



**Santa Cruz County**  
**Hazardous Materials**  
**Area Plan**

January 2017 Update

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# Introduction

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Each county in California, by law (Health & Safety Code, Section 25503), must plan how it will deal with a hazardous materials spill or release within its jurisdiction. This document summarizes how local agencies have planned, prepared, and will respond to such an event in Santa Cruz County. The plan you are now reading is an annex to the **County Operational Area Plan**, which describes how county resources will be utilized to deal with many different kinds of emergencies affecting the county.

Any public safety official on scene can declare a hazardous materials incident, and should immediately **call 911**. Depending on its size and significance, the incident could be handled by local fire departments, by specialized hazmat teams, or coordinated by an operational area **EOC** Emergency Operations Center. Any member of the public that witnesses, is informed of, or has reason to believe a spill or release has occurred, should immediately **call 911**.

Santa Cruz County is not as industrial as Santa Clara County to the east, or as agricultural as Monterey County to the south. You won't find petrochemical refineries or large industries with huge amounts of toxic waste like some areas of the State.

Yet, our coastal county is home to a quarter million people, and is traversed by two major highways. On a daily basis, people and materials are in motion and the two regularly find themselves in close proximity to one another. Every minute of every day, the potential exists for hazardous materials to be spilled or released and create unsafe conditions for human health and/or the environment. Some examples of what can be found in our county are as follows:

- Cold storage facilities use *anhydrous ammonia*.
- Municipal water and wastewater treatment plants use *chlorine*.
- Gasoline, Diesel and Propane tanks store flammable products throughout the county.
- Our farms and gardens use poisonous pesticides and fertilizers.
- Clandestine methamphetamine labs or dump sites that are occasionally discovered throughout the county may contain potent hazardous materials used and disposed of in the most reckless manner.
- Many types of hazardous materials are transported for commercial purposes along our roads and highways on a daily basis.

# Responding to hazardous materials incidents

CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2642

HSC 25503(c)(1)

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## Specialized equipment and highly trained responders

Responding to hazardous materials incidents requires specialized training and equipment. Frequently the material spilled is “unknown” and requires elaborate precautions to identify safely. The safety of the community and those working to identify the chemical released is paramount. A team of hazardous materials technicians and specialists as well as other support personnel is required to meet the demands of such an incident. Once identified, the appropriate cleanup alternative can be selected and restoration of the scene can begin, ultimately restoring it to its pre-release condition and rendering the area safe for public access.

## Santa Cruz Hazardous Materials Interagency Team (SCHMIT)

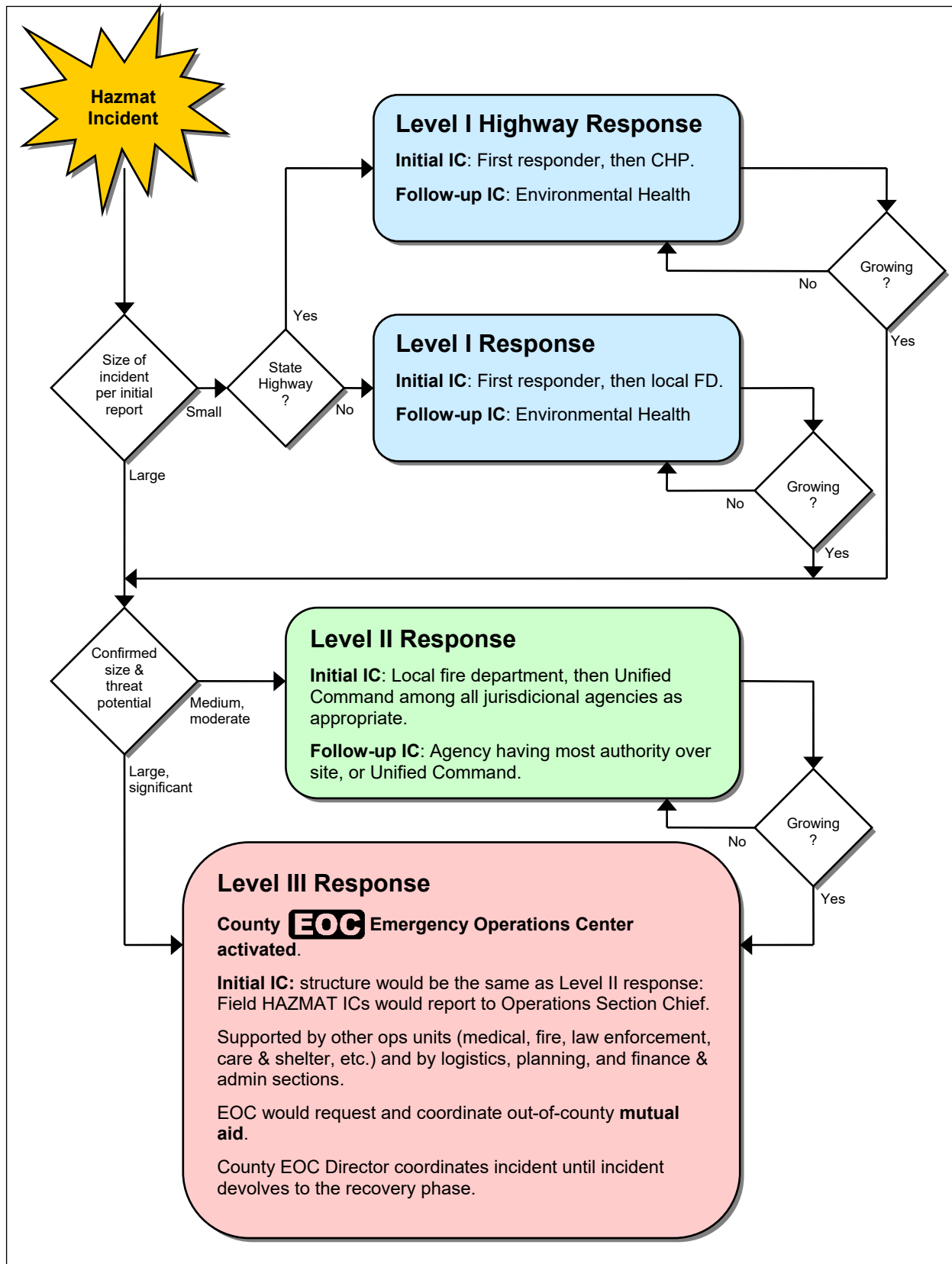
This response vehicle is based at Scotts Valley FD with about 30 members from various fire departments throughout the county as part of the trained team of specialized professionals. These hazardous materials technicians and specialists rotate shift coverage 24hours per day, 7 days per week, and 365 days per year.

## Environmental Health Services (EHS)

EHS has five hazardous materials specialists, with one on-call 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year as well and are dispatched through NetCom/911. The level of EHS technical support available to local fire departments and SCHMIT ranges from telephone advice for small spills to on-scene environmental and public health recommendations for larger incidents.

## Standard Operating Procedures/Policies and Procedures

The MOU for the formation and funding of the SCHMIT is included as Section R of this document. Specific Standard Operating Procedures for SCHMIT operation and incident response are maintained as a separate document and updated as needed by the SCHMIT Program Manager. The SCHMIT operating guidelines cover in detail all procedures and protocols for emergency response personnel required under section 2642, including guidelines for approach, recognition and evaluation of releases, and monitoring and decontamination guidelines for emergency response personnel and equipment.



# Preparing for hazardous materials incidents

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CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2643

HSC 25503(c)(2)

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## Hazmat stored on site

The stockpile of bulk chemicals in the county is limited:

- Anhydrous ammonia is used at several cold storage facilities near Watsonville.
- Chlorine is used at water and waste-treatment plants.
- Gasoline and diesel are stored in underground and aboveground storage tanks in many areas in the county.
- Propane and natural gas tanks are located throughout the county.
- Pesticides and fertilizers can be found on farms and at agricultural supply warehouses.
- Hydrocarbon based solvents are used in dry cleaning shops.
- Solvents, oils, waste oils, and welding gases are stored at auto repair shops.
- Cleaning chemicals are stored at warehouses and large facilities that have in-house janitorial service.

## Hazardous materials on the road

Generally, a hazardous material being transported is more dangerous than when it is stored. The likelihood of an accident increases, there are more places to have an accident, and we may not have advance knowledge of what kind of hazardous material is being shipped.

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**Generally, a HAZMAT being transported is more dangerous than when it's stored.**

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As you can see on a road map, most hazardous materials would enter the county via two major highways (Highways 1 and 17) and three smaller highways (Routes 9, 129, and 152). Lesser amounts would travel county roads, surface streets, and private roads.

## Vehicle accidents

The risk of collision accidents increases with traffic volume. Rollovers are more likely on curves and grades.

## Loading accidents

Releases while loading or unloading would logically occur at pick-up or delivery points. Some of these may be close to schools, hospitals, or residential neighborhoods.

## Hazardous materials by rail

A single railroad spur, the Santa Cruz Branch Rail Line, originating in Monterey County, continues north along the coastline to Davenport Landing, 10 miles northwest of Santa Cruz.

This rail line was purchased from Union Pacific by the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) in October 2012. Since the purchase by the RTC was completed, the line has not been used on a regular basis to transport hazardous materials or other types of freight, although some limited freight service is still being conducted. Currently several freight/passenger service scenarios are being explored for future use of the line.

This railroad has many at-grade crossings in the county.

## Hazardous materials in the air

There are some flight paths over the county. Local air travel is limited to smaller aircraft out of Watsonville Airport. Crop-dusters, more common in the southern end of the county, are an obvious potential hazard.

## Hazardous materials by the Sea

Santa Cruz Harbor is home to many boats powered by gasoline or diesel engines, but since the vessels are relatively small, local oil spills within the harbor would likely be minor. The harbor is, however, subject to larger oil spills and other damage caused by tsunami waves as evidenced by the March 2011 tsunami triggered by a large earthquake in Japan.

Our coastline is also threatened by large oil spills from tankers traveling further out to sea, or from point sources up or down the coast.

## Shake & spill

Santa Cruz County is known for seismic activity, so we shouldn't be surprised if a strong quake releases hazardous materials by destroying buildings, tanks, and pipelines along seismic faults.

## Radioactive materials

Use of radioactive materials in the county is limited. Known users include hospitals, labs, colleges, and geological and engineering companies.

Radioactive hazardous materials are more difficult to respond to since we can't see or smell the source of danger.

## Clandestine drug labs

Although the incidence of methamphetamine production sites within the county has declined substantially over the years, the occasional discovery of clandestine drug labs or illegal chemical dump sites can be a significant threat to public health and the environment unless properly handled and cleaned up. EHS works with the Santa Cruz County Anti-Crime Team to identify these illegal hazardous materials sources and provides oversight on proper cleanup of environmental contaminants if warranted.

If an identified drug lab activity involves environmental contamination, EHS monitors final clean up and property release per standards detailed in the "Methamphetamine Contaminated Property Cleanup Act of 2005" enacted by AB 1078.

## Hazardous waste

Illegal dumping of hazardous materials is a concern at solid waste transfer and disposal sites in Ben Lomond, Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, and Watsonville. Even small quantities of household hazardous waste could accumulate or mix, causing an environmental health problem.

The Ben Lomond site is of particular concern because it's located close to a residential neighborhood.

The county's **Hazardous Waste Management Plan** was adopted in 1989 and recommended ways to deal with household hazardous waste. Today, residents can turn in many types of household hazardous wastes at several locations within the county rather than dumping it somewhere illegally.

Access to State approved and permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities is the responsibility of the clean-up contractor. Cleanup and removal of hazardous wastes from a spill site must be conducted by properly trained and licensed contractors. It is generally the responsibility of the responsible party to contract with an approved

contractor to conduct cleanup activities. A list of local area cleanup companies is maintained by Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services and the list is available on their website. If State funding is being requested, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch an approved contractor to perform the removal and disposal.

## **Terrorism**

Today, law enforcement, fire, and other emergency responders are constantly alert for signs of terrorism, including use of chemicals and hazardous materials.

While it's generally felt that terrorism is more likely in more populated areas, we cannot eliminate the possibility of an attack on our county.

An attack on the neighboring Bay Area could potentially have consequences here as well.

## **Pesticide Drift**

In response to several past instances of pesticide drift exposures that affected residential communities in Central California, State statute was enacted in 2004 (SB 391) and required certain specific protocols be included in the Area Plan to describe local response, coordination and follow-up to pesticide drift exposures. The required protocols are addressed in various sections of this plan.

Pesticide drift protocol #1 requires a plan for requesting and providing immediate access to pesticide-specific information to assist emergency personnel in responding to pesticide drift exposures. In cases of unintended airborne transport of a pesticide to non-target areas that could cause exposures and affect public health and safety, immediate access to pesticide-specific information is a key factor to enable responders to make appropriate decisions. The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioners office would have a primary role in providing information to the scene command and affected public during a major pesticide drift exposure incident. Once contacted, the Agricultural Commissioners staff can provide accurate information about restricted use pesticide applications and pesticide information to the response team in the initial stages of an incident. In addition, the EHS Hazmat van and the SCHMIT vehicle are equipped with a wide array of technical resource materials, including MSDS information on commonly used pesticides, pesticide specific response information, decontamination and treatment procedures

The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioner has very limited "on call" staffing thus are not likely to be immediately available to respond to a pesticide drift incident that occurs after hours or on weekends. In order to better meet protocol #1 during after hour incidents, the Agricultural Commissioner has conducted pre-planning meetings with Environmental Health Services on-call staff to provide pesticide specific information in advance. In addition, contact information for all fumigating companies permitted to operate in the county, a list of fumigants used in Santa Cruz County and SDS information for soil fumigation and other pesticides that could potentially be involved in a pesticide drift incident has been provided to Environmental Health Services and SCHMIT personnel.



## Coordinating with other agencies

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CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2644

HSC 25503(c)(3)

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**This Plan includes a Responsibility Matrix which is a quick reference for local responders to identify “who does what” during a hazardous materials incident.**

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Because there are many fire stations located throughout the county and firefighters are trained to respond quickly to emergencies, local fire departments would typically be the first to arrive at a suspected hazardous materials release. The fire department’s emergency responders would do the first assessment, establish perimeters, and request the hazmat team if warranted.

EHS personnel respond to level II and III HAZMAT events, and to level I incidents if requested. Law enforcement would be on scene, as would EMS (emergency medical services) if requested.

The success of a multi-agency response depends on how well responders know each other and their roles. It’s best if most responders are on a first-name basis, having trained together before meeting on a real emergency.

### Local organizations that get involved on hazardous materials incidents

The duties of the HAZMAT team were mentioned in a previous section. Here are some other local organizations and what they would do on hazardous materials incidents:

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**Don’t forget to involve the hazardous material owner, who is legally responsible for containing the substance, financially liable, and who should have activated an emergency operations plan for the site.**

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Contact numbers & e-mail addresses are in the perishable resource list section at the back of this plan.

### Santa Cruz Consolidated Communications Center

NetCom, our 911 Dispatch Center, is the hub of emergency communications for the entire county.

### SCC Environmental Health Services

EHS sends technical specialists to help identify released substances and oversees cleanup, and clears the site when it is safe for re-entry.



### Emergency Medical Services

EMS provides basic and advanced life support, patient transport, and may do medical monitoring for HAZMAT entry teams. Paramedics and EMTs are trained to do triage in multi-casualty incidents.

### Santa Cruz County Sheriff’s Department

Deputies provide site security, gather evidence, and take charge of evacuating people. Deputies are authorized to serve legal notices, such as might be issued by the County Health Officer to hazardous materials owners to compel them to take mitigation actions.

### City Police Departments

Municipal police are responsible for law enforcement within their jurisdictions, similar to sheriff’s deputies in the county at large.

### Public Works Departments

Public Works engineers have maps of water systems, storm drains, and roads. They can provide information about minimizing environmental damage to infrastructure in their jurisdictions.



Contact numbers & e-mail addresses are in the perishable resource list section at the back of this plan.

### **Agricultural Commissioner**

The Santa Cruz County Ag Commissioner's Office has expert staff resources and maintains data on pesticides. The Ag Commissioner is the primary lead in providing technical information about pesticide exposure to responders during a pesticide drift incident.

### **State of California agencies**

State laws direct many state agencies to assist counties responding to hazardous materials incidents. The appropriate agencies must be notified about *significant releases* of hazardous materials.

#### **California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)**

OES coordinates California's response to disasters through the **State Warning Center** in Rancho Cordova. When requested by our county EOC, OES can order mutual aid for significant incidents here. Conversely, our personnel could be asked to work another incident elsewhere in the state.

OES has a Hazardous Materials Unit staffed by HAZMAT specialists. OES also operates the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) which offers technical courses on HAZMAT and other emergency topics.

