



Santa Cruz County

2025 Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Volume 2, Section 9: Cabrillo College (CBC) Academic Agency Annex

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Adoption Resolution

To comply with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Cabrillo College has officially adopted this 2025 Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, including Volume 1 in its entirety as well as this Volume 2 Special District annex. The adoption of the MJHMP recognizes the college's commitment to reducing the impacts of natural hazards within its jurisdiction and across Santa Cruz County.

A copy of the colleges's adoption record is provided on the following pages. Adoption records for all jurisdictions are summarized in Volume 1, Table ES-1.



**Adoption of the Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 UPDATE**

WHEREAS, Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 Update (“the Plan”) recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people, property, infrastructure, and natural resources within our community or district; **and**

WHEREAS, the implementation of hazard mitigation actions can significantly reduce the risk of injury, loss of life, property damage, and disruption caused by future natural hazard events; **and**

WHEREAS, the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires all cities, counties, and special districts to have adopted a Hazard Mitigation Plan to receive pre-and post-disaster mitigation funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); **and**

WHEREAS, Cabrillo Community College District fully participated in the FEMA-prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare the Plan; **and**

WHEREAS, a coalition of Santa Cruz County local governments and special districts embarked on a planning process to prepare for and lessen the impacts of specified hazards by updating the Plan; **and**

WHEREAS, each participating jurisdiction, including Cabrillo Community College District, has been responsible for reviewing and approving its respective Jurisdictional Annex within the Plan, and the Plan compiles individual annexes into a unified framework to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated hazard mitigation strategy for the entire Santa Cruz County planning area, aligned with the goals, objectives, and priorities of the Plan; **and**

WHEREAS, Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025 Update (“the Plan”) recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people, property, infrastructure, and natural resources within our community or district; **and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the governing body authorizes staff to make minor technical edits or administrative corrections to the Plan, as necessary to address FEMA review comments, before final adoption; **and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Cabrillo College Board of Trustees further encourages the respective departments identified in the implementation strategy of the plan to carry out the recommended mitigation actions assigned to them; **and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the proposed project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the CEQA Guidelines pursuant to the Provisions of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code, Section 15061(b)(3) (common sense exemption), Section 15262 (Feasibility and Planning Studies); **and** (UNLESS ADDRESSING CEQA OTHERWISE); **and**

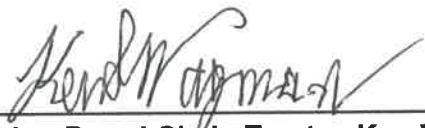


**Cabrillo Community College District
Governing Board of Trustees
Resolution 031-26**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this Adoption Resolution will be submitted to Cal OES on behalf of Cabrillo Community College District by Santa Cruz County Staff to enable the Plan's final approval by Cal OES and FEMA.

PASSED AND ADOPTED as the Cabrillo Community College District's Governing Board of Trustees **Resolution 031-26**, this 20th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: 6 **NAYS:** 0 **ABSTENTIONS:** 0 **ABSENT:** 1 **ADVISORY:** 1



Governing Board Chair, Trustee Ken Wagman

Attested: 

Dr. Jenn Capps, Governing Board Secretary
Superintendent / /President, Cabrillo Community College District



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Section 9. Cabrillo College

9.1 Scope & Purpose

This Academic Agency Annex for the Cabrillo College of the 2025 Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the college's planning area. This annex is not intended to be a standalone document but appends to and supplements the information contained in the umbrella plan document (Volume 1). As such, all sections of the umbrella plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements, apply to and were met by the college. This annex provides additional information specific to the college, with a focus on hazard identification and risk assessment, vulnerability assessment, problem statements, mitigation strategy, and capabilities assessments.



Cabrillo College Points of Contact

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9.2 Jurisdictional Setting

Cabrillo College is a community college established in 1959 under California law. It provides post-secondary education to more than 17,000 students residing in Santa Cruz County and a small portion of northern Monterey County, a more than 400-square-mile service area. The College's service area includes the four incorporated cities—Capitola, Santa Cruz, Scott Valley, and Watsonville—as well as the unincorporated communities including Aptos, Ben Lomond, Bonny Doon, Corralitos, Freedom, La Selva Beach, Lomita, Pajaro Dunes, Rio Del Mar, Seascape, Soquel, and Opal Cliff. Cabrillo College's main campus is located at 6500 Soquel Drive in Aptos, adjacent to State Route 1. Cabrillo College's Watsonville Center is located at 318 Union Street in downtown Watsonville.

Cabrillo College also prepared its own Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2020. Drought, earthquake, and fire were identified as the hazards of highest concern.

- **Year of Founding:** 1959
- **Approximate Annual Population Served:** 18,000 (including students, faculty and staff)



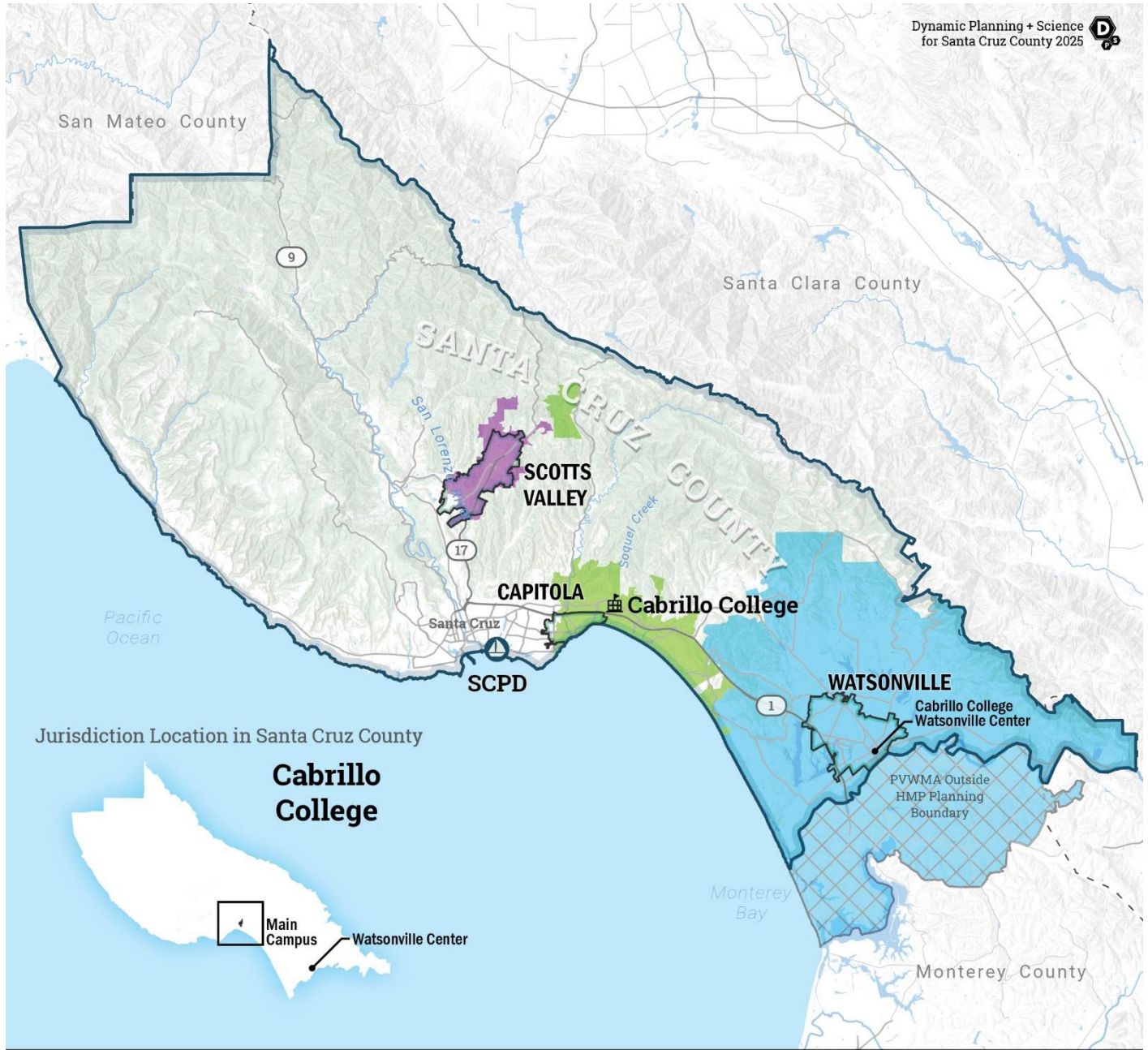
- **Coverage Area:** Most of Santa Cruz County and a small portion of northern Monterey County (approximately 450 square miles)

9.2.1 Geography & Climate

Cabrillo College is located along California's central coast in Santa Cruz County. The College's service area spans more than 400 square miles encompassing most of Santa Cruz County and a small portion of northern Monterey County. Figure 9-1 identifies Cabrillo College's location within Santa Cruz County. This area includes the Santa Cruz coast, the Santa Cruz Mountains, and the Pajaro Valley. Cabrillo College's main campus in Aptos sits on a gentle slope that abuts State Route 1. Cabrillo College's Watsonville Center is located in downtown Watsonville, an urbanized area.

The climate of the college's service area is classified as Mediterranean coastal, with cool, wet winters and dry, warm summers. Precipitation is highly seasonal, with the majority falling between November and April. Average annual rainfall varies between 25 to 35 inches, depending on elevation and proximity to the coast. Coastal fog and marine layer effects are common in summer, moderating temperatures along the shoreline. Average high temperatures in the summer range from the mid-60s to low 70s °F, while winter highs are generally in the mid-50s °F. Inland areas experience slightly warmer summer temperatures and cooler winter nights compared to the coast.

Climate variability has increased in recent years, with extreme weather events such as atmospheric river storms, heatwaves, and prolonged drought that pose growing risks to water supply reliability, infrastructure, and public safety. The Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Basin, the sole source of supply for Cabrillo College, is especially sensitive to precipitation deficits and overdraft, with ongoing seawater intrusion near the coast due to historic over pumping.



Geographic Overview - Santa Cruz County HMP Participants

- Cabrillo College
- Santa Cruz Port District
- Participating Jurisdiction
- Scotts Valley Water District
- Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
- Soquel Creek Water District

Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District

Geographic extent is generally coterminous with the unincorporated county, with various incorporated areas excluded from the District's jurisdiction.



Figure 9-1 Cabrillo College Sphere of Influence



9.2.2 Historic Overview

Cabrillo College was founded in 1959. The initial student enrollment was 400 students when instruction began at the main campus in Aptos in 1962. The opening of the College attracted an influx of young adults and families to surrounding communities and changed the demographics of communities such as Capitola.

Today, Cabrillo College provides post-secondary education to nearly all of Santa Cruz County plus a small portion of northern Monterey County. Cabrillo College confers associate degrees, certificates, apprenticeships, job skills updates, and license/permit renewals. The College offers 70 fields of study and 26 career education programs. Cabrillo College's annual enrollment has fluctuated from a high of approximately 25,000 in the 2000s to around 17,000 in the 2020s. The College has approximately 1,000 faculty and staff members. Cabrillo College ranks first in community colleges that send transfers to the nearby University of California Santa Cruz.

9.2.3 Campus Building Inventory & Lifelines

Cabrillo College operates two campuses: the 162-acre Aptos Campus, which contains approximately 68 buildings, and the 2-acre Watsonville Center, which includes four buildings. Together, the campuses comprise nearly 775,000 square feet of building space. Both sites are considered built-out, meaning that future development will focus primarily on renovation, modernization, or replacement of existing facilities rather than new construction.

The college has provided detailed information for each structure, including construction type, roof and foundation systems, square footage, year built, and fire protection features. Additional data was collected by the planning team to support hazard vulnerability assessments. See Figure 9-2 for maps of the parcels and building footprints on Cabrillo's Aptos and Watsonville Campuses.

Safety & Security

Law enforcement services at Cabrillo College are provided under contract with the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department, which maintains an office on the Aptos Campus to support campus safety and response. The Watsonville Center is served by the City of Watsonville Police Department, located only 0.1 miles away, ensuring rapid response capability.

Fire protection for both campuses is provided through County resources. The Aptos Campus is served by the Aptos-La Selva Fire Station, located less than half a mile from the center of campus, while the Watsonville Fire Department is less than a quarter mile from the Watsonville Center. Both campuses also maintain an extensive network of fire hydrants, allowing full coverage and access for emergency response. These facilities provide short response times and strong fire protection capacity for both locations.

Water

The College has three on-campus wells that provide approximately 87% of its water supply, with the remaining 13% provided by the Soquel Creek Water District (SCWD). Detailed water valve maps include fire

protection, irrigation, drinking water, and building service lines, ensuring rapid isolation in case of leaks or contamination. In the event of a supply disruption, the Aptos Campus has full emergency access to SCWD water, providing redundancy. While reliance on groundwater reduces short-term drought vulnerability, overdraft conditions in regional aquifers pose long-term sustainability challenges.

Health & Medical

The campus maintains first aid and health services but relies on countywide emergency medical services and nearby hospitals for advanced care. Utility outages or access disruptions could delay emergency medical response.

Energy (Power & Fuel)

Power is provided by PG&E, with underground power lines serving both the Aptos and Watsonville campuses, reducing exposure to wind and wildfire ignition risk. Backup generation capacity is limited, making the college dependent on regional grid stability.

Communications

The college relies on PG&E, major telecom providers, and countywide emergency notification systems (CruzAware). While primary communication infrastructure is robust, there is limited independent redundancy on-site if regional systems fail.

Transportation

The college depends on regional roadway access, primarily Soquel Drive and Cabrillo College Drive, for ingress and egress. These routes are critical for campus evacuation and emergency response but are vulnerable to congestion or closure during wildfire smoke events, landslides, or flooding. The campus also has transit connections through Santa Cruz METRO, though service interruptions could isolate students and staff.

Hazardous Materials

Laboratory facilities and campus operations involve the use of limited quantities of hazardous materials, which require safe handling, storage, and emergency planning. These risks are managed under established campus and county hazardous materials programs.



Campus Parcels & Building Footprints Cabrillo College

Figure 9-2: Parcels and Buildings for Cabrillo College, Aptos Campus

9.2.4 Demographics & Vulnerable Populations

This section describes the demographic characteristics of Cabrillo College to guide hazard mitigation planning efforts. Natural disasters affect communities both physically and socially, with demographic composition playing a central role in determining how impacts are distributed, particularly among vulnerable groups facing greater challenges in preparedness, response, and recovery. Understanding the area's social and economic landscape also helps assess potential social costs from infrastructure damage, including housing, industry, public facilities, essential services, and transportation.

