RECEIVED
MAR 1 0 2011
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

ATTACHMENT G – NOTICE OF INTENT

WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2011-XXXX-DWQ
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG XXXXXX

STATEWIDE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT FOR RESIDUAL PESTICIDE DISCHARGES TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM VECTOR CONTROL APPLICATIONS

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (see Instructions)

Mark only one item ☐ A. New Applicator ☒ B. Change of Information: WDID# we have never been told our WDID#

☐ C. Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID#

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name: San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District			
B. Mailing Address: 1351 Rollins Road			
C. City: Burlingame	D. County: San Mateo	E. State: CA	F. Zip Code: 94010
G. Contact Person: Chindi Peavey	H. Email address: cpeavey@smcmad.org	I. Title: Laboratory Director	J. Phone: 650-344-8592 x32

III. BILLING ADDRESS (Enter Information *only* if different from Section II above)

A. Name			
B. Mailing Address			
C. City	D. County	E. State	F. Zip Code
G. Email address	H. Title	I. Phone	

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Pesticide residues discharge to (check all that apply)*:

1. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by Discharger.
☐ Name of the conveyance system: _____

2. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by an entity other than the Discharger.
☒ Owner's name: many; see attached map
Name of the conveyance system: _____

3. Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.
☒ Name of water body: many; see attached map

* A map showing the affected areas for items 1 to 3 above may be included.

B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where application areas are located (REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): Region 2
(List all regions where pesticide application is proposed.)

V. PESTICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Target Organisms: X Vector Larvae X Adult Vector
see table 4

B. Pesticides Used: List Name and Active ingredients
see table 1 and table 2

C. Period of Application: Start Date ongoing End Date _____

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger: PBO

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*
☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

* A copy of the PAP shall be included with the NOI.

B. Is the applicator familiar with its contents?

☒ Yes ☐ No

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified?
☒ Yes ☐ No

* If yes, a copy of the notifications shall be attached to the NOI.

TENTATIVE ORDER

VIII. FEE

Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?
☒ Yes ☐ NO ☐ NA

IX. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the General Permit, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Robert Gay

B. Signature: Robert Gay **Date:** 3/7/11

C. Title: District Manager

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

WDID:	**Date NOI Received:**	**Date NOI Processed:**
Case Handler's Initial:	**Fee Amount Received:** $	**Check #:**

TENTATIVE ORDER

List of Named Waterways, portions of which are treated for mosquitoes in San Mateo County.

Creek Name	City
Atherton Channel	Atherton
Millbrae Creek	Millbrae
Adeline Creek	Burlingame
Davis Creek	Burlingame
Easton Creek	Burlingame
Sanchez Creek	Burlingame
7th Day Adventist Creek	Burlingame
Ralston Creek	Burlingame
Burlingame Creek	Burlingame
Cherry Creek	Burlingame
Mills Creek	Burlingame
San Mateo Creek	San Mateo
Borel Creek	San Mateo
Laurel Creek	San Mateo
Fernwood Creek	San Mateo
East Laurel Creek	San Mateo
Peninsula Creek	San Mateo
Polhemus Creek	San Mateo
Portola Creek	San Mateo
Notre Dame Creek	Belmont
Belmont Creek	Belmont
Los Trancos Creek	Menlo Park
Cordilleras Creek	Redwood City
Club Creek	Redwood City
Granger Creek	Redwood City

Stulstaft Creek	Redwood City
Bair Island	Redwood City
Belmont/Ralston Creek	San Carlos
Brittan Creek	San Carlos
Pulgas Creek	San Carlos
Dry Creek	Woodside
Bear Gulch Creek	Woodside
Corte Madera Creek	PortolaValley
Searsville Lake	Portola Valley
Alambique Creek	Woodside
Sausal Creek	Woodside
West Union Creek	Woodside
Westridge Creek	Woodside
Arroyo Canada Verde	Half Moon Bay
Pilarcitos Creek	Half Moon Bay
Mori Point Marsh	Pacifica
Laguna Salada	Pacifica

