



Santa Cruz County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

**FEMA APPROVED
May 2026**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Figure ES-1: Greyhound Rock Beach
Source: Santa Cruz County

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2025 Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) update represents the first county-wide effort to establish a coordinated hazard mitigation strategy among the 10 jurisdictions that partnered on its development. Led by the County Office of Response, Recovery, and Resilience (OR3), the process was anchored by a county-wide Planning Team that brought together expertise from across County departments and was expanded through close collaboration with the Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville, as well as six special districts.

Technical guidance was provided by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX. This 2025 update built upon existing mitigation efforts and planning documents and was shaped through extensive engagement with local and regional stakeholders, community-based organizations, and members of the public.

The collective data, expertise, and input provided by all participants ensured that the updated plan reflects local priorities and capabilities, addresses current and emerging hazard risks, and supports a coordinated approach to mitigation. This updated MJHMP serves as a comprehensive and actionable framework to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience throughout Santa Cruz County.

PLANNING PARTNERS

Santa Cruz County



Santa Cruz County



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY OFFICE OF
RESPONSE, RECOVERY & RESILIENCE

Office of Response,
Recovery, & Resilience

Municipalities



City of Capitola



City of Scotts Valley



City of Watsonville

Special Districts



Soquel Creek Water District



Scotts Valley Water District



Pajaro Valley
Water Management Agency

Pajaro Valley Water
Management Agency



RESOURCE
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

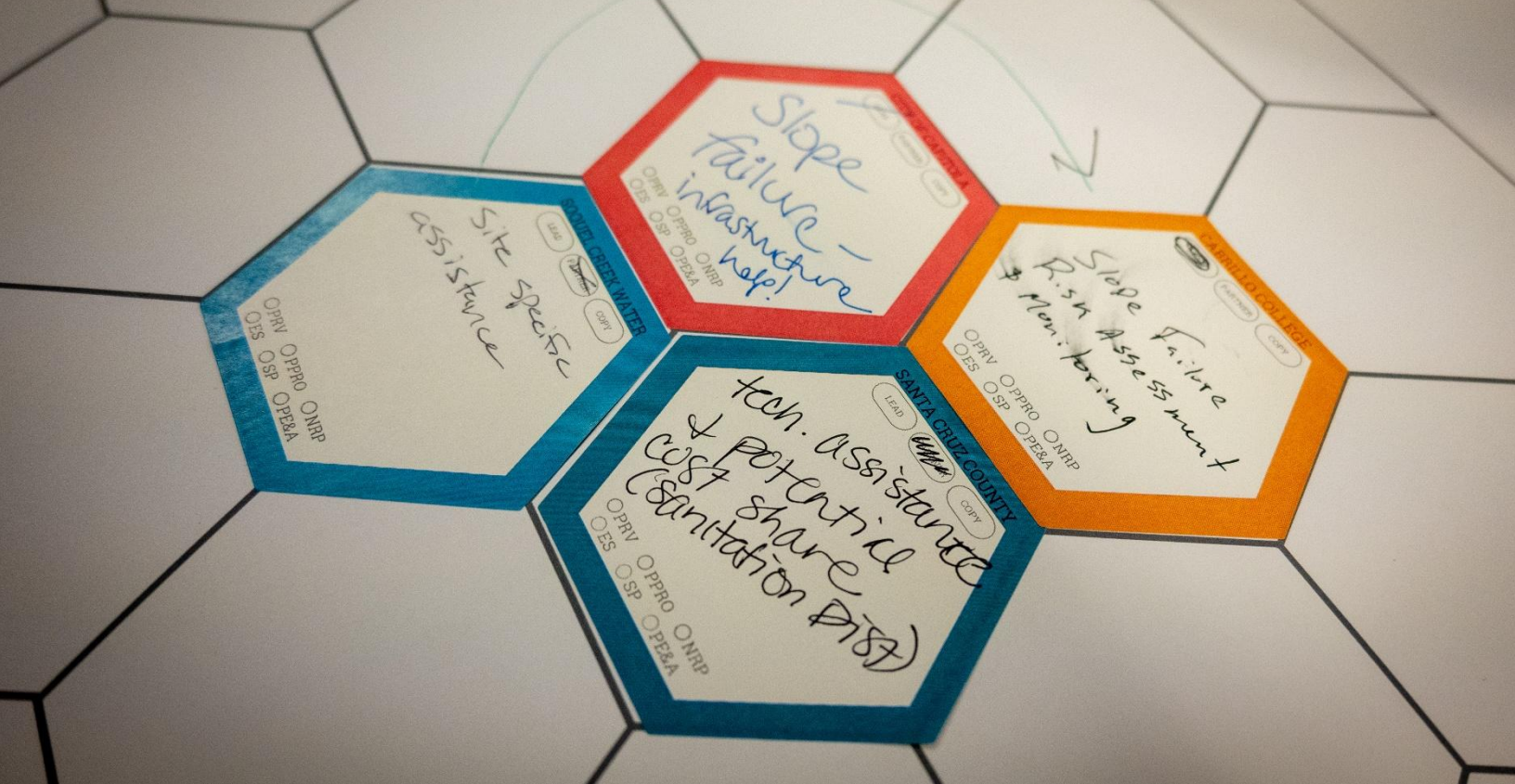
RCD of Santa Cruz County



Santa Cruz Port District



Cabrillo College



BACKGROUND

The 2025 Santa Cruz County MJHMP is the county's foundational document for reducing vulnerability to natural hazards. This plan reflects the participating jurisdictions' ongoing commitment to long-term risk reduction and provides local decision makers with a guiding framework to prioritize resources and actions that lessen the impacts of disasters. Whereas preparedness, response, and recovery focus on immediate or short-term needs, hazard mitigation emphasizes proactive, long-term strategies that build resilience and break the cycle of repeated damage and repair.

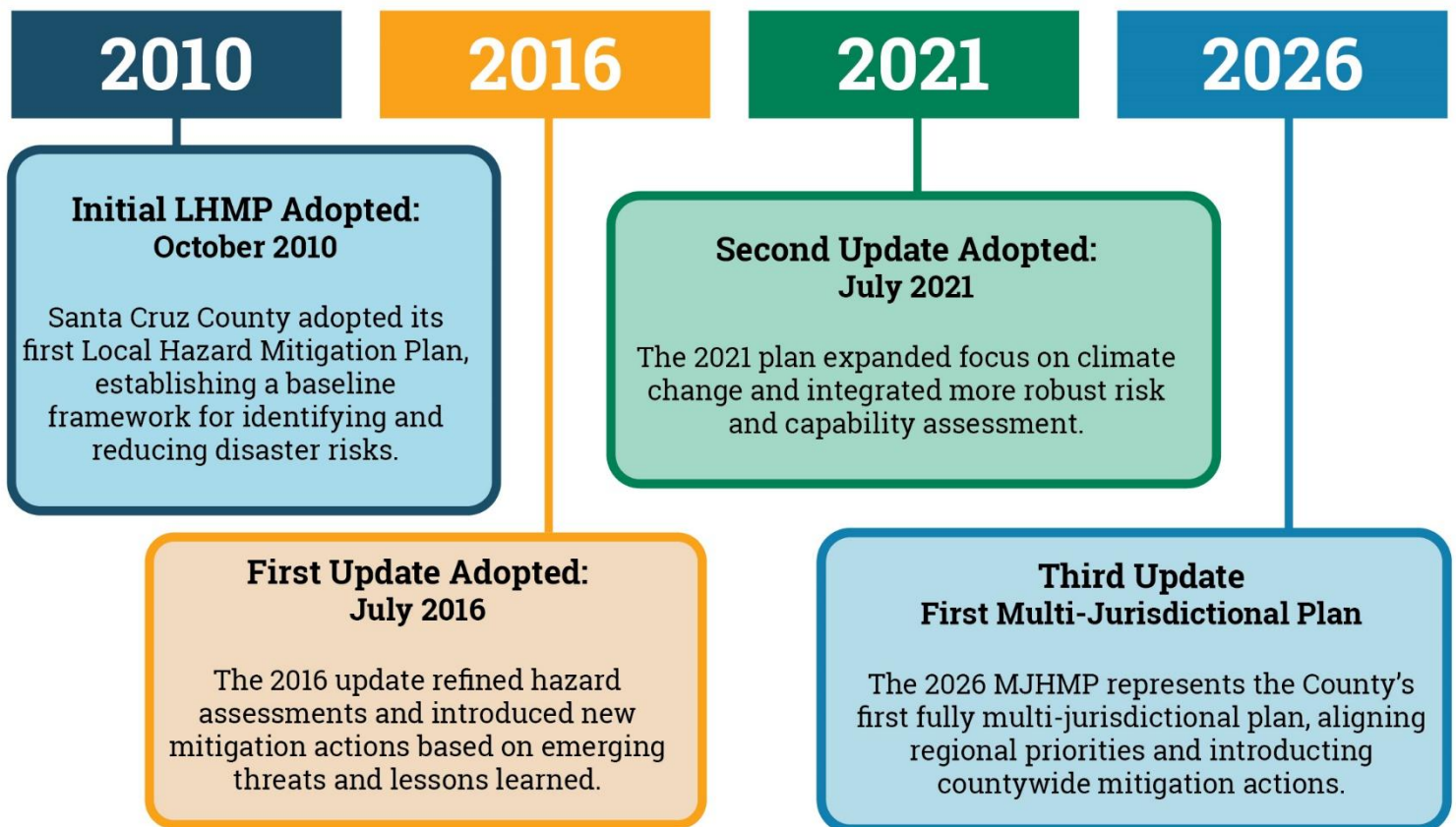
This plan is authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The requirements for local mitigation plans and their updates are set out in 42 USC 5165 and 44 CFR 201.6. Adoption and maintenance in accordance with these authorities ensure that Santa Cruz County and its partners remain eligible for federal and state mitigation funding, including FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance, as administered in California by CalOES.

