



ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Technical Advisory Committee

Meeting Date / Location

Tuesday, January 11, 2022
9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Meeting Link:

https://teams.microsoft.com//meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NmY4N2FmNTQtODk4MC00ZGZlLWEyYzItNjU2ODZmMDNiMml2%40thead.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2247feb367-af81-4519-94d7-caab1dfa1872%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22a2e04a02-2df2-4f7f-8724-377325b47e13%22%7d

Or call in (audio only)

+1 949-522-6403,,650103999# United States, Irvine
Phone Conference ID: 650 103 999#

Agenda Item

Staff

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INTRODUCTIONS

(Chair Farnsworth, City of Yorba Linda)

PUBLIC COMMENTS

(Chair Farnsworth)

The agenda descriptions are intended to give members of the public a general summary of items of business to be transacted or discussed. The posting of the recommended actions does not include what action will be taken. The Technical Advisory Committee may take any action which it deems appropriate on the agenda item and is not limited in any way by the notice of the recommended action.

At this time members of the public may address the TAC regarding any items within the subject matter jurisdiction, which are not separately listed on this agenda. Members of the public will have an opportunity to speak on agenda items at the time the item is called for discussion. NO action may be taken on items not listed on the agenda unless authorized by law. Comments shall be limited to three minutes per person and an overall time limit of twenty minutes for the Public Comments portion of the agenda.
Any person wishing to address the TAC on any matter, whether or not it appears on this agenda, is requested to complete a "Request to Speak" form available at the door. The completed form is to be submitted to the TAC Chair prior to an individual being heard. Whenever possible, lengthy testimony should be presented to the TAC in writing and only pertinent points presented orally. A speaker's comments shall be limited to three minutes.

ADMINISTRATION

- 1. OCCOG TAC Meeting Minutes (Chair Farnsworth) TAC 3
• Draft OCCOG TAC minutes for the December 7, 2021 meeting
Recommended Action: Approve OCCOG TAC minutes for the December 7, 2021 meeting, as presented or amended

PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS, REPORTS

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--------|
| 2. | <p>2022 Orange County Projections County Control Totals (OCP-2022)</p> <p><i>Recommended Action:</i> Approve the OCP-2022 County Control Totals and forward to the OCCOG Board for approval.</p> | (Deborah Diep, Center for Demographic Research (CDR))
25 minutes | TAC 8 |
| 3 | <p>Center for Demographic Research Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection • Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership (OCDAP) <p><i>Recommended Action:</i> Receive report.</p> | (Deborah Diep, Center for Demographic Research (CDR))
10 minutes | TAC 26 |
| 4. | <p>MSRC TAC representative</p> <p><i>Recommended Action:</i> Receive report.</p> | (Executive Director Marnie Primmer) 10 minutes | |
| 5. | <p>REAP Updates</p> <p><i>Recommended Action:</i> Receive report.</p> | (Executive Director Marnie Primmer) 15 minutes | |

REPORT FROM CHAIR/VICE CHAIR

REPORT FROM THE OCCOG EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1. OCCOG Bylaws Update
2. 2022 OCCOG TAC Chair and Vice Chair

MATTERS FROM OCCOG TAC MEMBERS

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM NON-MEMBERS

ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

IMPORTANT DATES OR UPCOMING EVENTS

January 20, 2022 – SCAG Technical Working Group

Adjourn to: FEBRUARY 1, 2022



AGENDA ITEM # 1

Minutes

Draft Action Minutes

The Orange County Council of Governments Technical Advisory Committee (OCCOG TAC) meeting of December 7, 2021, was called to order at 9:30 am by Chair Nate Farnsworth, City of Yorba Linda. The meeting was held through video and telephone conferencing.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

There were no public comments at this time.

ADMINISTRATION

1. OCCOG TAC Meeting Minutes

The OCCOG meeting minutes of November 2, 2021 were unanimously approved by the TAC as moved by Vice Chair Justin Equina, City of Irvine, and seconded by Virginia Gomez, TCA.

PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS, REPORTS

2. CDR Updates

Ruby Zaman, Assistant Director of Center for Demographic and Research, gave an update on the 2021 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection, Orange County Progress Report – Top 5 Employers, and OCP-2022 & 2024 SCAG RTP/SCS Timeline Update.

2021 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection

The deadline for the July 1–December 31, 2021 HIS data will be on Friday, January 21, 2022. Please submit data to CDR using the 2020 HIS form located at <http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/HISform.xls>

For HIS questions, please contact Michelle Baehner, CDR's new Demographic Analyst at 657-278-3417 or mibaehner@fullerton.edu.

Orange County Progress Report – Top 5 Employers

CDR's annual Orange County Progress Report (OCPR) includes a list of the Top 5 employers in each jurisdiction. For the last Progress Report (July 2020), the report utilized the 2019 data for the Top 5 employers instead of the 2020 information due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused employment numbers to change substantially in 2020.