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Pesticide Application Plan for the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District

a. Description of the target area and adjacent areas, if different from the water body of the target area;

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control district (SMCMVCD) controls mosquitoes throughout the entire county and may potentially apply larvicides to any body of standing water where mosquito larvae are found. The attached map (Figure 1) shows the area covered by the district.

b. Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select pesticide applications for mosquito control;

A detailed description of the factors influencing the decision to use pesticides to control mosquito larvae can be found in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. The district does not use temephos or any other organophosphate product to control mosquitoes in the larval or adult stage. The district focuses control efforts on the larval stage of mosquitoes and rarely finds it necessary to apply adulticides. The decision to treat mosquitoes in the adult stage is based on the following:

1) The presence of mosquitoes positive for West Nile virus
2) Adult floodwater mosquitoes detected by CO2 traps at high densities near places of human habitation AND a high volume of reports from members of the public experiencing high numbers of mosquito bites. These conditions are reflective of a failure of larval control to prevent emergence of adult mosquitoes from seasonal impounds (typically saltmarsh) causing a significant impact on the health and quality of life of the district's residents. This situation has occurred historically on 3 occasions in the past 11 years.

c. Description of the types and locations of the anticipated application area* and the target area to be treated by the Discharger, recognizing that, with vector control, the precise locations may not be known until after surveillance;

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to effect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. The typical sources treated by this District include:
Please see attached list of source types (Table 3)

d. Other control methods used (alternatives) and their limitations;

With any mosquito or other vector source, the District's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the source, or, if that is not possible, for ways to reduce the vector potential. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

Specific methods used by the District include stocking mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*), educating residents that mosquitoes develop in standing water and encouraging them to remove sources of

standing water on their property, and working with property owners to find long-term water management strategies that meet their needs while minimizing the need for public health pesticide applications. However, each of these alternatives present significant limitations and cannot always be used. Introduction of fish is restricted to manmade sources such as backyard ornamental ponds and horse troughs in this county. Public education is helpful, but small sources of standing water in yards are only a fraction of the places where mosquito larvae develop in this county and cannot, in itself, remove the threat of vector-borne disease. The district works with property owners whenever possible to reduce sources, but there are many other environmental regulations which restrict a property owner's ability to make physical changes to wetlands on their land or makes such work a monumental undertaking. The district does not have the resources to carry out large physical control projects and under the Health and Safety code, such projects are the responsibility of property owners themselves.

e. **Approximately how much product is anticipated to be used and how this amount was determined**

It is anticipated that the district will apply materials in amounts similar to those applied in previous years. In 2010, the district applied the following active ingredients in the following amounts .

Active Ingredient	Lbs AI Applied
Bacillus sphaericus	9
Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis	43
Methoprene	211
BVA 2 Oil	20,903
Golden Bear Oil	114

The district does not anticipate applying adulticides, but has needed to apply them on occasion in the past. Reviewing past records, adulticiding from truck foggers has occurred in 3 of the past 11 years. In the past 4 years, the district has applied less than 35 fluid ounces of pyrethrins per year and it has been used under buildings, nowhere near waters of the US. In 2006, a fly-off of salt marsh mosquitoes occurred, and it became necessary to treat 3,000 acres in residential areas with truck mounted ULV foggers. Approximately 1 gal of pyrethrins and 1.3 gal of resmethrin were used that year. No adulticiding is currently planned for future years, but the district may apply similar amounts if there is a mass emergence again that cannot be controlled with larvicides.

f. **Representative monitoring locations* and the justification for selecting these monitoring locations**

The district is a member of the MVCAC Monitoring Coalition. Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan for monitoring locations

g. **Evaluation of available BMPs to determine if there are feasible alternatives to the selected pesticide application project that could reduce potential water quality impacts; and**

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and discussion under item "d" above

h. **Description of the BMPs to be implemented**

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

2. The Discharger shall update the PAP periodically and submit the revised PAP to the State Water Board for approval if there are any changes to the original PAP.

D. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Discharger shall develop BMPs that contain the following elements:

The District's BMPs are described in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan.

1. **Identify the Problem**

   Prior to first pesticide application covered under this General Permit that will result in a discharge of residual pesticides to waters of the US, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, the Discharger must do the following for each vector management area:

   a. **Establish densities for larval and adult vector populations to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies**

      Only those mosquito sources that District staff determine to represent imminent threats to public health or quality of life are treated. The presence of any mosquito may necessitate treatment, however higher thresholds may be applied depending on the District's resources, disease activity, or local needs. Treatment thresholds are based on a combination of one or more of the following criteria:

      - Mosquito species present
      - Mosquito stage of development
      - Pest, nuisance, or disease potential
      - Disease activity
      - Mosquito abundance
      - Flight range
      - Proximity to populated areas
      - Size of source
      - Presence/absence of natural enemies or predators
      - Presence of sensitive/endangered species.

   b. **Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;**

      Please see Table 4 for a list of species controlled in San Mateo County. The strategies used for these species is described in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan.

   c. **Identify known breeding areas for source reduction, larval control program, and habitat management; and**

      Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to effect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

d. **Analyze existing surveillance data to identify new or unidentified sources of vector problems as well as areas that have recurring vector problems.**

This is included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan that the Districts uses. The District continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, dead bird reports, and sentinel chicken test results and uses them to guide mosquito control activities. The district maintains a computerized database of sources of mosquito development and work that has been carried out at each location. Vector control technicians carry laptop computers in the field with copies of this database and have access to records of all the work that has been done at each site. The schedule of inspections and decisions on the kind of control applied are based on information they obtain from this database. In addition, technicians continually search for new sites, sample water for larvae and answer requests for service from the public.

2. **Examine the Possibility of Alternatives**

Dischargers should continue to examine the possibility of alternatives to reduce the need for applying larvicides that contain temephos and for spraying adulticides. Such methods include:

a. Evaluating the following management options, in which the impact to water quality, impact to non-target organisms, vector resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness should be considered:

- **No action**
- **Prevention**
- **Mechanical or physical methods**
- **Cultural methods**
- **Biological control agents**
- **Pesticides**

b. Applying pesticides only when vector are present at a level that will constitute a nuisance

c. Using the least intrusive method of pesticide application.

d. Public education efforts to reduce potential vector breeding habitat.

e. Applying a decision matrix concept to the choice of the most appropriate formulation.

This describes the District's existing integrated vector management (IVM) program, as well as the practices described in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan and Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California that are used by this agency. This district does not use temephos or malathion or Naled.

3. **Correct Use of Pesticides**

Users of pesticides must ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to minimize the impacts caused by pesticide applications. Reasonable precautions include using the right spraying techniques and equipment, taking account of weather conditions and the need to protect the environment.

a. All errors in application and spills are reported to the proper authority.

b. Staff training in the proper application of pesticides and handling of spills.

This is an existing practice of the District, and is required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) requirements and the terms of our California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety and spill training in addition to their regular continuing education.

E. Pesticide Application Log

The Discharger shall maintain a log for each pesticide application. The application log shall contain, at a minimum, the following information, when practical, for larvicide or adulticide applications:

1. **Date of application;**
2. **Location of the application and target areas (e.g., address, crossroads, or map coordinates);**
3. **Name of applicator;**
4. **The names of the water bodies treated (i.e., canal, creek, lake, etc.);**
5. **Application details, such as application started and stopped, pesticide application rate and concentration, flow rate of the target area, surface water area, volume of water treated, pesticide(s) and adjuvants used by the Discharger, and volume or mass of each component discharged;**

This is an existing practice of the District as required to comply with DPR regulations and our CDPH Cooperative Agreement requirements. This district maintains a computerized database in which applicators log this information for all pesticide applications.

References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2010. Available from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section, (916) 552-9730 or by download from http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information.