Exploring local demographic data may help to identify groups and geographic areas with specific vulnerability to hazard events. In the context of all-hazards preparedness and response planning, at-risk individuals (often used interchangeably with “vulnerable populations”) are defined federally as “children, pregnant women, senior citizens, and other individuals who have access or functional needs in the event of a public health emergency.” (42 U.S.C. § 2802(b)(4)(B) (2019)) These populations may include, but are not limited to, individuals who are economically disadvantaged, living with disabilities, dependent on caregivers, from historically marginalized communities, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, lack access to transportation, are experiencing homelessness, or have chronic medical conditions.

At Cabrillo College, certain students, faculty, and staff may face heightened risk during and after hazard events due to factors such as age, disability, economic status, housing insecurity, or commuting distance. Vulnerability is not fixed: an individual may be at risk for some hazards, such as flooding that disrupts regional transportation, but less affected by others. The multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan addresses many of these vulnerabilities in the home and community setting, while this Cabrillo College Annex focuses on risks specific to the campus environment. Together, these planning efforts help ensure that limited resources are directed where they are most effective, supporting continuity of education, protecting health and safety, and reducing inequities in disaster impacts.

Additional discussion of at-risk groups, access and functional needs, and age-related vulnerabilities and considerations can be found in Volume 1, Section 1.4.

9.2.4.1 Student Body

According to the U.S. Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Cabrillo College served 14,079 students in 2025, with 32% enrolled full-time, a student-to-faculty ratio of 24:1, and faculty and staff totaling approximately 585. Attendance varies each year, with the highest annual headcount being 24,499 students. During the 2000s, attendance remained above 20,000, but since then enrollments have reduced to 15,000 to 20,000. Many students attend during the fall and spring, with some additional students in the summer and winter terms.



9.2.4.2 Regional Income & Housing Demographics

Low-income students and households connected to Cabrillo College face disproportionate financial burdens from the costs of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Unexpected expenses created by a hazard event can serve as “tipping points” for students already struggling with tuition, housing, food insecurity, or the threat of homelessness. Many students and their families are renters, making them less likely to carry insurance and less able to influence major structural improvements that would reduce hazard risk. This means that those with the most to lose during an event are often the least equipped to recover.

For Cabrillo, this vulnerability extends beyond the classroom. Students who lose housing, transportation access, or digital connectivity during a disaster may be forced to delay or withdraw from their studies. Major hazard events in recent history, such as the CZU Lightning Complex Fire and the 2022 tsunami, highlight the importance of inclusive planning that addresses systemic vulnerabilities, improves access to recovery resources, and ensures continuity of education. Integrating equity into mitigation strategies will help Cabrillo College foster resilience for both its campus operations and the diverse communities it serves.

Student Economic Profile

Cabrillo College serves a student population with significant financial vulnerability. In 2023, approximately 73% of students received financial aid, the vast majority in the form of grants rather than loans. (datausa.io). This represents a growth of 37.7% with respect to 2022, when 53% of undergraduate students received financial aid. Figure 9-3 compares the average award discount at Cabrillo College (in red) with that of other similar universities by income. The average award discount is the ratio between the average grant or scholarship value, and the cost, which is the sum of out-of-state tuition, room, board, book, supplies, and other expenses.

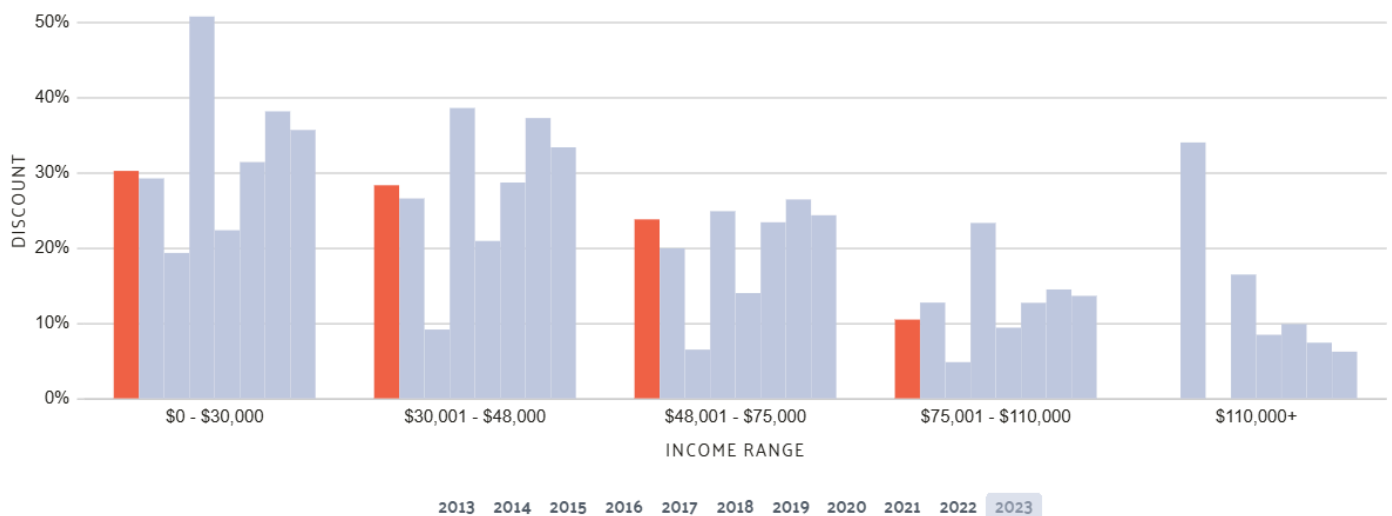


Figure 9-3: Average Award Discount by Income (Cabrillo College)

This reliance on grant-based assistance suggests that many students meet federal and state definitions of low-income. While exact household income data is not publicly available, the high participation in aid programs indicates that a substantial portion of Cabrillo students face ongoing economic challenges.

Pell Grant eligibility, a common indicator of low-income status, is prevalent among Cabrillo students. Nationally, Pell Grant recipients typically come from households earning less than \$40,000 annually, and in California the average Pell award is approximately \$5,400 (ticas.org). The large number of Cabrillo students receiving grant aid aligns with this pattern, reflecting that many students and their families live close to or below regional poverty thresholds.

Financial instability has direct consequences for hazard preparedness and recovery. Students already managing tuition, transportation, childcare, and housing costs may lack the financial reserves to prepare for or recover from a natural disaster. Hazard events can quickly escalate into crises for students living paycheck-to-paycheck, particularly those who are renters, housing insecure, or supporting dependents. At Cabrillo, this economic reality means that a disaster not only disrupts classroom instruction but also threatens students' ability to continue their education (datausa.io).

9.2.4.3 Housing

As of now, Cabrillo College does not offer any student housing, neither on the Aptos Campus nor at the Watsonville Center. While the college provides housing referrals and grants through programs like Nourishment & Essential Supports Team (NEST), students currently live off-campus.

9.2.4.4 Race, Ethnicity & Language

Natural disasters compound racial disparities; non-white individuals and communities receive less recovery aid from FEMA than their white counterparts, even where the amount of damage is the same. (Howell & Elliott, 2019) (National Advisory Council, 2020) These disparities are evidence of the complicated relationship between disaster recovery and overlapping social vulnerabilities including race, income, language, and health. Black and Latinx residents are more likely to be low income and renters, conditions which create barriers to navigating FEMA's Individual Assistance programs. Communities with more non-white residents may have lower tax revenue and property values, which means less investment in mitigation and rebuilding efforts before and after an emergency.

Cabrillo College serves a diverse student population that reflects the broader demographic composition of Santa Cruz County and the Pajaro Valley. In 2023, Hispanic or Latino students represented the largest share of enrollment at 50.4%, followed by White, non-Hispanic students at 38.2%. Smaller proportions of students identified as Two or More Races (5.7%), Asian (2.8%), Black or African American (0.94%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.24%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.18%) (datausa.io) (collegefactual.com). Collectively, 57% of the student body identifies as students of color, highlighting Cabrillo's role as an educational institution serving a majority-minority student population (communitycollegereview.com).



The College also maintains a relatively balanced gender distribution, with 57% of students identifying as female and 43% as male (datausa.io) (collegefactual.com). Enrollment patterns further demonstrate Cabrillo's role as an access point for non-traditional students: 78.2% of students attend part-time, compared to only 21.8% enrolled full-time (datausa.io). This high proportion of part-time students reflects the financial, work, and family obligations that shape student participation, and it underscores the importance of flexible hazard mitigation strategies that consider the unique needs of commuter and working students.

9.2.5 Growth Trends & Future Development

The Watsonville Campus of Cabrillo College is located in downtown Watsonville and is fully built out. As a result, future development at this location will be limited exclusively to renovations and modernization of existing buildings.

On the **Aptos (Main) Campus**, recent development has similarly focused on improvements to existing facilities and the replacement of aging infrastructure. Renovations and new construction that do occur typically result in more resilient structures, benefiting from compliance with updated building codes and hazard mitigation standards. (Cabrillo College 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan).

The Cabrillo College Five Year Construction Plan outlines four improvement projects that the College plans to complete during this timeframe:

- **Modernization of Buildings 500, 600 & 1600:** This project proposes to modernize the spaces vacated and impacted by the allied health programs as they were relocated to the new facility. Specifically, the areas to be modernized are a series of classrooms, laboratories, offices and support spaces in buildings 500, 600, and 1600 as identified in the individual building plans.
- **Modernize B1000 Library/Hub-Sec. Effects VAPA Partial:** Re-configure and modernize all floors. Move out digital media and some classrooms to free up required growth space. Enclose the existing space between the rear of the building and the main floor of the library for required growth space.
- **New Construction: STEM Center:** Demolish buildings as the first step in constructing a new STEM Center. Further construction of the STEM Center will occur in a later planning timeframe.

In addition to the above projects, a major new student housing development is scheduled to break ground in October 2025. This complex will consist of four new residential buildings located on the south end of the Aptos campus, adjacent to the baseball and softball fields. Once completed, the development will provide housing for approximately 650 students, with 60% of occupancy reserved for Cabrillo College students and the remaining 40% for students from the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC).

(Source: Cabrillo College 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan)

9.3 Planning Process

Cabrillo College followed the planning process detailed in Volume 1, Section 2, including participating in the county-wide Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) and formulating their own internal planning group to support the broader planning process.

The college's representatives in the Steering Group led stakeholder and public engagement efforts alongside the Consultant Team, with assistance from the HMPT and their internal planning team. This engagement process is described in Volume 1. Specifically, for Cabrillo College, this included postings to the college website and social media, postings to partner organizations' social media, and outreach events, as documented in Appendix B. Examples of Key Stakeholders engaged by Santa Cruz County on behalf of the city with relevance to the development of Capitola's mitigation strategy include the USDA and other federal agencies; Cal OES and other state agencies; the City of Capitola and other neighboring jurisdictions; community-based organizations such as Community Bridges; utility providers like AT&T and Soquel Creek Water District; UC Santa Cruz and other academia; and local businesses.

All Key Stakeholders that were invited to participate in the planning process are listed in Volume 1, Section 2, and the input received from stakeholders was integrated into the college's annex, as described in Volume 1 Table 2-9. The college's internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning- process are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Cabrillo College Participants

Planning Group Members	Title	Description of Involvement
Julia Charles	Federal/State Emergency Grants Director	Lead Point-of-Contact
Luis Toledo	Assistant Director, Facilities Planning & Plant Operations	Alternate Point-of-Contact
Brian Gallagher*	Environmental Health & Safety Manager	Participating Stakeholder, HMPT #2, #3, and BO#1

*Note: * Participants are no longer with the college but participated in the process*

Cabrillo College participated in a series of meetings, listed in Table 9-2, to address natural hazards that pose risks to the college. These efforts included breakout sessions to evaluate and prioritize hazards affecting the college, built on the groundwork laid in previous Planning Team meetings. For example, the January 27, 2025, HMPT #1 meeting introduced the scope of work and outlined expectations for the Steering Group and jurisdictional planning teams. Subsequent meetings covered critical topics, such as defining mitigation planning, reviewing changes since the 2021 MJHMP, and engaging in a hazard prioritization exercise on March 27, 2025. These collaborative efforts culminated in refining mitigation alternatives, setting plan goals, and aligning strategies with FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) funding during the June 2, 2025 meeting.

During the May 13 and July 16, 2025, breakout meetings, Cabrillo College finalized its risk matrix and reviewed hazards specific to the college. HMPT members examined past hazard histories and determined which hazards would remain on the risk matrix. The Consultant Team facilitated discussions on the impact, victim, and threat associated with each hazard to help the HMPT rank them effectively. Additionally, the



team created problem statements tailored to Cabrillo College needs. Success stories and changes in development over the last five years were reviewed to reflect updated circumstances. The breakout session for Cabrillo College ensured these discussions were localized and actionable for the college’s unique context.

Table 9-2: Jurisdictional Breakout Meeting Records

Meeting & Date	Agenda / Topics	Goals / Key Inputs
County-Wide Steering Group and HMPT Meetings #1 & #2 January 27, 2025 – March 27, 2025		
CBC Planning Team Breakout Meeting #1 May 13, 2025	▪ Overview of mitigation planning process ▪ Review of historical hazards and current risk ▪ Interactive risk matrix exercise	▪ Consensus on jurisdiction-specific priority hazards ▪ Identify capabilities and potential mitigation actions ▪ Community engagement volunteers
County-Wide HMPT Meeting #3 June 2, 2025		
CBC Planning Team Breakout Meeting #2 July 16, 2025	▪ Designing the mitigation strategy ▪ Defining the problem ▪ Evaluating mitigation alternatives ▪ Mitigation strategy refine & align exercise	▪ Consensus on jurisdiction-specific capabilities ▪ Consensus on jurisdiction-specific areas of concern ▪ Consensus on priority mitigation actions and collaboration opportunities ▪ Community engagement volunteers
County-Wide HMPT Meeting #4 August 4, 2025		

9.3.1 Public Input & Draft Review

As detailed in Volume 1, Section 2, the draft plan was available for public review and comment from September 29 to October 20, 2025. Public comments received during that time were similar to those gathered throughout the public engagement process, including the need for more equity in the distribution of mitigation activities and funding and the need for enhanced cooperation among jurisdictions, utility providers, and state agencies. These comments were incorporated into the city’s mitigation strategy, as appropriate; although, most were already addressed by the Mitigation Action Plan which was based on previous public input.

Public and stakeholder input was gathered and incorporated throughout the plan development process, before the public review period, such as from the online public survey (see Volume 1, Section 2.1.2 and Appendix B, for details). During the review period, jurisdictional staff and stakeholders that participated in the plan development also reviewed the public draft and provided comments on minor corrections and revisions, which were addressed in the final plan.

