Safety Element

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

801. The protection of public safety is one of the principal, if not foremost, responsibilities of government. Risks to life, property and the environment associated with both natural and human-caused hazards can affect the entire community by requiring costly public and private expenditures and physically changing the environment. It is thus the Town's responsibility to protect the public interest by making informed land use decisions, requiring safe development practices, and ensuring that Los Altos Hills continues to be a safe, secure community.

802. The Safety Element identifies safety hazards and establishes goals, policies and programs that protect the community from natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, flooding, and wildfires. The Safety Element also addresses human-caused threats to public safety such as structural fires, crime, and hazardous waste. The contents of the Safety Element are presented in the following sections:

- General Safety Measures
- Seismic and Other Geologic Hazards
- Flood Hazards
- Fire Hazards
- Law Enforcement
- Hazardous Waste
- Disaster Response

803. While the Safety Element has implications for land use policy, it also provides direction for needed actions in other aspects of Town government. It is of utmost importance that development regulations such as zoning, subdivision, grading and building codes provide effective controls and procedures related to Safety Element policies. In addition, recommendations in the Safety Element relate to programs for disaster response and recovery, fire protection, law enforcement, and utility systems.

State Requirements

804. State law requires every General Plan to have a Safety Element that addresses natural and human-caused hazards and dangers. State law does not dictate what local policy should be with respect to safety, only that the hazards be recognized and addressed. The Safety Element is closely related to other General Plan elements and overlaps topics addressed in the Land Use, Housing, Circulation and Scenic Roadways, Conservation, and Open Space and Recreation Elements.

GENERAL SAFETY MEASURES

805. The Town of Los Altos Hills takes the following approach to ensuring the safety of its residents:

- Use all practical measures to reduce existing high hazard levels, and
- Avoid creating further hazards through prudent planning, building, and development practices.

Moreover, the Town is committed to the principle that development shall be designed, located and regulated to minimize the effects of natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, flooding, and wildfire.

806. Thoughtful land use decisions are fundamental to public safety. Structures should not be built on sites that are subject to high hazard levels unless such construction is unavoidable or the risk to life and property can be mitigated to acceptable levels. When development is contemplated in areas subject to natural hazards, issues such as the stability of the underlying geologic formations, the location of flood plains, and the ability to prevent and fight fires should be considered. Building or grading should proceed only after all the likely consequences on the entire neighborhood (not just the applicant's property) have been evaluated and approved by competent professionals.

807. Structures should not be built unless the project geologist, architect, engineer, planner and builder are satisfied that they meet adequate safety standards designed to prevent life-threatening collapse or major damage in future earthquakes, landslides, flooding or fire.

GOAL 1

Protect the public from risk of personal injury and property damage due to natural safety hazards.

Policy 1.1 **Open space easements, zoning and other land use regulations shall be used to limit and, in some cases, prohibit development in areas of unstable terrain, active fault traces, water channels, flood plains, excessively steep slopes and other areas determined to be hazardous to public welfare and safety.**

Policy 1.2 **Unstable terrain, active fault traces, water channels, flood plains, excessively steep slopes and other areas determined hazardous to public welfare and safety shall not be developed unless unobtrusive corrective measures can assure public safety.**

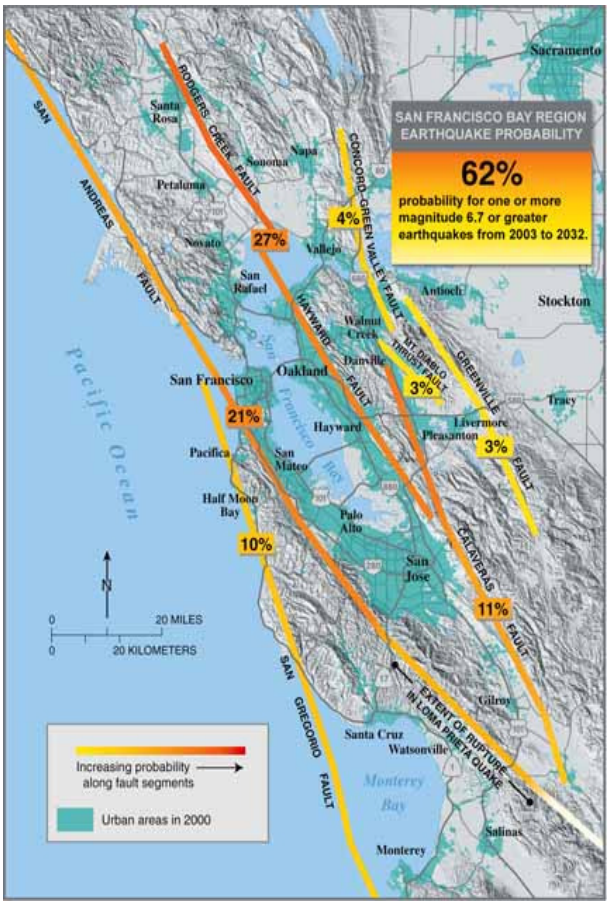
Policy 1.3 **The geologic and soils conditions of proposed development sites shall be analyzed to ensure land stability and foundation bearing capabilities.**