PLAN UPDATE HISTORY

This is the third update to Santa Cruz County's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) since its original adoption in 2010. For the first time, this 2025 update was developed as a multi-jurisdictional plan, with active participation from incorporated cities and key special districts. This transition strengthens alignment of mitigation efforts across the entire county, promoting regional coordination and more effective project implementation.

Santa Cruz County HMP Timeline

History of Santa Cruz County HMP Updates



PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The 2025 MJHMP serves three primary purposes. First, it supports local governments and public agencies in collectively identifying hazards, assessing vulnerabilities, and prioritizing cost-effective mitigation actions that protect critical assets and sustain operations during and after disasters.

Second, the MJHMP serves the broader community by providing educational, technical, and financial guidance to help residents, businesses, and organizations understand local risks and take steps to reduce their exposure.

Finally, the plan preserves eligibility for FEMA hazard mitigation grants and other funding, ensuring that jurisdictions can align local priorities with available resources. In doing so, it promotes collaboration across agencies and raises public awareness of hazards, creating a coordinated framework to reduce risk and strengthen resilience throughout Santa Cruz County.



Figure ES-3: A building floats in the ocean after a wharf partially collapsed Monday, Dec. 23, 2024, in Santa Cruz, Calif. (Shmuel Thaler/The Santa Cruz Sentinel via AP)

MITIGATION GOALS & STRATEGY

The 2025 MJHMP is guided by strategic goals developed by the county-wide Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT), based on a review of the 2021 County HMP, participating jurisdictions' previous LHMP's, the 2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and other relevant regional planning documents. The team retained and refined the four original goals from the 2021 County HMP to inform a mitigation strategy focused on long-term resilience.



Goal 1: People & Community

Avoid or reduce the potential for life loss, injury, and economic damage to community members from hazard events.



Goal 2: Continuity of Services

Increase the ability of local government, agencies, special districts, and partner organizations to serve the community during and after hazard events.



Goal 3: Natural & Built Environment

Protect the County's unique character, scenic beauty, and values in the natural and built environment from being compromised by hazard events.



Goal 4: Lifeline Resilience

Identify and encourage mitigation activities that increase the disaster resilience of the community, institutions, private companies, and systems essential to a functioning County.

At the core of this plan are actionable mitigation measures that address identified risks, reduce exposure to hazards, and provide both community-wide and individual benefits—such as enhanced public safety, infrastructure protection, and direct support for residents and businesses. The plan prioritizes feasible, locally-driven actions and introduces new county-wide initiatives designed to support cross-jurisdictional resilience.

Implementation will be pursued through a mix of local, state, and federal funding opportunities—including hazard mitigation grants—as well as through actions that jurisdictions and community partners can carry out with existing resources. Many strategies can also be advanced through policy updates, enhanced coordination among partners, planning efforts, and programmatic changes that do not require new funding. Together, these efforts position Santa Cruz County and its partners to reduce disaster risks and adapt to the growing impacts of climate change.