CDR will reach out via email to all 35 Orange County jurisdictions in early December to verify



their updated Top 5 Employers information.

OCP-2022 & 2024 SCAG RTP/SCS Timeline Update

As CDR continues to develop the draft county control totals, recent legislation and additional information are being considered as inputs into the OCP growth assumptions, which include the potential rezoning of some sites in the county to accommodate the 6th RHNA Cycle allocation, the signing of SB 9 and SB10, and recent ADU activity. CDR expects that over time the housing supply and production will increase, but, the effects of these including the timing, phasing, and locations of new housing, are largely unknown.

OCP is not a build-out scenario of the full county and though there may be parcels within the county that are built out to current General Plan capacity, the full county will not achieve full build out of General Plans by 2050. Jurisdictions are asked to consider what is most likely to occur by the end of the projections under the assumptions and trends existing today, including changes in circumstance.

CDR staff would like to have a discussion with the OCCOG TAC on the reasonableness of additional countywide growth assumptions through 2050, recognizing that growth will not be uniform. The OCP county control totals will be taken to the CDR TAC for official approval and forwarding to the CDR MOC before being taken to the OCCOG TAC and OCCOG Board in January 2022.

3. TWG Update

On November 18, 2021, SCAG held their Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting for regional planning and growth. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and receive input on growth-related technical approaches associated with Connect SoCal 2024.

4. REAP Update

Executive Director Primmer provided a REAP Update to the TAC. OCCOG is proposing to enter a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with two subregional councils of governments, the Gateway Cities Council of Government (GCCOG) and Ventura County Council of Governments (VCCOG) to complete a specified scope of work related to ADU production, model ordinance development, and completion of the housing website.

5. TAC Meeting Schedule

The 2022 Meeting Schedule was announced to the TAC group. The meetings will be held virtually until further notice. It was also decided that the first meeting in January would take place on the second Tuesday of the month -- January 11, 2022.



Orange County Council of Governments

REPORT FROM CHAIR/VICE CHAIR

There were no items to report from the Chair/Vice Chair.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

There were no items to report from the Director.

MATTERS FROM OCCOG TAC MEMBERS

There were no items to report from OCCOG TAC Members.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM OCCOG TAC NON-MEMBERS

There were no items to report from non-OCCOG TAC Members.

ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

Chair Farnsworth announced there would be a reorganization of TAC leadership for next year. TAC members interested in joining the leadership team should contact Executive Director Primmer.

IMPORTANT DATES OR UPCOMING EVENTS

There were no dates or upcoming events announced.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned by Chair Farnsworth until Tuesday, January 11, 2021 via video and teleconferencing.

Submitted by:

Justin Equina, City of Irvine
OCCOG TAC Vice Chair

Attendees:



Technical Advisory Committee January 11, 2022

Orange County Council of Governments

Name	Agency
Belinda Deines	Dana Point
Brian James	Fountain Valley
Chad Ortlieb	Orange
Charles Guiam	Anaheim
Chris Chung	Garden Grove
Chris Wright	San Clemente
David Lopez	La Habra
Deborah Diep	CDR
Derek Bingham	Rancho Santa Margarita
Erica Demkowicz	Tustin
Erich List	Laguna Niguel
Estefany Franco	
Jaime Murillo	Newport Beach
Jay Wu	Laguna Hills
Jennifer Ash	Stanton
Jennifer Mansur	Lake Forest
Jennifer Savage	San Clemente
Jennifer Ward	OCBC
Jimmy Dao	Brea
Joanna Chang	County of Orange
Jonathan Hughes	SCAG
Juan Arauz	Brea
Justin Arios	Costa Mesa
Maribeth Tinio	Fullerton
Marika Poynter	Irvine
Matt Jenkins	Fountain Valley
Melanie McCann	Santa Ana
Minoo Ashabi	Costa Mesa
Nate Farnsworth	Yorba Linda
Nicolle Aube	Huntington Beach
Paige Montojo	Stanton
Ricardo Soto	Santa Ana
Roland Ok	SCAG
Ron Santos	Lake Forest
Rose Rivera	Aliso Viejo
Roy Ramsland	La Habra
Ruby Zaman	CDR
Sam Hiebert	Placentia
Scott Hutter	La Palma
So Kim	
Steve Dague	Yorba Linda
Swati Meshram	Buena Park
Tom Oliver	Los Alamitos
Travis Wellis	Stanton
Virginia Gomez	TCA



Technical Advisory Committee January 11, 2022

Orange County Council of Governments

Warren Whiteaker
Wendy Starks

OCTA
Rancho Santa Margarita



AGENDA ITEM # 2 Orange County Projections 2022 Control Totals

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve the OCP-2022 County Control Totals for population, housing and employment for 2019-2050 and forward to the OCCOG Board for approval.