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2010. [Note: this document is updated annually by CDPH]. Available from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section, (916) 552-9730 or by download from http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information.

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. [due to the short time frame allowed by the recent hearing in Sacramento, the final plan is In development at the time of this submission, a draft has been submitted to the state water board by the coalition for review]

Figure 1. Location of Mosquito Control Applications

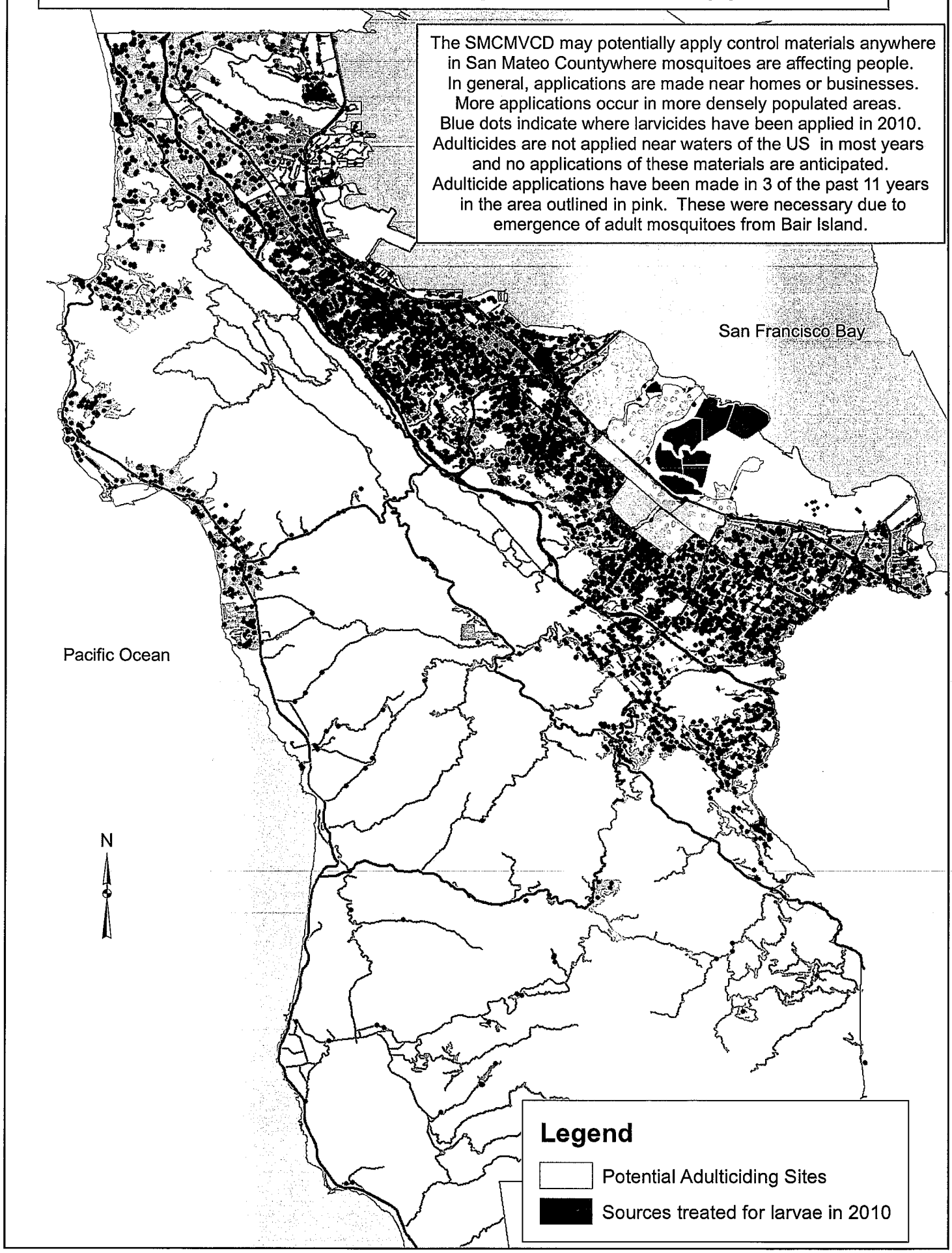


Table 1. List of materials that may potentially be used by the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District for control of vector larvae