#### **UC Santa Cruz**

Our local campus of the University of California not only uses bulk hazardous materials, but it can provide specialists to help us with technical issues such as identifying and containing radiological materials.

#### **California Highway Patrol**

Because CHP is responsible for safety on state highways, it therefore assumes command of hazardous materials spills on state highways.

#### **Caltrans**

California Department of Transportation manages the state highway system. They have access to contractors for cleaning up hazardous materials spilled on the highways.

#### **EMSA**

California Emergency Medical Services Authority activates Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators to support large medical or public health incidents. It is also prepared to send disaster medical assistance teams (DMATs) to incidents with mass casualties.

#### **California Office of the State Fire Marshal**

This office has divisions specializing in arson, bomb, and pipeline investigation and also oversees implementation of the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act by the local Unified Program Agency (EHS in Santa Cruz County).

#### **California Department of Public Health**

CDPH's Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Management leads state monitoring of radioactive contamination of water supplies and houses the Nuclear Emergency Response Program.

#### **California Department of Toxic Substances Control**

DTSC is responsible for protecting public health from hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

#### **California Department of Pesticide Regulation**

DPR works with local Ag Commissioners to help identify, regulate and monitor pesticides within the local community.

#### **California National Guard**

CNG can provide logistical and intelligence support. Requests for their assistance should go to OES through our county EOC.

#### **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection**

Cal Fire is the state's wild-land firefighting agency. CDF can provide communications and logistics support. The California Conservation Corps and inmate crews bring skills and muscle to any assignment.



Contact numbers & e-mail addresses are in the perishable resource list section at the back of this plan.

### **California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife**

DFW is the state's lead wildlife and habitat agency. Contact DFW regarding significant off-road hazardous materials spills, or spills affecting wildlife habitat.

### **State Water Resources Control Board & Regional Water Quality Control Boards**

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board should be notified about HAZMAT threats to surface or subsurface water within the county. The board can issue orders, assess fines, and provide funding assistance to responders.

### **California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources**

Cal DOGGR, in the California Department of Conservation, will need to be notified about significant incidents involving oil, gas, or geothermal releases.

### **California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)**

Cal OSHA is concerned with worker safety. If a hazardous materials incident significantly affected workers, the HAZMAT owner should give them a call.

### **California Coastal Commission**

This commission is concerned about anything that might endanger the coastal environment, such as oil or toxic spills.

### **California Energy Commission**

The commission should be notified about hazardous materials incidents affecting large (>50MW) power plants.

### **Federal agencies**

The US government gets involved only in large hazardous materials incidents such as major oil spills, chemical plant explosions, pipeline ruptures, or terrorism.

### **USEPA National Response System**

The NRS is how the federal government organizes its resources. At the system's core is the **National Response Team**, a consortium of 16 federal agencies with the jurisdiction and skills to work an environmental incident. There are also 13 Regional Response Teams, corresponding to the ten contiguous federal regions plus Caribbean, Pacific, and Alaska regions. Regional Response Team IX serves Santa Cruz County.

The teams are actually planning and coordinating entities; regional teams include representatives from state governments. Significant hazardous materials emergencies are reported to the 24-hr **National Response Center** in Washington, DC, which is staffed by specially trained US Coast Guard dispatchers. If the incident warrants federal help, an official known as the **Federal On-Scene Coordinator** (predesignated for any given area) is contacted to get the ball rolling. The Santa Cruz area has two FOSCs: one from EPA to coordinate land incidents, another from the Coast Guard for marine incidents.

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Report environmental emergencies 24/7 to:

### **National Response Center**

Online

<http://nrc.uscg.mil/>

Phone

**1-800-424-8802**

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**Federal On-Scene Coordinators** can mobilize the following four specialized units to provide immediate assistance:



Contact numbers & e-mail addresses are in the perishable resource list section at the back of this plan.

### **EPA Environmental Response Team**

ERT is a group of specially trained scientists and engineers based in Edison, NJ and Cincinnati, OH. Its capabilities include multimedia sampling and analysis, hazard assessment, cleanup techniques, and technical support.

### **Coast Guard National Strike Force**

NSF consists of three strike teams trained to respond to large oil and chemical releases. They typically do marine work, but also have land legs when deployed to on-shore incidents.

These strike teams are dispatched by a national coordination center which also maintains a database of equipment locations.

### **Coast Guard Public Info Assist Team**

PIAT is an out-of-the box unit of public affairs specialists prepared to complement existing public information capabilities of the Federal On-Scene Coordinators.

### **Scientific Support Coordinators**

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration dispatches these scientists to serve as team leaders with the FOSCs in the field. They offer expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant modeling, environmental tradeoffs, information management, and contingency planning. SSCs also function as liaison with the scientific community and with natural resource trustees.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency**

A unit of the US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA continues to coordinate federal resources when requested by the states.

### **US Department of Transportation**

US DOT publishes the Emergency Response Guidebook, the orange bible of HAZMAT incidents.

### **National Transportation Safety Board**

NTSB investigates major transportation accidents.

### **American Red Cross**

The Santa Cruz County chapter of the American Red Cross can be contacted to assist in providing support for relocation shelters if a large-scale incident were to require evacuation of residential populations.

## Who pays for hazardous materials spills?

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Responding to hazardous materials emergencies can get very expensive, very quickly. Personnel time and overtime, special training, sophisticated equipment, and lab work does not come cheap.

The universally accepted standard for identifying a Responsible Party (the person who pays) is directly related to property ownership. Right or wrong, even if the property owner did not cause the spill or release, they become the primary Responsible Party. If the person(s) or company that caused the spill or release can be identified, they can become a co-responsible party. It is expected that a Responsible Party take immediate actions to correct the effects of the release, or threatened release, otherwise the public agencies will have to and then bill for all associated costs.

Santa Cruz County will vigorously pursue people and/or companies responsible for HAZMAT releases to recover cost of the response.

If the owner is unknown or unavailable, the incident must still be dealt with and public health and safety must be protected. Public health and safety is one of the services provided by local agencies.

### Limited fiscal relief

Local agency budgets are small and it is difficult to predict the costs associated with these cleanup activities. In certain circumstances state funds and/or Federal funds may be available and should be utilized whenever possible.

In the event that a responsible party is unknown, has not yet been identified and/or has not assumed financial responsibility for cleanup costs, the following funding sources may be requested if specific criteria are met.

- The EPA has a program that reimburses local governments up to \$25,000 per incident. The catch here is that it's *per incident*. Fire departments, paramedics, environmental health, and the sheriff can't all go after the money. EPA requires that one entity – the county – applies for the funds and distributes it locally.
- OES can also reimburse some local expenses. Typically, they will only fund incidents that have a OES *Mission Number*. For medium to large incidents, the county should get a mission number early on.
- Funding from the Emergency Reserve Account may be requested by contacting Cal EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Emergency Response Unit. The Emergency Response Duty Officer may be contacted during normal work hours at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 323-3600. After hours, on weekends or holidays, contact the OES 24-hour number at (800) 852-7550.
- DTSC's Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account may be accessed by law enforcement agencies involved in drug lab investigations and cleanup by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer at the numbers listed above (see Section Q for additional details).
- If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account can be accessed by calling OES at (800) 852-7550 and requesting assistance from the Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- If the incident is an oil spill, funding can be requested from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling the DFG Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response at (916) 445-0045. If there has been a release to surface or ground water, the Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account may be accessed by calling the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) at (916) 327-4428 during work hours, or after hours by calling OES at (800) 852-7550 and request that they contact the SWRCB.
- If the incident is on a state highway or within a state highway right-of-way, call OES at (800) 852-7550 to request assistance from CHP and CALTRANS.

- If the incident involves radioactive materials, call OES at (800) 852-7550 and request that they contact the State Department of Health Services (DHS) Duty Officer who will then contact the DHS Radiologic Health Branch.
- If Federal funds are to be activated, a Federal on-scene coordinator must be present. Federal agency funds can be requested when there isn't a responsible party identified, or if local/State funds are either not available or insufficient to meet the extent of resources and funding required. Both the U.S. Coast Guard (if navigable waterway) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can administer Federal funds requested to assist State or local agencies. Contact the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 to report an incident. For local assistance, call the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Officer (if navigable waterway) at (415) 437-3073, or the EPA Regional Response Team at (415) 974-7511.

### **Pesticide Incidents – Reimbursing Medical Costs**

Beginning in 2005, the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs of persons injured due to a pesticide drift exposure rests with the business responsible for the incident. Following a pesticide drift incident, the Agricultural Commissioners Office can issue a final enforcement order that includes a requirement for the violator to reimburse medical costs for injured individuals and/or their medical providers.

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has developed medical reimbursement guidance documents in both English and Spanish (see section P). Environmental Health Services, in coordination with the Health Officer, may assist in providing this information to local medical providers as part of the pre-emergency planning requirement. In addition, during a response to a pesticide drift exposure that impacts a residential area, various means of notifying surrounding residents of health care and medical reimbursement options may be utilized, including press releases and door-to-door distribution of printed information regarding exposure symptoms and medical treatment options. The local health officer (LHO) in consultation with the Ag Commissioner's office may assist in coordinating the specific information to be disseminated based on the materials involved and the scope of the release.

# Training local hazardous materials responders

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CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2645

HSC 25503(c)(4)

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**Hazmat response – like firefighting – is technical, complex, and dangerous. Responders therefore need training to perform well and to do so safely.**

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## Training Requirements

SCHMIT members and other emergency responders will, at a minimum, be trained in accordance with CCR Title 19 § 2645 to cover the following areas:

- Emergency procedures for first response to a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, to include pesticide drift exposure incidents;
- Health and safety procedures for response personnel, including those procedures required by CCR Title 19 § 2644;
- Use of emergency response equipment and supplies;
- Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources;
- Identification of medical facilities capable of providing treatment appropriate for hazardous material incidents, to include pesticide drift exposure incidents;
- Evacuation plans and procedures;
- Monitoring and decontamination procedures for emergency response personnel and equipment;
- First-aid procedures for hazardous material incidents, including pesticide exposure;
- Procedures for informing the public during emergencies; and
- Psychological stress that may be encountered during disaster operations.

In addition, personnel training must meet applicable CCR Title 8, § 5192, OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120 and SEMS/NIMS training standards for the level of response activity involved. Training for first responders must also include training in pesticide drift exposure incidents. Both initial and refresher training must be included in the training regiment. Providing and properly documenting the necessary training is the responsibility of the individual employer and will be detailed in individual training plans.

## Exercises & simulations

Fortunately hazardous materials spills and releases do not occur on regular basis, yet the potential is ever present. The irregularity of these events can cause even highly trained personnel to forget or not be at the “top of their game”. Training and exercises help to preserve the necessary level of proficiency required to perform at a level that provides the maximum safety to the community and responders.


During exercises there are some key elements to remember.

Avoid confusion by announcing all exercises and simulations in advance. Radio transmissions and phone calls should be prefaced: “*This is an exercise*”.

Other than that, keep the training realistic. For example, arrange to have personnel mobilized at odd hours. If possible, field units should physically go to the site of the hypothetical spill.

Have trainees use real items such as absorbents, monitoring equipment, Personal Protective Equipment, decontamination systems, computer links, and radio relays.

Incident Command staff should wear identifying vests or hats. Real-time situation status boards should be prepared for the participants.

 You might invite the local media to come and role-play themselves. It will be valuable training for them, too, and you'll get to know each other.

At end of each exercise, involve all participants in a round-table critique. Collect suggestions for future simulations and exercises.

## **Certifications**

Hazmat response personnel are urged to advance professionally by taking courses leading to certifications as HAZMAT technician, HAZMAT specialist, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) technicians.

Courses are offered by:

- Cabrillo Community College
  - California Specialized Training Institute (OES)
  - University of California
  - Coastal Region (OES)
  - US Department of Homeland Security
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## **Tailgate training**

**Every response can be a training opportunity. While demobilizing and while your memory is fresh, take the time to demonstrate to your outfit what worked (and what didn't work) on the incident you just completed.**

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# Keeping the public informed

CCR Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Section 2646

HSC 25503(c)(5)

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## Community right-to-know

Santa Cruz County residents have the right to know if hazardous materials might threaten their health or safety. During an emergency, public information must be timely and reliable. When people hear rumors of a chemical spill, instinct is to grab the kids and drive away – which may be exactly the wrong thing to do at that time. Sheltering-in-place is frequently the best option for air-borne contaminants that disperse quickly into the atmosphere.

The second instinct is to turn on the radio or TV. And what the public hears reported by the local media depends on how well the Public Information Officer (PIO) does their job and how well the media conveys the information.

During any significant hazardous materials release or imminent release, all potentially affected populations must be notified early on. They need information about what actions they can take to protect their families and property. An informed public is more likely to avoid panic, injury, or death and will stay away from the scene, allowing emergency workers to do their job. Translators may need to be provided to ensure that individuals have access to services in their native language. 911 dispatchers can get immediate phone translation for almost any language through various tele-interpretor services.

The public has a statutory right to information about hazardous materials located in their neighborhoods. See Section K, Maintaining the HAZMAT database, of this Plan for more information on this subject.

PIO work is more than just writing a press release and calling it good. For example, an experienced PIO knows that:

- The public wants information about *what can I do* as well as *what happened*.
- The media uses sound bites and has deadlines.
- Small or fancy fonts aren't legible and don't fax well.
- Incident websites should be low bandwidth, no java, for fast modem downloads.
- Simple maps are usually better than written directions.
- Rumors and panic are the evil twins attracted to an uninformed public.

## Notifying schools

By law, responders to hazardous materials incidents must notify all schools within a half-mile of any incident. Please refer to Section S of this document for a list of local schools and phone numbers.

## Safety Procedure Information

Procedures for the notification and evacuation of people affected by a haz mat release including a pesticide drift incident are considered in the pre-emergency planning and shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- The IC shall determine the need for evacuation of public from affected areas after assessment of the potential risks and consultation with other response agencies or technical resources. Potential for shelter-in-place should also be considered, if appropriate for the type of release and material involved.
- If the evacuation of employees from a commercial facility or workplace is required, the IC or designee shall coordinate with the facility safety officer to initiate the site evacuation plan.

- If evacuation procedures are necessary, the local law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction involved may request assistance from the Santa Cruz County chapter of the American Red Cross to arrange for relocation shelters to be activated.
- Should additional medical resources be needed for treatment of casualties, the IC shall request Netcomm to notify the Public Health Department Emergency Medical Services coordinator at (831) 454-4000. Specific information regarding the nature of the incident and hazardous materials involved must be clearly communicated to medical response personnel and in turn to local hospitals should emergency transport of exposed victims be necessary.

# Maintaining supplies & equipment

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CCR Title 19 Section 2647

HSC 25503(c)(6)

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## Supplies

Specialized hazardous materials supplies are cached so that responders don't waste time rounding up supplies necessary to do their work.

SCHMIT has a response vehicle stocked with chemical suits, air tanks, detection equipment, computer based reference materials, weather monitoring equipment, absorbents, and other supplies.

SCHMIT's SOPs include inventory and restocking checklists to help personnel ensure that the vehicles are ready to roll on new incidents. New supplies are reordered before stocks on hand are entirely depleted.

## Equipment

Hazmat equipment such as chemical detectors, breathing apparatus, weather stations, and radios are maintained and calibrated by the teams.

When new equipment is acquired, team personnel become familiar with it through appropriate training sessions.

Immediately after exposure to hazardous materials, equipment used on an incident is bagged until inspected and decontaminated. Equipment ready for reuse is tagged to certify that it's clean and calibrated.

As necessary, the response vehicle and clothing worn by responders are also decontaminated.

Equipment that cannot be adequately decontaminated is destroyed. Contaminated supplies, equipment, and other wastes generated by an incident must be disposed properly at a waste facility equipped to handle the substances involved.

# Critiquing hazardous materials incidents

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CCR Title 19 Section 2648

HSC 25503(c)(8)

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A powerful way to improve performance is to conduct critiques immediately after every incident. People will still remember details that made the difference between success and failure. So it's a good time to figure out what we should do again next time (perhaps even the next operational period), and what we'd want to change.

Try to get as many personnel to come, but don't put off the session by waiting forever. Go with critical mass now and solicit feedback later from personnel who were absent.

Larger multi-day, multi-agency incidents can also benefit from critiques. Schedule incident-wide critiques at a convenient time and location, but don't let too much time pass, since people forget, lose interest, or get involved in other projects.

Critique sessions don't seem to work well with more than about 20 people. Therefore, units or agencies should elect to send representatives to the incident-wide critique.