SEISMIC AND OTHER GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

808. The primary geologic hazards within Los Altos Hills are landslides and seismic impacts related to earthquakes. Seismically induced ground shaking, surface fault rupture, liquefaction and other various forms of earthquake-triggered ground failure are anticipated during major earthquakes. These geologic hazards present potential risks to property and public safety.

Earthquakes

809. The Town of Los Altos Hills is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, which is recognized as one of the most active seismic regions in the United States. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that there is a 62% probability that at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater will occur in the San Francisco Bay region before 2032. As shown on the accompanying map, the greatest probability is that a major earthquake will occur on the Hayward Fault. There is a 21% chance of it occurring on the San Andreas Fault, which would more directly affect Los Altos Hills. While the effects of a major earthquake would be widespread, the effects would be most intense on lands with steeper slopes and weak soils, which represent much of the remaining undeveloped land within Los Altos Hills and its Sphere of Influence.



Source: Map and data from Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country, a handbook developed by the USGS, ABAG, the American Red Cross-Bay Area and others specifically for the Bay Area (2005).

810. The Town is traversed by three major fault lines, all of which are considered to be potentially active:

- Berrocal Fault, which runs from the western Town border to the southeastern tip of the Town boundaries.
- Altamont Fault, which runs parallel to the Berrocal Fault to the north.
- Monte Vista Fault, which meanders from the northwest quadrant to the southeast quadrant of the Town.

811. Additionally, there are two large fault lines within Santa Clara County that are known to be currently active and could endanger the stability of hillsides in Los Altos Hills:

- San Andreas Fault, located along the west coast.
- Calaveras Fault, located further inland.

Although these two faults do not traverse Los Altos Hills, it is likely that more earth movement would result within Town limits than within nearby communities due to the Town's steep topography and unstable soils.

812. In October 1989, the Loma Prieta earthquake originated in the Santa Cruz Mountains and caused significant damage in Los Altos Hills, resulting in the demolition of 7 homes and necessitating substantial repairs to more than 25 residential units. The damage seen from the Loma Prieta earthquake bears out the continued necessity for stringent seismic safety regulation in Los Altos Hills, including restrictions on the siting of development and requirements for high standards of engineering design to ensure adequate safety levels in the event of strong earth movement.

Cotton, Shires & Associates

This home on La Cresta Drive was damaged in the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake.

813. Most of the development in Los Altos Hills is of one- or two-story residential woodframe construction. Woodframe structures lacking lateral bracing adequate to resist seismic forces may suffer structural failure. Any unreinforced brick or concrete structures also could receive considerable damage. Schools, fire stations, major utility lines and installations, communications systems and freeway interchanges were constructed to meet the seismic standards that were in effect at the time of construction. A review of such sites with regard to current standards might be warranted, however.

Ground Failure

814. Most of the valleys and flatlands along the bay are underlain by recent loose materials that have not been compacted and hardened by long-term natural processes. Landslides are common on most of the hills and mountains as loose material moves downslope. In addition, many human activities tend to make earth materials less stable and thus increase the chance of ground failure. Some of the natural causes of instability are earthquakes, weak earth materials, stream and coastal erosion, and heavy rainfall. Human activities that contribute to instability include oversteepening of slopes by undercutting them or overloading them with artificial fill, extensive irrigation, poor drainage, withdrawal of groundwater, and removal of stabilizing vegetation. These causes of failure, which normally produce landslides and differential settlement, are augmented during earthquakes by strong ground motions that result in rapid changes in the state of earth materials. These changes, through liquefaction and loss of strength in fine-grained materials, result in landslides during earthquakes as well as differential settlement, subsidence, ground cracking, ground lurching, and a variety of transient and permanent changes in the ground surface.