Product Name	Active Ingredient
Agnique MMF	Ethoxylated alcohol
Altosid Liquid Larvicide	s-methoprene
Altosid Pellets 4.25	s-methoprene
Altosid 2.1 XR briquets	s-methoprene
Altosid 8.6 briquets	s-methoprene
Altosid XRG	s-methoprene
Altosid WSP	s-methoprene
BVA 2 Oil	Aliphatic Petroleum Hydrocarbons (highly-refined petroleum distillates)
FourStar Bti Briquets 45	*Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis*
FourStar Bti Briquets 150	*Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis*
Golden Bear Oil (GB1111)	Aliphatic Petroleum Hydrocarbons (highly refined, petroleum-based "napthenic oil")
Natular	Spinosad
Teknar HPD	*Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis*
Vectobac 12AS	*Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis*
Vectolex CG	*Bacillus sphaericus*
Vectolex G Granules	*Bacillus sphaericus*
Vectolex WDG	*Bacillus sphaericus*
Vectolex WSP	*Bacillus sphaericus*

Table 2. List of products that could potentially be used by the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District for control of adult vectors

Product Name	Active Ingredient
Pyrenone Crop Spray	Pyrethrins
Pyrenone 25-5 Public Health Insecticide	Pyrethrins
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 18%+54% MF	Resmethrin
Scourge Insecticide with Resmethrin/Piperonyl Butoxide 4%+12% MF	Resmthrin
Zenivex E20	Etofenprox

Table 3. Description of source types

Sources are any place that holds water and provides a habitat for mosquito larva to grow. The below defined sources are the types generally used by the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District for describing the place where mosquito larva are found or adult mosquitoes have emerged. Categorizing by Agricultural, Natural, Domestic or Commercial is used to loosely define where these sources are found, but is not restrictive in the use e.g. a fish pond is a fish pond whether in a commercial establishment or private residence, etc.

AGRICULTURAL

Pastures: Irrigated fields. Water source - irrigation water

Stock Ponds: Artificially constructed ponds to catch and hold runoff water used for stock watering or irrigation. Source of water - natural runoff.

Horse troughs: Tanks, troughs, or other containers used for watering stock. Source of water - pumped.

NATURAL

Creeks: Natural, or slightly modified main channels of creeks. Source of water - rainfall, natural runoff, domestic or agricultural runoff.

Creek potholes: Potholes holding water that are separated from main creek channel. Source of water - natural runoff, seepage from main channel.

Freshwater marshes: Shallow marshy areas, artificial or natural with emergent vegetation. Source of water - natural or artificial runoff, rainfall.

Impounds: Water that collects in low areas or depressions in vacant lots, fields or other areas. Source of water – rainfall, natural runoff, domestic or agricultural runoff.

Saltmarshes (tidal): Marshes subject to natural tidal action. Source of water - tidal, rain.

Saltmarshes (diked): Marshes not subject to natural tidal action, usually contained by levees or other water control structures. Source of water - rain, tidal (control structures or overflow of levees).

Lakes: Large (20 acres+) natural or artificial bodies of water, usually deeper than 20 feet.

Source of water - natural runoff, rainfall, pumped.

Ponds: Small (less than 20 acres) natural or artificial bodies of water, usually shallower than 20 feet. Source of water - natural runoff, drainage from artificial watershed, rain, pumped.

Treeholes: Rot cavities or cavities caused by tree growth (pans). Source of water - rainfall and occasionally from irrigation.

Other: This source is used for natural sources not covered above.

DOMESTIC

Fish ponds: Artificially constructed landscape ponds for fish or accent. Source of water - pumped, rainfall.