9.4 What's New

This section offers an overview of the hazard mitigation planning efforts for the planning area and highlights the updates made in this 2025 MJHMP. This is the first time Cabrillo College is participating in the Santa Cruz County plan. While not included in the 2021 plan, the college did prepare a standalone HMP in 2020. Through this MJHMP process, Cabrillo College has identified its highest-priority hazards, developed hazard-specific problem statements, and proposed actionable mitigation strategies.

9.4.1 Mitigation Activities

The college has successfully implemented several initiatives aimed at addressing identified vulnerabilities. Some of these accomplishments are highlighted in this section and have directly contributed to reducing risks from hazards such as flooding and severe weather. These completed projects showcase the college's ability to effectively plan, fund, and execute measures that protect its faculty, students, and infrastructure.

In addition, Cabrillo has systematically reviewed and adjusted its mitigation actions, exemplifying adherence to FEMA's Planning Policy Guide principles and emphasizing the importance of dynamic and adaptive mitigation planning. By fostering partnerships, leveraging funding opportunities, and prioritizing equity in implementation, the college aligns with best practices to build resilience against natural disasters. This ongoing effort is a testament to the college's commitment to the principles of risk-informed decision-making, equitable resource allocation, and integration with broader regional and state hazard mitigation objectives.

Adjustments to Previous Mitigation Actions

A significant portion of Cabrillo's mitigation efforts remain ongoing or in the pipeline. These actions, ranging from infrastructure upgrades to community outreach initiatives, represent the college's proactive approach to addressing hazards as resources become available.

Recognizing constraints such as limited funding and shifting priorities, the college has reevaluated certain initiatives, leading to their reprioritization or canceling of mitigation actions. Factors such as feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and emerging risks informed these decisions, ensuring alignment with Cabrillo's updated hazard mitigation goals. Adjustments to previous mitigation actions are documented as part of Cabrillo College's Mitigation Action Plan in Table 9-9, and more specific status updates are provided in Table 9-10.

This first MJHMP annex reflects a more strategic and coordinated approach to risk reduction and provides a clear roadmap for Cabrillo College's future mitigation investments. The college intends to regularly update and refine these priorities as conditions evolve, projects are implemented, and community needs shift.



9.4.2 Mitigation Successes

Although Cabrillo College is participating in the MJHMP for the first time, multiple important mitigation actions and other efforts to increase the College's resilience to hazards have been completed. This section describes additional College-specific success stories, which highlight Cabrillo College's commitment to reducing risks and building a more resilient community in the face of natural hazards.

Energy Audit & Solar Project

To push Cabrillo's sustainability efforts forward, Facilities Planning & Plant Operations launched an energy audit during the 2023-2024 academic year that helped the College find new ways to cut energy use. This will save us money in the long run, lower Cabrillo's environmental impact, and make our operations more sustainable. In addition, Facilities Planning & Plant Operations wrapped up Cabrillo's solar project, which now features a 3-megawatt system and a 775-kilowatt Tesla battery. This step toward energy independence will help the College rely less on traditional power.

Capital Improvement Projects

Facilities Planning & Plant Operations also tackled some major infrastructure projects during the 2023-2024 academic year, replacing three roofs: one at the Gym and two at the Watsonville Center, ensuring these buildings are more resilient to weather events. Another upgrade was the full remodel of the Science Lab at the Watsonville campus. The newly upgraded space now offers modern features and better functionality.

9.5 Risk Assessment

This section focuses on profiling wildfire and other hazards specific to Cabrillo College and assessing their vulnerability independent of the broader county-wide planning area, which has been evaluated in Section 3 of Volume 1. The hazard profiles in Volume 1 discuss overall impacts to the planning area and describe relevant plans, policies, and regulations; past events; location; frequency and probability of future occurrences; severity and extent; warning time; secondary hazards; and climate change impacts. For more information on risk assessment methodologies, see Volume 1, Appendix A.

This section includes a tailored vulnerability assessment, analyzing assets at risk such as population, property, and critical facilities and infrastructure unique to the college, and information on college-specific differences in hazard vulnerability across the planning area. It also identifies total college assets at risk, including people, property, and critical facilities and infrastructure within the college. In addition, this section presents growth and development trends for the communities served, offering insights into vulnerabilities and risks that represent the broader context of assets at risk.

Please note that the Watsonville Center's risk assessment is covered by the City of Watsonville's Annex.

9.5.1 Hazard Screening & Prioritization

Members of the planning team from each participating jurisdiction came together to collaboratively decide which county-wide hazards would be included in the MJHMP and which would be excluded. The hazard screening and prioritization took place early in the process and integrated historic data, local knowledge, and consensus opinions to create a risk assessment matrix for the county as well as for each participating jurisdiction. These matrices indicate the priority of hazards prior to further refinement. Details about this process, the results of the discussion, and in-depth profiles for county-wide hazards can be found in Volume 1, Sections 2 and 3.

The final results of the hazard screening and prioritization exercises are summarized in Table 9-4, including which specific subhazards were selected by Cabrillo College's planning team.

Cabrillo College's internal planning group used the same hazard identification and prioritization process as the county-wide Planning Team. They reviewed previously prepared hazard mitigation plans and other relevant documents to determine the realm of natural hazards that have the potential to affect the college. Table 9-3 provides a crosswalk of hazards identified in select planning documents, including the college's 2020 HMP, the 2021 Santa Cruz County LHMP, and the 2023 State of California HMP. The crosswalk was used to develop a preliminary hazards list, providing a framework for the group to evaluate which hazards were truly relevant to the college and which ones were not.

The internal planning group then ranked hazards based on their probability of affecting Cabrillo College and potential impacts on the communities it serves. Figure 9-4 displays the results of the hazard risk ranking exercise that was performed before further refinement. All hazards have been profiled in Volume 1 of this document. The purpose of this annex is to specifically address Cabrillo College's vulnerability to this specifically identified hazard.



Table 9-3: Cabrillo College Document Review Crosswalk

Hazard	2020 Cabrillo College HMP	2021 Santa Cruz County HMP	2023 California SHMP
Agricultural Pests			■
Avalanche			■
Climate Change	■	■	■
Coastal		■	■
Dam Failure		■	■
Drought	■	■	■
Earthquake / Liquefaction	■	■	■
Extreme Cold		■	■
Extreme Heat		■	■
Extreme Weather / Storms		■	■
Flood	■	■	■
Geologic / Mass Movement	■	■	■
Human-Caused			■
Insects			■
Levee Failure			■
Pandemic Disease			■
Sea Level Rise			■
Soil	■		■
Subsidence			■
Tornado			■
Tsunami / Seiche Wave			■
Volcano			■
Wildfire	■	■	■

Risk Assessment Matrix Definitions

PROBABILITY RATING

The likelihood of a hazard event occurring within a time period?

PROBABILITY	Highly Likely	Highly likely - 100% annual probability. Or Likely to occur every year in your lifetime.
	Likely	Likely - between 10 & 100% annual probability. Or will occur several times in your lifetime.
	Possible	Possible - between 1 & 10% annual probability. Or Likely to occur some time in your lifetime.
	Unlikely	Unlikely - less than 1% annual probability. Or unlikely but possible to occur in your lifetime.

IMPACT RATING

In terms of injuries, damage, or death, would you anticipate impacts to be minor, limited, critical, or catastrophic when a significant hazard event occurs? The impact could be in terms of one hazard event (flooding from a culvert failure) or a large-scale event (multiple rivers flooding) in the same jurisdictional boundary.

IMPACT			
Minor	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic

Minor - very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage & minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.

Limited - minor injuries only. Approx. 10% or less of property in disaster footprint damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.

Critical - multiple deaths/injuries possible. Between 25% and 50% of property in disaster footprint is damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week.

Catastrophic - high number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.

To concentrate resources, the jurisdictional planning team will focus on "High" and "Extreme" risk hazards. These hazards have the higher probability and greater impact as it relates to the jurisdictions planning area.

Hazard definitions are included in **Vol. 1** of this plan. Some hazards are discussed as subset hazards— e.g., "Dam Failure" within the "Flood" hazard profile. If a hazard is not present on the risk matrix or are grey in color, the jurisdictional planning team felt the hazard had a minimal footprint within their planning area and was not ranked.

Hazard Information / Legend:



Climate Change impacts will be addressed at the end of each hazard section and as a stand alone section for each jurisdiction.

For County and Municipal governments you will be required to address climate change impacts in the Safety Element of your General Plan. Climate change may change the frequency, duration and intensity of hazards listed above.

Cabrillo College Risk Matrix

		IMPACT			
		Minor	Limited	Critical	Catastrophic
PROBABILITY	Highly Likely	Medium	 DROUGHT	Extreme	 WILDFIRE Extreme
	Likely	Medium	High	 EXTREME WEATHER	 FLOOD Extreme
	Possible	Low	 SLOPE FAILURE	 EARTHQUAKE	High
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

Figure 9-4: Cabrillo College Risk Assessment Matrix



Table 9-4: Cabrillo College Hazards Prioritization Summary

Hazard	Priority	Explanation
Wildfire	Extreme	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.1, and Section 9.5.2.1 in this annex
Flood	Extreme	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.2, and Section 9.5.2.2 in this annex, including Levee Failure
Earthquake	High	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.3, and Section 9.5.2.3 in this annex, including Liquefaction
Severe Weather	High	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.4, and Section 9.5.2.4 in this annex, including High Wind and Heavy Rain (not including Winter Storm due to low probability and impact potential)
Coastal Hazards	-	Not a priority due to no exposure
Slope Failure	Medium	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.6, and Section 9.5.2.5 in this annex
Dam Failure	-	Not a priority due to no exposure
Drought	High	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.8, and Section 9.5.2.6 in this annex
Extreme Heat	-	Not a priority due to low probability and impact
Climate Change	High	Profiled in Volume 1, Section 3.2.10, and Section 9.5.2.7 in this annex (not including Sea-Level Rise due to no exposure)

9.5.2 Vulnerability Assessment

Assessing vulnerabilities exposes the unique characteristics of individual hazards and begins the process of narrowing down which buildings and campuses are vulnerable to specific hazard events. The vulnerability assessment considered unique local knowledge of hazards and impacts and a GIS overlaying method for examining such vulnerabilities in more depth. Using these methods, the college's planning group estimated vulnerable populations, properties, and assets, and potential losses, primarily to earthquake and wildfire. In addition, the exposure of college assets to drought, geological, and flood hazards were also considered.

Many of the hazard profiles include a snapshot map and damage estimation tables that illustrate the college's vulnerabilities to those specific hazards. These maps assisted the planning group in understanding the hazard exposure of populations, parcels, and critical facilities and infrastructure. Each snapshot map contains an exposure summary that displays the percentage of the population, the improvement and content value of parcels, and the amount of critical infrastructure that is exposed. For hazards without geospatial extents, such as drought and extreme weather, narratives are provided instead of exposure maps and tables.

Based on the hazard prioritization exercise, this vulnerability assessment for Cabrillo College focuses on seven hazards, some of which encompass subhazards such as Liquefaction and Heavy Rain.

Wildfire
SECTION 9.5.2.1



Flood
SECTION 9.5.2.2



Earthquake
SECTION 9.5.2.3



Slope Failure
SECTION 9.5.2.4



Severe Weather
SECTION 9.5.2.4



Drought
SECTION 9.5.2.6



Climate Change
SECTION 9.5.2.7





9.5.2.1 Wildfire

Cabrillo College's Aptos Campus is situated at the edge of the wildland–urban interface (WUI), where campus buildings and infrastructure directly border vegetated areas such as Porter Gulch and surrounding hillsides. As shown in Figure 9-5 (Wildfire Risk Exposure Map), portions of the northern and eastern campus fall within moderate wildfire hazard zones, while the central core of the campus is classified as lower risk. No parcels or critical facilities are mapped within Cal Fire's "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones," yet localized hazards persist, particularly in areas adjacent to eucalyptus groves and unmanaged vegetation.

The Mean Fire Return Interval (MFRI) Map (Figure 4-12) illustrates that the hillsides surrounding the campus are expected to experience wildfire activity on relatively short return cycles—between 6 and 35 years in many areas. This highlights the persistent risk of recurring fire activity in the region, even if the campus itself is not mapped in the highest hazard designations.

Key Vulnerabilities

- **Vegetation Hazards:** Dense wildland vegetation near Porter Gulch and Perimeter Road increases ignition potential and threatens adjacent infrastructure.
- **Defensible Space Gaps:** Limited fuel load reduction around critical assets—including water wellheads, pump stations, and emergency access corridors—creates elevated vulnerability.
- **Operational Impacts:** Wildfire events could force campus closures, disrupt in-person and online classes and recreational activities, and cause interruptions to utilities, particularly electricity and communications.
- **Commuter Exposure:** Students, faculty, and staff commuting from high wildfire-risk areas across Santa Cruz County may face evacuation orders or unsafe travel conditions, reducing campus accessibility.
- **Energy Reliability:** The campus lacks a microgrid or mobile generator capability, leaving wells and emergency communication systems dependent on PG&E's grid, which is subject to Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events during wildfire conditions.

Infrastructure at Risk

Campus infrastructure—including roads, parking facilities, and the pedestrian bridge linking Upper and Lower Campus—could be damaged or rendered unusable in a severe fire. In addition, Soquel Drive, the primary access and evacuation corridor, is vulnerable to closure, which could hinder emergency response and evacuation.

Risks to Students, Faculty & Staff

As a commuter college, Cabrillo is particularly sensitive to transportation disruptions caused by road closures from a wildfire event. Students, faculty, and staff traveling from across Santa Cruz County may face hazardous road conditions, transit delays, or service interruptions during a wildfire, especially if Soquel

Drive is impacted. Further, although a significant wildfire event that directly impacts the Aptos or Watsonville campus is unlikely, the difficulty of evacuating all the students and faculty during a fast-moving fire that occurs while in session would present significant challenges and potentially leave commuters stranded and unable to travel home.

Both campuses are more likely to experience the secondary impacts from a nearby wildfire, including smoke and power outages, which could disrupt educational and recreational activities. Students and faculty that are older or medically-sensitive would be disproportionately impacted by smoke while walking between buildings and in any structures without adequate filtration systems, and sports or other outdoor activities would likely be cancelled due to health risks. In addition, staff working outdoors, such as landscaping or facilities maintenance crews, would be vulnerable to smoke impacts.

Summary

Although Cabrillo College does not fall within state-mapped Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, its location within the WUI, adjacency to flammable vegetation, and reliance on regional infrastructure place it at risk from both direct and indirect wildfire impacts. Continued vegetation management, defensible space creation, backup energy systems, and coordination with County OES on evacuation planning will be critical to maintaining campus resilience.



Wildfire Risk Exposure Cabrillo College

*Data sources: Cal Fire.