815. It is very difficult to anticipate the extent of probable ground failure in Los Altos Hills in response to seismic shaking. Experts agree that many seismic induced land failures in the hills in the Bay Area are certain to occur, especially where man has disturbed the natural slope equilibrium through cutting, filling and placing structures. One would also assume that other types of ground failures would occur along valley floors on alluvial materials that can lose their strength under shaking conditions.

Landslides

816. A landslide is the downhill movement of masses of earth material under the force of gravity. Landslides can be induced by natural processes such as heavy rainfall or fault ruptures or by human activities such as grading, construction, or excessive watering. Damage due to landslides can be reduced in areas undergoing development through avoidance, removal, or permanent stabilization of slide masses. In all cases, a first and critical step is to recognize the existence of an old slide or the probability of a future slide. This is accomplished through detailed geologic mapping, trenching, drilling, and the photo-interpretation of surface geologic conditions.

817. Based on available data and experience, it appears that there are probably no massive landslide areas in most of the Town. However, there are small landslide areas ranging in size from less than an acre to a few acres. In recent years, landslides have occurred on La Cresta Drive, Atherton Court, Edgerton Drive, Page Mill Road and Stonebrook Avenue near the old quarry. There are also areas of potential landslide. These conditions require care on the part of the Town and developers since even small slides can destroy or badly damage homes and streets. Considerable care should be taken in development of those portions of Los Altos Hills where known landslide hazards exist. Good review procedures of the geologic aspects of development are especially critical.

Landslide on Edgerton Drive in 1998.

Erosion and Sedimentation

818. Erosion generally involves two distinct problems: the wear and removal of material from one site, and the deposition of sediment at another. Factors influencing the rate of erosion at any particular location include climate, weather, rock and soil characteristics, slope and vegetation. Erosion occurs chiefly on steeper slopes in the upper reaches of drainage basins where runoff velocities are high. Sedimentation takes place mainly in the lower reaches of drainages where stream gradients and velocities are reduced.

819. Soils maps of Santa Clara County prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service indicate that 80% to 90% of Los Altos Hills has soil classifications with high to very high soil erosion hazard. These soils are in the mountain and hill areas. Moderately high erosion potential also exists along some short, steep drainages. Sedimentation occurs along the main creeks and tributary drainages, chiefly where human activities have altered stream flow characteristics.