## Tips on how to conduct the critique

- Announce in advance that you'll be holding the critique, and give people time to arrive.
- The critique session should have a leader. He or she should do a lot more listening than talking.
- Arrange personnel in a circle, standing or sitting, so that everyone can see each other.
- Attempt to eliminate distractions. Turn radios off, if possible.
- Designate a scribe to take public notes, perhaps on a flipchart.
- Insist that comments, positive or negative, be constructive.
- Encourage constructive criticism and non-defensive listening.
- Stay on topic, focusing on this incident and what did or did not work. Don't spend huge amounts of time on detailed problem solving; delegate that to an after-incident committee.
- Critiques can focus on responsibility, but not blame.
- A critique is not an investigation.

## Critical Incident Stress

Santa Cruz County has a CIS team based in its Human Resources Department. This team is available to debrief all personnel who worked a county response, regardless of their home unit.

CIS can debilitate new responders as well as seasoned veterans.

# Inspecting hazardous materials facilities

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HSC 25503(e)

HSC 25404

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## What is a CUPA?

In the mid-1990's businesses using hazardous materials found themselves being regulated by multiple governmental agencies. California decided to streamline the regulatory process by "certifying" one agency per jurisdiction to enforce the regulations for hazardous materials facilities. In Santa Cruz County, Environmental Health Services is the **Certified Unified Program Agency**, or CUPA. Therefore, SCC EHS is the contact point for six hazmat programs: Hazardous Material Management Plans; Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories; California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program (Regulates extremely or acutely hazardous substances – such as chlorine gas at water or wastewater treatment plants, and anhydrous ammonia at cold storage facilities and certain pesticides); Underground Storage Tanks; Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks; Hazardous Waste Generators; and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment.

Environmental Health Services inspects more than a thousand facilities in the county on an annual basis to verify inventory statements and insure proper storage and waste handling practices are being followed. EHS inspectors visit facilities and attempt to establish cooperative relationships with owners and personnel. They offer guidance and assistance with submitting business plan information and update owners with regard to changes in the laws. Inspectors make regular unannounced visits to insure compliance with the applicable State and local laws.

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**California HSC 25185 and Santa Cruz County Code 7.100.240 give Environmental Health Services the authority to enter and inspect and – depending on severity of the violation – to issue penalties up to \$25,000 per day for each violation.**

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## Business Plans

*Also known as Hazardous Materials Management Plans (HMMP)*

Owners of facilities that use or store hazardous materials in Santa Cruz County must certify annually with EHS regarding the status of hazardous materials on their premises. Information collected includes:

- Inventory of each hazardous material: chemical, quantity, hazard class, etc.
  - Type of storage containers
  - Facility map showing storage locations, access, etc.
  - Facility hazardous materials emergency action plan
  - Emergency and environmental contacts
  - Land uses (zoning) within a 1 mile radius
  - Special uses such as schools, wells or hospitals within 1000 feet
- 

## **State of California hazardous material thresholds:**

**55 gallons of liquid**

**500 pounds of solid**

**200 cubic ft of gas STP (standard temperature & pressure)**

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# Maintaining a hazardous materials database

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## HSC 25504(e)

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AB 2286, enacted in 2008, required all businesses to report business plan information via the [California Environmental Reporting System](#) (CERS) statewide information system after January 1, 2013. All chemical inventory and other facility data, including site maps and emergency/contingency plans is now available to emergency responders on the internet through the Regulator Portal of the CERS website. Access to the CERS “Emergency Responders Portal” can be obtained by any emergency responder by making a request to the CUPA Program Manager. The CERS information can be accessed at any location so long as a computer or other electronic device with an internet connection is available.

Additionally, all business plan information submitted by local facilities in CERS is synced on a regular basis with an EHS data management system called EnvisionConnect. SCHMIT has direct access to the facility and hazardous materials data stored in EnvisionConnect and can access the information in the field if needed during an emergency. This data is also shared on a quarterly basis with the Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville.

EHS staff are on-call 24/7/365 to provide responders with current business plan information if needed upon request.

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**Fire safety and public safety recipients of the database understand that it is to be used only for response purposes. They should refer all outside requests for this data to EHS.**

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## Release of database information

Most of the information gathered in the business plans is available for public review to satisfy **community right-to-know** regulations. However, **trade secrets** and **proprietary information** included in the database are protected by California law, HSC 25512 (d). The decision to release such information – if necessary to protect public health and safety – is made by the County Health Officer.



## Keeping data away from terrorists

Environmental Health Services doesn't release detailed information about hazardous materials storage locations or facility maps to anyone without the business owner's permission. When any information is released, the person wanting the information must have positive identification and come to EHS in-person. EHS may refuse to release information for security purposes, and may contact law enforcement, if it is felt to be in the best interest.

## Notifying & reporting

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**“Any person who has knowledge or observes any release of a hazardous material which he/she knows or reasonably suspects to be unauthorized shall report the known or suspected instance of unauthorized release to the Health Officer immediately or as soon as practically possible.”**

**Santa Cruz County Code 7.100.270**

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When a hazardous materials incident occurs, the appropriate authorities must be alerted. Substantial fines and penalties can be levied for failure to report. An incident or release is “Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency.” [HSC 25501(p)]

**It is best to call 911.** The dispatchers at NetCom will route the call to the appropriate local agencies.

### Notifying schools

By law, responders to hazardous materials incidents must notify all schools within a half-mile of any incident.

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**Report environmental emergencies 24/7 to:**

### **OES - California State Warning Center**

Phone

**800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911**

### **National Response Center**

Online

<http://nrc.uscg.mil/>

Phone

**800-424-8802**

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A complete list of the potential agencies that may need notification can be found in Section S of this Plan.

## References

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### Hazmat SOPs

#### SCHMIT

Scotts Valley Hazardous Materials Interagency Team

### Other local emergency plans

**Santa Cruz County  
Operational Area Plan**

**Medical-Health  
Departmental Emergency Operations Plan**

**Public Works  
Departmental Emergency Operations Plan**

**Santa Cruz County  
Oil Spill Contingency Plan**

### Emergency Response Guidebook

Designed for transportation incidents, the Emergency Response Guide also contains data valuable for point source hazardous materials releases. Updated every 3-4 years; the current 2016 edition is can be found on the internet at <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Hazmat/ERG2016.pdf>

### NIOSH

#### Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

The NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (NPG) is intended as a source of general industrial hygiene information on several hundred chemicals/classes for workers, employers, and occupational health professionals. It is available on the internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>

### ChemTrec

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center.

Call **1-800-424-9300**

to access a hazmat database.

### National Fire Protection Association

#### NFPA 471

Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Material Incidents

#### NFPA 472

Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Material Incidents



## **Selected laws & regulations**

Santa Cruz County Code 7.100

California Health & Safety Code  
Article 1, Chapter 6.95  
Division 20, Section 25500

California Code of Regulations  
Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4

Federal Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)  
29 CFR Part 1910.120

## **Safety Data Sheets**

<http://www.ilpi.com/msds/#Internet>

# Glossary

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**Area plan** A county's plan for how it will prepare for and respond to hazardous material releases.

**Business** (*legal definition*) An employer, self-employed individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, partnership, or association ... [including] a business organized for profit and a nonprofit business.”  
HSC Section 25501(d).

**Business Plan** A separate plan for each facility, site, or branch of a business which meets the requirements of HSC Section 25504.

**OES**, California Governor's Office of Emergency Emergency, California's lead disaster coordinator.

**Certified Unified Program Agency** Agency certified by the CA Secretary of Environmental Protection implement the unified program, responsible for regulating several hazmat programs within the county. Environmental Health Services is the CUPA for Santa Cruz County.

**CCR** California Code of Regulations

**Chemical name** Scientific designation of a substance in accordance with the nomenclature used by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

**CIS** Critical Incident Stress

**Common name** The plain language, code name or number, trade name, or other description of a substance other than its chemical name.

**Critical Incident Stress** Psychological disorder induced by extreme situations such as disasters or seeing children hurt. CIS can affect members of the public and also responders. Also known as *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*.


**CUPA** Certified Unified Program Agency

**DMAT** Disaster Medical Assistance Team

**Disaster Medical Assistance Team** State “medical swat teams” ready for mutual aid assignments.

**DTSC** Department of Toxic Substance Control, a branch of Cal EPA .

**Emergency Operation Center** Secure facility in which senior emergency managers plan and direct response to an incident.

The icon  used in this plan represents the Operational Area (county-wide) EOC.

**Environmental Response Team** Experts dispatched by EPA to large hazmat incidents.

**EOC** Emergency Operations Center

**ERG** Emergency Response Guidebook, a pocket reference listing hazardous materials by number.

**ERT** Environmental Response Team

**Federal On-Scene Coordinators** Federal specialists from EPA or US Coast Guard who can cut red tape and get federal resources to large hazmat incidents.

**FOSC** Federal On-Scene Coordinators

**Hazardous Material** (*legal definition*) “Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.”  
HSC Section 25501(o)

**HSC** Hazardous material

**Hazmat** Hazardous material

**HMMP** Hazardous Materials Management Plans, formal name for Business Plans.

**HSC** California Health & Safety Code

**ICS** Incident Command System. See description of ICS and SEMS on previous page.

**NetCom** Santa Cruz Consolidated Communications Center, our county's 911 dispatch center.

**NIMS** National Incident Management System

**NRC** National Response Center, 24/7 center ready to receive reports of large environmental incidents.

**Operational Area** Under SEMS, the county and all its subdivisions.

**Ops** Operations, as in Operations Section of EOC

**Release** Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency.

**SCBA** Self Contained Breathing Apparatus, used by firefighters and hazmat entry teams in toxic atmospheres.

**Scientific Support Coordinators** Federal science specialists who assist the FOSCs on large environmental incidents.

**SEMS** California's Standardized Emergency Management System. See description of SEMS and ICS on previous page.

**SIC Code** Identification number assigned by the Standard Industrial Classification Code to specific types of businesses.

**SSC** Scientific Support Coordinators

**Responsibility Matrix**

	Isolate and Deny Entry	Est. Zones	Entry & Command	Entry & Unknown ID	Rescue	Decon	Tx(Post Decon)	Sampling	Monitoring	Leak Mitigation	Site Security	Traffic Control	Evacuate/Shelter In-place	Responsible Party/Investigate	Direct & Oversee Cleanup	Cleanup	Cost Recovery	Fire/Flammable	Illegal Activity/Drug Lab	Explosive Devices/Materials	Radioactive Materials	Pesticides/Herbicides	
Local Fire Dept.	X	X	X		X		X				X									X			
CDF/County Fire	X	X	X		X		X				X									X			
Environmental Health	X								X	X						X	X		X				
SCHMIT	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X												
UCSC EH&S	X																					X	
Police Dept.	X												X	X	X						X	X	
County Sheriff	X												X	X	X						X	X	
CHP	X												X	X	X						X	X	
Fish & Game	X												X	X	X						X	X	
Coast Guard	X												X	X	X						X	X	
State Parks	X												X	X	X			X			X	X	
County Ag Commissioner	X								X														X
City Public Works	X																	X					
County Public Works	X																	X					
CALTRANS	X																	X					
Responsible Party	X																	X					
Cleanup Contractor	X																	X					
AMR/Hospitals								X															

Santa Cruz County Hazardous Materials Area Plan

# RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

The Responsibility Matrix is a quick reference tool to be used by responders from all agencies to identify “who does what”. Agency leaders have reviewed the description of their responsibilities as described below and have committed to the performance of these duties in the event of a hazardous materials incident. This document is intended to over-ride disagreement or even discussion of these identified duties in the field. Since Environmental Health Services is mandated by law (Health and Safety Code §25500) to create and maintain this document, any changes need to be coordinated through that agency (831-454-2022).

## Agencies with jurisdictional responsibility:

**Local Fire Departments:** Cities or Districts with Fire Departments that are dispatched and respond to 911 calls within their respective jurisdictions. These individuals are almost always the first to arrive and must assess the level of potential threat to the community and themselves. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Establish Zones; Establish Command; Rescue; Treatment of victims post decontamination; Leak Mitigation; and, Fire. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**California Department of Forestry (CDF)/County Fire:** CDF has fire suppression and life safety responsibilities on State owned land and those unincorporated areas of the County that lie outside the boundaries of established Fire Districts. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Establish Zones; Establish Command; Rescue; Treatment of victims post decontamination; Leak Mitigation; and, Fire. *Note: It is unclear whether CDF or the Park Rangers have jurisdiction for hazardous materials spills and releases on State owned property.* **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services (Environmental Health):** Environmental Health is the agency delegated the authority and responsibility for enforcing State and local laws pertaining to the use, storage, and handling of hazardous materials. As part of the County’s Health Services Agency, Environmental Health representatives also serve under the local Health Officer’s authority and are charged with protecting public health. It is under this authority that sites are deemed “safe” after a hazardous materials release has been appropriately cleaned up. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Sampling; Identification of Responsible Party and Investigation; Direct & Oversee Cleanup; and Cost Recovery. *Note: Environmental Health does not mitigate ongoing releases or “clean-up” hazardous materials spills, rather they “oversee” the clean up to insure that it is done properly and completely.* **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**Santa Cruz Hazardous Materials Interagency Team (SCHMIT):** The Team has highly trained and specialized personnel that have the necessary equipment to respond, identify, and mitigate spills and releases of hazardous substances. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Establish Zones; Entry & Unknown Identification; Rescue; Decon; Sampling; Monitoring; and, Leak Mitigation. *Note: Hazardous Materials Teams will not typically have jurisdiction but will serve as an assisting agency to the agency or agencies having jurisdiction.* **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC), Environmental Health and Safety:** UCSC has an Environmental Health and Safety Department that has a designated Radiological Officer. In the event of a radiological incident, the University has offered the services of their Radiological Officer and equipment for safe containment of these materials. UCSC Environmental Health and Safety has jurisdiction on University of California property and may be requested as an assisting agency resource for Off-campus incidents. Typical responsibility includes: Isolate and Deny Entry and Radioactive Materials. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

## Agencies with jurisdictional responsibility (Continued):

**Police Departments:** Municipal law enforcement agency with authority and responsibility to ensure compliance with the law within their respective jurisdictions. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Site Security; Traffic Control; and, Evacuate/Shelter In-place; Illegal Activity/Drug Lab; and, Explosive Devices/Materials. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**County Sheriff's Department:** The law enforcement agency with authority and responsibility to ensure compliance with the law in the unincorporated portions of the County. Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office also maintains a Bomb Squad that is trained and equipped to deal with explosive devices. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Site Security; Traffic Control; and, Evacuate/Shelter In-place; Illegal Activity/Drug Lab; and, Explosive Devices/Materials. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**California Highway Patrol (CHP):** The California Highway Patrol is the State's law enforcement agency with primary responsibility for law enforcement on State owned roadways. CHP is the authority having jurisdiction for all hazardous materials incidents on State highways. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Site Security; Traffic Control; and, Evacuate/Shelter In-place; Illegal Activity/Drug Lab; and, Explosive Devices/Materials. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**State Park Rangers:** State Park Rangers are the peacekeeping force within the State Parks. Typical responsibilities include: Isolate and Deny Entry; Site Security; Traffic Control; and, Evacuate/Shelter In-place; Illegal Activity/Drug Lab; and, Explosive Devices/Materials. *Note: It is unclear whether CDF or the Park Rangers have jurisdiction for hazardous materials spills and releases on State owned property.* **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**City Public Works Departments:** Municipal Public Works Departments have the responsibility to maintain their respective publicly owned infrastructure and property, either directly or through properly licensed subcontractors. In hazardous materials spills and releases that impact publicly owned property, it is the responsibility of the Public Works Department to effect the cleanup and/or make the arrangements with their vendors. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**County Public Works Department:** The County's Public Works Departments has the responsibility to maintain publicly owned infrastructure and property, either directly or through properly licensed subcontractors. In hazardous materials spills and releases that impact publicly owned property, it is the responsibility of the Public Works Department to effect the cleanup and/or make the necessary arrangements with their vendors. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS):** The California Department of Transportation has among its many responsibilities, the same responsibility as the local Public Works Departments with regards to the maintenance of their roadways. They too, have subcontractors who are qualified to perform services not typically encountered by their employees and/or require specialized training. **Contact number:** Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

**County Agricultural Commissioner:** The County Agricultural Commissioner has responsibility for enforcement of agricultural laws and regulations pertaining to the use, storage, and application of restricted use pesticides and herbicides. Employees of the Agricultural Commissioner's office have specialized training and knowledge of these materials. **Contact number:** 831-763-8080 Refer to Section S of this document or call 911.

## Cooperating Agencies and Other Resources:

Note: These are resources that may be involved in an incident but do not have jurisdiction.

**County Office of Emergency Services (OES):** County OES assists with interagency coordination, resource acquisition, and communication at the local, regional, and state level. OES manages the County's emergency operations center and facilitates requests for and implementation of disaster declarations.

**American Medical Response/Local Hospitals:** American Medical Response is the contractor in Santa Cruz County that provides emergency medical services and transport from the scene of an incident to the local area hospitals. Area hospitals will treat patients that have been properly decontaminated at the scene and may provide/assist in mass decontamination and treatment if necessary.