Overview:

Ms. Deborah Diep will present the 2022 Orange County Projections control totals (Attachment 1) to the OCCOG TAC for approval and forward to the OCCOG Board. The approved county totals will be used as control measures on the projections data disaggregated to the city and small area levels. It is expected that the jurisdiction meetings will be held in March-April 2022 to distribute the draft OCP-2022 dataset and review growth in their jurisdictions. Feedback on the draft data will be due to CDR in May 2022. CDR will then incorporate information collected at the meetings and submitted to CDR into the Orange County Projections. The OCP-2022 dataset will be finalized and the final approval process will begin in summer 2022 in order to meet SCAG's October 2022 deadline for local input into the RTP/SCS.

Background:

Orange County Projections 2022 (OCP-2022) is an update of the 2018 Orange County Projections (OCP-2018), which is the existing policy projections dataset for Orange County. Population, housing and employment (jobs) will be projected and adopted in five-year increments from 2019 to 2050 countywide and for the ten Regional Statistical Areas (RSA). The OCP dataset is developed and published at the county, RSA, community analysis area (CAA), and census tract levels. These projections are recognized by the agencies that sponsor the CDR as the uniform data set for use in local and regional planning applications. OCP-2022 is the 14th iteration and is being developed initially for incorporation in the Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA) Long Range Transportation Plan and the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) growth forecast for the 2024 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS).

Based on the OCP revision process, the OCP-2022 growth assumptions were developed and then approved by the CDR TAC in July 2021—and appended in December 2021—with the recognition that the economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic and associated economic shutdown is still underway. CDR then proceeded with developing the county control totals for population, housing and employment. Input was collected from local jurisdictions in September 2021 on their anticipated jurisdiction-level housing growth for each projection year—focusing on new projects and changes since they provided input to OCP-2018 in spring 2018—and this was folded into the draft control totals. 2019 base year data; SCAG staff consultations and SCAG's expert panel; and other relevant information were incorporated into the draft OCP-2022 control totals (Attachments 1-3).

OCP-2022 inputs will include:

- 2010 & 2020 Census data
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey data
- State Department of Finance (DOF) Population Estimates



- State Employment Development Department (EDD) Employment Estimates
- CDR Small Area Population & Housing Estimates, including the Housing Inventory System (HIS)
- CDR Small Area Employment Estimates
- Government Survey results
- Dun & Bradstreet employer data
- Local Universities' Short-Term Economic Forecasts
- SCAG & CCSCE Long-Term Economic Forecasts
- Vital Statistics: Birth & death data
- City & County General Plans, Economic Development, Specific & Redevelopment Plans, and Project Proposals
- City/County Review & Comment on small-area projections

Employment projections use a shift-share model where Orange County captures a share of the California market and California captures a share of the national market. Employment is total jobs, which include both wage and salary and self-employment. Population projections use an age-cohort component model, where births, deaths, and migration assumptions are made over the course of the projections. The housing projections are generally a supply-side projection based on information from the jurisdictions on current and planned projects, as well as feedback on other development they think is likely to occur within the term of the projections. The OCP housing projection is for total housing units, which includes both occupied (households) and vacant units.

As additional information gets released throughout the county control total process and the full OCP projections update, CDR will incorporate the new information into the draft projections and control totals, especially as it relates to the 2019 base year and interim years through 2022. These may include items such as new and revised EDD jobs data; DOF's population growth components and decadal benchmark smoothing file; and 2020 Census detailed population and housing data. The effects of these may change the base year estimates, projection year totals, and the growth increments. If so, these will be reported out during the OCP approval process and during applicable meetings. Final approval of OCP-2022 is anticipated in September/October 2022 by the OCCOG Board.

This iteration follows a contentious Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process wherein Orange County was assigned a total of 183,861 housing units after the SCAG region was assigned an allocation of 1.3M housing units. The housing element deadline of October 15, 2021 has passed and jurisdictions have a 120-day grace period to have their housing elements adopted and then approved by State HCD. That timeline falls at the point when CDR is expecting to finalize its draft small-area (TAZ-level) projection data for jurisdictions to review. As a result of AB 1398, many jurisdictions may need to complete their rezoning by October 15, 2022. Normally, jurisdictions would have three years to rezone all of the land to accommodate the RHNA allocations, and it would be near the end of 2024 when all of the land will be rezoned. New housing projects may be proposed before then, but more projects are likely to follow after land is rezoned. Multi-family projects often take two years to move through the approval process and another two to be completed. Thus, staff is expecting that significant changes to



the housing projections at the TAZ level will be much easier to grasp and more likely in the next iteration of both OCP in 2026 and the 2028 RTP/SCS that will include the 7th RHNA cycle.