Expansive Soils

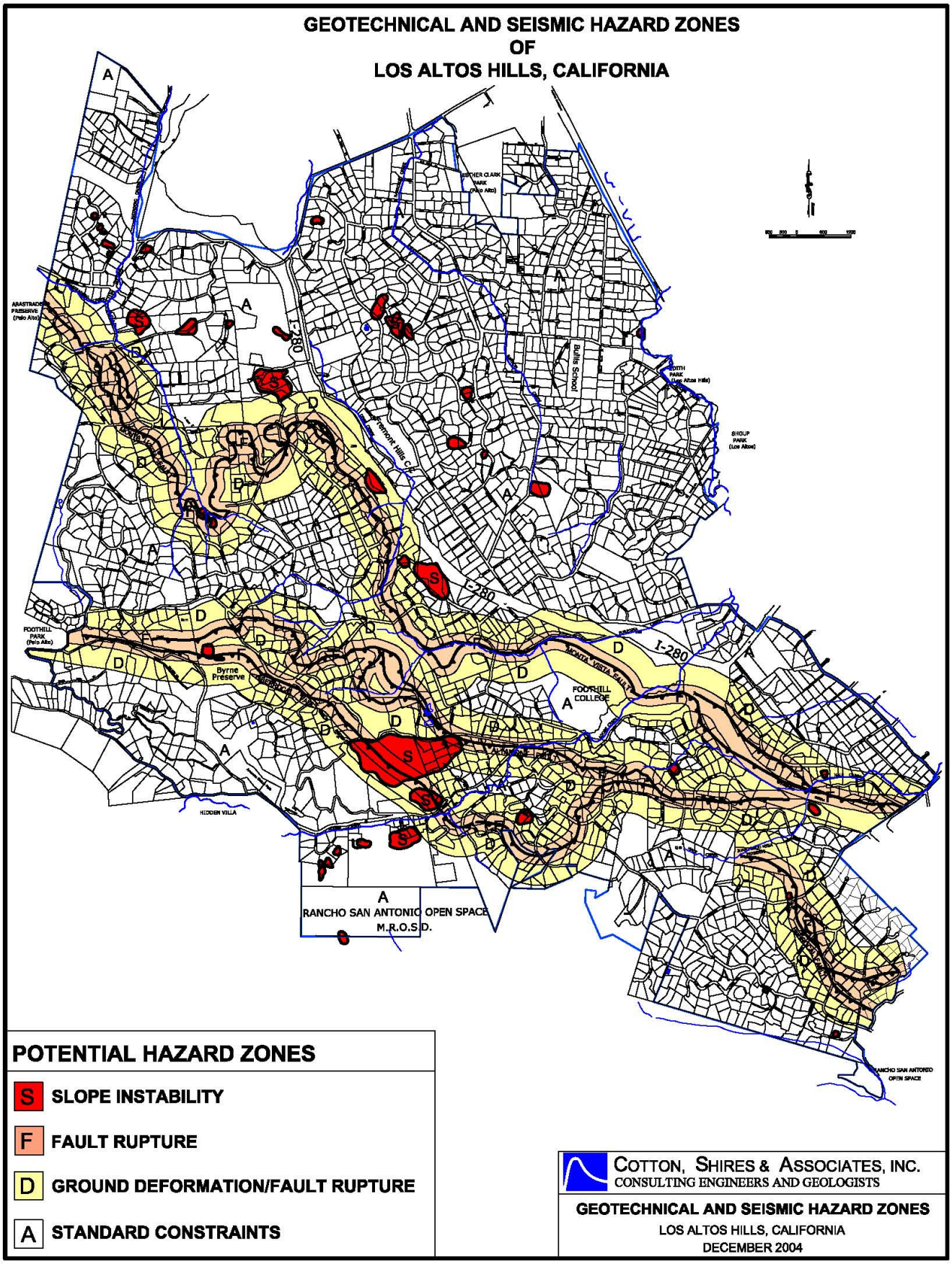
820. Expansive soils are earth materials that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. Expansion is most often caused by clay minerals that attract and absorb water from moisture in the air or ground. When buildings are placed on expansive soils, their foundations may move and crack, distorting the building structure and warping the doors and windows. The adverse effects of expansive soils can be avoided through proper drainage and foundation design. Soils maps indicate that practically the entire Town is included in soil groups with high shrink-swell characteristics, with some limited areas noted as having moderate shrink-swell characteristics.

821. Adequate engineering techniques can control damage from expansive soils and expansive bedrock, but regulatory vigilance should be exercised and improved to ensure that site investigations and, if warranted, proper engineering are carried out before construction.

GEOTECHNICAL MAPPING AND SITE-SPECIFIC INVESTIGATION

The geotechnical and seismic hazards map at right identifies potential hazard zones where there is a possibility of fault rupture, slope instability, or ground deformation. In addition, the California Geological Survey has prepared seismic hazard zone maps that identify areas susceptible to amplified shaking, liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and other ground failures. Pursuant to the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, the Town requires applicants to submit site-specific geological hazard investigations for construction projects located within seismic hazard zones.

The site-specific investigation evaluates the site to determine its ability to support the proposed structures. The Town's consulting geotechnical engineers review the soils reports and the recommended mitigation measures to ensure that structures are safely designed to meet requirements for the geologic conditions on the site. Soils reports are kept in Town files to provide a record of site-specific information on geologic conditions and potential hazards in Los Altos Hills.


GEOTECHNICAL AND SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES
OF
LOS ALTOS HILLS, CALIFORNIA
I-280
Byrne Preserve
FOOTHILL COLLEGE
RANCHO SAN ANTONIO OPEN SPACE
M.R.O.S.D.
POTENTIAL HAZARD ZONES
S SLOPE INSTABILITY
F FAULT RUPTURE
D GROUND DEFORMATION/FAULT RUPTURE
A STANDARD CONSTRAINTS
COTTON, SHIRES & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS
GEOTECHNICAL AND SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES
LOS ALTOS HILLS, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 2004

GOAL 2

Minimize the risk of personal injury and property damage due to seismic and other geologic hazards.