Septic tanks: Underground storage and processing tanks for sewage. Source of water - sewer.

Wells: Drilled or dug wells for water, usually old and no longer used. Source of water - natural water table level.

Swimming pools: In ground or above ground swimming pools. Source of water - pumped, rainfall.

Bird baths: Small pools or ornamental structures for bird watering. Source of water - pumped, rain.

Cesspools: Open collection ponds for sewage (no longer legal). Source of water - sewage.

Water under buildings: Water in basements or under a structure. Source of water - sewage, seepage, runoff.

Domestic - containers: Any container - buckets, tubs, boat, barrel, wheelbarrows, etc. found in a yard and containing water. Source of water - rainfall, irrigation, pumped.

COMMERCIAL

Catch basins, gutters: Basins or gutters used to collect and direct runoff water. Found in streets, parking lots, loading docks or private driveways. Source of water - rainfall, irrigation, seepage, pumped.

Storm drains: Underground structures for carrying runoff water. Source of water - rainfall, runoff from irrigation, seepage.

Table 4. Description of mosquito species controlled by the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District.

***Aedes dorsalis* (Salt marsh mosquito)**

This species is found year-round in tidal salt marsh areas. The eggs are laid in the marsh and hatch when the marsh is filled by high tides. Adults are strong fliers and aggressively pursue hosts, including humans. This species is capable of producing very high numbers near marsh areas and can fly great distances. Adults are commonly active within 7 miles and have been documented up to 20 miles from their larval source.

***Aedes squamiger* (Winter salt marsh mosquito)**

This species is produced in the marshes and impounds along the edges of the Bay. The eggs are laid on the marsh in the spring and hatch as soon as the marsh fills with rainwater in the fall. Adults emerge the following spring. Most of the control effort occurs during the winter. Adults can fly long distances. The adult is a very aggressive biter and is very noticeable to the public. This species is capable of reaching very high numbers.

***Aedes washinoi* (Woodland pool mosquito)**

This mosquito is produced in woodland depressions that fill with water. Eggs are laid on the mud and organic material along the edges of receding water in these areas. Adults, generally present in the early spring, are very aggressive, and may be found in large numbers. *Aedes washinoi* is one of a complex of closely related species with similar ecology that includes *Ae. increpitus* and *Ae. clivis*. *Aedes washinoi* occurs along the coast and into the Central Valley, *Ae. increpitus* is found primarly on the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada to the crest. *Ae. clivis is* found from the crest westward into the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada.

***Aedes sierrensis* (Tree hole mosquito)**

This species breeds in tree holes (rot cavities or depressions in tress which hold water). If near trees and partially filled with organic debris, containers such as tires and buckets may produce these mosquitoes. The eggs hatch when the tree hole or container fills with water. The adults hatch in March and remain in the area until early summer. This mosquito has a short flight range, is an aggressive biter, and is the primary vector of Canine heartworm in California. It is found in any area where suitable tree holes are found.

***Anopheles freeborni* (Western malaria mosquito)**

Anopheles freeborni and *An. hermsi* cannot be separated morphologically. *Anopheles freeborni* is found throughout California, except on the coast and interior valleys that border the deserts south of the Tehachapi Mountains where *An. hermsi* occurs. Larvae of these species are found in clear water that contains algae and is well-lit. In the fall, the adult females may travel long distances and enter homes while seeking overwintering sites. On warm days during the winter and in the spring, females emerge from overwintering sites and seek a blood meal. Females are large, aggressive, and active during the day. *An freeborni* was the primary vector of human malaria in the Sacramento Valley in the early 1900s and the principal reason mosquito control

was instituted in California. Although malaria is no longer endemic in this state, this species is capable of vectoring the disease, should the pathogen be re-introduced.

Anopheles hermsi

Anopheles hermsi and *An. freeborni* cannot be separated morphologically. *Anopheles hermsi* is found mostly along the coast and interior valleys of southern California south of San Francisco with smaller separate populations in northern California. Larval habitat, overwintering mechanism, and adult feeding behavior are similar to *An. freeborni*. *Anopheles hermsi* is the most efficient transmitter of the human malaria in the United States.