Due to the newly-signed SB 9 and SB 10, along with jurisdictions rezoning enough land to accommodate the 183,000 units from the 6th RHNA cycle, CDR expects that over time the housing supply and production will increase. But, the effects of these—including the timing, phasing, and locations of new housing are largely unknown—primarily due to the housing elements not being completed. Even if jurisdictions successfully rezone enough land to accommodate the 183,000 RHNA units in the county required by the state, the OCP is a projection of what is most likely to occur/get built under the set of assumptions made at the time of its development. One of those assumptions is that the OCP is not a build-out scenario of the full county. Though there may be parcels and pockets within the county that are built out to capacity, the full county will not achieve full build out of all General Plans by 2050. One of the questions CDR asks jurisdictions during their review of the draft projections data, is “what is reasonable?” They are asked to consider what is most likely to occur by the end of the projections under the assumptions and trends existing today. Often, this is past any current council terms and perhaps even their own retirement. They are asked if it is reasonable that some areas will redevelop, and with demand and the attractiveness of Orange County, including things such as weather and jobs, do they believe that there would be some turnover and/or denser—not necessarily high density—development when it does occur.

For example, generally, SB 9 would allow for a minimum of two units and up to four units on single-family lots with some restrictions—see Attachment 4 for synopsis of SB 9 and SB 10¹. SB 10 would allow for up to ten units per parcel if the parcel is located in a “transit-rich area” (within one-half mile of a major transit stop or on a high-quality bus corridor) or an “urban infill site” (zoning permits residential and meets Census Bureau definitions of urbanization). The Turner Center’s July 2021 report on SB 9 feasibility—recognizing the analysis was based on an earlier version of the legislation—estimated about 47,000 new, market-feasible units could be created on approximately 35,000 parcels in the county.² If only 1% of those units came online in the term of these projections that could add roughly 20 units a year to the housing stock if activity began in 2025. If only 1% of the 558,523 single family detached homes in Orange County added an ADU that could add 5,585 housing units to the county stock, roughly 192 units per year across the county. In 2020, the net activity of ADUs was 509 units; the five-year average from 2016-2020 was 226 units (Table 1).

¹ https://www.coxcastle.com/news-and-publications/2021/gov-newsom-signs-newsworthy-housing-legislation-addressing-state-housing-supply-crisis?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Governor%20Newsom%20Signs%20Newsworthy%20Housing%20Legislation%20Addressing%20States%20Housing%20Supply%20Crisis&utm_content=Governor%20Newsom%20Signs%20Newsworthy%20Housing%20Legislation%20Addressing%20States%20Housing%20Supply%20Crisis+CID_2592eddcc80e37b898895dc4e8231ca1&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=View%20it%20online%20here

² <https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SB-9-Brief-July-2021-Final.pdf>



STAFF REPORT

January 11, 2022

Orange County Council of Governments

Table 1. Orange County Net ADU Activity 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Net Activity 2016-2020
Aliso Viejo	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anaheim	3	6	7	10	32	58
Brea	-	-	4	6	3	13
Buena Park	-	-	-	3	1	4
Costa Mesa	(2)	2	2	4	6	12
Cypress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dana Point	-	1	3	5	7	16
Fountain Valley	-	2	11	15	28	56
Fullerton	2	6	7	20	20	55
Garden Grove	6	7	80	94	207	394
Huntington Beach	-	-	4	12	24	40
Irvine	-	-	-	6	5	11
La Habra	2	4	1	5	6	18
La Palma	-	-	-	1	-	1
Laguna Beach	6	3	8	4	9	30
Laguna Hills	2	1	-	-	2	5
Laguna Niguel	-	1	-	1	3	5
Laguna Woods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Forest	-	2	1	2	4	9
Los Alamitos	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mission Viejo	-	-	-	-	2	2
Newport Beach	-	-	1	1	3	5
Orange	3	1	7	12	11	34
Placentia	1	-	-	1	2	4
Rancho Santa Margarita	-	-	-	1	-	1
San Clemente	-	1	2	11	10	24
San Juan Capistrano	-	-	-	1	2	3
Santa Ana	3	7	14	30	40	94
Seal Beach	-	-	-	1	1	2
Stanton	3	1	11	9	10	34
Tustin	-	2	3	3	8	16
Villa Park	-	-	2	2	-	4
Westminster	4	-	20	43	26	93
Yorba Linda	1	3	4	3	3	14
Unincorporated	7	15	6	9	33	70
Orange County Total	42	65	198	315	509	1,129
Year/Year change		54.8%	204.6%	59.1%	61.6%	
Running Average		54	102	155	226	

Source: CDR Housing Inventory System



When one looks at the current age of the housing stock in the county, by 2050, 17.6% of the housing stock will be at least 100 years old (Table 2). Another 70% will be between 50 and 99 years old.