Policy 2.1 **Reduce the potential effects of seismic and other geologic hazards, including slope instability.**

Policy 2.2 **Locate development so as to avoid geologic hazards, including slope instability, to the maximum extent feasible.**

Policy 2.3 **In areas with known geologic hazards, limit development to minor structures and improvements where damage would not threaten human life or cause significant financial loss.**

Policy 2.4 **In the event that significant structures are required in geologically hazardous areas, all reasonable measures shall be taken to minimize the amount of risk involved.**

Program 2.1 Maintain a map of known earthquake faults and other geologic hazards in the Los Altos Hills planning area, and review and update the map as new information emerges.

Program 2.2 Continue to utilize the geologic hazards map and other available information from reliable sources such as the United States Geological Survey and California Geological Survey to evaluate proposed development and mitigate known geologic hazards.

Program 2.3 Ensure that proper erosion and sedimentation control measures are undertaken for all development projects.

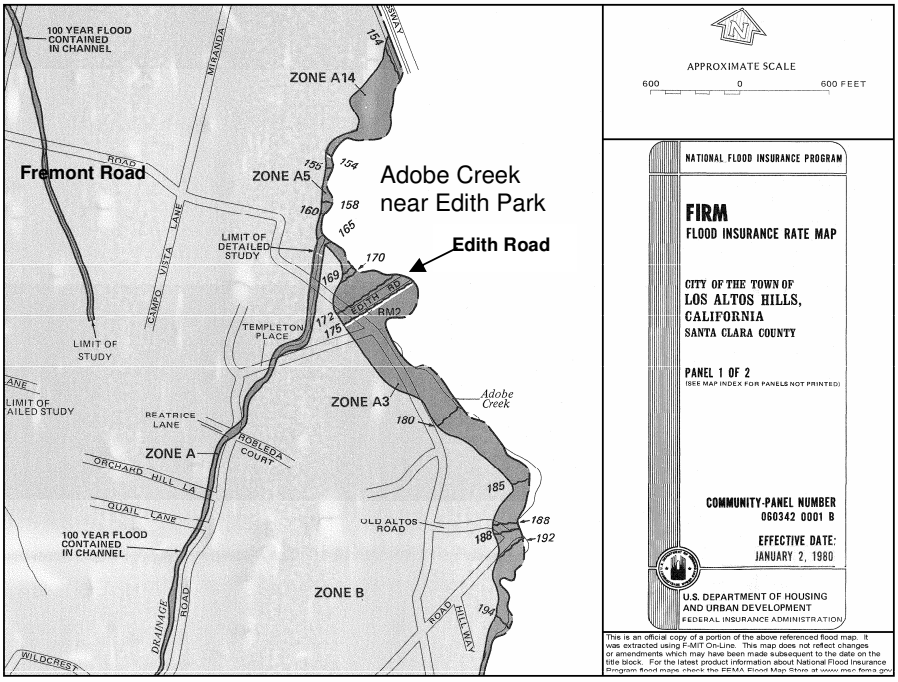
Program 2.4 Regularly review the Town's development regulations and building codes and update them as necessary to incorporate the best available standards for seismic safety and other geologic hazards.

Program 2.5 Continue to require applicants to submit a geotechnical report prepared by a licensed geotechnical engineer for proposed new residences and major additions on sites that have a potential geologic hazard. In cases where a geologic hazard is confirmed, the engineering recommendations in the geotechnical report shall be implemented to avoid or mitigate the probable effects of the hazard.

FLOOD HAZARDS

822. Although most of the Town is outside the 100-year flood plain boundary defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), certain areas along the creeks are subject to flooding in a 100-year storm. These areas are designated as a Special Flood Hazard Area on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Map and are regulated under the Flood Plain Management provisions of the Town's Municipal Code to minimize erosion, maintain natural creek characteristics, and ensure safe housing conditions. While minor flooding can occur in undrained depressions or poorly graded areas in Los Altos Hills, the main concern for flooding is centered on major creeks such as Adobe Creek and adjoining areas. The Town has been working with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, which is responsible for flood control, to minimize flooding along Adobe Creek and other flood-prone areas.

Flood maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are available online at the FEMA Map Service Center at www.fema.gov.