***Culex erythrothorax* (Tule mosquito)**

Culex erythrothorax is widely distributed throughout the lower elevations of California. Larvae usually live in permanent or semi-permanent sources of water which contain large stands of cattails or tules. They are extremely sensitive to vibration and dive quickly so detecting them as immature is difficult. Adult females feed at night equally on mammals and birds; they will feed on humans in the shade or after sunset. *Culex erythrothorax* can become a major pest to human and other vertebrates that reside near their breeding habitats. This mosquito has been found naturally infected with St. Louis encephalitis virus, western equine encephalitis virus and West Nile virus. This species overwinters as mature larvae.

***Culex pipiens* (House mosquito)**

This mosquito is generally an urban problem. It thrives in small sources and containers with a high concentration of organic material. Storm drains, catch basins, utility vaults, septic tanks, flooded basements, and sumps provide ideal development sites. This species is also commonly found in discarded containers in residential yards that fill with rainwater. Adults can be found all year but are most common during warmer months (spring through fall). These mosquitoes readily enter homes, usually biting at night.

***Culex stigmatosoma* (Banded foul water mosquito)**

This species breeds in a variety of natural and man-made sources, including dairy waste ponds and sewage treatment ponds. The females can fly far from their larval sources. Peak adult activity occurs during the summer months.

***Culex tarsalis* (Encephalitis mosquito)**

This mosquito is produced in rain pools, marshes, swimming pools, ponds, and other relatively clean fresh-water sources. This species feeds primarily on birds and is only moderately aggressive towards man. However, they are potential vectors of mosquito-borne encephalitis viruses and are therefore of special concern to MVCDs.

***Culiseta inornata* (Winter marsh mosquito)**

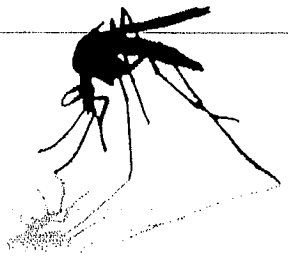
Females of this species rest during the summer and become active in the fall after the first rains. Eggs are laid on the surface of rain-filled ponds in the fall. Many generations can be produced in a single season. This mosquito bites at dusk in the fall and spring. They are moderately aggressive, quite large, and may reach very high numbers. It is very noticeable to

the public because of its size and activity. Adults this species are generally found close to temporary fresh- water sources. Seasonal waterfowl areas(that range from fresh to brackish) produce high numbers of this species during the fall and winter months.

Culiseta incidens **(Fish pond mosquito)**

Immatures of this species develop in fishponds, creeks, and containers. Adults are moderately aggressive, biting in the evening or shaded areas during the day. Their large size makes this species very noticeable to urban residents. It is primarily a problem of urban and suburban areas.

Attachments for section **VII. Notification of Potentially Affected Government Agencies**



San Mateo County
Mosquito and Vector Control District

1351 Rollins Rd
Burlingame CA 94010
(650) 344-8592 Fax (650) 344-3843
www.smcmad.org

March 8, 2011

Charles Armor
Regional Manager
California State Department of Fish and Game
7329 Silverado Trail
Yountville, CA 94558

Dear Mr. Armor:

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("the district") has submitted a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the newly available National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for application of aquatic pesticides for control of vectors by the State Water Resources Control Board of California. One of the requirements under the permit is the notification of "potentially affected government agencies"; this letter serves as that notice.

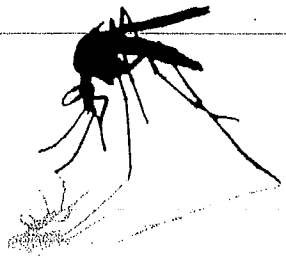
The district has controlled vector mosquitoes in this county since 1916 under the California Health and Safety Code-Division 3, Chapter 1, Section 2000 et seq. The district operates under an Integrated Vector Control Program described in Negative Declaration documents filed with the State Clearing House in 1999 and 2003. Your agency should already be aware of the existence of this program through interactions with our agency over its history.