DOCUMENT NAVIGATION

The 2025 Santa Cruz County MJHMP is structured into two volumes. **Volume 1** addresses countywide elements that apply broadly across the planning area, including the risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and plan maintenance procedures, **Volume 2** contains jurisdiction-specific annexes that document the unique risks, capabilities, and mitigation actions of each participating city and special district. This structure allows the plan to capture both shared countywide priorities and the distinct needs of individual jurisdictions, supporting effective coordination, resource allocation, and implementation of hazard mitigation strategies.

VOLUME 1 (County-Wide Elements)	Santa Cruz County	
VOLUME 2 (Jurisdiction-Specific Annexes)	City of Capitola	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
	City of Scotts Valley	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
	City of Watsonville	Santa Cruz Port District
	Soquel Creek Water District	Cabrillo College
	Scotts Valley Water District	

VOLUME 1 CONTENTS

SECTION 1 Introduction

Expanded to include climate data (Section 1.4.2), social vulnerability mapping, and a comparative analysis of demographic shifts since 2021. Also introduces a “What’s New” section (1.5) highlighting key enhancements.

SECTION 2 Planning Process

Summarizes the robust public and stakeholder engagement process (Section 2.1.2) and organizes resources into a “Planning Process Library” (Section 2.1.3). Emphasizes equitable outreach methods (e.g., Spanish-language surveys, community events, social media) and utilizes updated tools like the Risk Assessment Mapping Platform (RAMP). Defines the plan implementation and evaluation process (Section 2.4) using the Mitigation Action Status Tracker (MAST) dashboard.

SECTION 3 Risk Assessment

Provides hazard profiles and exposure summaries with best available data and visual charts and maps, including updated damage estimates using HAZUS and enhanced vulnerability assessments. Incorporates climate change impacts across all hazards (Section 3.2.10) and highlights disproportionately impacted communities (Section 3.3). Integrates post-2021 disaster events like the 2023 -2024 winter/coastal storms and flooding.

SECTION 4 Mitigation Strategy

Maintains four core goals but updates language for clarity and alignment with the 2023 California SHMP. Introduces county-wide mitigation actions to promote regional coordination and summarizes the county’s mitigation strategy. Incorporates prioritization framework. References various funding mechanisms, including local revenue sources such as Measure Q.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The planning area for this 2025 MJHMP spans 445 square miles, excluding the City of Santa Cruz, and encompasses the Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville along with all unincorporated communities. Three distinct regions shape hazard exposure and access needs: the Pacific Coast with its economic opportunities and exposure to bluff erosion, storm surge, and tsunami; the Santa Cruz Mountains with steep terrain, forested canyons, and elevated risks from slope failure and wildfire; and the Pajaro Valley in South County, the county's primary agricultural area with concentrated riverine flood risk. These physical characteristics frame county-wide mitigation priorities and jurisdiction-specific strategies.

The county has an estimated total population of 266,021, with roughly half residing outside incorporated cities. Social and economic conditions vary significantly by location, with higher concentrations of Spanish-speaking and limited English households in South County, and the highest composite social vulnerability similarly clustered there. These and other demographic patterns discussed in Volume 1, Section 1, of the plan guide targeted outreach, evacuation planning, and investments that reduce disparate impacts during and after disasters.

The local economy is anchored by government, education and health services, trade and logistics, leisure and hospitality, and a significant agricultural sector, together supporting about 112,000 jobs as of June 2025. Agriculture alone contributed more than \$1.5 billion to the economy in 2023, while spending from tourism exceeded \$1.4 billion in the same year, underscoring sensitivity to flood, coastal storm, and transportation disruptions.

In the planning area, a Mediterranean climate prevails, but conditions range from mean low and high temperatures of 52 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to annual rainfall that varies from about 22 inches in Watsonville to 80 inches in Bonny Doon. These trends inform hazard planning for both dry year shortages and extreme storm impacts. Water supply is almost entirely local, with about 80% from groundwater and 20% from surface sources, heightening the importance of drought resilience and aquifer management.

THE PLANNING AREA AT A GLANCE

The planning area covered by the 2025 MJHMP covers the entire unincorporated county as well as the Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville. It includes a wide range of landscapes, many different communities, and a robust economy, all of which are vulnerable to natural hazards at varying degrees. This summary provides an overview of the planning area and these characteristics county-wide, and some key regional differences that contribute to Santa Cruz County's hazard risks as well as its capacity for building resilience against those risks. Note that the figures presented here are rounded.