823. One factor that contributes to flooding in Los Altos Hills is the reduced percolation potential of the land caused by increased development and/or paving. During extended periods of heavy rainfall, open/undeveloped lands are not sufficient to absorb the rainfall and become saturated. Once soils are saturated, rainfall will sheet flow toward the lower elevations, seeking available outlets. If an adequate storm drainage system is not in place to dispose of the surface runoff, the end result will be flooding.

824. Traditionally the Town's approach to drainage has been to utilize natural drainage channels rather than to install pipe drainage systems or to increase capacity by straightening, widening, or lining creek channels. Given the policy of the Town to preserve the natural quality of creeks and riparian corridors, it is important to prevent development from increasing runoff to the point that channels become overloaded, and to avoid new development in natural flood plains.

GOAL 3

Minimize the risk of personal injury and property damage due to flooding.

Policy 3.1	**Leave natural channels and flood plains in a natural state, unencumbered by development to the maximum extent feasible. Exceptions shall be made only in situations where it is essential to protect established property values or for public safety.**
Program 3.1	Continue to cooperate with the Santa Clara County Valley Water District in planning to minimize flood problems.
Program 3.2	Continue to limit the amount of runoff in site development projects.
Program 3.3	Continue to implement the Flood Plain Management provisions of the Municipal Code.
Program 3.4	Continue to maintain an adequate storm drain system.

Flooding has occurred along this stretch of Adobe Creek, where it passes through Edith Park.

LAH Open Space

LAH Open Space

Concerned citizens formed the Adobe Creek Watershed Group, which worked with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to prevent flooding, erosion and loss of habitat. The group received an environmental stewardship award in recognition of its efforts.

FIRE HAZARDS

825. Native plants and brush, combined with steep hillsides and canyons, make Los Altos Hills a high-risk area for wildland fires. In July of 1985, extreme weather conditions and dry vegetation fueled a fire that spread unchecked over an area of approximately 150 acres. Nine residences and three outbuildings were destroyed, with property damage totaling more than $9 million. Wildfires such as this usually occur in the "fire season" when high temperatures, low humidity and sustained or erratic winds combine with dry, flammable vegetation to create highly volatile fires. Additional factors such as steep terrain, limited access for emergency vehicles, and lack of water for firefighting can make wildfires very difficult to combat. Measures should be taken to control high-risk vegetation species, particularly Blue Gum Eucalyptus.

826. Structural fires also pose a threat. Structural fires can occur any time of the year and are generally contained by the use of fire resistant construction materials and building setbacks, as well as the provision of adequate emergency vehicle access, water supplies, and fire department emergency operations.

827. Emergency access roads, also known as fire roads, are located at strategic locations throughout Los Altos Hills. Fire roads allow emergency vehicles access to neighborhoods that do not have a through road. They are typically secured by chain and padlock to prevent through traffic from using the fire roads except in emergencies. Figure C-4 in the Circulation and Scenic Roadways Element illustrates the Town's network of emergency roads.

Town Crier

A Santa Clara County Fire Department vehicle patrols the Rhus Ridge Open Space Preserve for fire hazards.

828. Fire protection, suppression and safety services are provided by the Los Altos Hills County Fire District. The District contracts with the Santa Clara County Fire Department for paramedic and fire protection services in the Town and neighboring unincorporated areas. The District augments County Fire Department services by purchasing equipment such as specialized fire apparatus for use in the high hazard brush and grass fire areas. In addition, the District funds the following programs:

- Replacement of undersized water mains and installation of new water mains and fire hydrants
- Brush chipping program to reduce flammable vegetation
- Garden debris drop-off program to eliminate stockpiling
- Fuel reduction/fire break program at Byrne Preserve and other Town-owned properties
- Annual mailing of fire prevention and emergency preparedness information to all Los Altos Hills residents

The Fire District also maintains emergency access roads and provides citizen emergency preparedness training and peak-load staffing (additional personnel during the fire season). Ambulance service is provided by EMS Santa Clara County on contract with the Fire District.

GOAL 4

Strive to prevent and reduce potential damage related to fire hazards.

Policy 4.1 **Development shall not be permitted unless an acceptable level of fire protection and adequate water supplies can be provided.**

Policy 4.2 **Emergency vehicle access shall be provided through adequately designed roads, streets and driveways, as well as alternate emergency roads to reach potentially "cut-off" neighborhoods.**

Program 4.1 Continue to cooperate with the Santa Clara County Fire Department in undertaking programs to minimize the fire hazards in the Town, particularly in remote areas with heavy vegetation.