Figure 9-5 Exposure Summary – Cabrillo College Wildfire Risk

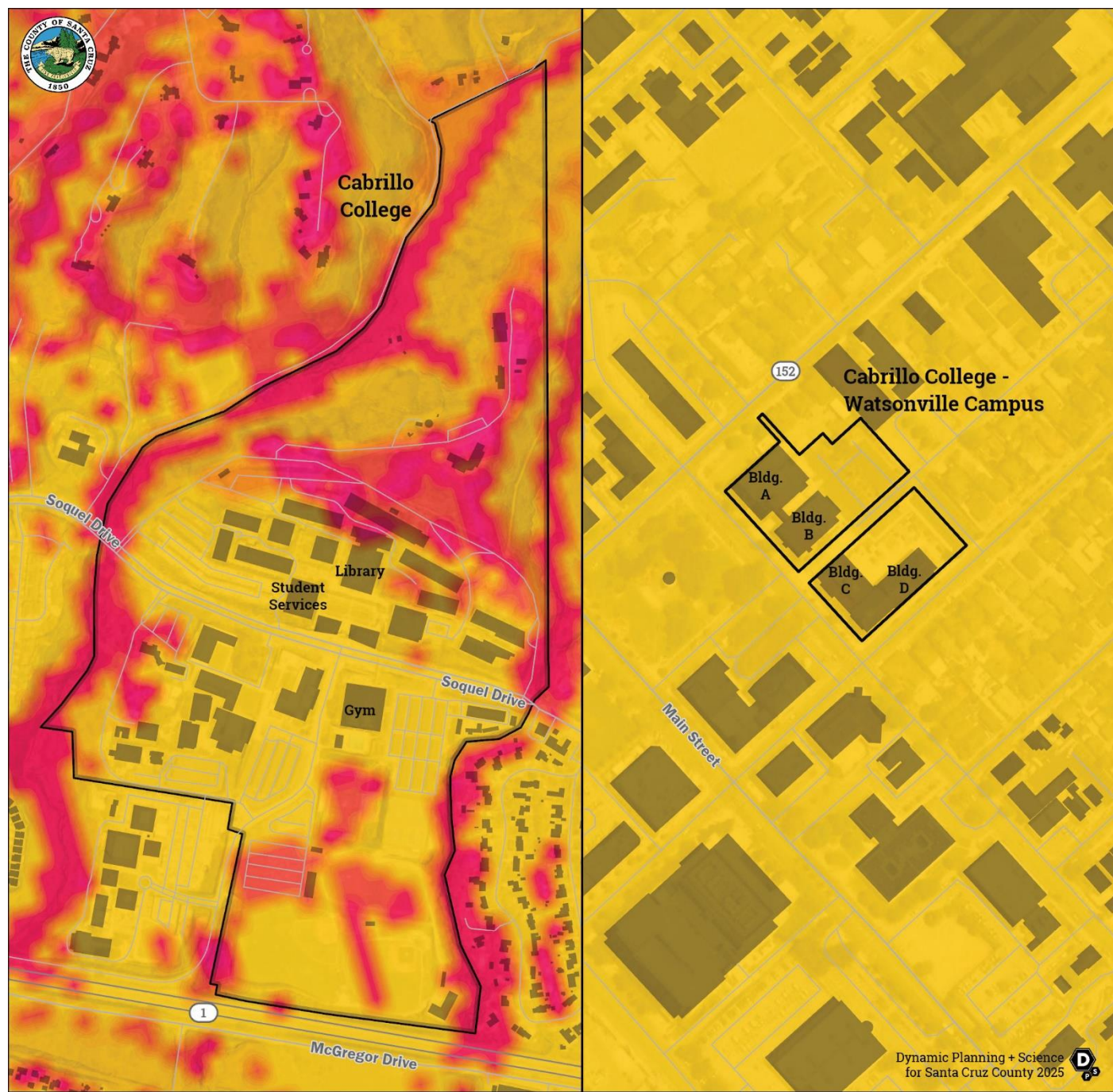


Figure 9-6 Cabrillo College Mean Fire Return Interval Map



9.5.2.2 Flood

The Cabrillo College Watsonville Campus is located within FEMA-mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) of the lower Pajaro Valley, an area with a documented history of significant flood events. The Pajaro River levee system, which provides partial flood protection, remains vulnerable to overtopping and failure during major storm events, as demonstrated in past flood disasters. As a result, the campus faces direct risk of inundation during 100-year and larger flood events.

During an average semester, approximately 1,858 students attend classes at the Watsonville Center, with an additional 40 faculty and staff members on site. All these individuals could be directly affected by a flood event at the campus. The Watsonville Center also hosts community-serving organizations such as DigitalNEST, which brings additional daily users into the facility and broadens the potential impact of a flood on regional workforce development and community services.

Property at Risk: All four campus buildings are exposed to flooding, with a combined total value exceeding \$50.7 million (Table 9-5).

- Building A: Replacement value \$16,778,072; contents \$8,389,036; elevated 4 feet above grade, reducing direct entry risk.
- Building B: Replacement value \$6,489,823; contents \$3,244,912; elevated first floor but with a basement 8 feet below grade, creating high vulnerability to flooding.
- Building C: Replacement value \$2,629,789; contents \$1,972,342; entry points at grade, increasing risk of flood damage.
- Building D: Replacement value \$6,404,830; contents \$4,803,623; also, at grade and vulnerable to direct flood entry.

Table 9-5: Value of Buildings at Risk from Flooding

Building	Replacement Value	Contents Value	Total Value
A	\$16,778,072	\$8,389,036	\$25,167,108
B	\$6,489,823	\$3,244,912	\$9,734,735
C	\$2,629,789	\$1,972,342	\$4,602,131
D	\$6,404,830	\$4,803,623	\$11,208,453
Total	\$32,302,514	\$18,409,912	\$50,712,426

As an educational institution and not a municipality, Cabrillo College does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); however, the college complies with all minimum floodplain development standards and environmental review requirements established by the county and City of Watsonville where its campuses are located.

Infrastructure at Risk

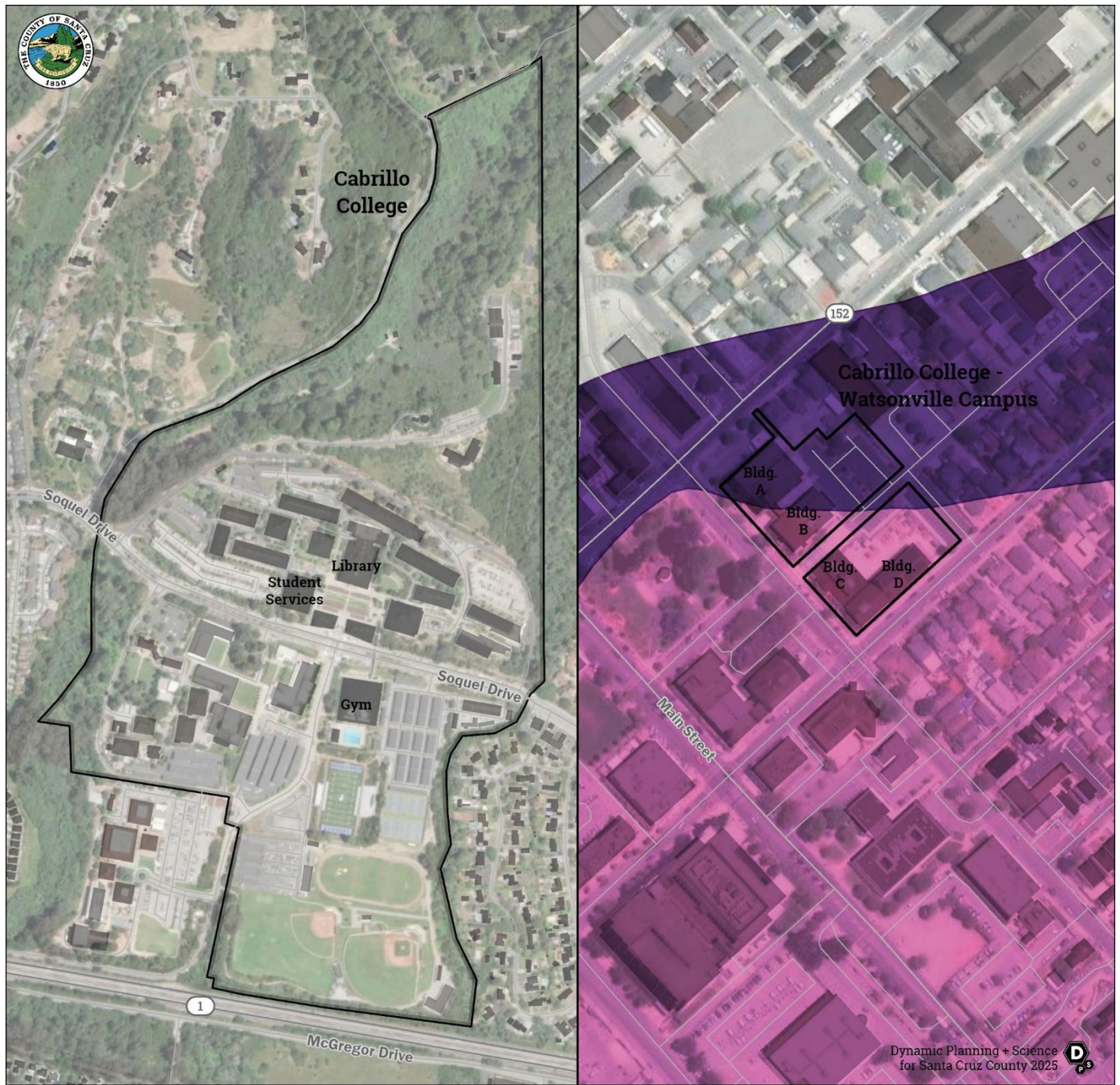
Campus infrastructure is also vulnerable to flooding, including parking lots, paved walkways, and underground utilities. While localized flooding would likely result in minor to moderate damage to these assets, severe flooding across the City of Watsonville could cause system-wide service disruptions, including potable water supply, wastewater service, and electricity. Damage to Rodriguez Street, the primary access route, could isolate the campus during high-water events.

Potential Impacts

- Damage to academic facilities and community-serving spaces could displace classes and disrupt workforce training programs.
- Inundation of Building B's basement could result in significant structural and content losses.
- Campus closure and displacement of students and staff would ripple across the Pajaro Valley, where many residents already face socioeconomic vulnerability to flood events.

Summary

Cabrillo College's Watsonville Campus is directly exposed to flood risk due to its location in the Pajaro Valley floodplain. With over \$50 million in building and contents value at risk, nearly 1,900 students and staff exposed each semester, and critical community services housed on site, flooding poses a significant hazard. Continued coordination with the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency (PRFMA), proactive floodproofing of vulnerable structures, and emergency planning for campus users are essential to reducing risk and maintaining continuity of operations.



FEMA Flood Risk Exposure Cabrillo College

*Data sources: FEMA.



Figure 9-7 Cabrillo College FEMA Flood Hazard Zones Map

9.5.2.3 Earthquake

Cabrillo College is located in a seismically active region of coastal California influenced by the San Andreas Fault system and associated subsidiary faults. Historic earthquakes, including the 1989 Loma Prieta event, demonstrated the vulnerability of Santa Cruz County to strong ground shaking, landslides, and infrastructure disruption. Both the Aptos Campus and the Watsonville Center are exposed to earthquake hazards, with the Aptos site in particular subject to very strong shaking intensities (MMI VIII–IX) in a magnitude 7.1 scenario earthquake on the northern San Andreas Fault (Figure 9-8).

Building & Infrastructure Vulnerability

Many of Cabrillo's buildings were constructed before the adoption of modern seismic design standards. As a result, there has been no comprehensive seismic vulnerability assessment to identify or prioritize retrofits for academic buildings, utilities, or other critical facilities. This creates heightened risk of structural damage or collapse, particularly in older classroom buildings, lab facilities, and critical utility systems that support daily campus operations.

A major earthquake could cause widespread damage to campus infrastructure, disrupting instruction and operations for an extended period. Damage to water lines, electrical distribution, or telecommunications could further delay recovery. While Cabrillo does not provide student housing, the Watsonville Center hosts community-serving organizations such as DigitalNEST, which would also face operational disruption.

Life Safety Risks & Operational Disruptions

With many campus buildings constructed before modern seismic codes, inadequately braced interior spaces pose injury and entrapment risks during seismic events, particularly in older student housing, classrooms, labs, and administrative areas. Falling furniture or equipment is also a concern. While all furniture has been anchored to prevent tip-overs, continued attention to non-structural hazard mitigation, such as securing shelving, equipment, and mechanical systems, remains a priority for life safety.