**State Cleanup Contractor:** In some cases, where no responsible party can be determined and the release, or potential release, does or can cause a "public health threat", Environmental Health can contact the State's Duty Officer and request a State authorized cleanup contractor. There are limitations and specific requirements that must be met before this option can be used.

**Individual Responsible Party:** When spills and releases occur on private property the responsibility to clean it up, and all costs associated with the event, generally falls to the person responsible for causing the release. In cases where the person or persons who caused the release cannot be determined, the property owner becomes ultimately responsible for all costs.

## Operational functions:

**Isolate and Deny Entry:** The first operational *thought* is safety. The first operational *task* is to isolate and deny entry. This function can be initiated by anyone with an awareness of hazardous materials releases. In most cases this will be the first engine company on-scene due to the rapid response times of local fire departments.

**Establish Zones:** Once it is determined that there is a need to Isolate and Deny Entry, an Exclusion Zone is established and other zones will be determined as the event unfolds. This function is typically achieved by the first responding engine company and may be reevaluated with assistance from Environmental Health and/or the hazardous materials response team (SCHMIT).

**Establish Command:** Command is established with the first responding engine company and will expand, or contract, as deemed necessary. Haz-Mat incidents may often require a unified command comprised of a whole host of agencies having jurisdiction (Fire, Environmental Health, Police, Sheriff, CHP, State Parks, and Public Works) depending on circumstances and location. For example, an incident involving a drug lab may be managed by a unified command consisting of the fire agency, the Sheriff's Office, and Environmental Health. Consistent with the Incident Command System, tactical operations will be directed by a single operations section chief (typically a fire officer, although it may be a law enforcement officer in incidents involving potential criminal activity). By statute, CHP has scene management responsibility for all incidents occurring on State highways.

**Entry and Unknown Identification:** This operational component requires special training and equipment and cannot be performed (safely) by anyone other than one of the HAZMAT response teams. This function requires careful planning and execution is not to be performed until other support elements are in-place (i.e., medical monitoring, decontamination, back-up team, etc.).

**Rescue:** Rescue efforts are most frequently the responsibility of the firefighters, due to their advanced training and expertise. Rescue efforts are often delayed when the incident involves hazardous materials because of the potential to cause harm to individuals attempting the rescue.

**Decontamination (Decon):** Decon requires specific training, equipment, and typically large amounts of water. Fire department Engine Company staff are trained and well equipped to perform this function.

**Treatment of injured or exposed after Decontamination:** Treatment of injured or exposed individuals may be performed primarily by firefighter-paramedics and/or American Medical Response (AMR) paramedics/Emergency Medical Technicians. The injured or exposed will be transported off-site to a primary care facility as soon as practically possible.

**Sampling:** Sample collection of unknowns for identification, or sample collection for investigative purposes, needs to be performed by persons who are properly trained and protected. This function is to be performed by Environmental Health and/or SCHMIT.

**Monitoring:** Depending on the chemicals of concern, the level of resources available at the time of the event, and the complexity of the monitoring equipment, this function could be delegated by the Incident Commander.

**Leak/spill Mitigation:** Initially there may be actions that are taken by first responders to “minimize” the effects of the leak and spill. Other actions may require teams to make entry to stop the leak or contain the leaking material. In some instances, the material will be allowed to leak until it stops. When it is safe to do so, “cleanup” can begin (please see definition below).

**Site Security:** The law enforcement agency with jurisdictional authority and responsibility will gain the best results when it comes to site security. In some instances, such as drug labs, the responsible party may be someone capable of violent and/or desperate acts. Responders are not to be placed in an unsafe situation in the performance of their other duties.

**Traffic Control:** Primary responsibility for traffic control is best suited to the local law enforcement agency and/or the California Highway Patrol depending on the size of the incident and where it occurs. Initially this function may be performed by other agency representatives on a temporary basis but should be passed to law as soon as practically possible.

**Evacuation/Shelter in-place:** Evacuation or Shelter in-place notifications are best handled by the law enforcement agency with jurisdictional responsibility. Evacuation may require the use to traffic control measures and directional blockades to gain the greatest overall results.

**Establishment of the Responsible Party and Investigation of the incident:** Establishing who is responsible and how something happened begins with the arrival of the first responder. The information they gather gets passed along as others arrive on-scene and becomes important in solving the problem(s) created by the spill or release. Environmental Health has primary responsibility for determining if Health and Safety Code violations have occurred and will make every attempt to identify a responsible party for the purposes of cost recovery.

**Direct and oversee Cleanup:** Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services (SCCEHS) will determine and direct “who” must clean up the spill and “oversee” the satisfactory performance of the cleanup activities. It is SCCEHS, under the authority of the Health Officer and in the interest of public health, which will deem the site



suitable for human access once the cleanup process is complete.

## Operational functions (Continued):

**Cleanup:** “Cleanup” will be dependent upon the circumstances and the materials spilled or released. Often this process requires properly trained individuals and specialized equipment. If the incident occurs on public owned property, possibly the public works department will have properly trained staff to handle the cleanup. In instances where they do not, outside contractors will need to be called in to mitigate the event. In some cases, SCCEHS can contact the State Duty Officer and the State will send a sub-contractor out to perform the cleanup.

**Cost Recovery:** Section 7.100.280 of the Santa Cruz County Code outlines the responsibility “to remedy the effects of any unauthorized release, whether sudden or gradual”. It gives the Health Officer the authority to “undertake any and all actions necessary to remedy the effects of any unauthorized release...” and designates that “The responsible party shall be liable to reimburse the County for all costs incurred by the County in remedying the effects of such unauthorized release...” Whenever a responsible party can be identified in these incidents, SCCEHS will make every effort to collect “all costs incurred”.

## Section P

### Reimbursement for Medical Costs

# REIMBURSING MEDICAL COSTS OF PERSONS INJURED IN PESTICIDE INCIDENTS

January 2005

New rules require violators to pay certain medical costs

Beginning in 2005, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators will be legally responsible to pay certain medical costs of victims.

The new requirement was passed and signed into law in 2004 (Senate Bill 391, Florez). The new law squarely places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those businesses that are responsible for the harm. It also increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) can impose for pesticide violations.

The law was prompted by several incidents in which large numbers of persons living near agricultural fields were made ill by pesticide drift. Many were without medical insurance, and did not have the means to pay for medical treatment themselves.

## **WILL THE NEW LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?**

No. The CACs enforce pesticide laws locally and are responsible for investigating pesticide illnesses and incidents in their jurisdictions.

After determining whether pesticide laws were violated, a CAC has a variety of enforcement options including administrative civil penalties. The law also increases the level of civil penalty authority for CACs.

The major emphasis of the law involves the responsibility of the violator to pay for medical costs.

Under the new law, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, the penalty action a CAC issues will also include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to pay the uncompensated medical costs of those who suffered acute illness or injury and sought immediate medical treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]).

There is no obligation, expectation or authority for the CAC to oversee the reimbursement process.

*The new law places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those that are responsible for the harm when they violate pesticide rules.*

(continued from page 1)

› *After the CAC issues a final enforcement order that includes the statement of a violator’s responsibility for reimbursing victims, what happens next?*

After the final enforcement order is issued, the violator has 30 days to submit a written plan to DPR, detailing how unreimbursed medical costs will be paid (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› *Does the CAC determine what the medical costs are, or who qualifies for reimbursement?*

No. Although the county will probably identify most individuals who were made ill, neither the CAC nor DPR are obligated to determine the amount of uncompensated medical costs, or who qualifies for reimbursement.

The violator is ultimately responsible for covering the costs of those affected.

› *Who gets the reimbursement?*

The violator must compensate the injured individuals or their medical providers, such as ambulance companies, doctors, and hospitals.

› *What if the CAC doesn’t know the names of everyone who was injured? Can people who come forward later have their medical costs reimbursed?*

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is

part of an investigation. By the time an investigation is complete and an enforcement order issued, the CAC usually has the names of those made ill by the illegal application. The CAC can provide a list to the responsible party as soon as possible.

However, under the law, it is not the responsibility of the CAC to identify all persons entitled to medical reimbursement. If additional individuals who suffered acute illness and sought immediate medical care are identified later, they can contact the violator to claim medical reimbursement.

› *What happens if a violator refuses to reimburse medical costs as required by law?*

Violators who refuse to comply with their legal responsibility are subject to enforcement actions by DPR as needed. Additionally, the violator may be subject to lawsuits by private individuals.

› *Investigations usually take several weeks. What happens to victims in the meantime?*

The new law strongly encourages the CACs to complete investigations of and take appropriate action on these incidents within 45 days, and DPR will assist the counties in this effort (FAC 12997.5 [g]). Violators would not be responsible under the law to pay for medical costs until they have exhausted due process appeal rights.

The law defines *acute* illness or injury as “a medical condition that involves a sudden onset of symptoms due to an illness, injury, or other medical problem that required prompt medical attention and that has a limited duration.”

(Continued from page 2)

However, the law provides an incentive for persons responsible for the application to pay medical costs **before** an investigation is complete. If the responsible party pays medical costs immediately, the law gives CACs the option of reducing penalties by as much as 50 percent. (FAC 12997.5[g])

However, the amount of a fine reduction does not affect the costs a responsible party must pay in medical expenses.

› *Can victims file a civil suit for damages if they have accepted payment for medical costs?*

Yes. The law says that accepting payment of emergency medical costs does not affect a victim's right to file suit. However, any damages awarded by a court must be reduced by the amount the victim received in medical reimbursement from the violator. (FAC 12997.5[e])

› *Does the new requirement for medical reimbursement apply in all pesticide incidents in which persons are injured?*

No, it applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used in **production of an agricultural commodity**. Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were **not** performing work as an employee.

› *What about employees who suffer injuries or illnesses?*

Under pre-existing law, medical costs of employees are already covered by the workers' compensation system. These provisions are unaffected by the new law. Workers who are injured follow the same procedure as before: employers are required to see that they get medical treatment immediately, and costs are covered by the workers' compensation system.

› *The law also increased the maximum penalties. How?*

These provisions of the law are broader than the medical reimbursement requirements. SB 391 authorizes DPR and the CACs to levy a **separate** penalty for **each** person who is injured or made ill by a pesticide violation.

DPR and the CACs had previously been allowed to levy separate penalties only for multiple violations of worker safety regulations—the number of workers injured did not increase the penalty, only the number of code sections violated.

Now, a one person/one violation provision applies to violations involving workers as well as victims in non-occupational settings. DPR and CACs have the authority to multiply the amount of the penalty by the number of victims.

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty of up

*Uncompensated medical costs are defined in the law as the cost of care not covered by any other program, such as (but not limited to) medical insurance, the Healthy Families Program, or Medi-Cal. The law specifies that medical expense payments shall not be more than 125% of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates.*

(Continued from page 3)

to \$5,000 for each person injured or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation, significantly increasing the potential penalties. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› *What about people injured in past incidents?*

The new requirements went into effect on January 1, 2005. There are no provisions in the law to apply it retroactively. This means the law was not written to apply to people injured before January 2005.

The new law only applies to incidents that occur *after* January 1, 2005, in which violations occur and there are non-occupational injuries.

› *The law also requires development of better response mechanisms for emergency agencies. How will this work?*

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is taking the lead on this element of the law. Over the next year, Cal/EPA will work with the County Agricultural Commissioners, local health officers, other local government agencies, and affected community members on standard protocols”–

standardized operating procedures – for pesticide incidents. The goal will be to improve procedures used to:

- Request and provide access to pesticide-specific information to help emergency responders identify pesticides involved in a drift incident, as well as appropriate treatments.
- Define specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
- Establish emergency shelters, if needed.
- Access services in languages known to be spoken in the affected area.
- Ensure access to health care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week afterwards.
- Notify medical providers regarding their eligibility for reimbursement under the new law.

› *If I have more questions, whom do I ask?*

Contact DPR’s chief legal counsel, Polly Frenkel, 916-324-2666, or via email to [pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov](mailto:pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov).

*The new requirements went into effect in January 2005. They do not cover persons injured in earlier incidents.*

Department of  
Pesticide Regulation  
1001 I Street  
P.O. Box 4015  
Sacramento, CA 95812  
[www.cdpr.ca.gov](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov)

**ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION**

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR’s strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement through the county agricultural commissioners. DPR is one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency.



# REEMBOLSO DE GASTOS MÉDICOS A PERSONAS LESIONADAS EN INCIDENTES DE PESTICIDAS

Enero 2005

Las nuevas  
leyes  
obligan  
a los  
infractores  
a pagar  
ciertos  
gastos  
médicos

Comenzando el 2005, si una infracción por el uso de pesticidas causa enfermedad o lesión, los infractores serán legalmente responsables de cubrir ciertos gastos médicos de las víctimas.

La nueva disposición fue recibida y aprobada como ley en 2004 (Proyecto de Ley 391, Florez). La nueva ley coloca firmemente la carga financiera que se ha de pagar por gastos médicos repentinos y urgentes en aquellos negocios que son responsables del daño. También aumenta las sanciones que el Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR por sus siglas en inglés) y los Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados de California (CACs por sus siglas en inglés) pueden imponer por violar las leyes de pesticidas.

La ley fue una reacción a varios incidentes en los que grandes números de personas que viven cerca de campos agrícolas sufrieron enfermedades debido a deriva de pesticidas. Muchos de ellos no tenían seguro médico, ni contaban con los medios para cubrir por sí mismos un tratamiento médico.

## **¿CAMBIARÁ LA NUEVA LEY EL PAPEL DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS LEYES DE PESTICIDAS?**

No. Los CACs hacen cumplir las leyes localmente y son responsables de investigar las enfermedades y los incidentes causados por pesticidas en sus jurisdicciones.

Después de determinar si las leyes de pesticidas fueron o no violadas, un CAC tiene una variedad de opciones para hacer cumplir la ley, incluyendo sanciones civiles administrativas. La ley también aumenta el nivel de autoridad a los CACs para sancionar civilmente.

El principal énfasis de la ley compromete la responsabilidad del infractor a cubrir los gastos médicos.

Bajo la nueva ley, si la violación del uso de un pesticida causa enfermedad o lesión, la sanción que un CAC emita también incluirá un comunicado notificando al infractor sobre su responsabilidad de cubrir los gastos médicos no recompensados, a quienes sufrieron una lesión o enfermedad aguda (corto plazo, repentina) y que buscaron tratamiento médico inmediato Sección 12997.5[a] [b], Código de Alimentos y Agricultura [FAC]).

No existe obligación, ni expectativa y autoridad para que el CAC supervise el procedimiento de reembolso.

La nueva ley  
coloca la carga  
financiera que se  
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repentinos y  
urgentes en  
aquellos que son  
responsables del  
daño cuando  
violan las leyes  
de pesticidas.

(continúa de la página 1)

› **¿Qué pasa después que el CAC emita una orden final de cumplimiento de ley que incluya un comunicado de la responsabilidad del infractor en hacer el reembolso a las víctimas?**

Después que sea emitida la orden final de cumplimiento de ley, el infractor tiene 30 días para presentar un plan por escrito al DPR, en el cual da los detalles de como serán cubiertos los gastos médicos no recompensados (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› **¿Determina el CAC cuáles son los gastos médicos o quién califica para el reembolso?**

No. Aunque el condado probablemente identifique a la mayoría de los individuos que se enferman, ni el CAC ni el DPR, están obligados a determinar el monto de los gastos médicos no recompensados o de quién califica para el reembolso.

En última instancia, el infractor es responsable de cubrir los gastos de quienes resultaron afectados.

› **¿Quién obtiene el reembolso?**

El infractor tiene que recompensar a los individuos que resultaron lesionados o a los proveedores médicos, tales como las compañías de ambulancias, los doctores y los hospitales.

› **¿Y si el CAC desconoce los nombres de todos los lesionados? ¿La gente que se presenta después, puede recibir el reembolso de sus gastos médicos?**

Parte de la investigación es determinar el alcance del incidente y

entrevistar a las víctimas. Para cuando la investigación se haya completado y la orden final de cumplimiento de ley haya sido emitida, generalmente el CAC cuenta con los nombres de quienes se enfermaron debido a la aplicación ilegal. Tan pronto como sea posible, el CAC puede proporcionar una lista a la parte responsable.

Sin embargo, bajo la ley, el CAC no es responsable de identificar a todas las personas que tienen derecho al reembolso médico.

Si más adelante se identifican a otros individuos que sufrieron una enfermedad aguda y que buscaron tratamiento médico inmediato, ellos pueden comunicarse con el infractor para reclamar el reembolso médico.

› **¿Qué pasa si un infractor se niega a reembolsar los gastos médicos como lo exige la ley?**

Los infractores que se nieguen a cumplir con su responsabilidad legal, están sujetos a medidas judiciales por parte del DPR, según se requiera. Además, el infractor puede estar sujeto a demandas legales por parte de particulares.