County-Wide Summary

PLANNING PROCESS

As described in Volume 1, Section 2, the 2025 MJHMP was developed using FEMA's four-phased planning approach. This method provided a clear structure for organizing the effort, assessing risks, and developing strategies that reflect both county-wide and local priorities. The four stages of the process are summarized below:

445 Square Miles

in the planning area, including the Cities of Capitola, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville and the unincorporated areas of the county.

Mediterranean Climate

generally with mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers.

Rainfall Variability

from year to year, with 70% of normal in 2022 and 160% of normal in 2023.

Isolated Water Resources

with nearly 100% derived from local sources, including 80% from groundwater and 20% from surface streams and reservoirs.

Diverse Terrain

from steep bluffs along the coastline to 3,000-foot peaks in the mountains and flat farmland in South County.

Over 600 Miles

of county-maintained roads, plus hundreds of miles of private roads and driveways in hazard-prone areas.

266,021 People

total live in Santa Cruz County.

49% of the Population

lives in the unincorporated county.

33% of Households

are seniors 65+ years, with 8% living alone and 3% in poverty.

25% of Households

include at least one child <18 years, with 6% having a single caregiver.

60% of Housing Units

are owner-occupied while the remaining 40% are rentals.

11% of the Population

lives in poverty.

11% of the Population

has some form of disability.

35% of the Population

is Hispanic, with the remainder mostly identifying as White.

17% of Households

county-wide speak Spanish at home and 3% speak little to no English.

49% of South County Households

speak Spanish at home and 15% speak little to no English.

\$16.5 Billion

was the county's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2023.

\$109,300

is the median household income county-wide.

112,000 Jobs

in the planning area.

20% of Jobs

are in the Agricultural and Tourism Sectors.

\$1.5 Billion

of the GDP in 2023 was attributed to the Agricultural Sector alone.

\$1.4 Billion

was spent in the Tourism Sector in 2025, an increase of 3.2% from 2023.

- **Organize resources** by convening jurisdictional teams, a county-wide planning team, and a Steering Group.
- **Assess risks** by identifying hazards, evaluating vulnerabilities, and analyzing potential impacts using the best available data.
- **Develop the mitigation plan** through collaborative workshops, public input, and tailored jurisdictional annexes that document local risks, capabilities, and strategies.
- **Implement and maintain** by adopting the plan across jurisdictions and setting up a framework for tracking progress and future updates.

Public engagement and collaboration are throughlines in this 2025 update – from organizing resources to implementation. The countywide Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, supported by a county-wide Steering Group, 10 jurisdictional teams, and a broad network of key stakeholders worked together to identify priority hazards, assess risks, and shape tailored mitigation actions. This process included intentional outreach to agencies, community-based organizations, and members of the public, with a focus on engaging underserved and vulnerable communities most at risk from disasters.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The MJHMP is meant to be a “living” document—actively used, regularly evaluated, and updated as local conditions, capabilities, and priorities change. Sustaining momentum in implementing the mitigation strategy is essential to achieving long-term risk reduction and building community resilience. To support this, the County has established procedures for monitoring progress, evaluating effectiveness, and revising the plan over its five-year life cycle.

Implementation will follow the same joint approach used for plan development. A county-wide **Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team** will coordinate inter-jurisdictional efforts, track progress, and prepare annual reports. Section 2 also establishes procedures to integrate the plan with other local and regional efforts so that policy, investment, and coordination remain aligned over the five year life cycle of the 2025 plan.

The Office of Response, Recovery, and Resilience (OR3) is the lead agency responsible for the coordination, implementation, and maintenance of the 2025 MJHMP. OR3 will work collaboratively with the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Team, departments of participating jurisdictions, and other key stakeholders to ensure the plan remains current, actionable, and aligned with state and federal guidance over its five-year performance period.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk assessment undertaken for this 2025 update provides a factual basis for activities proposed in the mitigation strategy. Hazards that affect the county are identified and profiled in terms of location, extent, magnitude of impact, previous events, probability of future occurrences (including the potential effects of climate change), and particular vulnerabilities.

The 2025 MJHMP contains 10 hazard profiles and is located in Section 3 of Volume 1 and the participating jurisdiction annexes in Volume 2. Information in Volume 1 and Volume 2 includes the impact of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets; identification of areas of vulnerability; additional impacts of each hazard due to climate change; and estimates of the cost of potential damage.