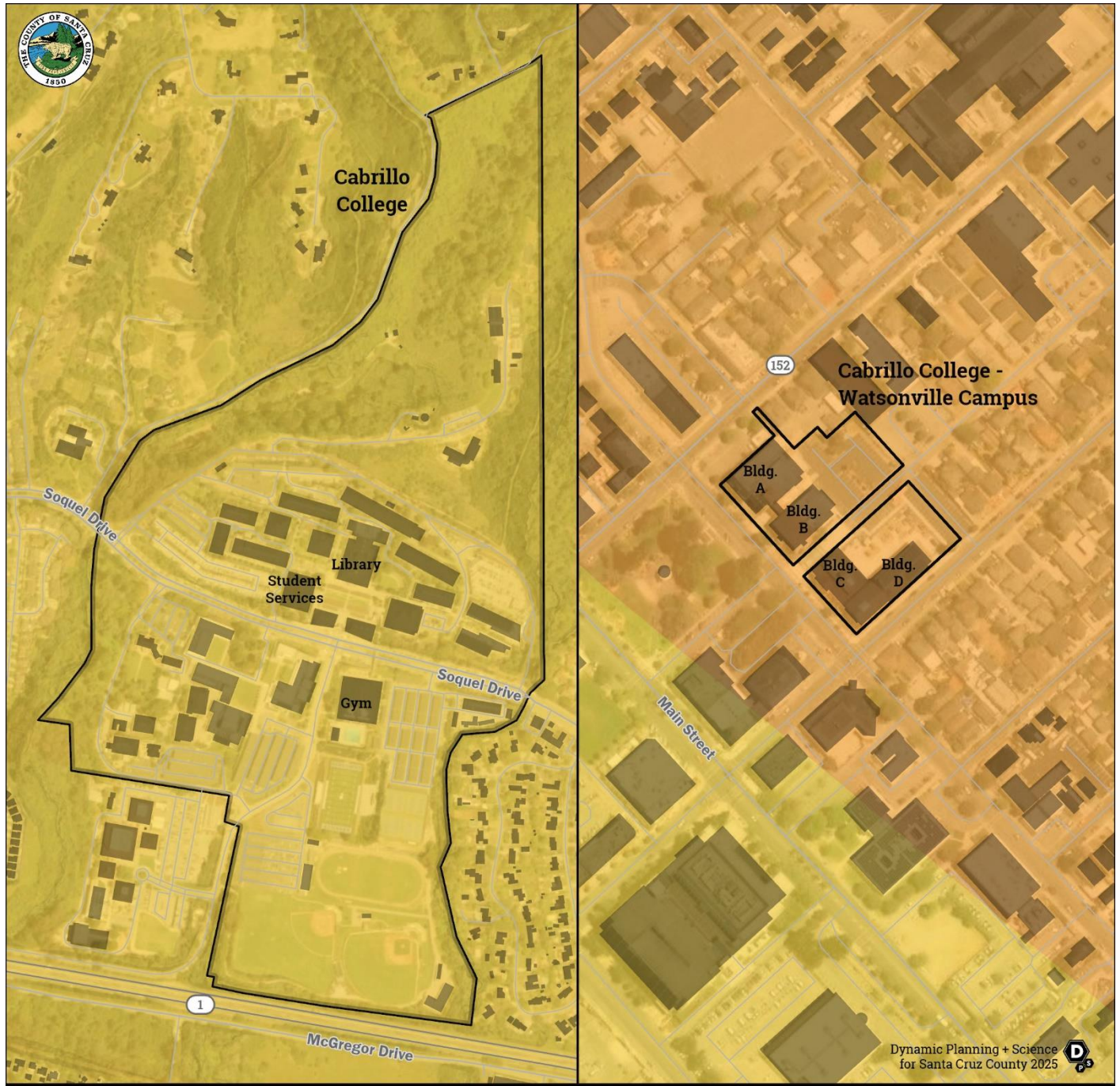
Beyond immediate life safety risks, a significant earthquake could disrupt education and other campus operations for an extended period, depending on the extent of facility and infrastructure damage. As a commuter college, any damage to the surrounding transportation system could limit the ability for students and staff to get to school or back home, and there is little sheltering capacity on either campus, increasing reliance on also limited regional capacity. In addition, loss of power could limit online instruction in the interim while repairs are ongoing.

Emergency Response Capacity

Cabrillo's current emergency response planning and equipment may be insufficient for a campus-wide earthquake scenario, particularly given limited regional shelter capacity. In the aftermath of a significant seismic event, students and employees could be stranded on campus due to damaged roadways or regional



transportation disruptions. Coordinated planning with County OR3, Central Fire District, and nearby hospitals is critical to ensure continuity of emergency services and evacuation capabilities.



N San Andreas - Santa Cruz Mtn Earthquake Scenario M7.1

Cabrillo College

*Data sources: USGS.



Figure 9-8 Cabrillo College M7.1 San Andreas Earthquake Scenario Shaking Intensity Map

9.5.2.4 Severe Weather

Cabrillo College is vulnerable to a range of severe weather events, including high wind events and heavy rain. While the campus does not experience the same wildfire or extreme heat risks that characterize other regions of California, storm-related hazards remain a persistent concern. Severe weather can disrupt campus operations, damage infrastructure, and create dangerous conditions for students, faculty, and staff traveling to and from class.

Potential Impacts

High winds present a recurring hazard, posing risks to overhead utilities, leaning trees, and temporary structures, which may be damaged or collapse during strong storm events. Additionally, aging or undersized stormwater infrastructure—such as the French drain between Trafton and Union Street—at the Watsonville Campus remains vulnerable to failure under heavy rainfall, increasing the likelihood of localized flooding and associated property damage.

Severe storms that bring heavy rain have the potential to cause widespread flooding across campus, limiting access to buildings, creating unsafe walking and driving conditions, and disrupting instructional operations. Flooding around pedestrian routes and parking lots can pose life-safety risks to the campus community, while damage to facilities may result in costly repairs and downtime.

Risks to Students, Faculty & Staff

As a commuter college, Cabrillo is particularly sensitive to transportation disruptions caused by severe weather. Students, faculty, and staff traveling from across Santa Cruz County may face hazardous road conditions, transit delays, or service interruptions during severe weather events, which can prevent safe access to campus from localized flooding or downed trees. Extended disruptions also exacerbate equity concerns, disproportionately affecting low-income students who may have fewer transportation alternatives.

Emergency Power & Continuity of Operations

Cabrillo College currently operates seven backup generators that support emergency lighting, IT servers, fire pumps, the Horticulture and Sheriff's Office facilities, the main water tank, and Parking Lots A/B and P. While these generators provide limited coverage, critical systems including IT infrastructure, communications, and water wells remain vulnerable during prolonged outages. To address this, the College is currently in the process of acquiring a mobile generator to expand backup capacity and improve resilience for additional infrastructure such as campus wells. Given the reliance on digital platforms for instruction and emergency communication, enhancing campus energy resilience is essential to maintaining operational continuity.

While severe weather events do not typically pose catastrophic risks to Cabrillo College, they remain a significant and recurrent hazard capable of disrupting instruction, damaging infrastructure, and placing



commuter populations at risk. Targeted improvements to stormwater infrastructure, enhanced backup power capacity, and coordinated transportation planning with local jurisdictions will be key strategies to reducing severe weather vulnerabilities.

9.5.2.5 Slope Failure

Cabrillo College's Aptos Campus is situated in a hilly area with steep slopes along Porter Gulch and surrounding terrain, creating susceptibility to slope failure, erosion, and landslides during periods of intense rainfall. The Landslide Risk Exposure Map (Figure 9-9) shows large portions of the campus immediately adjacent to or overlapping areas of high susceptibility, particularly along the northern and eastern boundaries.

Threats to Campus Facilities & Infrastructure

The steep slopes bordering Porter Gulch are vulnerable to erosion and slope instability, which could threaten adjacent campus infrastructure such as classrooms, parking areas, and utility corridors. In addition, leaning trees and saturated soils near sewer laterals and other underground utilities increase the risk of pipe ruptures and infrastructure damage due to slope movement.

One of the most significant new developments in the college's recent history is located in an area of landslide susceptibility on the south end of the Aptos campus, adjacent to the baseball and softball fields. A new housing complex consisting of four buildings to house around 650 students, including those attending Cabrillo and the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC), was under construction during the drafting of this plan, marking a transformative shift in Cabrillo's emergency planning needs from its primarily commuter school past. The land area available for development is very limited and the Aptos campus is almost entirely built out. The Aptos campus is also highly exposed to slope failure hazards, especially in the northern part of campus north of Soquel Drive and along Porter Gulch.

Although the location of the new housing complex is susceptible to landslide, as shown in Figure 9-9, this area is much less vulnerable than any other available for new development (as opposed to redevelopment). In addition, strict building codes and grading requirements will mitigate potential slope failure impacts to the new structures and the students who will occupy them.

Potential Impacts to Transportation & Campus Access

Slope failure events could significantly disrupt campus operations. Landslides or soil instability could block emergency access routes, including Soquel Drive and perimeter roads, or damage buried utility lines. Disruption of water, sewer, or energy services would compromise instructional continuity and place added strain on emergency response resources.

Commuting students, faculty, and staff are the most vulnerable to slope failure impacts, particularly those traveling via low-lying or hillside routes. Landslide-induced road closures or hazards may prevent access to the campus or the ability to return home, delay emergency response, and prolong recovery operations.



Given that Cabrillo is a commuter college, transportation access remains a critical vulnerability in the context of slope failure hazards.

While no critical campus parcels or high-value facilities fall directly within the mapped high-susceptibility zones, the close proximity of slopes and drainage corridors to the Aptos Campus creates indirect risks through blocked roadways, utility damage, and access challenges. Proactive slope stabilization, vegetation management, and utility corridor protection will be key to reducing Cabrillo's exposure to slope failure hazards.



Landslide Risk Exposure Cabrillo College

*Data sources: CGS, DPS.



Figure 9-9: Exposure Summary – Cabrillo College Slope Failure Risk

9.5.2.6 Drought

The National Drought Monitor provides drought data and maps nationally and on a localized, watershed scale. The National Drought Monitor is the product of 11 agencies, including the NDMC, NOAA and USDA, and is available at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>. The National Drought Monitor categorizes the level of drought from D0 through D4, with D4 being the highest “exceptional drought.” Table 9-6 depicts drought classifications and impacts from the level of drought occurrence in California, while Figure 9-10 shows a time series of the level of drought in Santa Cruz County from 2000 to 2023 according to the National Drought Monitor.

Campus Water Supply & Vulnerability

Cabrillo College relies heavily on three on-campus wells in Porter Gulch as its primary water source, supplemented by a smaller backup supply from the Soquel Creek Water District. However, the Aptos campus operates exclusively on well water under normal conditions but can be fully switched to the Soquel Creek Water District supply if the wells or storage tank are offline or maintenance is required. Prolonged drought conditions threaten the reliability of these sources, particularly given that groundwater basins in Santa Cruz County can be over drafted during drought conditions. Extended multi-year droughts could limit available supply or pressure, creating cascading impacts for both educational operations and emergency response needs.

Drought conditions across Santa Cruz County pose broader risks to water reliability, energy demand, and public health. While Cabrillo benefits from a degree of redundancy between its wells and the Soquel Creek Water District, both sources are groundwater-dependent, making them less resilient to sustained drought. Water conservation and efficiency measures remain critical strategies for reducing demand and ensuring reliable campus operations during extended dry periods.

Potential Impacts to Operations

Lack of water availability during drought periods could disrupt classroom instruction, custodial services, landscape maintenance, and emergency water needs. Reductions in irrigation may affect campus vegetation, while water shortages could compromise fire suppression capacity in sprinkler systems or hydrants. Drought also increases vegetation stress, elevating the risk of wildfire ignition and spread near campus facilities.

Drought represents a chronic and recurring hazard for Cabrillo College, with implications for both campus infrastructure and student well-being. Threats to the Porter Gulch wells, limited backup supply from SCWD, and the potential for cascading wildfire risk underscore the importance of proactive planning. Strategies such as continued conservation, redundancy planning, and investment in drought-resilient infrastructure will be essential to maintaining continuity of education and operations during future drought events.



Table 9-6: Drought Classifications and Impacts

Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	- Soil is dry; irrigation delivery begins early - Dryland crop germination is stunted - Active fire season begins
D1	Moderate Drought	- Dryland pasture growth is stunted; producers give supplemental feed to cattle - Landscaping and gardens need irrigation earlier; wildlife patterns begin to change - Stock ponds and creeks are lower than usual
D2	Severe Drought	- Producers increase water efficiency methods and drought-resistant crops - Grazing land inadequate - Fire season is longer, with high burn intensity, dry fuels, and large fire spatial extent; more fire crews on staff - Lake- and river-based tourism declines; boat ramps close - Trees are stressed; plants increase reproductive mechanisms; wildlife diseases increase - Water temperatures increase; programs to divert water to protect fish begin - River flows decrease; reservoir levels are low and banks are exposed
D3	Extreme Drought	- Federal water not adequate to meet irrigation contracts; extracting supplemental groundwater is expensive - Fire season lasts year-round; fires occur in typically wet parts of the state; burn bans are implemented - Ski and rafting business is low; mountain communities suffer - Low water levels impede fish migration and cause lower survival rates - Wildlife encroach on developed areas; little native food and water is available for bears, which hibernate less - Water sanitation is a concern; reservoir levels drop significantly; surface water is nearly dry, flows are very low; water theft occurs - Livestock need supplemental feed, cattle and horses are sold; little pasture remains - Well and aquifer levels decrease; homeowners drill new wells
D4	Exceptional Drought	- Fire season is very costly; number of fires and areas burned are extensive - Many recreational activities are affected - Fields are left fallow; orchards are removed; vegetable yields are low; honey harvest is small; agricultural unemployment is high, food aid is needed - Fish rescue and relocation begins; pine beetle infestation occurs; forest mortality is high; wetlands dry up; wildlife death is widespread; algae blooms appear - Poor air quality affects health; greenhouse gas emissions increase as hydropower production decreases; West Nile outbreaks rise - Water shortages are widespread; surface water is depleted; federal irrigation water deliveries are curtailed; water prices are extremely high; wells are dry, more and deeper wells are drilled; water quality is poor

Source: Adapted from U.S. Drought Monitor Drought Classifications and Impacts

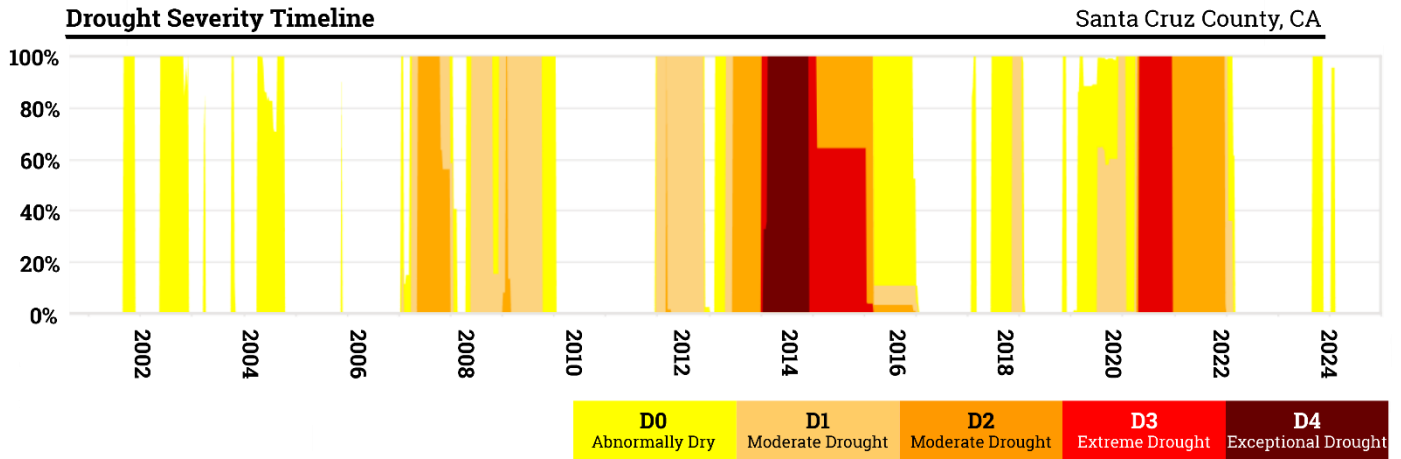


Figure 9-10: Drought Severity Timeline 2000-2024

9.5.2.7 Climate Change

Climate change is expected to act as a threat multiplier, intensifying the frequency, severity, and cascading impacts of natural hazards that affect Cabrillo College. While the College does not face catastrophic risks on the scale of larger jurisdictions, its role as a commuter-based institution, with critical facilities concentrated in Aptos and Watsonville, makes it particularly sensitive to climate-driven hazards.