› **Las investigaciones normalmente tardan varias semanas. ¿Qué les pasa a las víctimas mientras tanto?**

La nueva ley aconseja fuertemente a los CACs a que completen las investigaciones y a tomar las medidas necesarias respecto a estos incidentes dentro de un periodo de 45 días, siendo los condados apoyados en su esfuerzo por el DPR (FAC 12997.5 [g]).

(continúa en la página 3)

La ley define enfermedad o lesión *aguda* como "una condición médica que trae consigo la aparición repentina de síntomas debido a una enfermedad, lesión u otro problema médico que requirió una pronta atención médica y que tiene una duración limitada."



(Continúa de la página 2)

Bajo la ley, los infractores no son responsables de cubrir los gastos médicos hasta que se haya agotado el debido proceso de sus derechos de apelación.

Sin embargo, la ley proporciona un incentivo a las personas que cubren los gastos médico **antes** que se termine la investigación. Si la parte responsable cubre los gastos médicos inmediatamente, la ley le da a los CACs la opción de reducir las sanciones hasta en 50 por ciento (FAC 12997.5[g])

No obstante, el monto de la reducción de una multa no afecta los costos que la parte responsable debe cubrir por gastos médicos.

### › ¿Pueden las víctimas entablar una demanda civil por daños si aceptan el pago de los gastos médicos?

Si. La ley dice que el aceptar el pago de gastos médicos de emergencia no afecta el derecho de la víctima a entablar una demanda. Sin embargo, cualquier daño otorgado por un tribunal deberá reducir el monto (cantidad) que la víctima recibió en el reembolso médico de parte del infractor (FAC 12997.5[e]).

### › ¿La nueva disposición para el reembolso médico se aplica a todos los incidentes de pesticidas en los cuales las personas resultan lesionadas?

No, únicamente se aplica a incidentes en los cuales se usaron pesticidas **en la producción de un producto agrícola**. Además, las disposiciones de pagos médicos están limitadas a personas quienes en el momento de exponerse no estaban trabajando como empleados.

### › ¿Qué hay respecto a los empleados que sufren lesiones o enfermedades?

De acuerdo a la ley preexistente, los gastos médicos de los empleados ya están cubiertos por el sistema de compensación de los trabajadores. Estas disposiciones no se afectan con la nueva ley. Los trabajadores que resulten lesionados siguen el mismo procedimiento que antes: se requiere que los empleadores vean que los trabajadores obtengan tratamiento médico inmediatamente y que los gastos sean cubiertos por el sistema de compensaciones de los trabajadores.

### › La ley también aumentó las sanciones máximas. ¿Cómo?

Estas disposiciones de ley son más amplias que los requerimientos del reembolso médico. SB 391 autoriza al DPR y a los CACs a imponer una sanción por **separado por cada** persona que se lesione o que se enferme, debido a que se violó la ley de pesticidas.

El DPR y los CACs tenían previamente la autorización para imponer sanciones por separado únicamente por infracciones múltiples de las reglamentaciones de seguridad del trabajador — el número de trabajadores lesionados no aumentaba la sanción, solo el número de secciones del código que se infraccionó.

Ahora, la disposición de una infracción/una persona se aplica a infracciones que involucran a trabajadores como también a víctimas en un marco no laboral. El DPR y los CACs cuentan con la autoridad para multiplicar el monto de la sanción por el número

*Los gastos médicos no recompensados son definidos por la ley como el costo de la atención no cubierto por ningún otro programa, tales como (pero no limitado a) el seguro médico, el Programa Familias Sanas o Medi-Cal. La ley especifica que los pagos por gastos médicos no deberán ser más del 125% de las tasas de reembolso de Medi-Cal.*

(Continúa en la página 4)

(Continúa de la página 3)

de las víctimas. Esto quiere decir que el DPR y los CACs pueden imponer una sanción de hasta \$5,000 por cada persona lesionada o que se enfermó como resultado de una infracción a la ley o reglamentación de pesticidas, aumentando significativamente las sanciones potenciales. (FAC 12996.5[b])

### › ¿Qué hay respecto a la gente que resultó lesionada en incidentes anteriores al 2005?

Las nuevas disposiciones entraron en efecto el 1° de enero, 2005. No hay disposiciones en la ley para aplicarla retroactivamente. Esto quiere decir que la ley no estaba escrita para aplicarse a la gente lesionada antes de enero 2005. La nueva ley se aplica únicamente a incidentes que ocurran después del 1° de enero, 2005, y cuando las infracciones ocurran y no existan lesiones laborales.

### › La ley también requiere un desarrollo de mejores mecanismos de respuesta para las agencias de emergencia. ¿Cómo funcionará esto?

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (Cal/EPA) va a la vanguardia en este componente de la ley. En el siguiente año, Cal/EPA trabajará con los Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados de California, los oficiales de la salud locales, otras agencias gubernamentales locales y con los miembros de la comunidad afectada en la norma de protocolos — procedi-

mientos operativos normalizados — para los incidentes de pesticidas. El objetivo será mejorar los procedimientos que se usan para:

- Solicitar y proporcionar acceso a información específica de los pesticidas, para ayudar al personal de rescate a identificar los pesticidas que se encuentran en un incidente causado por una deriva, al igual que sus tratamientos adecuados.
- Definir las responsabilidades específicas de las agencias y el procedimiento para responder a las llamadas, notificar a los residentes y coordinar la evacuación, si fuese necesario.
- Establecer albergues de emergencia, si fuesen necesarios.
- Dar acceso a los servicios en los idiomas que se hablan en el área afectada.
- Garantizar el acceso a la atención médica dentro de las primeras 24 horas y hasta una semana después de haber sido expuesto.
- Notificar a los proveedores médicos respecto a su elegibilidad para recibir reembolso bajo la nueva ley.

### › Si tengo más preguntas, ¿a quién me dirijo?

Comuníquese con el director de asesoría legal del DPR, Polly Frenkel, 916-324-2666, ó vía correo electrónico a [pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov](mailto:pfrenkel@cdpr.ca.gov).

*Las nuevas disposiciones entraron en efecto en enero 2005. No cubren a personas lesionadas en incidentes anteriores.*

Department of  
Pesticide Regulation  
1001 I Street  
P.O. Box 4015  
Sacramento, CA 95812

[www.cdpr.ca.gov](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov)

## ACERCA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE REGLAMENTACIÓN DE PESTICIDAS

El Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR) protege la salud humana y el ambiente reglamentando las ventas de pesticidas y su uso y fomentando el manejo de plagas con riesgo reducido. La administración estricta del DPR incluye la evaluación y registro de producto, monitoreo ambiental, exámenes de residuos en la fruta y verduras fresca y el uso local del cumplimiento de leyes de pesticidas a través de los comisionados agrícolas del condado. El DPR es uno de seis consejos y departamentos dentro de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.



## Section Q

Funding for Removal of Hazardous Materials  
from Emergency Spills or Drug Labs



## Department of Toxic Substances Control

**Matthew Rodriguez**  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

Deborah O. Raphael  
Director  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

**Edmund G. Brown Jr.**  
Governor

January 11, 2012

RECEIVED

JAN 26 2012

BY [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear]

To: All Law Enforcement Agencies and Hazardous Materials Incident Responders

Subject: FUNDING FOR REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FROM SPILLS OR CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORIES

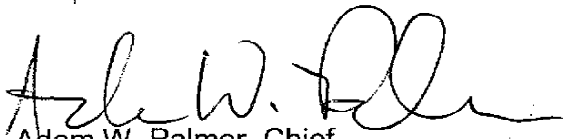
Attached are the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) guidance documents for requesting assistance for removal of hazardous materials from abandonments, spills, or illegal drug labs. The Emergency Response Program of DTSC is providing you with this information to ensure that law enforcement and emergency personnel are aware of the services available and the procedures to obtain DTSC assistance for emergency removal actions. This information supersedes all previous letters circulated regarding these funds.

Incidents involving improper disposal of hazardous materials occur daily in California. Each year DTSC, in cooperation with local hazardous materials responders, successfully mitigates more than one thousand emergency response incidents statewide, most of which are drug lab related. DTSC provides technical and financial assistance to local agencies. When hazardous materials pose an imminent threat to public health and the environment and local agency or responsible party resources are insufficient to handle these problems, DTSC may be able to assist in the response to the emergency. DTSC can supplement your response capabilities with technical or contractor assistance to conduct an emergency removal action. In addition, when an illegal drug manufacturing operation or illegal disposal of drug lab waste is encountered, DTSC will conduct a removal action to eliminate the acute threats posed by chemicals associated with these labs.

To the extent we can assist local government in the mitigation of clandestine drug laboratories and hazardous materials emergencies by providing contractors, equipment, or expertise, we are willing to do so and encourage your use of our service. DTSC Emergency Response staff is available to make presentations on our program to local agencies.

Please distribute a copy of the attached information packets on DTSC's Emergency Response Program to any personnel, including your local Police Departments, who might require emergency removal support. Should you have any questions regarding our program or desire a presentation at one of your staff meetings, please contact me at (916) 255-6572. Thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam W. Palmer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and "P".

Adam W. Palmer, Chief  
Emergency Response Unit

Attachments



**Matthew Rodriguez**  
Secretary for  
Environmental Protection



## Department of Toxic Substances Control

Deborah O. Raphael  
Director  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826-3200



**Edmund G. Brown Jr.**  
Governor

# **DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Illegal Drug Labs**

## **ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORY REMOVAL PROGRAM**

In 1995 Senate Bill 47x added California Health & Safety Code Section 25354.5 to require the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to remove and dispose of hazardous materials from illegal drug manufacturing sites. DTSC provides State or local law enforcement agencies with assistance in removal actions at sites where these operations occur. **This is accomplished by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

## **TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE**

DTSC assistance for removal of suspected hazardous substances from illegal drug labs may be requested by State or local law enforcement agencies, or by other local government agencies working with law enforcement agencies on a drug lab. DTSC assistance for removal of abandoned drug lab wastes may be requested by local agencies not affiliated with law enforcement.

Such an agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency's (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the removal. Cal EMA will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

## **INFORMATION REQUIRED**

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Identify the materials to be removed, and separate them from materials to be left behind. Materials eligible for removal include:
  - Precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.
  - Associated hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes that pose a threat to human health or the environment.

**Note:** The hazardous waste contractor sent by the DTSC Duty Officer will only perform those actions and remove those materials authorized by the DTSC Duty Officer. Do not expect them to take any other actions or to remove anything else unless you are willing to pay for it. Do not ask or expect the Duty Officer or the contractor to remove solid waste (trash, garbage, etc).

- 2) Determine the approximate quantity released, if any.
- 3) If you have the necessary training and equipment, HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances, such as pH and flammability.
- 4) Prepare an inventory, which includes the quantity of each type of material requiring removal, and the approximate quantity of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Gather all available information regarding the responsible party (RP), i.e., the drug lab operator.

## **THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER**

The DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for a removal action.

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program.** Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. **If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with a Clandestine Laboratory Unit Expenditure (CLUE) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.

## **DOCUMENTATION**

As a condition of receiving DTSC assistance, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, site security by law enforcement personnel, and written documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, and the Clan Lab Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (line 16).

**The Clan Lab Removal Incident Report, Clan Lab Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial funding request. All such information should be mailed to:**

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For drug labs where the name of the drug lab operator is known, the primary suspect or drug lab operator (who has usually been arrested) will be designated as the generator, and that person's name should be written or typed on line 3 or the Manifest. The mailing address for that person should be entered on line 3 as: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. For abandoned drug lab wastes or when the operator is not known, the generator's name will be "Unknown Drug Lab Operator", and the mailing address will also be: c/o DTSC Emergency Response Unit, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95826. The phone number for line 4 of the Manifest should be: (800) 260-3972.



## **SPECIAL POLICIES**

### **EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

The agency requesting assistance for removal of drug lab wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the county Clandestine Drug Lab EPA ID number, which has the format: CLU 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136, Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc, they can obtain a Temporary California EPA ID Number from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If a responsible party needs an EPA ID Number for RCRA waste, or for a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press "1" to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press "3" to contact the USEPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

### **EXCLUDED MATERIALS**

The following materials at, or associated with a drug lab will not be removed unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment:

- Used motor oil (waste oil).
- Gasoline in a regular gasoline container.
- Diesel fuel.
- Radioactive waste.
- Infectious waste, except that needles and syringes found at drug labs will be removed.
- Household hazardous materials.
- Freon containers or flammable liquid containers which are empty and dry, unless there is some residue/contamination on them which constitutes a direct contact hazard.
- Propane cylinders that are empty or contain propane.
- Oxygen cylinders that are empty or contain oxygen.
- Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) cylinders that are empty or contain nitrous oxide.
- DOT specification cylinders containing other non-drug lab related gases
- Solid waste/garbage or other non-hazardous items.
- Marijuana and/or associated fertilizers, nutrient chemicals, pesticides, or other items or debris associated with marijuana growing operations.

### **RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the State Department of Public Health Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance on an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal EMA.

### **INFECTIOUS WASTE**

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious wastes, except that, at drug labs, and at abandoned drug lab waste sites, removal and disposal of needles and syringes will be provided.

### **CYLINDERS**

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc) the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinders in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards en route.

### **INDIAN LAND**

Incidents involving drug labs or abandoned drug lab wastes located on Indian reservation land may not be eligible for funding and will be handled on a case by case basis.

Revised: 2-8-2011



**Matthew Rodriguez**  
Secretary for  
Environmental Protection



## Department of Toxic Substances Control

Deborah O. Raphael  
Director  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826-3200



**Edmund G. Brown Jr.**  
Governor

# **DTSC Policy for Removal of Hazardous Materials From Off-Highway Emergency Response Incidents**

## **EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIONS:**

Health and Safety Code, Section 25354 provides funding for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire or an explosion of, or human exposure to, hazardous substances caused by the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance.

The DTSC Emergency Response Unit provides for removal and disposal of hazardous substances from emergency hazardous materials incidents in response to requests from local agencies. This includes responding to abandoned hazardous substances, uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or an incidents requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. **Requests for removal actions or other assistance can be made by contacting the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.**

**Note:** Pursuant to H&S Code Section 25353, DTSC will not perform emergency removal actions for incidents where a government agency is the responsible party or otherwise has jurisdictional responsibility, unless special circumstances exist, such as an immediate danger of fire or explosion or significant threat to human health or the environment.

## **TO REQUEST DTSC ASSISTANCE:**

DTSC assistance for off-highway removal and disposal of hazardous materials may be requested by local agencies such as local health, environmental health, fire, or law enforcement agencies. A business or a private citizen concerned about hazardous materials, an emergency hazardous materials incident, or some abandoned hazardous materials, should contact one of the above-mentioned local government agencies.

A local government agency wanting to request DTSC assistance during normal work hours (Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM), should call the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504, and request to speak to the **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer**. Between 5:00 PM and 8:00 AM, weekends, or on holidays, call the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) Warning Control Center at (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal EMA of the incident and of the fact that you are requesting DTSC assistance for the emergency removal. They will contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will then contact you.

## **INFORMATION REQUIRED**

Before requesting assistance, you should:

- 1) Determine if the material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance.
- 2) Determine whether any containers are leaking, and the quantity released, if any.
- 3) HAZCAT (perform hazard categorization tests) to identify or categorize the hazards presented by the substances. **To qualify for State funding of a removal action, the substances must exhibit at least one of the following characteristics or criteria:**
  - **Toxicity**
  - **Corrosivity (A pH of 12.5 or higher, or a pH of 2.0 or less)**
  - **Reactivity to air or water**
  - **Flammability**
  - **Explosivity**
  - **Have some other characteristic that makes it a serious hazard to human health or the environment.**
- 4) Prepare an inventory of materials requiring removal, including approximate quantity, chemical name or type (hazard class), number and size and condition of containers, and approximate quantity or surface area of contaminated soil, if any.
- 5) Determine the location of the incident relative to waterways, public access, and nearest population.
- 6) Determine whether the property is publicly or privately owned (areas under the control of Indian reservations or federal or state agencies may not be eligible for funding).
- 7) Gather all available information regarding the **responsible party (RP)**.
- 8) Determine whether the RP (if known) is able or willing to pay.  
**Note: An attempt must be made to contact the RP (if known) and inform them of their responsibility to pay.**

- 9) Determine whether the incident would be more appropriately handled and/or funded by another agency (See the Section entitled "Alternative Funding" below). If you are unsure or have questions about alternative funding sources, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

## **THE DTSC EMERGENCY RESPONSE DUTY OFFICER**

The **DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer** (Emergency Response Duty Officer) will evaluate the above information to determine if the incident is eligible for an emergency removal action. If the incident qualifies for DTSC assistance:

- 1) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact and dispatch a contractor to perform the removal and disposal. **This is not a reimbursement program. Do not contact a local contractor and dispatch them on your own. If you do contact a contractor and request their services, your agency will be responsible for any costs incurred.**
- 2) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will establish the scope of work for the contractor. Any changes to the scope of work must be approved by the Emergency Response Duty Officer. **DTSC will not pay for work that was not authorized by the Emergency Response Duty Officer.**
- 3) The Emergency Response Duty Officer will provide you with an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number, which must appear on all documentation submitted to DTSC.
- 4) DTSC's Emergency Response Unit will not conduct removals in situations that are not emergencies. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will only provide removal and disposal of those hazardous materials which meet one or more of the criteria specified in this policy document, and pose a threat to human health or the environment. If it is not an emergency, or does not pose a serious threat to human health or the environment, the incident will not qualify for DTSC assistance. If you are unsure whether a situation warrants a removal action, contact the Emergency Response Duty Officer and provide the required information. The Emergency Response Duty Officer will determine whether an emergency removal action is warranted.
- 5) If the incident exceeds the resources available from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and request assistance.