Wildfire
SECTION 3.2.1



Flood
SECTION 3.2.2



Earthquake
SECTION 3.2.3



Severe Weather
SECTION 3.2.4



Coastal Hazards
SECTION 3.2.5



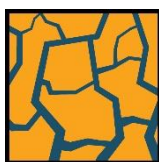
Slope Failure
SECTION 3.2.6



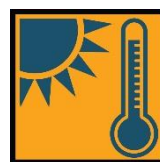
Dam Failure
SECTION 3.2.7



Drought
SECTION 3.2.8



Extreme Heat
SECTION 3.2.9



Climate Change
SECTION 3.2.10



ESTIMATING RISK

County-Wide Hazard Risks at a Glance

These risk snapshots provide a high-level view of what people, property, and infrastructure are located in mapped hazard areas. These estimates show exposure, not probability, and are limited to hazards with available mapping (such as liquefaction areas and floodplains, as opposed to extreme heat / drought which impacts the entire county). More detailed data, methods, and profiles can be found in Section 3 of Volume 1 and in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2.

Over the five-year lifecycle of the plan, these snapshots and detailed profiles contained in Volume 1, Section 3, will continue to be used by the participating jurisdictions and other local and regional agencies to guide decision-making in hazard mitigation.



WILDFIRE EXPOSURE

51,600
people

Population living in high and very high fire hazard zones

18,800
parcels

Number of parcels located in high and very high fire hazard zones

\$20
billion

Estimated total market value of property located in high and very high fire hazard zones

2,780
facilities

Critical facilities located in high and very high fire hazard zones

1,900
miles

Miles of lifeline infrastructure located in high and very high fire hazard zones



FLOOD EXPOSURE

9,200
people

Population living in 100-year and 500-year FEMA flood zones

3,000
parcels

Number of parcels located in 100-year and 500-year FEMA flood zones

\$2.9
billion

Estimated total market value of property located in 100-year and 500-year FEMA flood zones

265
facilities

Critical facilities located in 100-year and 500-year FEMA flood zones

170
miles

Miles of lifeline infrastructure located in 100-year and 500-year FEMA flood zones



NFIP STATISTICS

1,114
policies

Total flood insurance policies in place

485
policies

Policies in the 100-year FEMA flood zone

85
policies

Policies in FEMA 100-year coastal flood zones

1,168
claims

NFIP Insurance claims paid

\$17.2
million

Total insurance claim payments



FLOOD DAMAGE

\$785
million

Estimated damages from a 100-year riverine flood

\$93
million

Estimated damages from a 100-year coastal flood



EARTHQUAKE EXPOSURE (M7.1 San Andreas¹)

21,300 people	Population living in areas exposed to “ severe shaking ” from the modeled earthquake scenario
6,000 parcels	Number of parcels located in areas exposed to severe shaking from the modeled earthquake scenario
\$7.4 billion	Estimated total assessed value of property located in areas exposed to severe shaking from the modeled earthquake scenario
2,790 points	Critical facilities located in areas exposed to severe shaking from the modeled earthquake scenario
1,380 miles	Miles of lifeline infrastructure located in areas exposed to severe shaking from the modeled earthquake scenario



LIQUEFACTION EXPOSURE

6,430 people	Population living in very high liquefaction susceptibility zones
1,900 parcels	Number of parcels located in very high liquefaction susceptibility zones
\$2.1 billion	Estimated total assessed value of property located in very high liquefaction susceptibility zones
245 facilities	Critical facilities located in very high liquefaction susceptibility zones
170 miles	Miles of lifeline infrastructure located in very high liquefaction susceptibility zones

¹ According to California’s earthquake forecasting model, the North San Andreas fault has a 33% probability of producing an magnitude (M) 6.7 or greater earthquake in a given 30-year period; this fault was used to model shaking for the earthquake hazard risk assessment at M7.1.