Wildfire Risk

Rising temperatures, prolonged drought periods, and vegetation stress increase the likelihood of wildfire ignition and spread in the Santa Cruz Mountains and within vegetated areas surrounding the Aptos Campus. Dense stands of eucalyptus and mixed hardwoods in Porter Gulch are especially flammable under drier conditions. Climate change projections indicate longer and more intense fire seasons, elevating risks to both campus infrastructure and commuter access during wildfire events.

Severe Weather

Climate change is projected to increase the intensity of winter storms in coastal California, producing heavier rainfall within shorter timeframes. For Cabrillo, this means greater exposure to flash flooding, slope instability, and utility outages. High winds are also expected to become more severe, threatening overhead lines, trees, and temporary structures. These impacts have direct consequences for instructional continuity and safe campus access.

Drought

Multi-year droughts are becoming more common as climate change alters precipitation patterns. This directly threatens Cabrillo's on-campus wells in Porter Gulch and its backup supply from the Soquel Creek Water District, both of which depend on groundwater aquifers already in overdraft. Extended drought



conditions could reduce water availability for campus operations, compromise sanitation and fire suppression capacity, and stress vegetation, further heightening wildfire risk.

Flooding

Climate change is also linked to sea level rise and more frequent extreme rainfall events, both of which amplify flood risks. At the Watsonville Center, flood-prone conditions are likely to worsen as storm events intensify, placing buildings, infrastructure, and students at greater risk. More intense storm surges and saturated soils will also compound slope failure risks at the Aptos Campus.

Climate change magnifies Cabrillo College's exposure to wildfire, severe weather, drought, and flooding, creating compound hazards that threaten instructional continuity, student safety, and infrastructure resilience. Addressing these challenges requires forward-looking mitigation strategies, including climate-informed facility planning, renewable and backup energy systems, expanded water conservation, and integration of climate science into emergency response protocols. By aligning with state and county climate adaptation initiatives, Cabrillo can strengthen resilience for its students, faculty, staff, and the broader communities it serves.

9.5.3 Planning for Hazards & Future Development

Cabrillo College continues to evolve its facilities and campus footprint while navigating the increasing complexity of hazard risks, including wildfire, flooding, drought, and seismic activity. Located primarily in the wildland-urban interface of Aptos and within flood-prone areas of Watsonville, the College is actively working to modernize its infrastructure and improve hazard resilience.

As part of its planning framework, Cabrillo College has incorporated—and will continue to incorporate—hazard data and other hazard information from its hazard mitigation plan directly into its 5-Year Capital Outlay Plan and Facilities Master Plan. The 2025 MJHMP update expands on this integration by introducing new mapping and analytical tools, including the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning (RAMP) platform (see Volume 1, Section 2.2.1), which supports data-driven decisions about where and how development should occur. By applying these updated tools and policies, Cabrillo ensures that future growth is resilient, sustainable, and responsive to the evolving challenges of climate change and natural hazards.

Cabrillo College is preparing for a significant new development: a student housing complex that broke ground in late 2025. This project marks a transformative shift in campus occupancy patterns and emergency planning needs. The complex will consist of four residential buildings located on the south end of the Aptos campus, adjacent to the baseball and softball fields. Once complete, the facility will house approximately 650 students, with 60% of units reserved for Cabrillo students and 40% for students from the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC).

This residential expansion introduces new considerations for emergency access, fire protection, utility redundancy, and shelter-in-place capabilities. The location of the housing site near sloped terrain and adjacent to wildland vegetation underscores the importance of enhanced wildfire mitigation, backup power planning, and evacuation protocols.

As previously discussed, because Cabrillo College is an educational institution, it does not have a permanent population. The College experiences peaks and valleys in on-campus population owing to the academic calendar. Furthermore, despite being built-out, Cabrillo College has experienced significant fluctuations in student enrollment. The College had close to 25,000 students enrolled in the 2000s; today, it is closer to 17,000. Hence, the on-campus population can vary widely for a variety of reasons.

Past Development Trends

Cabrillo College has been built-out for years. Hence, past development trends of the building out of both the Aptos main campus and Watsonville Center. Both campuses are located within urban areas.

Future Development

As previously discussed, both Cabrillo College's main campus in Aptos and the Watsonville Center are considered built-out. Future development activities will include renovation or replacement of existing facilities. Cabrillo College is served by Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office, the Central Fire District of Santa Cruz County, and Soquel Creek Water District. All three agencies can adequately serve Cabrillo College under existing conditions and all three are expected to adequately serve the College in the future.

Despite being built-out, Cabrillo College has seen enrollments fluctuate substantially from a high of approximately 25,000 students to around 17,000 today. Thus, new development or expansion isn't necessary for the College to serve a larger student population.

9.5.4 Hazard Problem Statements

As part of the mitigation action identification process, the internal planning group for each jurisdiction identified areas of concern (aka problem statements) for their respective facilities based on the risk assessment and vulnerability analysis. Problem statements focused on the impact, victim, and the threat that the hazard could create in the jurisdiction, as described in Table 9-7. Identifying common issues and weaknesses through these problem statements assisted the planning group in understanding the realm of resources needed for mitigation.

The goal is to have at least one mitigation action for every problem statement. Projects or actions have been developed to mitigate each problem identified. See Table 9-9 for a full list of mitigation actions and corresponding problem statements that they address. Each problem statement is coded with a problem number for cross-referencing between Table 9-7 and Table 9-9.

Table 9-7: Cabrillo College Problem Statements

Hazard	Sub-Hazard	Area of Concern	Problem IS	Description	Related Mitigation Actions
Climate Change		Threat	ps-CC-CBC-01	Climate change will continue to exacerbate hazards such as drought, wildfire, severe weather, and flood that threaten the College's campuses.	ma-CC-RCD-01



Hazard	Sub-Hazard	Area of Concern	Problem IS	Description	Related Mitigation Actions
Drought		Threat	ps-DR-CBC-01	Prolonged drought conditions threaten the reliability of the College's primary water source, including wells in Porter Gulch.	ma-DR-CBC-03
Drought		Impact	ps-DR-CBC-02	Lack of water availability during extended drought periods can disrupt educational operations, recreational programs, landscape maintenance, and emergency water needs.	ma-DR-CBC-01, ma-DR-CBC-03
Drought		Victim	ps-DR-CBC-03	Students and staff may face limited restroom, hydration, and sanitation access if drought conditions significantly reduce water supply or pressure.	ma-DR-CBC-03
Drought		Threat	ps-DR-CBC-04	Drought stress on vegetation increases the risk of wildfire ignition and spread near campus facilities.	ma-DR-SPD-01
Drought		Threat	ps-DR-CBC-05	Backup water supply from the Soquel Creek Water District may not be sufficient or dependable during multi-year droughts.	ma-DR-CBC-03, ma-DR-CBC-02
Earthquake		Threat	ps-EQ-CBC-01	Several campus buildings were constructed before the implementation of modern seismic codes, and no comprehensive structural assessment has been conducted.	ma-EQ-CBC-01, ma-EQ-CBC-02
Earthquake		Threat	ps-EQ-CBC-02	The college lacks an up-to-date seismic vulnerability assessment to prioritize retrofits for critical facilities and infrastructure.	ma-EQ-CPT-03, ma-EQ-CBC-01
Earthquake		Impact	ps-EQ-CBC-03	A major earthquake could severely damage academic buildings, utilities, access routes, and student housing, disrupting instructional continuity and recovery operations.	ma-EQ-CBC-02
Earthquake		Victim	ps-EQ-CBC-04	Students, staff, and faculty may face injury or entrapment risks in inadequately braced or unsecured interior spaces during a seismic event.	ma-EQ-CBC-03
Earthquake		Threat	ps-EQ-CBC-05	Emergency response plans and equipment may be insufficient for a campus-wide earthquake scenario, especially with limited regional shelter capacity.	ma-AH-SVL-01
Flood		Threat	ps-FL-CBC-01	Parts of the Watsonville campus, including parking areas and backup generators, are located in the 100-year floodplain and are vulnerable to flood damage.	ma-FL-CBC-01



Hazard	Sub-Hazard	Area of Concern	Problem IS	Description	Related Mitigation Actions
Flood		Impact	ps-FL-CBC-02	Flooding during severe storms can damage campus infrastructure, disrupt class schedules, and limit access to buildings and resources.	ma-FL-RCD-01
Flood		Threat	ps-FL-CBC-03	The storage warehouse at Aptos campus sustained damage during the 2023 storms, highlighting the vulnerability of facilities to repeat flood events.	ma-FL-CBC-01, ma-FL-CBC-02
Flood		Threat	ps-FL-CBC-04	Inadequate flood control systems and aging drainage infrastructure increase the campus's exposure to stormwater intrusion and property damage.	ma-FL-CBC-03
Flood		Victim	ps-FL-CBC-05	Students and staff commuting from low-lying or flood-prone areas may face access issues or displacement during flood emergencies.	ma-FL-SVL-01
Severe Weather	Heavy Rain	Threat	ps-HR-CBC-01	Aging or undersized stormwater infrastructure, such as the French drain between Trafton and Union Street, is vulnerable to failure during heavy rainfall events.	ma-HR-CBC-01
Severe Weather	High Wind	Threat	ps-HW-CBC-01	High wind events pose a threat to overhead utilities, leaning trees, and temporary structures, increasing the risk of property damage and service disruption.	ma-HW-WTS-01
Slope Failure		Threat	ps-SF-CBC-01	Steep slopes in the Porter Gulch and other areas around the Aptos campus are vulnerable to erosion and slope failure during intense rainfall events, posing risks to adjacent campus infrastructure.	ma-SF-CBC-01, ma-SF-CBC-03
Slope Failure		Threat	ps-SF-CBC-02	Leaning trees and saturated soils near sewer laterals and utilities increase the risk of infrastructure damage due to slope movement.	ma-SF-SCW-02, ma-SF-CBC-02
Slope Failure		Impact	ps-SF-CBC-03	Landslides or soil instability may block emergency access routes or damage critical utility lines, disrupting campus operations.	ma-SF-SCW-03
Slope Failure		Victim	ps-SF-CBC-04	Students and staff commuting via low-lying or hillside routes may be affected by landslide-induced road closures or hazards.	ma-SF-CBC-03
Severe Weather	All	Impact	ps-SW-CBC-01	Severe storms can result in widespread campus flooding, unsafe walking/driving conditions, and building access limitations, disrupting instructional operations.	ma-SW-CBC-02



Hazard	Sub-Hazard	Area of Concern	Problem IS	Description	Related Mitigation Actions
Severe Weather	All	Victim	ps-SW-CBC-02	Students and staff traveling to campus from across the region may face hazardous road conditions or transportation service interruptions during severe winter storms.	ma-SW-CBC-01
Severe Weather	All	Threat	ps-SW-CBC-03	Backup power capacity is limited, leaving some critical systems vulnerable to extended outages during extreme weather.	ma-SW-CBC-01, ma-SW-SCC-02
Wildfire		Threat	ps-WF-CBC-01	Wildland vegetation in and around Porter Gulch presents a persistent ignition threat to campus infrastructure, particularly near Perimeter Road.	ma-WF-CBC-01
Wildfire		Threat	ps-WF-CBC-02	Insufficient defensible space and fuel load reduction near critical infrastructure?such as wellheads and emergency access routes?puts the campus at risk during wildfire events.	ma-WF-CBC-01, ma-WF-SCC-02, ma-WF-WTS-01
Wildfire		Impact	ps-WF-CBC-03	A wildfire event could lead to campus closure, displacement of classes, and interruptions to on-campus and online operations due to power or connectivity loss.	ma-WF-CBC-03
Wildfire		Victim	ps-WF-CBC-04	Students, faculty, and staff commuting from high fire-risk zones across Santa Cruz County may face evacuation orders or unsafe travel conditions during wildfire emergencies.	ma-WF-CBC-03
Wildfire	Coastal Erosion	Threat	ps-WF-CBC-05	The college lacks a microgrid or mobile generator capacity to maintain energy reliability for fire-critical infrastructure, including water wells and emergency communication systems.	ma-WF-CBC-02

9.5.4.1 Climate Change Impacts & Vulnerable Populations

Cabrillo College operates campuses in Aptos and Watsonville, both of which are increasingly exposed to climate-driven hazards. Students, staff, and faculty represent diverse socioeconomic and linguistic backgrounds, with many commuting from throughout Santa Cruz County and beyond. Vulnerable populations include low-income and first-generation students, renters, agricultural workers who attend classes part-time, and seniors enrolled in lifelong learning programs. These groups may have limited financial resources, access to reliable transportation, or English proficiency, which can heighten risks during hazard events and recovery.

Drought: Prolonged drought reduces water availability from Porter Gulch wells and backup supplies, directly affecting campus sanitation, drinking water, and recreational facilities. Climate change is projected to increase the frequency of droughts, straining the District's water supply and vegetation health. Students

and staff with limited resources may face restricted restroom or hydration access on campus, while broader drought surcharges or restrictions could disproportionately affect low-income students and their households. Drought-stressed vegetation around campus also increases wildfire ignition risk, compounding threats to operations.

Flooding and Severe Weather: The Watsonville campus is partially located within the 100-year floodplain, and both campuses have experienced storm-related flooding, including the 2023 storms that damaged storage facilities. Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of atmospheric river events, which can overwhelm aging drainage infrastructure and disrupt instructional continuity. Students and staff commuting from low-lying or flood-prone neighborhoods face displacement, transportation barriers, and reduced campus access during storms. Severe weather also causes power outages, unsafe walking conditions, and service interruptions, particularly for students dependent on public transportation or those without backup power for online learning.

Earthquake and Liquefaction: Cabrillo College's campuses contain older buildings constructed prior to modern seismic codes, and no comprehensive vulnerability assessment has been completed. Although not related to climate change, an earthquake could severely damage instructional facilities, utilities, and student housing, disrupting academic operations and displacing vulnerable student populations who lack alternative housing or financial support. Students, faculty, and staff with mobility challenges are at heightened risk of injury or entrapment during seismic events.

Slope Failure: Steep slopes in Porter Gulch and surrounding hillside terrain are increasingly unstable due to intense rainfall and vegetation loss linked to climate change. Landslides could damage campus utilities, block emergency access, and disrupt operations. Students and staff commuting on hillside or rural routes face increased travel hazards and delays following storm events, with those lacking reliable vehicles or safe alternate routes most at risk.