- 6) If technical assistance is needed from DTSC, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will contact the appropriate staff and coordinate their involvement in the response. The DTSC Emergency Response Program will not perform site mitigation or remediation activities. If your agency requires state assistance in performing a remedial action at a hazardous waste site, the Emergency Response Duty Officer will assist in referring the request to the appropriate DTSC office.

The on-scene response personnel must attempt to identify the wastes involved by field testing (HAZCAT) or observation. If your agency cannot accomplish this task, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may send a contractor to perform that task, but will not be able to provide removal if the materials do not exhibit one or more of the HAZCAT characteristics specified in number 3 under "Information Required" above.

## **DOCUMENTATION**

As a condition of receiving assistance from DTSC, the requesting agency is required to provide on-scene oversight, including documentation of removal actions. This includes filling out and signing the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, and the Off-Highway Emergency Removal Work Log. The requesting agency must also sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest on the "Generator" line (Line 16).

**The Off-Highway Emergency Removal Incident Report, Emergency Removal Work Log, and any other documentation should be mailed to DTSC within 10 working days of the initial request for DTSC assistance. All such information should be mailed to:**

**DTSC, Emergency Response Unit  
8800 Cal Center Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95826**

For incidents not involving drug lab waste, the requesting agency is the Generator. In addition to signing on line 16 of the Manifest, the requesting agency's name and mailing address should be written or typed on line 3 of the Manifest. DTSC is not the Generator for these incidents, and so DTSC should not appear there. The requesting agency's main office phone number should go on line 4 of the Manifest.

## **SPECIAL POLICIES**

### **ALTERNATIVE ASSISTANCE**

- If there has been a release to fish or wildlife habitat, call State Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game, Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account.
- If the incident is an oil spill, request assistance from the Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Oil Spill Response Trust Fund by calling (916) 445-0045.
- If there has been a release to surface or ground water, request assistance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account by calling Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and requesting that they contact someone at the SWRCB.
- If the incident is on a State highway or within a State highway right-of-way, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request assistance from the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS).
- If the incident involves radioactive materials, call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550 and request that Cal EMA call the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Duty Officer who will then contact the CDPH Radiologic Health Branch.

### **EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

The agency requesting assistance for removal of hazardous wastes must include an EPA Identification (EPA ID) number on the manifest. Normally, the requesting agency will use the County's EPA ID number, which has the format: CAS 111 111 0XX, where XX is the County Number, between 1 and 58. The Emergency Response Duty Officer can provide this number to on-scene personnel.

If the responsible party is conducting a removal and needs an EPA ID number to manifest Non-RCRA waste, they may obtain a California EPA ID number by calling DTSC at (800) 618-6942 or (916) 255-1136, Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. From 5:00 PM to 8:00 AM or on weekends or holidays etc, they can obtain a Temporary California EPA ID Number from the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer.

If a responsible party needs an EPA ID Number for RCRA waste, or for a combination of RCRA waste and Non-RCRA waste, they should call (800) 300-2193. Upon calling that number, the caller will hear a message which will direct them to press #1 to contact the National Response Center (NRC) if they have not yet reported the spill. If they have already made the spill notification, they should press #3 to contact the US EPA Region 9 Duty Officer who will provide the caller with an EPA ID Number for the RCRA waste.

### **INNOCENT LANDOWNERS**

In instances where hazardous materials have been abandoned on property where the owner is clearly not the perpetrator and the materials do not have an identifiable owner, DTSC assistance may be requested from the Emergency Response Duty Officer.

### **GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT**

If the responsible party (RP) wants to or is willing to pay for the emergency removal, the RP may contact the Hazmat contractor of their choice to make arrangements. However, many contractors are unwilling to perform cleanup/removal actions for private RPs without some proof of their ability to pay. In the middle of the night or on weekends, it is often not possible for RPs to provide that sort of proof. In such situations involving RPs that **are** willing to pay, the Duty Officer may guarantee payment so that the contractor will be paid if the RP fails to pay the invoice. **The Duty Officer will only do this if the RP agrees to use one of the DTSC contractors.**

### **EXCLUDED MATERIALS**

The emergency removal of the following materials involved in incidents will not be funded unless special circumstances exist which are determined by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment (e.g., the presence of PCB's must be confirmed by laboratory analysis):

- Waste oil (the mere presence of chlorine is not enough to demonstrate the presence of PCBs)
- Petroleum fuels (diesel, gasoline, crude oil, or any fraction thereof)
- Fuel tank spills from vehicular accidents
- Radioactive waste
- Infectious waste
- Latex paint
- Household hazardous waste/materials

### **RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

DTSC does not handle radioactive materials. Radioactive wastes are handled by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Radiologic Health Branch. They should be contacted for assistance regarding an incident involving radioactive materials. They can be contacted Monday - Friday from 8:00AM – 5:00PM at (916) 445-0931 and after hours through Cal EMA.



### **INFECTIOUS WASTE**

DTSC will not provide removal of infectious waste.

### **CYLINDERS**

In situations where it is necessary to move cylinders to a nearby safe location for emergency treatment (venting, sparging, neutralization, etc) the DTSC contractor will only do so when escorted by representatives of a law enforcement agency. The DTSC contractor must transport cylinders in a manner that will ensure that all workers involved with the transport are not exposed to health and/or safety hazards enroute.

### **GOVERNMENT LAND**

Indian reservations and properties owned by the Federal Government or by the State of California may not be eligible for emergency removal actions (H&S Code Section 25353). The specific agency in control of the property will bear responsibility for the removal unless a clear emergency exists which the responsible agency is unable to address in a proper and timely manner. In remote areas or other instances where ownership is uncertain, the Emergency Response Duty Officer may authorize a removal if a delay to verify ownership would create an endangerment.

### **ON-HIGHWAY SPILLS**

Releases on State highways, or within State highway right-of-ways, will be handled by CALTRANS. Reports of such releases should be addressed to CAL EMA, who will in turn notify CALTRANS.

Revised: 2-8-2011

## Section R

### MOU for Regional Response Team

**AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR A  
REGIONAL HAZARDOUS RESPONSE TEAM  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**

This agreement is entered into by and between the County of Santa Cruz, City of Santa Cruz, City of Scotts Valley, City of Capitola, City of Watsonville, the California Department of Parks and Recreation for its Santa Cruz District, and the Regents of the University of California on behalf of the University of California, Santa Cruz, hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Local Agencies”, and the Scotts Valley Fire Protection District, hereinafter referred to as the “District”, (the Local Agencies and the District may hereinafter be referred to as a “Party” or collectively the “Parties”) and is made with reference to the following recitals.

Whereas, Local Agencies and District acknowledge that there is a need for a local response capacity to hazardous materials release incidents greater than the current capabilities of the Local Agencies; and,

Whereas, the Santa Cruz County Hazardous Materials Advisory Commission, (HMAC), comprised of members of each of the Local Agencies and the public at large, has recommended that an emergency response team be created within Santa Cruz County; and,

Whereas, the state mandates that Santa Cruz County create and maintain a Santa Cruz County Area Plan addressing, among other issues, emergency response to hazardous materials releases within the jurisdictions of each of the Local Agencies; and,

Whereas, each member of the Local Agencies is empowered to provide hazardous material release responses within their respective jurisdictions; and,

Whereas, none of the members of the Local Agencies have the present capability to respond to hazardous materials releases at levels two or three; and,

Whereas, for each member of the Local Agencies to achieve the appropriate response capability would be a great financial burden given the relatively few incidents of hazardous materials releases within each member’s respective jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, the specialized services of a hazardous materials response team are above and beyond the normal response services provided on a reciprocal basis as contemplated under the provisions of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement to which all of the Parties are signatories; and,

Whereas, District has a hazardous materials release response team (herein after referred to as “HazMat Team”) capable of responding at a level sought by the Local Agencies and is willing to provide this service within the jurisdictions of the Local Agencies; and,

Whereas, the Local Agencies wish to provide hazardous materials release response capability within their respective jurisdictions and are willing to contribute funding to cover the cost of operating the HazMat Team to respond to such releases within their jurisdictions.

NOW, THEREFORE AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE MUTUAL PROMISES SET FORTH HEREIN, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **PURPOSE.** This agreement is entered into pursuant to the provisions of Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5, Article 1, (Section 6500 et seq.) of the Government Code relating to the joint exercise of powers. The purpose of this agreement is to provide a timely response to hazardous materials releases within the boundaries of the Local Agencies by a locally controlled and based HazMat Team. It is also the purpose to establish a funding mechanism for the costs of training, equipment, maintenance, and other costs necessary for the operation of the HazMat Team by District.
2. **HAZMAT TEAM.** District shall organize and administer a hazardous materials release local response team composed of personnel from various fire protection agencies and provide a hazardous materials release response service to the Local Agencies within Santa Cruz County. The team shall be equipped with the approved protective and detoxification gear, analytical instruments and appropriate transportation vehicle. The Team shall be provided continual training in the field of hazardous materials response.
3. **SCOPE OF SERVICES.** The District shall provide emergency response to hazardous materials releases beyond the scope of the first responder and to a level two and level three consistent with the level of training possessed by HazMat team. Specific operational guidelines for the emergency response protocol will be set forth in the Santa Cruz County Area Plan.
4. **TERM AND TERMINATION.** The term of this agreement shall be one calendar year commencing on July 1, 2008 and ending on June 30, 2009 and shall renew automatically for consecutive one year periods on each July 1<sup>st</sup> thereafter, unless written notice of non-renewal is given by any Party at least ninety (90) days prior to the end of the then current year term to all other Parties. Notice of non-renewal by one Party shall terminate this agreement as to that Party and the agreement shall remain in force for all other Parties. Other than non-renewal, this agreement may be terminated only by District by giving thirty (30) days written notice to all other parties.
5. **OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES.** The terms and conditions of the Santa Cruz County Agreement for Day-to-Day Exchange of Fire Service Resources Under Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid shall apply as the procedures for call out for

HazMat Team response under this agreement, with the exception of the provisions related to compensation, which shall be in accordance with Section 6 herein.

6. COMPENSATION AND FUNDING. Local Agencies shall fund the annual costs of the hazardous materials response team by paying to District that sum established in District's annual HazMat team budget. Each member of the Local Agencies shall contribute to the annual budgeted cost that amount determined by applying population proportionate multiplier, established by comparing that member's population to the total population of Local Agencies, as determined by census. However the contribution made by State Parks and the University of California shall be a specified sum, which shall reduce the base amount, to which the proportionate multiplier shall apply for the remaining Local Agencies. For purposes of this agreement, the following multipliers and fixed sums shall apply:

County of Santa Cruz (unincorporated)	$260,372/135,400 = 0.520$
City of Santa Cruz	$260,372/ 55,085 = 0.212$
City of Capitola	$260,372/ 10,500 = 0.040$
City of Scotts Valley	$260,372/ 11,680 = 0.045$
City of Watsonville	$260,372/ 47,707 = 0.183$
University of California, Santa Cruz	\$ 6,000.00
California State Parks	\$ 5,000.00

Each member of the Local Agencies shall pay to the District its respective contribution for the cost of operating the HazMat Team, as set forth in the annual budget. Payment shall be made by September 1<sup>st</sup> of the year for which the budget pertains. It is acknowledged that the Santa Cruz County Auditor-Controller acts as the fiscal officer for the District and shall carry out all necessary audits. For each subsequent year under this agreement, all Parties shall adjust amongst themselves, if necessary based on population, their respective contributions ratios and sums. The fixed sum contributions will incrementally increase at the same rate as the proportionate contributors in each subsequent year.

7. BUDGET. On or before March 30 of each year, District shall prepare and distribute a proposed annual budget for the operation of the HazMat Team for the following agreement year. The budget shall include, but not be limited to, fixed amounts for team member differentials, training, equipment maintenance, technical reference updates, expendable supplies, vehicle costs, and equipment replacement. The Parties shall in good faith resolve any disagreement over the budget in a timely manner. The budget for the initial year under this agreement, 2008-2009, shall be as set forth in Attachment A.
8. REIMBURSEMENT FOR COSTS OF RESPONSES. In instances where a Local Agency is identified as the responsible party, the District shall invoice the responsible Local Agency within thirty (30) days from when the incident occurred.

The Local Agency, within which the incident occurred, shall pay the District within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the invoice.

9. **ANNUAL REPORT.** After the first year of operation under this Agreement, and for each year of this Agreement thereafter, District shall prepare and submit to each member of the Local Agencies an annual report. The annual report shall be distributed to the Local Agencies on or before March 30 along with the proposed budget for the next fiscal year. The annual report shall contain an accounting of the total costs of operating the HazMat Team for the prior twelve months and the number of response incidents. The report also shall itemize for each response incident, the nature and type of response, the requesting agency, the response location and the costs associated with the response.
10. **COST RECOVERY AGAINST RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.** In the event that a responsible party (s) has been identified as a person causing in part or whole the need for a HazMat Team response, the County of Santa Cruz shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery efforts against the responsible party on behalf of the Parties to this Agreement. Any recovery obtained from third parties and/or any Federal EPA reimbursement shall first be used to reimburse District for any un-reimbursed expenses incurred in connection with the specific HazMat Team response, and any remainder shall be credited to the jurisdiction making the further monetary payment to District under paragraph 8 herein to the extent of such further monetary payment. The County shall be entitled to reimbursement for its costs and attorney's fees incurred in obtaining a recovery from a responsible party out of the recovery after any reimbursement to District.
11. **DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT.** In all other matters involving Mutual Aid that are not expressly stated in the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the terms and conditions of the Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement shall apply.
12. **LIABILITY AND HOLD HARMLESS.** Each party shall bear its own exposure for Worker's Compensation for its own personnel while furnishing HazMat Team response or incident support services to any other Party to this Agreement or otherwise. Nothing herein however shall be deemed to limit the right of the employing Party or of its employees to seek recovery by a civil action for any loss, cost, or damages which arise out of activities under this Agreement consistent with the laws of the State of California relating to Worker's Compensation. It is understood and agreed that no Party, nor any officer or employee thereof, is responsible for any damage or liability, incurred through the sole negligence or willful misconduct of any other Party to this Agreement, that occurs by reason of any act or omission by that other Party to this Agreement, its officers or employees, or in connection with or in implementation of this Agreement. It is also agreed and understood that, pursuant to Government Code Section 895.4, each party to this Agreement shall fully indemnify, save, protect, defend and hold harmless all other Parties to this Agreement from any damage or liability resulting

from the indemnifying Party's own sole negligence or willful misconduct, and/or those of its employees, officers or agents, in connection with acts or omissions in implementation of this Agreement.

13. NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY FROM THIS AGREEMENT. Nothing in the provisions of this Agreement is intended to affect the legal liability of any Party to this agreement by imposing a standard of care different from the standard of care imposed by law. This Agreement shall not be construed as or deemed to be an agreement for the benefit of any third party or parties, and no third party or parties shall have any right of action hereunder for any cause whatsoever. Any services performed or expenditures made in connection with furnishing HazMat Team response under this Agreement by any Party hereto shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property within the territory of such party.
14. RESPONSE OUT OF AGREEMENT AREA. Nothing in this Agreement or any attachment shall obligate the HazMat Team to respond outside of the jurisdictional boundaries of the Local Agencies.
15. NOTICE. Notice required to be given by any party under the agreement shall be deemed given and effective for all purposes when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

Administrative Officer  
County of Santa Cruz  
701 Ocean Street, Room 520  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

City Manager  
City of Santa Cruz  
809 Center Street  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

City Manager  
City of Capitola  
420 Capitola Avenue  
Capitola, CA 95010

City Manager  
City of Scotts Valley  
1 Civic Center Drive  
Scotts Valley, CA 95066

City Clerk  
City of Watsonville  
275 Union Street, Suite 400  
Watsonville, CA 95076

Vice Chancellor  
Business and Administrative Services  
University of California at Santa Cruz  
1156 High Street  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Chairman  
Scotts Valley Fire Protection District  
7 Erba Lane  
Scotts Valley, CA 95066

District Superintendent  
California State Parks  
303 Big Trees Road  
Felton, CA 95018

16. TERMINATION. Upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement, the balance, (after all liabilities have been settled, including, but not limited to administrative expenses of the District) if any, shall be distributed to the Local Agencies as they shall mutually agree, or if no agreement, then funds shall be returned to each Party based on the prorata share of funding each Party was assigned at the time of termination.
17. NON-ASSIGNMENT. No Party shall assign any of the rights or obligations granted to it by the Agreement, except with the written mutual consent of all the other Parties.
18. MODIFICATIONS. This Agreement may only be modified by the mutual written consent of all the Parties.
19. VALIDITY. If any term, covenant, condition or provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or unenforceable, the remainder of the provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated thereby.
20. Except as specifically and expressly provided in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as giving any of the Parties the right or ability to bind the other or to create any joint liability with another Party or the other Parties with regard to or as a result of the activities undertaken to implement this Agreement.
21. Except as provided in this Agreement, none of the Parties waives any of the privileges and immunities from liability; exemptions from laws, ordinances, rules; all pension, relief, disability, worker's compensation and other benefits which apply to the activity of officers, agents or employees of any Party shall apply to



them to the same extent while engaged in activities for the implementation of this Agreement. Any employee and/or agent of a Party shall remain the employee and/or agent of that Party while engaged in an activity for the implementation of this Agreement.

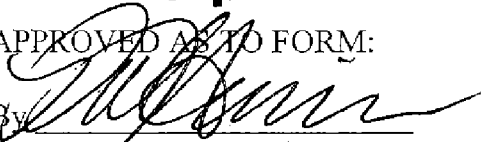
22. Each Party warrants that it has the authority to execute this Agreement.

COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

Dated: 3/2/09

By:   
County Administrative Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:   
County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO INSURANCE

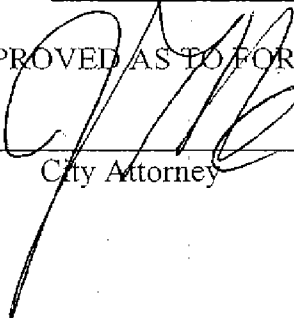
By:  2/26/08  
Risk Management

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By:   
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:  9-3-08  
City Attorney

CITY OF CAPITOLA

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By *Paul Hill*  
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By *[Signature]* 9-3-08  
City Attorney

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

Dated: 8-13-08

By *Stephen H. ...*  
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By *Justin Powell*  
City Attorney

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

Dated: 9/2/08

By *Cal Pal*  
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By *[Signature]*  
City Attorney

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
SANTA CRUZ

Dated: 8.13.08

By [Signature]  
Vice Chancellor  
Business and Administrative Services

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By [Signature]  
CAMPUS COUNSEL

STATE PARKS

Dated: 1/8/09

By [Signature]  
District Superintendent

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By [Signature]

SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION  
DISTRICT

Dated: 8-28-08

By [Signature]  
Board Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By [Signature]  
PHILLIP A. PASSAFIUME

## Perishable contact lists

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### Confidential

Names and contact information in the following listing are to be used only by authorized personnel for planning or response purposes. Any other use is prohibited.

#### California Civil Code 1798.21

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This section contains the names, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of key personnel useful to hazardous materials response. An alternate method to contact these people would be through 911 (NetCom). The information in this section should be updated every year. The list(s) should contain the following agencies, departments, and businesses at a minimum:

- Local Fire departments
- California Department of Forestry
- County Environmental Health
- HazMat Teams
- University of California, Santa Cruz Environmental Health & Safety (Radiological events)
- City Police Departments
- County Sheriff (Unincorporated Areas/Bomb Squad)
- California Highway Patrol
- California Fish & Game
- United States Coast Guard
- California State Parks
- American Medical Response
- Hospitals
- City Public Works
- County Public Works
- CalTrans
- County Office of Emergency Services
- County Ag Commissioner's Office
- Railroad
- Air Board
- Local Schools
- Cal-ARP/RMP Facility List

AREA PLAN CONTACT LIST

<b>Discipline</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>email address</b>
<b>OES</b>	County OES	Rosemary Anderson	454-2188	<a href="mailto:rosemary.anderson@santacruzcounty.us">rosemary.anderson@santacruzcounty.us</a>
	Cal EMA	Marvin Howard	707-575-3152	<a href="mailto:marvin_howard@oes.ca.gov">marvin_howard@oes.ca.gov</a>
<b>Fire</b>	Aptos/La Selva Fire	John Jones	685-6690	<a href="mailto:johnj@aptosfire.com">johnj@aptosfire.com</a>
	Ben Lomond Fire	Stacey Brownlee	336-5495	<a href="mailto:blfdchief@yahoo.com">blfdchief@yahoo.com</a>
	Branciforte Fire	Daniel J. Grebil	438-0211	<a href="mailto:dgrebil@scottsvalleyfire.com">dgrebil@scottsvalleyfire.com</a>
	Boulder Creek Fire	Kevin McClish	338-7222	<a href="mailto:kmcclish@bcfd.com">kmcclish@bcfd.com</a>
	S.C. County/Cal Fire	Ian Larkin	335-6748	<a href="mailto:ian.larkin@fire.ca.gov">ian.larkin@fire.ca.gov</a>
	Central Fire Department	Jeff Maxwell	479-6842	<a href="mailto:jeffm@centralfpd.com">jeffm@centralfpd.com</a>
	Felton Fire	Ron Rickabaugh	335-4422	<a href="mailto:ffpd@pacbell.net">ffpd@pacbell.net</a>
	Parajaro Valley Fire	Scotty Jalbert	722-6188	<a href="mailto:scotty.jalbert@fire.ca.gov">scotty.jalbert@fire.ca.gov</a>
	Santa Cruz City F.D.	Jim Frawley	420-5280	<a href="mailto:jfrawley@cityofsantacruz.com">jfrawley@cityofsantacruz.com</a>
	Scotts Valley F.P.D.	Daniel J. Grebil	438-0211	<a href="mailto:dgrebil@scottsvalleyfire.com">dgrebil@scottsvalleyfire.com</a>
	UCSC Fire	Jim Frawley	420-5280	<a href="mailto:jfrawley@cityofsantacruz.com">jfrawley@cityofsantacruz.com</a>
	Watsonville Fire Department	Pablo Barreto	768-3200	<a href="mailto:pablo.barreto@cityofwatsonville.org">pablo.barreto@cityofwatsonville.org</a>
	Zayante F.P.D.	John Stipes	335-5100	<a href="mailto:jstipes@zayantefire.org">jstipes@zayantefire.org</a>
<b>Health</b>	County Environmental Health	Dr. Arnold Leff	454-4476	<a href="mailto:arnold.leff@santacruzcounty.us">arnold.leff@santacruzcounty.us</a>
	Public Health	Michael Beaton	454-4449	<a href="mailto:michael.beaton@santacruzcounty.us">michael.beaton@santacruzcounty.us</a>
<b>HazMat Team</b>	SCHMIT	Tim Theilan	438-0211	<a href="mailto:ttheilen@scottsvalleyfire.com">ttheilen@scottsvalleyfire.com</a>
<b>UCSC</b>	State	Justin Delemus	459-4840	<a href="mailto:idelemus@ucsc.edu">idelemus@ucsc.edu</a>
<b>Law</b>	City of Scotts Valley	John Weiss	440-5670	<a href="mailto:jweiss@scottsvalley.org">jweiss@scottsvalley.org</a>
	City of Santa Cruz	Kevin Vogel	420-5810	<a href="mailto:kvogel@cityofsantacruz.com">kvogel@cityofsantacruz.com</a>
	City of Capitola	Terry McManus	475-4242	<a href="mailto:policechief@ci.capitola.ca.us">policechief@ci.capitola.ca.us</a>
	City of Watsonville	David Honda	471-1151	<a href="mailto:david.honda@cityofwatsonville.org">david.honda@cityofwatsonville.org</a>
	County Sheriff	Jim Hart	454-7619	<a href="mailto:jim.hart@santacruzcounty.us">jim.hart@santacruzcounty.us</a>
	California Highway Patrol	Matt Olson	662-0511	<a href="mailto:mattolson@chp.ca.gov">mattolson@chp.ca.gov</a>
<b>EMS</b>	County EMS	Brenda Brenner	454-4751	<a href="mailto:brenda.brenner@santacruzcounty.us">brenda.brenner@santacruzcounty.us</a>
<b>Public Works</b>	County	John Presleigh	454-2160	<a href="mailto:john.presleigh@santacruzcounty.us">john.presleigh@santacruzcounty.us</a>
	City of Scotts Valley	Scott Hamby	438-5854	<a href="mailto:shamby@scottsvalley.org">shamby@scottsvalley.org</a>
	City of Santa Cruz	Mark Dettle	420-5160	<a href="mailto:mdettle@cityofsantacruz.com">mdettle@cityofsantacruz.com</a>
	City of Capitola	Steve Jesberg	475-7300	<a href="mailto:sjesberg@ci.capitola.ca.us">sjesberg@ci.capitola.ca.us</a>
	City of Watsonville	Steve Palmissano	768-3100	<a href="mailto:steve.palmissano@cityofwatsonville.org">steve.palmissano@cityofwatsonville.org</a>
<b>Fish &amp; Game</b>	State	Don Kelley	649-2942	<a href="mailto:dkelly@dfg.ca.gov">dkelly@dfg.ca.gov</a>
<b>State Parks</b>	State	Mike McMenamy	335-6390	<a href="mailto:mike.mcmenamy@parks.ca.gov">mike.mcmenamy@parks.ca.gov</a>

AREA PLAN CONTACT LIST

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<b>Coast Guard</b>	United States		647-7300	
<b>Railroad</b>	Union Pacific Railroad		888-870-8777	
<b>Hospitals</b>	Dominican Hospital		462-7501	
	Watsonville Community		724-4741	
<b>CAO's Office</b>	Public Information Officer	Jason Hoppin	454-3401	<a href="mailto:jason.hoppin@santacruzcounty.us">jason.hoppin@santacruzcounty.us</a>
<b>Ag Commissioner</b>	County Ag Commissioner	Juan Hidalgo	763-8271	<a href="mailto:juan.hidalgo@santacruzcounty.us">juan.hidalgo@santacruzcounty.us</a>
<b>Air District</b>	Air Pollution Control District	Richard Stedman	647-9411 ext 206	<a href="mailto:rstedman@mbuapcd.org">rstedman@mbuapcd.org</a>
<b>NetCom</b>	911 Dispatch Center	Scotty Douglass	471-1014	<a href="mailto:scotty@scecc.org">scotty@scecc.org</a>
<b>Red Cross</b>	Central Coast Chapter	Michelle Averill	624-6921	<a href="mailto:averillm@usa.redcross.org">averillm@usa.redcross.org</a>
<b>Radiological</b>	Rad Assistance Program	Joel Swanson	(925) 442-8951	<a href="mailto:swanson12@ltnl.gov">swanson12@ltnl.gov</a>

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### City of Scotts Valley:

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EHS	Arnold Leff	<a href="mailto:arnold.leff@santacruzcounty.us">arnold.leff@santacruzcounty.us</a>

### CHP:

Commander Santa Cruz Area	Matt Olson	<a href="mailto:mattolson@chp.gov">mattolson@chp.gov</a>
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### California State Parks:

District Superintendent	Mike McMenamy	<a href="mailto:mike.mcmenamy@parks.ca.gov">mike.mcmenamy@parks.ca.gov</a>
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### CALTRANS:

Area Superintendent	Tom Barnett	<a href="mailto:tom_Barnett@dot.ca.gov">tom_Barnett@dot.ca.gov</a>
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<b>BONNY DOON UNION ELEMENTARY (K-6)</b>	<b>Stephanie Siddens</b> Cyndy Cote	<b>Superintendent</b> Admin. Asst. to Supt.	<b>1492 Pine Flat</b> <b>FAX # 427-2800</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95060</b>	<b>427-2300</b>
<b>HAPPY VALLEY ELEMENTARY (K-6)</b>	<b>Michelle McKinny</b> Paige Lynd	<b>Superintendent</b> Administrative Assistant	<b>3125 Branciforte Drive</b> <b>FAX # 429-6205</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95065</b>	<b>429-1456</b>
<b>LIVE OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT (K-12)</b>	<b>Tamra Taylor</b> Michelle Cefaloni	<b>Superintendent</b> Exec. Asst. to Supt.	<b>984-1 Bostwick Lane</b> <b>FAX# 475-2638</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95062</b>	<b>475-6333</b> x202 x203
Director, Human Resources	Heidi Odom					
Del Mar Elementary School (K-5)	Marilyn Rockey	Principal	1959 Merrill St.	Santa Cruz	95062	477-2063
Green Acres Elementary School (K-5)	Nancy Kreuger	Principal	966 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz	95062	475-0111
Live Oak Elementary School (K-5)	Greg Stein	Principal	1916 Capitola Rd.	Santa Cruz	95062	475-2000
Ocean Alternative Education (K-8)	Mary Sauter	Principal	984-6 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz	95062	475-0767
Tierra Pacifica Charter School (K-8)	Linda Lambdin	Principal	986 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz	95062	462-9404
Shoreline Middle School (6-8)	Colleen Martin	Principal	855 - 17th Avenue	Santa Cruz	95062	475-6565
Cypress Charter High School (9-12)	Daniel Stonebloom	Principal	2039 Merrill St.	Santa Cruz	95062	477-0302
<b>MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY (K-6)</b>	<b>Diane Morgenstern</b> Teresa Bell	<b>Superintendent</b> Business Manager	<b>3042 Old San Jose Rd</b> <b>FAX #464-7200</b>	<b>Soquel</b>	<b>95073</b>	<b>475-6812</b>
<b>PACIFIC COLLEGIATE CHARTER SCHOOL (7-12)</b>	<b>Simon Fletcher</b> Sonya Kiernan	<b>Principal</b> Admin. Assistant	<b>3004 Mission Street</b> <b>FAX#427-5254</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95060</b>	<b>479-7785</b>
<b>PACIFIC ELEMENTARY (K-6)</b>	<b>Eric Gross</b> Elizabeth Andrews	<b>Superintendent</b> Administrative Assistant/Business Manager	<b>50 Ocean Street/ PO Box H</b>	<b>Davenport</b>	<b>95017</b>	<b>425-7002</b>
<b>PAJARO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.</b>	<b>Dorma Baker</b> Alicia Jimenez	<b>Superintendent</b> Exec. Asst. to Supt.	<b>294 Green Valley Rd</b> <b>FAX # 761-6010</b>	<b>Watsonville</b>	<b>95076</b>	<b>786-2100</b> ext 2135 786-2145
Human Resources, Director, Certificated Staff	Ian MacGregor		FAX# 761-6018			
Alianza Charter School (K-5)	Rafael Ramirez	Principal	115 Casserly Road	Watsonville	95076	728-6333
Amesti Elementary School (K-5)	Erin Haley	Principal	25 Amesti Rd.	Watsonville	95076	728-6250
Ann Soldo Elementary School (K-5)	Elaine Parker	Principal	1140 Menasco Drive	Watsonville	95076	786-1310
Bradley Elementary School (K-6)	Brian Saxton	Principal	321 Corralitos Rd.	Watsonville	95076	728-6366
Calabasas Elementary School (K-6)	Todd Westfall	Principal	202 Calabasas Road	Watsonville	95076	728-6368
Freedom Elementary School (K-5)	Gloria Puga	Principal	25 Holly Drive	Freedom	95019	728-6260
H.A. Hyde Elementary School (K-5)	Michael Berman	Principal	125 Alta Vista	Watsonville	95076	728-6243
Hall District Elementary (K-6)	Claudia Monasterio	Principal	300 Sill Road	Watsonville	95076	728-6371
Landmark Elementary (K-5)	Robert Torres	Principal	235 Ohlone Parkway	Watsonville	95076	761-7940
MacQuiddy Elementary School (K-5)	Tom Hiltz	Principal	330 Martinelli	Watsonville	95076	728-6315
Mar Vista Elementary School (K-6)	Richard Determan	Principal	6860 Soquel Drive	Aptos	95003	761-6177
Mintie White Elementary School (K-5)	Vicki Hollof	Principal	515 Palm Ave	Watsonville	95076	728-6321
Ohlone Elementary School (K-5)	Brett Knupfer	Principal	21 Bay Farm Road	Watsonville	95076	728-6977
Radcliff Elementary (K-5)	Ulli Kummerow	Principal	550 Rodriguez Street	Watsonville	95076	728-6469
Rio Del Mar Elementary School (K-6)	Deb Dorney	Principal	819 Pinehurst Drive	Aptos	95003	688-2053
Starlight Elementary (K-5)	Jaclynne Medina	Principal	225 Hammer Lane	Watsonville	95076	728-6979
Valencia Elementary School (K-6)	Caryn Lane	Principal	250 Aptos School Rd.	Aptos	95003	688-2013
Linscott Charter School (K-8)	Julie Wiley	Admin. Director	220 Elm St.	Watsonville	95076	728-6301
Pacific Coast Charter School (K-12)	Kim Sweeney	Principal	294 Green Valley Rd	Watsonville	95076	786-2180
Watsonville Charter Schools of Art (K-8)	Amy Thomas	Principal	115 Casserly Road	Watsonville	95076	728-8123
Aptos Junior High School (7-8)	Rich Moran	Principal	1001 Huntington Dr.	Aptos	95003	688-3234
Cesar E. Chavez Middle School (6-8)	Benjamin Benavidez	Principal	440 Arthur Road	Watsonville	95076	761-7699
Ceiba Prep Middle School (6-8)	Heidy Shinn	Principal	280 Main Street	Watsonville	95076	728-6208
Ceiba Prep High School (9-10)	Lindsay Butler	Principal	315 Main Street, Suite 206	Watsonville	95076	728-6208
E. A. Hall Middle School (6-8)	Adelina Cervero	Principal	201 Brewington Ave.	Watsonville	95076	728-6270
Lakeview Middle School [6-8]	Rosa Hernandez	Principal	2350 E. Lake Ave.	Watsonville	95076	728-6455
Pajaro Middle School (6-8)	Victoria Sorensen	Principal	250 Salinas Rd.	Watsonville	95076	728-6238
Rolling Hills Middle School (6-8)	Rick Ito	Principal	130 Herman Ave.	Watsonville	95076	728-6341
Academic/Vocational Charter Institute	Marci Keller	Principal	112 Diamond Drive	Watsonville	95076	728-6225
Aptos High School (9-12)	TBD	Principal	100 Mariner Way	Aptos	95003	688-6565
New School (9-12)	Artemisa Cortez	Principal	165 Harkin Slough Road	Watsonville	95076	761-6140
Pajaro Valley High School (9-12)	Alison Niizawa	Principal	500 Harkins Slough Road	Watsonville	95076	728-8102
Renaissance High School (9-12)	Andrew Singleton	Principal	11 Spring Valley Rd.	Watsonville	95076	728-6344
Watsonville High School (9-12)	Elaine Legorreta	Principal	250 E. Beach St.	Watsonville	95076	728-6390
Adult Education	Nancy Bilicich	Director	294 Green Valley Rd	Watsonville	95076	786-2160
<b>SAN LORENZO VALLEY UNIF. SCH. DIST.</b>	<b>Dr. Laurie Bruton</b> Vickie Bergquist	<b>Superintendent</b> Exec. Asst. to Supt.	<b>325 Marion Avenue</b> <b>FAX #336-9531</b>	<b>Ben Lomond</b>	<b>95005</b>	<b>336-5194</b> x105 336-5193
Director, Human Resources	Lynn Chappell					
Boulder Creek Elementary School (K-5)	Denise Fosburgh	Principal	400 Lomond Street	Boulder Creek	95006	338-6413
San Lorenzo Valley Elementary School (K-5)	Jen Lahey	Principal	7155 Highway 9	Felton	95018	335-4475
San Lorenzo Valley Middle School (6-8)	Shannon Calden	Principal	7179 Hacienda Way	Felton	95018	335-4452
San Lorenzo Valley High School (9-12)	Jeff Calden	Principal	7105 Highway 9	Felton	95018	335-4425
SLVUSD Charter Programs	Rhonda Reed-Schlosser	Charter Administrator	7105 Highway 9	Felton	95018	335-0932
<b>SANTA CRUZ CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>	<b>Kris Munro</b> Nancy Lentz	<b>Superintendent</b> Admin. Asst. to Supt	<b>405 Old San Jose Road</b> <b>FAX# 429-3439</b>	<b>Soquel</b>	<b>95073</b>	<b>429-3410</b> ext 220 ext 235
Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources	Molly Parks					
Bay View Elementary School (K-5)	Mary Ann Robb	Principal	1231 Bay St.	Santa Cruz	95060	429-3991
De Laveaga Elementary School (K-5)	Jose Quevedo	Principal	1145 Morrissey Blvd.	Santa Cruz	95065	429-3807



