. In addition, less than 1% of individuals who are actually bitten by an infected mosquito develop severe symptoms. So, a person's chance of developing a serious illness from any one-mosquito bite is extremely small.

In 2003, there were 9,735 cases of humans infected with WNV in the U.S. Out of those cases there were 240 deaths. The most common symptoms of WNV are "flu like" symptoms. A person may have as little as an elevated fever, joint pain and headache before fully recovering. In a small number of cases, particularly among the elderly, the disease is much more serious and causes encephalitis (swelling of the brain). It is marked by rapid onset of severe headache, high fever, stiff neck, disorientation, muscle weakness, paralysis, coma and death.

What can I do?

There are several things that can be done at home and on post to reduce the mosquito population. Mosquitoes breed in standing water. Fishponds need to be kept clean and healthy. Mosquito fish are available for free from the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District (510) 783-7744. Swimming pools and pool covers, spas, and small "Kiddy" pools are all possible breeding areas when neglected. Empty buckets, containers, barrels, boats, potted plant saucers and old tires can be turned over or disposed of. Bird baths and pet food bowls need to be cleaned at least once a week. Leaking pipes under the house and clogged gutters are also potential breeding areas. Anywhere there is standing water there is an opportunity for mosquitoes to breed.

Contacts for more Info:

- U.S. Army Center for Health promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), Entomological Sciences Program; (410) 436-3613 or <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/westnilevirus/>
- Alameda County Mosquito Abatement (510) 783-7744
- State of California Dept. of Health Services (510) 412-6252

IMA, ARD
Attn: SFIM-AR
1401 Deshler Street SW
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