Program 4.2 Continue to refer plans for proposed site development projects to the Santa Clara County Fire Department for review and comment.

Program 4.3 Educate property owners on the benefits of reducing and mitigating fire hazards.

Program 4.4 Work with water purveyors, the Los Altos Hills County Fire District and the Santa Clara County Fire Department to ensure the availability of adequate water, particularly during peakload periods, to meet fire-fighting needs.

Program 4.5 Continue to enforce the Town's landscaping ordinance requiring the removal of certain types of eucalyptus trees when building permits for new residences or major additions are issued.

Program 4.6 Require public roads, private roads, and driveways to be constructed and maintained according to Fire Department standards in order to accommodate fire trucks and other emergency vehicles.

Program 4.7 Emergency access roads shall be maintained by the Los Altos Hills County Fire District according to District fire road standards and consistent with pathway requirements.

Program 4.8 Encourage the use of fire resistant building materials and fire sprinklers.

LAH County Fire District

The El Monte Fire Station is owned by the Los Altos Hills County Fire District and staffed by the Santa Clara County Fire Department.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

829. The Town of Los Altos Hills is a safe, quiet residential community with a low rate of crime. Like several other small cities, the Town contracts with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement and public safety services. The Sheriff has an office in the Heritage House next to Town Hall.

GOAL 5

Minimize the risk of personal injury and property damage due to crime.

Policy 5.1 **Continue to provide law enforcement services that maintain the community's low crime rate and ensure a high level of public safety.**

Program 5.1 Continue to support the Santa Clara County Sheriff's efforts to minimize crime in Los Altos Hills.

Program 5.2 Encourage residents to participate in the Neighborhood Watch Program and coordinate with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department to implement it.

Program 5.3 Use the Town's emergency notification phone system to alert neighborhoods to potential danger from criminal activities.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

Neighborhood Watch is a nationwide crime prevention program that enlists the active participation of citizens in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to reduce crime in their communities.

The program involves:

- Neighbors getting to know each other and working together in a program of mutual assistance.
- Citizens being trained to recognize and report suspicious activities in their neighborhoods.
- Education in crime prevention techniques such as home security, bicycle safety, and identification of belongings.

Contact the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department for additional information.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

830. Federal, State and local laws regulate the production, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. Hazardous materials are those that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment. Hazardous materials most commonly used in Los Altos Hills include pesticides and garden chemicals, combustible fuels, motor oil, paint and cleaning supplies, batteries, and pool chemicals. Computers and other electronic equipment also contain hazardous materials that must be disposed of properly. A more detailed list of household hazardous wastes is provided in Appendix A.

831. Improper storage and disposal of hazardous waste can result in environmental contamination of surface and groundwater. Heavy metals such as lead, zinc, copper, nickel, mercury and cadmium can enter the waste stream via residential sewage and urban runoff. To ensure proper disposal, Los Altos Hills joined with Santa Clara County and the other cities in the county in developing the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The CHWMP establishes a comprehensive and coordinated countywide approach to hazardous waste management.

832. Los Altos Hills residents may safely dispose of household hazardous waste through the Santa Clara Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Program. The County and 14 cities (including Los Altos Hills) participate in the program and share costs based on the number of households served from each jurisdiction. The program provides safe methods of recycling and disposing of household hazardous waste. An increased number of disposal sites would make drop-offs more convenient and improve participation in the program.

GOAL 6
Reduce dangers from hazardous materials.

Policy 6.1 Facilitate the proper disposal of hazardous waste.

Program 6.1 Continue to work with Santa Clara County and participating cities to implement the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan and the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Program.

Program 6.2 Provide information to all user groups about:

- Commonly used hazardous materials.
- Environmentally friendly alternatives.
- Safe recycling and disposal methods.

Program 6.3 Encourage the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program to sponsor and advertise drop-off days in locations that are convenient for residents of Los Altos Hills.

DISASTER RESPONSE

833. The Town's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the Heritage House adjacent to Town Hall. The EOC serves as the headquarters for coordinated response to disasters such as a major earthquake or fire. Town staff includes a Public Safety Officer who is responsible for overseeing emergency services.

Steve Garcia

The Emergency Operations Center is in the Heritage House next to Town Hall.