If you would like further information about our operations or you would like a presentation to your staff about our program, please feel free to contact our offices at the address below.

Sincerely,

Chindi Peavey

Chindi Peavey, PhD, Laboratory Director
San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District
1351 Rollins Rd,
Burlingame, CA 94010
(650) 344-8592 ext 32



San Mateo County
Mosquito and Vector Control District

1351 Rollins Rd
Burlingame CA 94010
(650) 344-8592 Fax (650) 344-3843
www.smcmad.org

March 8, 2011

Sam Herzberg
Senior Planner
San Mateo County Parks
455 Government Center, 4th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063-1646

Dear Mr. Herzberg:

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("the district") has submitted a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the newly available National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for application of aquatic pesticides for control of vectors by the State Water Resources Control Board of California. One of the requirements under the permit is the notification of "potentially affected government agencies"; this letter serves as that notice.

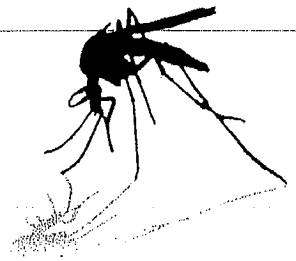
The district has controlled vector mosquitoes in this county since 1916 under the California Health and Safety Code-Division 3, Chapter 1, Section 2000 et seq. The district operates under an Integrated Vector Control Program described in Negative Declaration documents filed with the State Clearing House in 1999 and 2003. Your agency should already be aware of the existence of this program through interactions with our agency over its history.

If you would like further information about our operations or you would like a presentation to your staff about our program, please feel free to contact our offices at the address below.

Sincerely,

Chindi Peavey

Chindi Peavey, PhD, Laboratory Director
San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District
1351 Rollins Rd,
Burlingame, CA 94010
(650) 344-8592 ext 32



San Mateo County
Mosquito and Vector Control District

1351 Rollins Rd
Burlingame CA 94010
(650) 344-8592 Fax (650) 344-3843
www.smcmad.org

March 8, 2011

Meg Marriott
Biologist
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex
9500 Thornton Avenue
Newark, CA 94560

Dear Ms. Marriott:

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("the district") has submitted a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the newly available National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for application of aquatic pesticides for control of vectors by the State Water Resources Control Board of California. One of the requirements under the permit is the notification of "potentially affected government agencies"; this letter serves as that notice.

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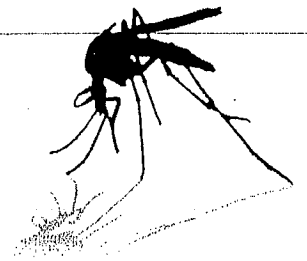

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March 8, 2011

Ms. Joanne Kerbavaz
Senior Resource Ecologist
San Mateo Coast Sector Office for California State Parks
95 Kelly Avenue
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Dear Ms. Kerbavaz:

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("the district") has submitted a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the newly available National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for application of aquatic pesticides for control of vectors by the State Water Resources Control Board of California. One of the requirements under the permit is the notification of "potentially affected government agencies"; this letter serves as that notice.

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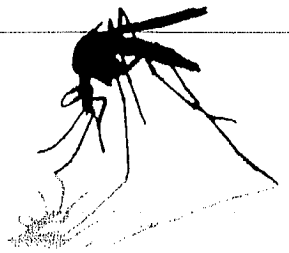

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March 8, 2011

Mr. Stephen E. Abbors
General Manager
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
330 Distel Circle
Los Altos, CA 94022-1404

Dear Mr. Abbors:

The San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("the district") has submitted a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the newly available National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for application of aquatic pesticides for control of vectors by the State Water Resources Control Board of California. One of the requirements under the permit is the notification of "potentially affected government agencies"; this letter serves as that notice.

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