Gault Elementary School (K-5)	Amariah Hernandez	Principal	1320 Seabright Ave.	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3856
Westlake Elementary School (K-5)	Clyde Curley	Principal	1000 High Street	Santa Cruz	95060	429-3878
Monarch School (K-8)	L.Tabachnick/D. Denton	Co-Principals	840 N. Branciforte Avenue	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3898
Branciforte Middle School (6-8)	Kristin Pfothenauer	Principal	315 Poplar St.	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3883
Mission Hill Middle School (6-8)	Julia Hodges	Principal	425 King St.	Santa Cruz	95060	429-3859
Ark Independent Study (9-12)	L.Tabachnick/D. Denton	Co-Principals	840 N. Branciforte Avenue	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3898
Costanoa Continuation High School (9-12)	L.Tabachnick/D. Denton	Co-Principals	840 N. Branciforte Avenue	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3898
Delta High School (Charter) (9-12)	Mary Gaukel Forster	Executive Director	6500 Soquel Drive	Aptos	95003	477-5212
Harbor High School (9-12)	Dick Davis	Principal	300 La Fonda Ave.	Santa Cruz	95065	429-3810
Santa Cruz High School (9-12)	Karen Edmonds	Principal	415 Walnut St.	Santa Cruz	95060	429-3960
Soquel High School (9-12)	Gail Atlansky	Principal	401 Old San Jose Rd.	Soquel	95073	429-3909
Alternative Family Education (K-12)	L.Tabachnick/D. Denton	Co-Principals	840 N. Branciforte Avenue	Santa Cruz	95062	429-3898
Adult Community School	L.Tabachnick/D. Denton	Co-Principals	319 La Fonda Ave	Santa Cruz	95062-1430	429-3966
<b>SCOTTS VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.</b>	<b>Tanya Krause</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>	<b>#5B, 4444 Scotts Vly. Dr.</b>	<b>Scotts Valley</b>	<b>95066</b>	<b>438-1820</b>
	Lynne Thompson	Admin. Asst. to Supt	<b>FAX # 438-1518</b>			x105
Human Resources Adminstrator	Carolyn Lewis					x108
Brook Knoll Elementary School (K-5)	Joshua Wahl	Principal	151 Brook Knoll Dr.	Santa Cruz	95060	423-2454
Vine Hill Elementary School (K-5)	Julie Ebert	Principal	151 Vine Hill School Road	Scotts Valley	95066	438-1090
Scotts Valley Middle School (6-8)	Mary Lonhart	Principal	8 Bean Creek Rd.	Scotts Valley	95066	438-0610
Scotts Valley High School (9-12)	Valerie Bariteau	Principal	555 Glenwood Drive	Scotts Valley	95066	439-9555
<b>SOQUEL UNION ELEM. SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>	<b>Scott Turnbull</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>	<b>620 Monterey Ave.</b>	<b>Capitola</b>	<b>95010</b>	<b>464-5630</b>
	Linda Jacobs	Exec. Asst. to Supt.	<b>FAX# 475-5196</b>			464-5639
Human Resources	Janine Blaesser					464-5633
Main Street Elementary School (K-5)	Annette Bitter	Principal	3400 North Main St.	Soquel	95073	464-5650
Santa Cruz Gardens Elementary School (K-5)	Kerry le Roux	Principal	8005 Winkle Ave.	Santa Cruz	95065	464-5670
Soquel Elementary School (K-5)	Gerri Fippin	Principal	2700 Porter St.	Soquel	95073	464-5655
New Brighton Middle School (6-8)	Craig Broadhurst	Principal	250 Washburn Ave.	Capitola	95010	464-5660
<b>CABRILLO COLLEGE</b>	<b>Dr. Laurel Jones</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>6500 Soquel Dr.</b>	<b>Aptos</b>	<b>95003</b>	<b>479-6306</b>
	Cheryl Romer	Executive Assistant	<b>FAX #479-6153</b>			479-6306
Ass't Superintendent/Vice Pres., Business (CBO)	Victoria Lewis		<b>FAX #479-6425</b>			479-6292
Ass't Superintendent/Vice Pres., Instruction	Kathie Welch					479-6451
Vice-President, Student Services	Dennis Bailey-Fougner					479-6527
Dean of Student Services	Michelle Donohue		<b>FAX# 479-6172</b>			479-6525
Dean of Instruct., Career Ed. And Econ. Develop.	Rock Pfothenauer		<b>FAX# 479-5092</b>			479-6482
<b>NO. CO. SPEC. ED. LOCAL PLAN AREA</b>	<b>Jessica Little</b>	<b>Senior Director</b>	<b>400 Encinal Street</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95060</b>	<b>466-5700</b>
(North County SELPA)	Yvette Brooks	Executive Assistant				<b>FAX 466-5607</b>
<b>COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>Michael C. Watkins</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>	<b>400 Encinal Street</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>95060</b>	<b>466-5600</b>
	Jim Guss	Executive Assistant	<b>FAX# 466-5910</b>	<b>Superintendent's Office</b>		466-5900
Deputy Superintendent	Faris Sabbah					466-5791
	Amy Rice	Administrative Secretary				466-5780
Associate Superintendent Business (CBO)	Mary Hart		<b>FAX# 466-5635</b>	<b>Business Department</b>		466-5601
Associate Superintendent, Educational Services	Mary Anne James		<b>FAX# 466-5846</b>	<b>Educational Services</b>		466-5800
Administrative Aide to the Superintendent	Cindy Holmes					466-5901
Executive Director, S4C	Connie Benton					466-5813
Fiscal Services, Senior Director	Jean Gardner					466-5603
Internal Finances, Manager	Rebecca Olker					466-5630
Payroll, Manager	Lucinda Pappani					466-5616
Technology-Infrastructure, Director	David Barnett		<b>FAX# 466-5846</b>	<b>Technology Services</b>		466-5888
Technology-Business Information Services, Director	Debbie Stanbra					466-5882
TICAL, Program Director	Rowland Baker					466-5888
Human Resources, Director	Troy Cope		<b>FAX# 466-5607</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>		466-5750
Alternative Education Programs, Senior Director	John Rice		<b>FAX# 466-5730</b>	<b>Alternative Education</b>		466-5728
Alternative Education, Director	John Armstrong					466-5728
Alternative Education, Assistant Director	Denise Sanson					466-5724
Alternative Education, Manager, Foster Youth	Michael Paynter					466-5729
Regional Occupational Prog.(R.O.P.), Senior Direct	Mark Hodges		<b>FAX# 466-5769</b>	<b>ROP</b>		466-5760
Regional Occupational Prog.(R.O.P.), Ass't Director	James Howes					466-5760
Special Education, Director	Deven Wood		<b>FAX# 466-5799</b>	<b>Special Education</b>		466-5780
Student Support Services,Manager	Michael Paynter		<b>FAX# 466-5730</b>			466-5729
Curriculum & Instruction, Coordinator	Adam Wade					466-5812
Curriculum & Instruction, EL Coordinator	Sofia Sorensen					466-5807
Outdoor Education, Environmental Ed., Director	Heather MacDougall					466-5715
Migrant Head Start, Coordinator	Maria Castro					466-5850
Child Development Programs, TUPE, Manager	Carole Mulford		<b>FAX# 466-5846</b>			466-5821
Child Development Resource Center	Carole Mulford					466-5820
New Teacher Project	Cynthia Balthaser/Alison Gold		<b>FAX# 466-5846</b>	<b>New Teacher Project</b>		466-5840

**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CAL-ARP FACILITIES (2017)**

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE	CHEMICAL	AMOUNT	UNITS
AMERICOLD	750 W RIVERSIDE DR WATSONVILLE	SONNY BASALDUA	(831) 761-4529	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	14781	LBS
BERRY CHILL	80 SAKATA LN WATSONVILLE	GREG PAVLOVICH	(831) 763-4304	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	4300	LBS
BETTER BRAND FOODS INC	256 KEARNEY ST WATSONVILLE	MIKE IMLAY	(831) 724-7243	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	3100	LBS
BLUE RIBBON FROZEN FOODS LLC	305 INDUSTRIAL RD WATSONVILLE	ALEX KORSGAARD	(831) 724-2100	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	7000	LBS
BUCHWALD'S CA STORAGE INC #1	1660 W BEACH ST WATSONVILLE	ALLEN HUDSON	(831) 722-0512	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	5,200	LBS
BUCHWALD'S CA STORAGE INC #4	1144 RIVERSIDE DR WATSONVILLE	ALLEN HUDSON	(831) 722-0512	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	2,400	LBS
CHILL OUT COLD STORAGE	2576 FREEDOM BLVD WATSONVILLE	JOHN SCURICH	(831) 722-9335	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	900	LBS
CITY OF WATS STORAGE/WELLS 1&5	1509 FREEDOM BLVD WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	600	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #10	121 2ND ST #G WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #13	600 SHELL RD WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	150	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #14	97 HOLM RD WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #17	51 BURCHELL AVE WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	1,200	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #18	313 BUENA VISTA DR WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #2	702 VISTA MONTANA DR WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #3	101 LIGHTHOUSE DR WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELL #8	50 SKYLARK LN WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	300	LBS
CITY OF WATSONVILLE WELLS 7&15	320 HARVEST DR WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	600	LBS
CORRALITOS FILTER PLANT & WELL #19	6 EUREKA CANYON RD WATSONVILLE	BEAU KAYSER	(831) 768-3190	CHLORINE	1,500	LBS
CPS - WATSONVILLE #646	5 LAKEVIEW RD	ANDY ASPACIO	(831) 594-6062	VARIOUS PESTICIDES	5,000	LBS
DEL MAR FOOD PRODUCTS CORP	1720 BEACH RD WATSONVILLE	GREG MONTALVO	(831) 251-4539	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	27,900	LBS
DEL MAR FOOD PRODUCTS CORP	1720 BEACH RD WATSONVILLE	GREG MONTALVO	(831) 251-4539	CHLORINE GAS	3,322	LBS
DOLE BERRY COMPANY	480 W BEACH ST WATSONVILLE	STUART YAMAMOTO	(831) 724-1366	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	11,463	LBS
FIELD FRESH FARMS LLC	320 INDUSTRIAL RD WATSONVILLE	GLENN GRICE	(831) 722-1422	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	3,900	LBS
LAKESIDE ORGANIC GARDENS	220 HOLOHAN RD WATSONVILLE	DICK PEIXOTO	(831) 722-6266	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	3,000	LBS
NEW WEST COOLING CO	335 INDUSTRIAL RD WATSONVILLE	JEFF MARTINEZ	(831) 724-3266	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	3,250	LBS
PACIFIC-WEST COOLING LLC	305 INDUSTRIAL RD WATSONVILLE	DAVID CEJA	(831) 851-4301	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	7,592	LBS
PAJARO VALLEY COLD STORAGE	175 2ND ST WATSONVILLE	LUIS GUTIERREZ	(831) 722-9791	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	8,109	LBS
PERFORMANCE FOOD GROUP, INC.	1047 17 TH AVE SANTA CRUZ	JOHN CHRIST	(831) 462-4400	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	1,200	LBS
PISTA COMPANY LLC	2276 FREEDOM BLVD WATSONVILLE	MARK PISTA	(831) 722-6400	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	800	LBS
RESETAR BROS FARMING CO	480 W BEACH ST WATSONVILLE	JIM RESETAR	(831) 724-4706	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	4,800	LBS
S. MARTINELLI & COMPANY	735 W BEACH ST WATSONVILLE	MIGUEL CONTRERAS	(831) 761-4598	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	8,550	LBS
S. MARTINELLI & COMPANY	227 E BEACH ST WATSONVILLE	MIGUEL CONTRERAS	(831) 761-4598	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	1,000	LBS
TERMINAL FREEZERS WATSONVILLE, LLC	555 WALKER ST WATSONVILLE	MATTHEW JAY	(831) 761-8415	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	9,200	LBS
TERMINAL FREEZERS WATSONVILLE, LLC	400 CASCADE WY WATSONVILLE	MATTHEW JAY	(831) 761-8415	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	9,200	LBS
WELL PICT BERRIES INC	209 RIVERSIDE RD WATSONVILLE	KEITH BUNGO	(831) 722-3871	METHYL BROMIDE	700	LBS
WELL PICT BERRIES INC	209 RIVERSIDE RD WATSONVILLE	KEITH BUNGO	(831) 722-3871	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	9,400	LBS