834. In compliance with state and federal guidelines, the Town has adopted an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that identifies and allocates resources in response to emergencies, from preparation through recovery. The EOP identifies the Town's emergency planning, organizational, and response policies and procedures and establishes how they will be coordinated with emergency responses from other levels of government.

835. The Emergency Operations Plan assigns key roles in the EOC, at Town Hall, and in the field in response to a disaster. The main function of the EOC is to collect, analyze and disseminate information to first responders, residents, Council members, media and the State Office of Emergency Services. The EOC also manages volunteers such as Emergency Communications Committee (ECC) members and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members wishing to assist in a disaster. These volunteers have special skills and training and are sworn in as Disaster Service Workers. They will provide emergency communications to staff in the EOC and will also assist with information gathering during an emergency. CERT members may be called upon to assist first responders such as firefighters and law enforcement personnel.

836. The Town's Emergency Response Program also is proactive in educating the community on emergency preparedness for all hazards. The Town collaborates with the Palo Alto Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Los Altos Hills County Fire District to provide residents with valuable knowledge to better prepare their families for a disaster.

837. The ability to respond to emergencies depends, in large part, on the continued operation of critical facilities—facilities that house emergency responders and those that provide emergency services. Critical facilities owned and operated by the Town include Town Hall, the Emergency Operations Center, and the Corporation Yard. Constructed in 2006, Town Hall is built according to up-to-date standards for seismic safety and fire protection. All Town facilities should be maintained up to code.

GOAL 7

Provide quick, coordinated response to emergencies.

Policy 7.1 **Minimize damage from all hazards through planning for emergency management.**

Policy 7.2 **In the event of a disaster, the major transportation, communication and emergency facilities shall be capable of continued functioning.**

Policy 7.3 **In times of emergency, evacuation routes shall be determined and implemented by fire protection and law enforcement personnel.**

Program 7.1 Inform residents of potential hazards from earthquakes, landslides, flooding and fire, and of reasonable precautions that can be taken.

Program 7.2 Train and equip Town emergency personnel so they will be able to make a quick, coordinated response to emergencies.

Program 7.3 Review the Emergency Operations Plan and update it on a regular basis to ensure that it provides for adequate response to the full range of disasters identified in the Safety Element.

Program 7.4 Operate and maintain critical facilities owned by the Town, including Town Hall, the Emergency Operations Center, and the Corporation Yard, to withstand seismic shaking, fire and other hazards.

Program 7.5 Work with other agencies through programs such as the Silicon Valley Regional Interoperability Project (SVRIP) to improve communications and provide a coordinated emergency response on a regional level.

Program 7.6 In conjunction with the Los Altos Hills County Fire District, provide an emergency notification telephone system. Use the system to alert residents to emergencies and to communicate information on evacuation routes and other disaster-related information.

Steve Garcia

An emergency generator at Town Hall ensures continued operation of critical facilities.

APPENDIX A
Household Hazardous Waste

This quick reference is based on information provided by the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program.

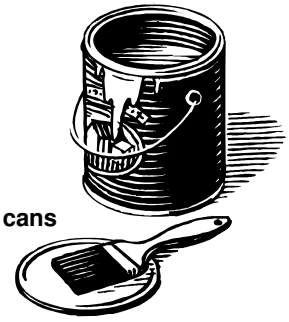
Aerosol cans
Asbestos
Automotive fluids (antifreeze, oils, various fluids, and other chemicals)
Batteries (vehicle batteries as well as household alkaline and rechargeable batteries)
Battery acid
Chemistry sets
Cleaners/household chemicals
Cooking oil
Cosmetics and toiletries
Degreasers/solvents
Electronic equipment

Batteries

Pesticides

Fertilizers and weed killers

Fertilizers, weed killers and pesticides
Fire extinguishers
Fireworks
Flares (except airborne flares)
Fluorescent tubes, spiral and compact bulbs
Freon
Gasoline/fuels
Gun powder and ammunition
Helium and oxygen tanks
Lead
Mace
Mercury (including thermostats, button batteries, relays, etc.)
Motor oil and oil filters
Paint supplies and cans
Pesticides
Photo chemicals
Prescription medicines
Propane tanks
Refrigerators
Syringes and needles



Paint cans

For information about recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste, contact the Santa Clara County HHW Hotline at (408) 299-7300.

Hazardous Waste Recycling & Disposal
FOR SANTA CLARA COUNTY