Wildfire: Vegetation in and around Porter Gulch poses persistent wildfire risks, exacerbated by hotter, drier conditions. Limited defensible space near wellheads, tanks, and emergency routes increases vulnerability of critical facilities. Students, staff, and faculty commuting from Wildland Urban Interface neighborhoods may face evacuation challenges, road closures, or class disruptions during wildfire emergencies. Smoke exposure further affects those with respiratory conditions or limited healthcare access. Lack of backup energy resources, such as a microgrid, increases the risk of service interruption for water wells and communications during wildfire-related outages.

Overall, climate change compounds Cabrillo College's vulnerability by intensifying drought, flooding, wildfire, and storm risks while magnifying inequities among student populations. Strengthening water resilience, improving seismic and slope failure planning, and prioritizing equitable emergency communication will be essential to maintaining safe and reliable operations for the College community.



9.6 Mitigation Strategy

This section provides the framework for how Cabrillo College will reduce hazard risk within its jurisdiction while supporting the broader goals of the Santa Cruz County MJHMP. It includes an overview of existing capabilities, opportunities to strengthen resilience, and the City's prioritized mitigation actions. Together, these elements demonstrate how Watsonville integrates hazard awareness into its planning and development processes while contributing to a coordinated countywide approach.

Within the Santa Cruz County MJHMP, the mitigation strategy serves as the roadmap for future hazard mitigation efforts. For the college, the strategy outlined in this annex reflects the outcomes of the countywide planning process while also addressing the college's unique risks, priorities, and community needs. The strategy is designed to reduce vulnerabilities identified in the risk assessment, including the problem statements developed for flooding, earthquakes and liquefaction, slope failure, wildfire, drought, severe storms, extreme heat, and climate change.

Mitigation actions identified in this annex include both policy-based and project-based initiatives, with an emphasis on integrating resilience into land use planning, infrastructure investments, and community programs. Actions are structured to align with FEMA's requirements and to coordinate with existing city, county, and regional planning mechanisms. Each action identifies responsible parties, potential funding sources, and the resources needed for implementation.

For the college, this strategy provides a framework for strengthening resilience by combining city-led initiatives, such as infrastructure improvements, building code enforcement, and community preparedness, with regional coordination with the participants of MJHMP. By advancing these efforts in alignment with the Master Plan and other campus planning documents, the College will enhance its ability to reduce hazard risk while supporting long-term community safety, sustainability, and economic stability.

The subsections that follow describe these elements in detail:

- **Section 4.6.1 Aligning Action Planning** with Capabilities provides a summary of the College's capacity to address natural hazards.
- **Section 4.6.3 Mitigation Action Plan** presents Cabrillo College's prioritized actions to guide implementation in coordination with countywide strategies.

9.6.1 Aligning the Action Plan

This section connects the College's mitigation actions with its existing capabilities and areas for growth. Capability assessments are a required element of hazard mitigation planning under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and FEMA's 2023 guidance, ensuring that actions are realistic, achievable, and aligned with available resources.

The section begins with a summary of the College's capabilities across four areas: planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, fiscal, and education and outreach. This overview highlights the tools and

strengths that the college already uses to reduce hazard risk. The section then provides a detailed analysis of each capability area, identifying both current practices and opportunities to expand resilience.

9.6.1.1 Capabilities & Opportunities Assessment

To develop a realistic and actionable mitigation strategy, it must account for existing jurisdictional capabilities and what future opportunities there are to enhance those capabilities for purposes of hazard mitigation. This section provides an assessment of the City of Capitola's existing capabilities and future opportunities, including planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, fiscal, and public outreach and education capabilities. This assessment also identifies opportunities to integrate this MJHMP into future planning, policies, or programs to weave mitigation efforts into daily operations and address hazard problems holistically. Capabilities are categorized into four groups and include various mechanisms.

- **Planning and Regulatory Capabilities:** Existing long-range plans, emergency response plans, hazard-specific plans, land use policies, and building and development standards.
- **Administrative and Technical Capabilities:** Available expertise in emergency services, engineering, grant management, and community planning.
- **Fiscal Capabilities:** Budgetary capacity, taxing authority, grants, and other funding mechanisms that can support mitigation projects.
- **Outreach and Education Capabilities:** Existing programs for providing technical assistance, community education, public warnings, and stakeholder engagement.

A full description of the process used to develop the capabilities assessment is provided in Volume 1, Section 2.3.3.

This capabilities and opportunities assessment for Capitola lists the various types of capabilities along with how they have been, currently are, or will in the future be integrated into hazard mitigation planning efforts. The three "HMP Integration" columns that identify the capability's status and usage are color-coded with green, yellow, or orange shading to communicate the following:

- **Status:** If the capability is present at all and what level of use it has generally.
- **Current Mitigation Use:** If the capability is currently being used in mitigation efforts, specifically, and at what level.
- **Future Opportunity:** If there is a future opportunity to integrate the capability into mitigation efforts and at what level.

Planning & Regulatory Capabilities

As an educational institution with limited authority and not a municipality, Cabrillo College does not maintain traditional planning or regulatory tools, such as hazard-specific ordinances or development standards. That said, Cabrillo College demonstrates a strong foundation of hazard mitigation capabilities, particularly in the areas of planning, facilities management, and fiscal resources. The College maintains a robust 5-Year Capital Outlay Plan and Facilities Master Plan, which integrates hazard mitigation priorities into building upgrades and campus development projects. While there is no standalone fire prevention plan,



fire response is incorporated into the College's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), and seismic safety is addressed through both non-structural measures and major structural renovations, such as the ongoing modernization of Buildings 300 and 700.

Other areas, such as stormwater management, floodplain response, wildfire planning, and drought contingency, are only partially developed. Flood risks are acknowledged in the EOP without a dedicated plan, wildfire mitigation is referenced in the HMP without a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and water conservation policies exist without a formal drought management framework. Similarly, while Cabrillo has environmental sustainability policies, it does not maintain a formal Climate Action Plan.

Further, Cabrillo College complies with all development standards and environmental review requirements for the State of California, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and within the county and City of Watsonville where its campuses are located. These local regulatory environments are described in Volume 1 for Santa Cruz County and in the City of Watsonville's municipal annex of Volume 2.

Future integration of the MJHMP will occur through various processes and mechanisms outlined across multiple mitigation actions (Table 9-9). A key opportunity for future hazard mitigation integration with SVWD's existing planning mechanisms is to update the Facilities Master Plan and future construction siting policies to avoid known slope failure hazard areas and incorporate risk data into its capital improvement planning (ma-SF-CBC-03).

Administrative & Technical Capacity

From an administrative standpoint, the College has designated an Emergency Manager through its EOP, and engineering support is evident in facilities planning, though civil engineering and grant management capacity are not explicitly documented. Outreach personnel are active through equity and emergency planning initiatives, but there is no dedicated GIS specialist. In terms of warning systems, Cabrillo maintains an emergency notification system that is outlined in the EOP, but lacks hazard-specific alert programs for flooding, wildfire, or geological hazards beyond general procedures.

Warning Systems & Services

The college does not manage formal warning systems for hazards such as floods, wildfires, or earthquakes. Emergency notification and public alerting remain the responsibility of county and state agencies. The college's role is to support these systems by providing education, preparedness resources, and technical assistance to landowners.

Fiscal Capabilities

Fiscal capabilities are a notable strength. Cabrillo College regularly employs voter-approved levies, general obligation bonds, and capital improvement funding to support hazard mitigation and infrastructure resilience projects. Utility fees and system development fees help support ongoing operations, though stormwater service fees and special tax bonds are not currently in use.



Education & Outreach Capabilities

Finally, the College's education and outreach capacity is developing but not fully institutionalized. Hazard preparedness information is shared online through the College website and emergency preparedness page, and social media is used for general outreach rather than hazard-specific messaging. Occasional public safety events occur, but there is no consistent program of annualized events, newsletters, or formal hazard information access points for the community. Equity and safety messaging promoted at the Board level, however, provides a framework for future outreach expansion.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT LEGEND

HMP Integration

Status	Current Mitigation Use	Future Opportunity
Currently in use or present.	Used widely for mitigation.	Opportunity to expand and integrate.
(Sort of) Seldomly used or limited presence.	Limited use in mitigation planning.	Limited opportunity to expand and integrate.
(No) Not present or available.	Not used in mitigation planning.	No opportunity to expand or integrate.

Table 9-8: Cabrillo College Capabilities Assessment

Resource	HMP Integration			Notes / Additional Detail
	Status	Current Mitigation Use	Future Opportunity	
Planning and Regulatory Capabilities				
Hazard Reduction Programs (Annually Conducted)				
Capital Improvements Program (CIP) or Plan				Identified in 5-Year Capital Outlay Plan and Facilities Master Plan
Annual Fire Prevention Plan				Fire response considered in EOP; no standalone annual fire prevention plan found
Seismic Safety Program (Non-structural)				Earthquake mitigation is highlighted in HMP and facilities assessments
Earthquake Modernization Plan (Building Safety)				Buildings 300 and 700 undergoing structural renovations per CIP
Stormwater Management Program (Annual Inspections)				Not mentioned directly in planning docs, but likely under facilities maintenance
Hazard Plans and Programs				
Floodplain Response Plan				EOP references flooding risks but lacks a specific floodplain plan



Resource	HMP Integration			Notes / Additional Detail
	Status	Current Mitigation Use	Future Opportunity	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)				Wildfire mitigation referenced in HMP but no CWPP exists
Ground Water Management Planning / Plans	N/A	N/A	N/A	Campus does not manage groundwater supply
Climate Action Plan				Environmental sustainability policy exists, but no formal CAP
Drought Mgmt/ Contingency Plan				Water conservation is discussed generally, but no detailed drought contingency plan
FireWise Communities within District				No FireWise designation
Hazard-Related Public Outreach Program				Public meetings and outreach done during HMP development
Administrative and Technical				
Staff Capacity				
Emergency Manager				Emergency Operations Plan designates roles and responsibilities
Civil Engineer				Engineering support evident in facilities planning
Dedicated Public Outreach Personnel				Engagement teams are active under Equity and Emergency planning efforts
GIS Specialist and Capability				Not referenced in EOP or HMP materials
Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist				Exists for facilities grant work
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Warning Systems/Services				
General				Emergency notification system exists, EOP includes protocols
Flood				No flood-specific alert program found
Wildfire				General emergency alerts would cover this, but not wildfire-specific
Geological Hazards				Earthquake procedures in place, but no standalone warning system
Fiscal Capabilities				
Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation				
Levy for Specific Purposes with Voter Approval				Used for capital improvement funding
Utilities Fees				Utility fees support operations and possibly facilities
System Development Fee				Likely part of new project funding



Resource	HMP Integration			Notes / Additional Detail
	Status	Current Mitigation Use	Future Opportunity	
General Obligation Bonds to Incur Debt				Used for CIP funding
Special Tax Bonds to Incur Debt				No mention of this mechanism
Withheld Spending in Hazard-Prone Areas				Not practiced
Stormwater Service Fees				No fee-based stormwater program
Capital Improvement Project Funding				Robust CIP and 5-year planning
Education / Outreach Capabilities				
Education/Outreach Resources				
Website Dedicated to Hazard Topics				HMP public materials shared during planning; Emergency Preparedness Page
Dedicated Social Media				Used generally for outreach, not hazard-specific
Hazard Info. Avail. at Library/ Planning Desk				No formalized public access to hazard info
Annual Public Safety Events				Not annualized, but some events occur
Ability to Field Public Tech. Assistance Requests				Facilities team handles public-facing work
Public Safety Newsletters or Printed Outreach				Yes
Fire Safe Councils	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable
Resource Conservation Districts	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not relevant to a college district
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	



9.6.2 Cabrillo College Mitigation Action Plan

Cabrillo College mitigation actions were developed based upon the jurisdiction's priorities, risk assessment results, and mitigation alternatives. The mitigation action prioritization method used by all participating jurisdictions is described in Volume 1 Section 4. Table 9-9 lists each priority mitigation action, responsible party, time frame, potential funding source, implementation steps, and resources need to implement based upon consensus among the college's planning group members. All mitigation actions across jurisdictions are accessible through MAST (Mitigation Action Support Tool), providing comprehensive details including the mitigation goal, responsible party, timeline, potential funding sources, implementation steps, and required resources. As a dynamic document, hazard problem statements and mitigation activities will be regularly updated through MAST to reflect evolving needs and circumstances.

As part of this 2025 MJHMP update, the college reviewed mitigation actions from its prior plan to determine which actions to carry forward, which to consolidate, and where entirely new strategies were required. This careful evaluation ensured that the updated action plan builds upon past commitments while also responding to current risks and future challenges. The plan addresses Cabrillo's most significant hazards, including flooding, earthquakes, severe storms, drought, wildfire, and climate change. Each mitigation action is designed to align with FEMA's hazard mitigation guidance and the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Where appropriate, overlapping or redundant actions were consolidated into broader, more comprehensive strategies that improve clarity, increase feasibility, and strengthen regional coordination.

Cabrillo College developed unique mitigation actions, tailored to their own unique priorities, vulnerabilities, and capabilities. Each action contains a level of detail that meets the regulatory requirements of FEMA and DMA 2000. All actions are assigned a unique identification number, as illustrated in MAST and in Figure 9-11, using alphanumeric characters that denote specific attributes of the action, including the type of hazard being mitigated, facilitating easy reference and management. Table 9-9 lists each mitigation action for the college.