Table 2. Age of Housing Stock in Orange County, 2015-2015 5-Year Estimates

Year built	Housing Units	Share of Housing Stock	Age in 2050	Share of Stock in 2050	
Built 2014 or later	29,369	2.7%	36		
Built 2010 to 2013	22,261	2.0%	40		
Built 2000 to 2009	91,455	8.3%	50	13.0%	50 years or less
Built 1990 to 1999	128,774	11.7%	60	69.4%	51-99 years
Built 1980 to 1989	163,803	14.9%	70		
Built 1970 to 1979	256,739	23.3%	80		
Built 1960 to 1969	214,045	19.5%	90		
Built 1950 to 1959	143,431	13.0%	100	17.6%	100+ years
Built 1940 to 1949	23,121	2.1%	110		
Built 1939 or earlier	27,451	2.5%	111		
Total housing units	1,100,449	100.0%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year estimates, Table B25034

If one considers these houses will likely need upgrades or even be replaced, some of these units may be replaced with more dense development. But, as is described during the OCP development process and consultation with local jurisdictions, more dense development does not mean high density everywhere. It could mean the tear-down of two and building three, not tear-down of two and building 20—although that may now be possible in some areas due to SB 10. We also recognize that patterns across the county are not the same, e.g., some coastal cities see a regular practice of tearing down two houses and building one along the coast.

Supplemental input was solicited by CDR at the December 7, 2021 OCCOG TAC meeting and feedback included that many jurisdictions are creating ordinances relating to SB 9 and SB 10 and there was concern about HCD possibly dragging out the Housing Element adoption process that would result in some jurisdictions needing to complete their rezoning by October 15, 2022 per AB1398 instead of having three years to complete the rezoning.

Between December 1-8, 2021, CDR staff reviewed published draft and final housing elements for Orange County jurisdictions. Table 2 below summarizes the draft housing unit capacity that may be added to the jurisdictions through rezoning to accommodate the 6th Cycle RHNA and the number of ADUs expected during the 8-year RHNA period from 2021-2029. Because RHNA only requires there be enough land zoned to accommodate the RHNA allocations, it is not expected that the RHNA allocations will be built out to full capacity either within the RHNA period (2021-2029) or by the end of the OCP projection period in 2050. Rather, the information is being provided as additional context for the county control totals.



Table 2. Status of Orange County Jurisdiction Housing Elements, Rezone Capacity and Projected ADUs

	DRAFT Additional Housing Capacity Potential due to Rezoning for 6th RHNA Cycle	DRAFT Projected ADU Growth 2021-2029	Housing Element Status
Aliso Viejo	1,320	40	
Anaheim	10,742	756	
Brea	3,373	160	Adopted
Buena Park	8,712	240	
Costa Mesa	10,363	858	
Cypress	3,802	20	
Dana Point	418	81	
Fountain Valley	4,947	720	
Fullerton	NA	NA	
Garden Grove	14,758	3,618	Adopted
Huntington Beach	430	769	
Irvine	31,934	80	
Laguna Beach	326	120	
Laguna Hills	1,607	18	
Laguna Niguel	1,216	50	Adopted
Laguna Woods	1,094	0	
La Habra	820	400	
Lake Forest	3,347	32	
La Palma	2,244	24	Adopted
Los Alamitos	702	0	
Mission Viejo	1,343	30	Adopted
Newport Beach	6,156	1,000	
Orange	3,866	320	
Placentia	1,896	56	
Rancho Santa Margarita	670	40	
San Clemente	1,242	160	Adopted
San Juan Capistrano	1,136	48	
Santa Ana	838	360	
Seal Beach	85	8	
Stanton	1,288	117	
Tustin	1,049	112	Adopted
Villa Park	236	80	Adopted
Westminster	6,710	528	
Yorba Linda	0	1,100	
Unincorporated	0	800	
Orange County	128,670	12,745	

Sources: Jurisdiction websites of draft and final housing elements collected December 1-8, 2021.

Adoption status from HCD listserv and <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/index.shtml#status>



The draft control totals reflect a somewhat conservative approach to increases for housing and population. This is primarily due to the fact that CDR staff will have to disaggregate the county control totals to the small-area, traffic analysis zone (TAZ) level beginning with the additional housing growth that would be added based on the aforementioned factors. Because this is draft information and no projects are currently being proposed on these sites, the realistic expectation of the likelihood the growth will occur and its phasing would be best provided by the jurisdictions. Staff expects that the jurisdictions will provide more accurate information on anticipated growth as they progress through the housing element update process in early 2022. In order to facilitate the inclusion of these changes by the jurisdictions, staff is proposing to collect the parcel-level information supplied in the draft housing elements and supplement the draft OCP dataset by summarizing the draft information by TAZ to augment the jurisdictions' review.

The draft county housing and employment controls are based on what jurisdictions have already approved, projects coming down the pipeline and development jurisdictions think is likely to occur over the term of the projections. In addition, the housing control totals reflect:

1. an ADU activity level equal to or greater than levels in 2018, the first full year of activity after the ADU statute changes, amounting to an additional 150 ADUs per year;
2. a small amount of additional growth anticipated as a result of SB 9 and SB 10 after 2025, roughly averaging 2 units per jurisdiction per year for 25 years; and
3. a limited amount of new housing growth from potential sites that may be rezoned to accommodate the 6th Cycle RHNA roughly equaling 15% of draft rezoned capacity or averaging 22 more units per year per jurisdiction spread over 25 years.