SLOPE FAILURE EXPOSURE

46,480
people

Population living in areas exposed to high slope failure risk

13,621
parcels

Number of parcels located in areas exposed to high slope failure risk

\$15.8
billion

Estimated total assessed value of property located in areas exposed to high slope failure risk

1,772
points

Critical facilities located in areas exposed to high slope failure risk

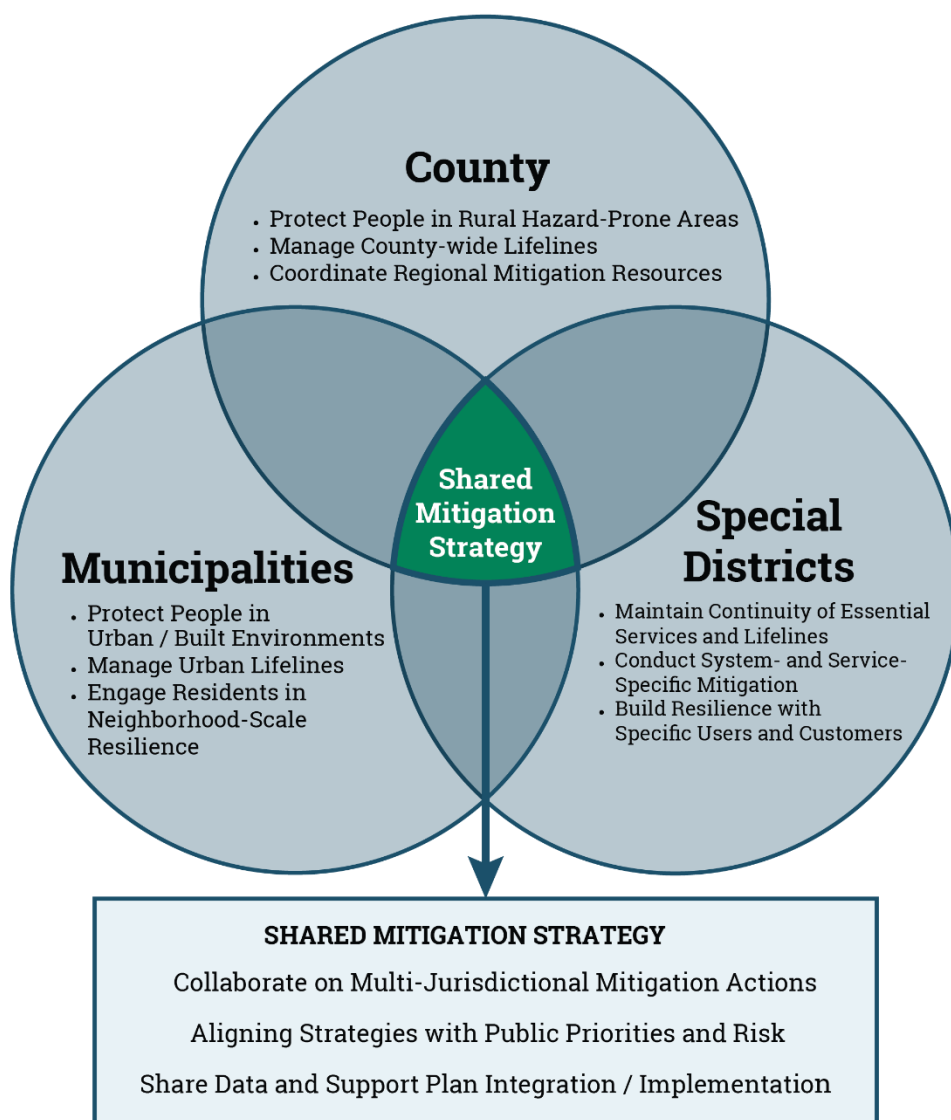
1,125
miles

Miles of lifeline infrastructure located in areas exposed to high slope failure risk

MITIGATION STRATEGY PLANNING

In Santa Cruz County's hazard mitigation planning framework, the roles of different jurisdiction types—County, Cities, and Special Districts—are structured to reflect their operational scopes and legal authorities. Counties are primarily responsible for coordinating regional strategies and managing risks across large, often rural areas. This includes protecting people in hazard prone unincorporated areas, overseeing lifeline infrastructure like roads and emergency services, and aligning mitigation resources with regional and state goals. Cities, by contrast, manage denser urban environments and wield direct authority over land use and development. Their role centers on reducing risks in the built environment, enforcing urban codes, and engaging residents in neighborhood level resilience strategies.

Special Districts operate independently from counties and cities but play a critical role in maintaining continuity of essential services such as water, sanitation, fire protection, and education. Their mitigation responsibilities are system specific and focused on service continuity, infrastructure resilience, and user centered risk reduction. All three jurisdictions share core responsibilities: collaborating on cross jurisdictional mitigation projects, aligning strategies with public priorities and risk data, and supporting integrated planning and implementation. This operational differentiation ensures a whole community approach that is both targeted



and collaborative, in alignment with FEMA’s Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022).