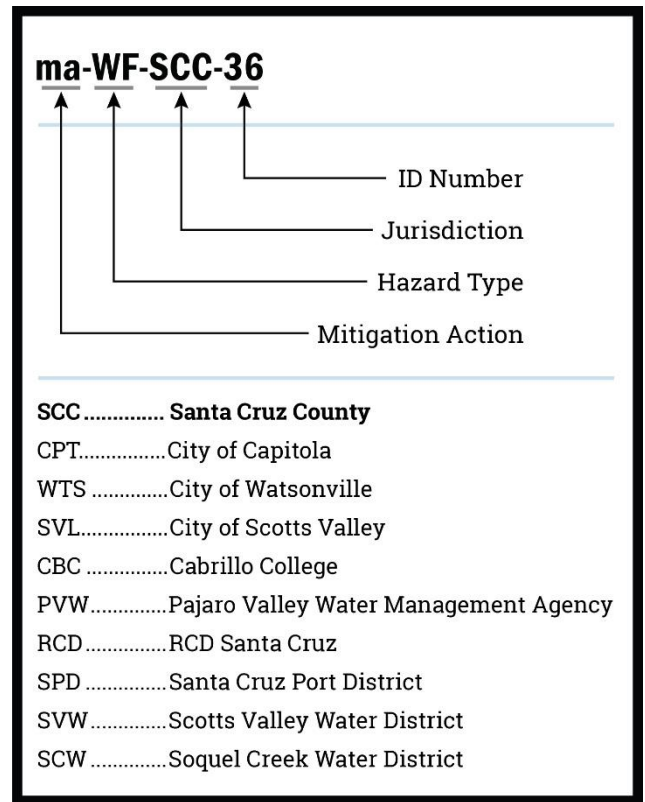


Figure 9-11: Mitigation Action Number Key

Table 9-9: Cabrillo College Mitigation Action Plan

Hazard	Action ID	Action Title	Description	FEMA Mitigation Alternative	Timeline	Responsibility	Cost	Benefit	Internal Funding Source	External Funding Source	Priority (Based on Criteria)	Problems Addressed
Drought	ma-DR-CBC-01	Develop Water Resilience & Conservation Plan	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of current and future water needs and develop a Water Resilience and Conservation Plan that includes drought triggers, conservation targets, and emergency supply protocols.	PRV	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities, Emergency Preparedness, and Grants	Medium	High	General Fund / Staff Time	DWR DOC HMGP BRIC Prop 4 Measure Q	Medium	ps-DR-CBC-01, ps-DR-CBC-02, ps-DR-CBC-03, ps-DR-SCW-05, ps-DR-SVL-03, ps-CC-CBC-01
Drought	ma-DR-CBC-02	Protect & Retrofit Campus Water Infrastructure	Install drought-resilient backup power systems and enclosures for campus water wellheads to ensure continued water access during drought-related outages. Perform annual maintenance and well depth inspections to ensure that they are not drying out and consider procuring a mobile backup well pump in case of failure.	SP	Medium 3-5 Years	College Facilities + engineering consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP, DWR	Medium	ps-DR-CBC-01, ps-DR-CBC-02, ps-DR-CBC-03, ps-DR-CBC-05, ps-CC-CBC-01
Drought	ma-DR-CBC-03	Conduct Interagency Coordination for Emergency Water Supply	Coordinate with Soquel Creek Water District and Santa Cruz County agencies to identify shared emergency water supply options for prolonged drought events.	PRV, ES	Medium 3-5 Years	College Emergency Preparedness	Medium	High	General Fund / Staff Time	DWR DOC HMGP BRIC Prop 4 Measure Q	High	ps-DR-CBC-01, ps-DR-CBC-02, ps-DR-CBC-04, ps-DR-CBC-05, ps-DR-RCD-02, ps-DR-SCW-01, ps-DR-SVW-01, ps-DR-CBC-03, ps-DR-SCC-01, ps-DR-SCW-03, ps-DR-SVL-02, ps-DR-WTS-02
Earthquake	ma-EQ-CBC-01	Conduct Campus-Wide Seismic Risk Assessment	Hire a licensed structural/seismic engineer to evaluate all campus buildings—especially those built before seismic code benchmark years—and prioritize retrofit needs.	PRV	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities + engineering consultants	Medium	Medium	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP BRIC	Medium	ps-EQ-CBC-01, ps-EQ-CBC-02, ps-EQ-CBC-03, ps-EQ-CBC-05
Earthquake	ma-EQ-CBC-02	Retrofit Seismically Vulnerable Buildings & Critical Systems	Retrofit priority buildings and bracing for key utilities (e.g., water lines, power, IT) based on findings of seismic assessment to reduce life safety and operational risks.	SP, PPRO	Medium 3-5 Years	College Facilities + engineering consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP BRIC	Medium	ps-EQ-CBC-01, ps-EQ-CBC-03, ps-EQ-WTS-01
Earthquake	ma-EQ-CBC-03	Expand Non-Structural Mitigation & Earthquake Preparedness Training	Increase earthquake preparedness by bracing lab equipment, securing furniture, and conducting training and annual drills for students and staff.	PE&A, ES, PRV	Short 1-3 Years	College Emergency Preparedness and Facilities	Low	High	General Fund / Staff Time	CalOES Listos, CARESTAR	Medium	ps-EQ-CBC-04, ps-EQ-CBC-05
Flood	ma-FL-CBC-01	Elevate & Flood-Proof Critical Infrastructure	Elevate, flood-proof, or relocate key facilities in the 100-year floodplain at the Watsonville campus, including backup generators and the vulnerable storage warehouse. Elevate critical items (e.g., computers) up to 3 feet. Additionally, regularly inspect Building B basement sump pump before the rainy season.	SP	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities + engineering consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	BRIC HMGP Measure Q DWR	Medium	ps-FL-CBC-01, ps-FL-CBC-02, ps-FL-CBC-03, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-SW-CBC-01
Flood	ma-FL-CBC-02	Develop & Implement Flood Emergency Response Plan	Create a flood-specific emergency operations plan (EOP) for Watsonville and Aptos campuses, including roles, site maps, alert protocols, and shelter-in-place/evacuation procedures.	ES, PRV	Medium 3-5 Years	College Emergency Preparedness and Administration	Low	High	General Fund / Staff Time	Measure Q DWR MOUs UCSC partnerships	Medium	ps-FL-CBC-02, ps-FL-CBC-03, ps-FL-CBC-05, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-SW-CBC-01
Flood	ma-FL-CBC-03	Coordinate with County & Water Agencies for Long-Term Flood Mitigation	Partner with Santa Cruz County and Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency to explore upstream mitigation, watershed management, and infrastructure funding for long-term flood risk reduction.	PRV, ES	Medium 3-5 Years	College Administration and Planning	Low	High	General Fund / Staff Time	Measure Q DWR USACE	High	ps-FL-CBC-02, ps-FL-PVW-04, ps-FL-CBC-04, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-SW-CBC-01

Hazard	Action ID	Action Title	Description	FEMA Mitigation Alternative	Timeline	Responsibility	Cost	Benefit	Internal Funding Source	External Funding Source	Priority (Based on Criteria)	Problems Addressed
Severe Weather (Heavy Rain)	ma-HR-CBC-01	Upgrade Storm Drainage & System	Replace or retrofit the undersized French drain between Trafton and Union Street and assess broader campus drainage infrastructure for capacity and performance under heavy rainfall.	SP	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities + engineering consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	DWR, Prop 4, Measure Q	Medium	ps-HR-CBC-01, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-FL-CBC-02, ps-FL-CBC-04
Severe Weather (All)	ma-SW-CBC-01	Expand Emergency Power Backup for Critical Facilities	Install battery storage and/or generator backup systems for IT infrastructure, emergency lighting, and essential student support services affected by power outages during extreme storms.	ES, SP	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities + energy consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP EPA FEMA (BRIC)	High	ps-SW-CBC-03, ps-SW-CBC-02, ps-SW-WTS-03, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-HW-CBC-01
Severe Weather (All)	ma-SW-CBC-02	Implement Severe Weather Communication & Response Protocol	Develop clear communication protocols and response checklists for wind, rain, and winter storm events—ensuring real-time alerts, remote learning contingencies, and safe building access.	ES	Medium 3-5 Years	College Emergency Preparedness	Medium	Medium	General Fund / Staff Time	BAUASI EMPG SHSGP HMGP	High	ps-SW-WTS-02, ps-SW-CBC-01, ps-SW-CPT-01, ps-SW-SVL-02, ps-SW-WTS-01, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-HW-CBC-01
Slope Failure	ma-SF-CBC-01	Stabilize Slopes & Address Drainage Vulnerabilities	Conduct geotechnical assessments and implement slope stabilization measures—including retaining walls, erosion control, and drainage upgrades—in areas at risk of failure, such as Porter Gulch and sewer lateral corridors.	SP, NRP	Medium 3-5 Years	College Facilities + geotechnical consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP, Measure Q	Medium	ps-SF-CBC-01, ps-SF-CBC-02, ps-SF-CBC-03, ps-SF-CBC-04, ps-SF-SCC-06
Slope Failure	ma-SF-CBC-02	Implement Tree Management Plan for Slope Hazard Areas	Develop and carry out a tree inventory and risk reduction plan focused on leaning trees near slope-prone areas and utility infrastructure.	NRP	Medium 3-5 Years	College Facilities and Landscaping	Medium	Medium	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP, Measure Q, CAL FIRE	Medium	ps-SF-CBC-01, ps-SF-CBC-02, ps-SF-CBC-03, ps-SF-SCC-05
Slope Failure	ma-SF-CBC-03	Integrate Slope Hazard Planning into Campus Master Plan	Update the campus master plan and future construction siting policies to avoid known landslide hazard zones and incorporate slope failure risk data into capital improvement planning.	PRV	Medium 3-5 Years	College Administration and Planning	Low	High	General Fund / Staff Time	N/A	Low	ps-SF-CBC-01, ps-SF-CBC-02, ps-SF-CBC-04
Wildfire	ma-WF-CBC-03	Create Wildfire Evacuation & Communication Plan	Develop a wildfire-specific evacuation and notification plan, including redundant communication channels and training for faculty, staff, and students across campuses.	PRV, PE&A	Medium 3-5 Years	College Emergency Preparedness and Administration	Low	Medium	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP BRIC CAL FIRE CalOES Prop 4 Measure Q	Medium	ps-WF-CBC-04, ps-WF-CBC-03, ps-CC-CBC-01
Wildfire	ma-WF-CBC-01	Enhance Defensible Space & Vegetation Management	Expand and institutionalize annual defensible space maintenance within the Porter Gulch area and along Perimeter Road to reduce wildfire risk to critical infrastructure and evacuation routes.	NRP, SP	Short 1-3 Years	College Facilities and Campus Maintenance + CAL FIRE	Medium	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP BRIC CAL FIRE CalOES Prop 4 Measure Q	High	ps-WF-CBC-01, ps-WF-CBC-02, ps-WF-CBC-03, ps-CC-CBC-01, ps-DR-CBC-04
Wildfire	ma-WF-CBC-02	Implement Campus Microgrid for Fire Resilience	Design and construct a solar battery microgrid at key electrical demarcation points to maintain water pumping, communication systems, and critical facilities during wildfire-related outages.	SP, ES	Medium 3-5 Years	College Facilities + energy consultants	High	High	General Fund / Staff Time	HMGP BRIC CAL FIRE CalOES Prop 4 Measure Q	High	ps-WF-CBC-03, ps-WF-CBC-05, ps-CC-CBC-01

9.6.3 Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

In 2020, Cabrillo College adopted its previous FEMA-approved HMP. This 2025 MJHMP represents a comprehensive update from that previous plan, as discussed in Volume 1, Section 1.5. Table 9-10 provides status updates for all of the previous mitigation actions in the 2020 Cabrillo College Mitigation Strategy, from which many of the mitigation actions in Table 9-9 were sourced and revised.

Table 9-10: Status of 2020 Cabrillo College Mitigation Strategies

Action ID	Description	Status
AH-1	Acquire and install portable generators at all critical locations	Combined and revised into ma-SW-CBC-01, ma-WF-CBC-02
FR-1	Building Sprinkler Installation – Cabrillo College will install sprinkler systems in all buildings currently without them as renovations or replacements are completed.	Cancelled, ongoing baseline mitigation activity
EQ-1	Complete seismic retrofits of older buildings as renovations are completed, when cost effective and as funds are available	Combined and revised into ma-EQ-CBC-01, ma-EQ-CBC-02
EQ-2	a) Obtain an analysis of the bridge for structural integrity and earthquake resilience by a qualified structural engineer b) Undertake retrofit options to improve the safety and resilience of the bridge.	Combined and revised into ma-EQ-CBC-01, ma-EQ-CBC-02
AH-2	Create and deliver a presentation to the students and faculty on warning and evacuation. Make presentation classroom ready and deliver to instructors as “train-the-trainer” Post presentation to social media and the Cabrillo College website	Revised into ma-EQ-CBC-03
FR-2	Develop a vegetation management plan, in coordination with the local fire departments for vegetation on campus and in surrounding areas. Focus on highly flammable vegetation, such as eucalyptus trees.	Combined and revised into ma-WF-CBC-01
AH-3	Identify, scope and price alternative power supplies on both campuses, including the potential for micro-grids. Install alternative energy solutions	Combined and revised into ma-SW-CBC-01, ma-WF-CBC-02
LS-1	Study campus to develop a map of local landslide hazard areas. Mitigate these areas.	Combined and revised into ma-SF-CBC-01, ma-SF-CBC-02, ma-SF-CBC-03
FL-1	Install moisture/water sensors in basements	Combined and revised into ma-FL-CBC-01
FL-2	Flood proof Watsonville campus buildings to two feet above the 100-year flood elevation	Combined and revised into ma-FL-CBC-01
FR-3	Install drought resistant landscaping around campus buildings and create defensible space	Combined and revised into ma-WF-CBC-01
AH-4	Reinforce utility lines and equipment	Combined and revised into ma-EQ-CBC-02, ma-WF-CBC-01



Action ID	Description	Status
LS/LF-2	Complete soil and slope stabilization needs assessment and construct slope stabilization measures where needed	Combined and revised into ma-SF-CBC-01, ma-SF-CBC-02, ma-SF-CBC-03
FL-3	Obtain a FEMA Elevation Certificate for each building and apply for a Letter of Map Amendment to remove the campus from the designated flood zone	Combined and revised into ma-FL-CBC-01
DR-1	Install low water use appliances campus wide, as renovations are completed	Combined and revised into ma-DR-CBC-02
AH-5	Work with local police, sheriff and fire departments to manage hazardous materials, including sharing Material Safety Data Sheets for each applicable building, and creating Geographical Information System (GIS) point locations and attributes.	Cancelled, reprioritized toward natural hazards and implemented by other plans
AH-6	Ensure all chemical storage meets OSHA codes	Cancelled, reprioritized toward natural hazards and implemented by other plans
DR-2	Investigate drought resilience and water use reduction techniques at Drought resilience at Watsonville and report out to committee	Combined and revised into ma-DR-CBC-01
AH-7	Have faculty and staff of the Watsonville Center participate in the City of Watsonville EOC or whole college in County EOC	Combined and revised into ma-DR-CBC-03, ma-FL-CBC-03
DR-3	Create filtering system to reuse wastewater on campus	Combined and revised into ma-DR-CBC-01, ma-DR-CBC-02
AH-8	Redundant server and communications room for continuous operation during a disaster.	Combined and revised into ma-EQ-CBC-02, ma-SW-CBC-01, ma-WF-CBC-02
AH-9	Create a public / student education program on climate change and increasing impacts of disasters. Make available to instructors for inclusion in classroom training and post to the college website and social media platforms	Cancelled, ongoing baseline mitigation activity
AH-10	Well road stabilization, grading and vegetation clearing	Combined and revised into ma-SF-CBC-01, ma-WF-CBC-01
AH-11	Establish a central location for all Geographic Information System (GIS) files to be stored. Prioritize GIS data to be acquired, and a system for keeping that data up to date. Digitize and organize all maps of campus and historic building plans and specifications	Cancelled, ongoing baseline mitigation activity