As a reminder, the control totals are somewhat flexible in that the sum of the jurisdictional input can deviate by +/- 1% from these totals. If the aggregate of the jurisdictions' input in spring 2022 during the review of the small-area (split traffic analysis zone) projections aggregates to outside +/-1% of the county controls, documentation must be provided by jurisdictions to justify the significant changes, e.g., General Plan updates or amendments; housing element updates; and new project approvals or entitlements. It is expected that the small-area numbers will change to reflect more current information jurisdictions will have in spring 2022.

Note: SCAG shared their draft regional-level growth forecast at the November 4, 2021 CEHD meeting and had initially planned to present their draft county-level forecast at the November 18, 2021 Technical Working Group (TWG), but did not complete the disaggregation in time. Subsequently, SCAG released their draft county-level growth forecasts to the TWG on December 13, 2021. SCAG staff currently plans to have a discussion on their draft county-level forecasts at the January 20, 2022 TWG meeting and at the February 3, 2022 Policy Committee meetings. Their forecast will then be disaggregated to the jurisdiction and TAZ levels.

The OCP-2022 county control totals were discussed and then approved by the CDR Technical Advisory Committee and CDR Management Committee across four meetings in late 2021. The recommended



action for the OCCOG TAC is to approve the OCP-2022 County Control Totals for population, housing and employment for 2019-2050 and forward to the OCCOG Board for approval.

Attachments:

1. Draft OCP-2022 County Control Totals
2. 1990-2020 Wage & Salary Employment Chart
3. 1960-2020 Orange County Housing Production Chart
4. SB 9 & SB 10 Analysis by Cox Castle Nicholson
5. OCP-2022 Timeline
6. SCAG 2024 RTP/SCS Timeline

STAFF CONTACTS

Contact:	Ms. Deborah Diep, Director, Center for Demographic Research 657/278-4596 ddiep@fullerton.edu
Employment data:	Ms. Ruby Zaman, Assistant Director, CDR 657/278-4709 ruzaman@fullerton.edu
For GIS:	Ms. Teresa Victoria, GIS Analyst, CDR 657/278-4670 tvictoria@fullerton.edu
For HIS:	Ms. Michelle Baehner, Demographic Analyst, CDR 657/278-3417 mibaehner@fullerton.edu

DRAFT OCP-2022 PROPOSED CONTROL TOTALS: 2019-2050

EMPLOYMENT ¹	Estimates		July Control Totals							*OCP-18 Advisory 2050	Growth	Average
	2016 (OCP-18)	2019 (OCP-22)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050*	2019-2050	Annual	
1 OCP-2018	1,710,147		1,773,571	1,835,106	1,886,065	1,927,505	1,960,051	1,980,433	2,001,970	270,286	9,320	
2 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (#)			63,424	61,535	50,959	41,440	32,546	20,382	21,537		[29 yr]	
3 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (%)			3.7%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%			
4 OCP-2022	1,714,887	1,806,111		1,833,167	1,885,750	1,927,080	1,959,512	1,979,690	1,999,491	193,380	6,238	
5 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (#)	[Rev. EDD]	91,224		27,056	54,100	42,800	33,000	22,300	23,000		[31 yr]	
6 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (%)		5.3%		1.5%	3.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%			
7 Difference OCP-2022-18				(1,939)	(315)	(425)	(539)	(743)	(2,479)			
8 ¹ Includes wage & salary and self-employment				-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%			
HOUSING UNITS	2016	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050*			
9 OCP-2018	1,081,938		1,122,178	1,144,597	1,159,026	1,180,795	1,194,168	1,206,257	1,218,223	124,319	4,287	
10 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (#)			40,240	22,419	14,429	21,769	13,373	12,089	11,966			
11 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (%)			3.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%			
12 OCP-2022		1,124,765		1,171,029	1,202,003	1,232,198	1,251,738	1,270,033	1,286,701	161,936	5,224	
13 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (#)			[1,129,785]	46,264	30,974	30,195	19,540	18,295	16,668			
14 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (%)			[Census 2020]	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%			
15 Difference OCP-2022-18				26,432	42,977	51,403	57,570	63,776	68,478			
16				2.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%			
POPULATION	2016	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050*			
17 OCP-2018	3,179,626		3,268,084	3,361,142	3,440,882	3,499,318	3,531,540	3,534,620	3,525,147	354,994	12,241	
18 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (#)			88,458	93,058	79,740	58,436	32,222	3,080	(9,473)			
19 OCP-2018- 5 year growth (%)			2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.1%	-0.3%			
20 OCP-2022	3,169,925	3,195,197	3,190,832	3,233,281	3,277,277	3,313,638	3,329,224	3,324,757	3,305,725	110,528	3,565	
21 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (#)	[Rev. DOF]		[3,186,989]	42,449	43,996	36,361	15,586	(4,467)	(19,032)			
22 OCP-2022- 5 year growth (%)			[Census 2020]	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.6%			
23 Difference OCP-22 less OCP-18			(77,252)	(127,861)	(163,605)	(185,680)	(202,316)	(209,863)	(219,422)			
24				-2.4%	-3.8%	-4.8%	-5.3%	-5.7%	-5.9%			
25 DOF Pop projections (April 2021)			3,190,832	3,249,431	3,291,863	3,314,115	3,315,726	3,299,179	3,268,048			
26 OCP-22 less DOF				(16,150)	(14,586)	(477)	13,498	25,578	37,677			
The following information is for reference only and are outputs, not inputs, into the control totals:												
Persons Per Housing Unit	2016	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050			
27 OCP-2018	2.94		2.91	2.94	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.93	2.89			
28 OCP-2022		2.84		2.76	2.73	2.69	2.66	2.62	2.57			
29 Jobs/Housing Unit OCP-2018	1.58		1.58	1.60	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.64			
30 Jobs/Housing Unit OCP-2022		1.61		1.57	1.57	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.55			
31 Population/Job OCP-2018	1.86		1.84	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.78	1.76			
32 Population/Job OCP-2022		1.77		1.76	1.74	1.72	1.70	1.68	1.65			