MITIGATION ACTIONS

The mitigation strategy framework directly informed the structure and diversity of mitigation actions developed since the 2021 plan. The 190 actions identified reflect a balanced approach aligned with each jurisdiction’s role and capacity. Of these, 47 focus on public education and awareness—critical for engaging residents across urban, rural, and system-specific contexts. Another 77 target prevention strategies, such as land use policies and regulatory efforts, often led by cities and the county due to their authority over planning and zoning. Structural and property protection actions, totaling 48, address vulnerabilities in the built environment and are frequently implemented by cities and special districts managing infrastructure and essential services. Finally, 42 actions emphasize natural resource protection, supporting resilience through ecological systems and often led by regional partners and special districts. This distribution demonstrates a whole community mitigation strategy tailored to the roles and responsibilities of each jurisdiction type.

Mitigation Actions by the Numbers

190

mitigation actions

have been developed to advance community resilience. These actions reflect a comprehensive strategy, addressing a wide range of hazards through education, planning, physical improvements, and environmental stewardship.

47

mitigation actions

are focused on public education and awareness to increase community understanding of hazard risks and preparedness

77

mitigation actions

are focused on Prevention including regulatory efforts to reduce risk.

48

mitigation actions

are focused on Property Protection and Structural Projects that reduce vulnerability through the built environment

42

mitigation actions

are focused on Natural Resource Protection to support mitigation through ecological functions.

COORDINATION OF LOCAL PLANNING

STANDARDIZING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PROCESS

This document has been reviewed and updated to reflect the current processes employed by Santa Cruz County, in coordination with Cal OES, to support and promote local and multi-jurisdictional mitigation planning efforts. The 2025 MJHMP update documents the county's progress in developing a more standardized, collaborative, and inclusive approach to hazard mitigation planning.

This plan describes how Santa Cruz County and the planning partners support:

- The development and maintenance of multi-jurisdictional local hazard mitigation plans through technical assistance, data support, and coordination with Cal OES and FEMA Region IX
- The identification and advancement of eligible mitigation projects under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs
- The integration of mitigation planning with other County and local plans, including General Plans, Climate Action Strategies, Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs), and Local Coastal Programs
- The development and training of qualified floodplain administrators, in coordination with NFIP program requirements
- The capacity building of emergency management personnel and public agency staff through coordinated training, funding resources, and planning workshops
- The institutionalization of hazard mitigation principles into local planning, zoning, and development review procedures
- The periodic update and formal adoption of hazard mitigation plans by participating jurisdictions, consistent with FEMA's five-year update cycle and 44 CFR §201.6

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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ADOPTION RECORDS

To comply with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and officials for other participating jurisdictions have officially adopted this 2025 Santa Cruz County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, including Volume 1 in its entirety as well as their respective jurisdictional annex in Volume 2. The adoption of the MJHMP recognizes the jurisdictions' commitment to reducing the impacts of natural hazards within Santa Cruz County.

Adoption records for all jurisdictions are summarized in Table ES-1. A copy of Santa Cruz County's adoption record is provided on the following pages; other jurisdictions' adoption records are provided in their individual annex in Volume 2.

Table ES-1: Adoption Records

Jurisdiction	Adoption Record	Date of Adoption	Document Reference
Santa Cruz County	Resolution No. 86-2026	4/28/2026	Executive Summary, Page 9
City of Capitola	Resolution No. 4478	3/26/2026	Volume 2, Section 1
City of Scotts Valley	Resolution No. 2088	4/1/2026	Volume 2, Section 2
City of Watsonville	Pending	Pending	Volume 2, Section 3
Soquel Creek Water District	Resolution No. 26-04	4/21/2026	Volume 2, Section 4
Scotts Valley Water District	Pending	Pending	Volume 2, Section 5
Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency	Resolution No. 2026-04	4/15/2026	Volume 2, Section 6
Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Resolution No. 2026-03	4/15/2026	Volume 2, Section 7
Santa Cruz Port District	Resolution No. 26-02	4/28/2026	Volume 2, Section 8
Cabrillo College	Pending	Pending	Volume 2, Section 9

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ADOPTION RECORD

Santa Cruz County adoption record is included on the following pages.

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