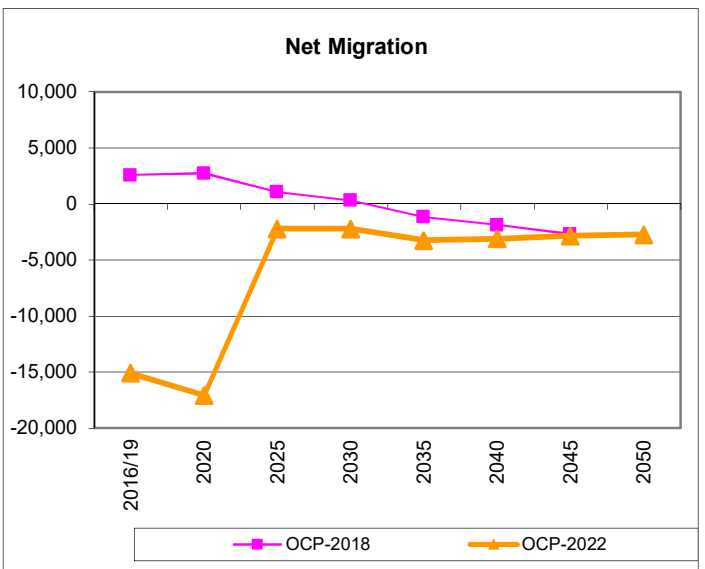
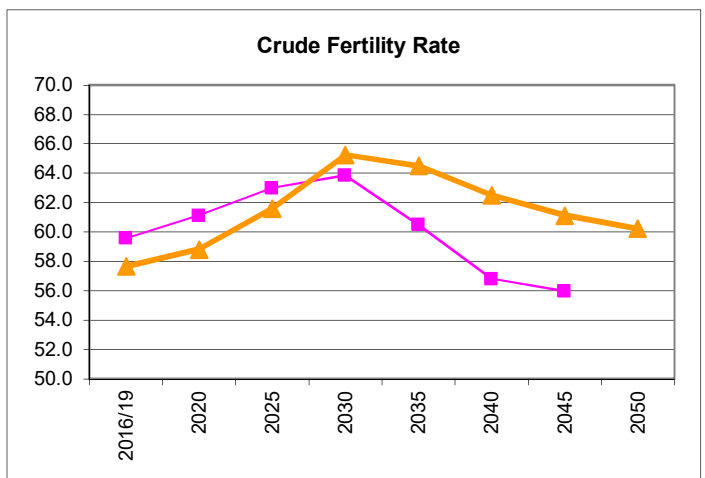
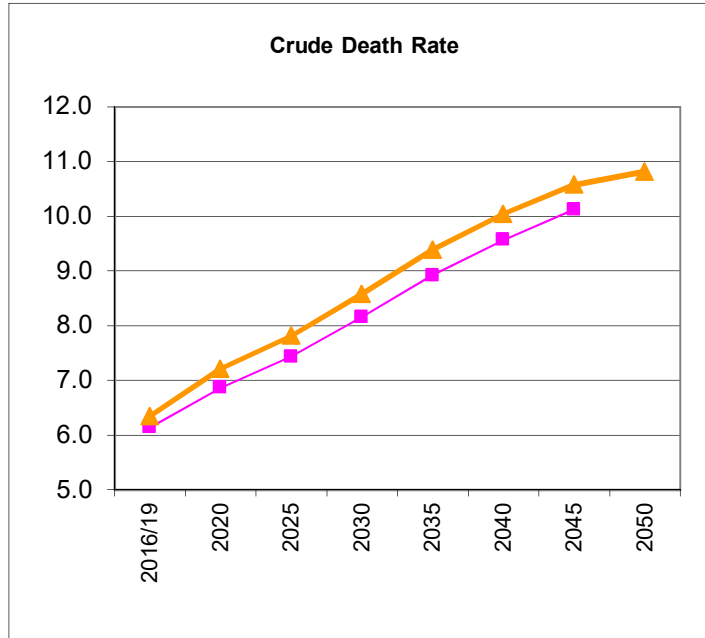
2016 & 2019 Employment is calculated from EDD Wage & Salary data plus American Community Survey Self-employment estimates

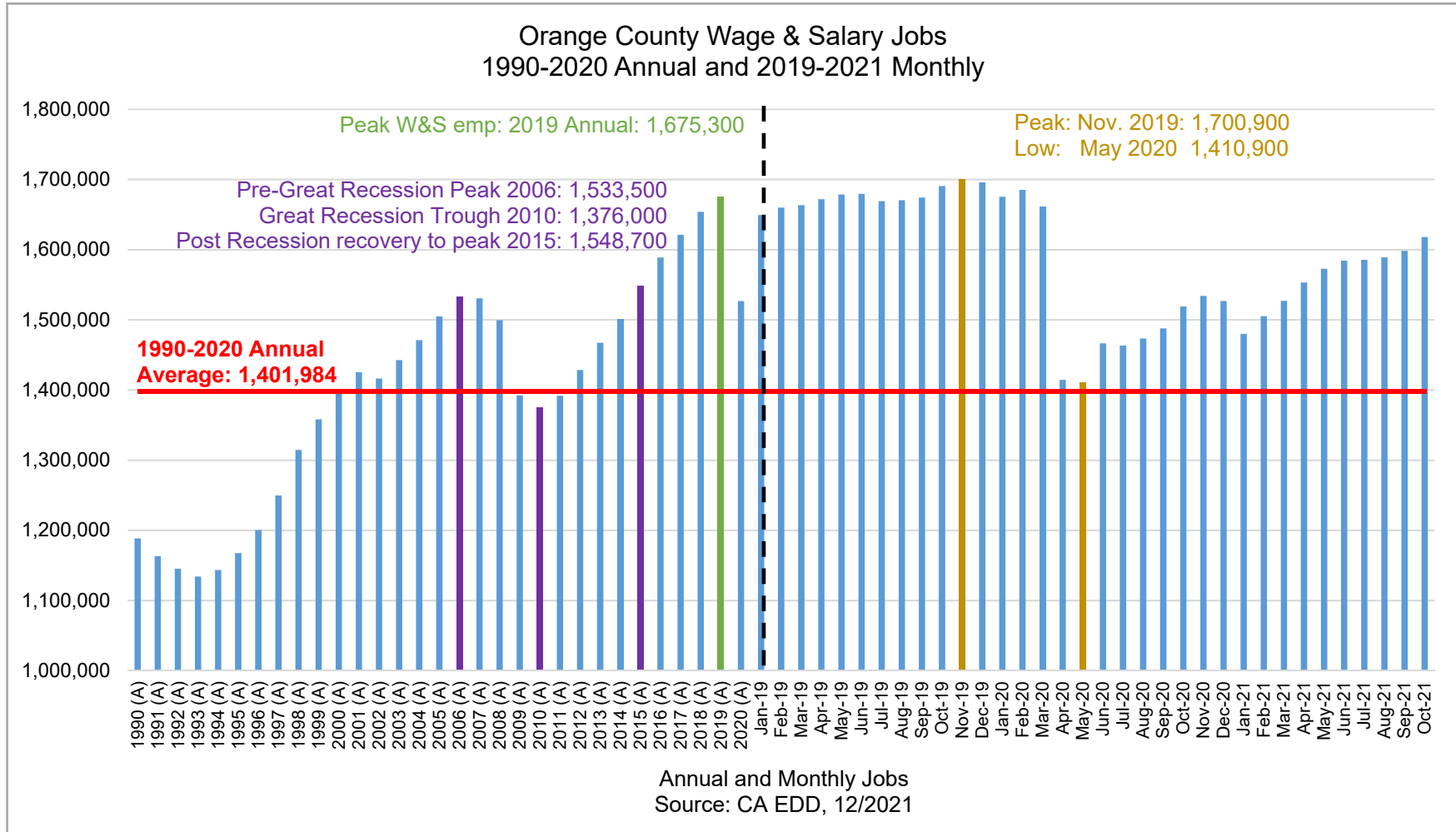
2016 & 2019 Housing units are calculated from 2010 and 2020 Census data plus net construction from CDR's Housing Inventory System (HIS) for the interim time period.

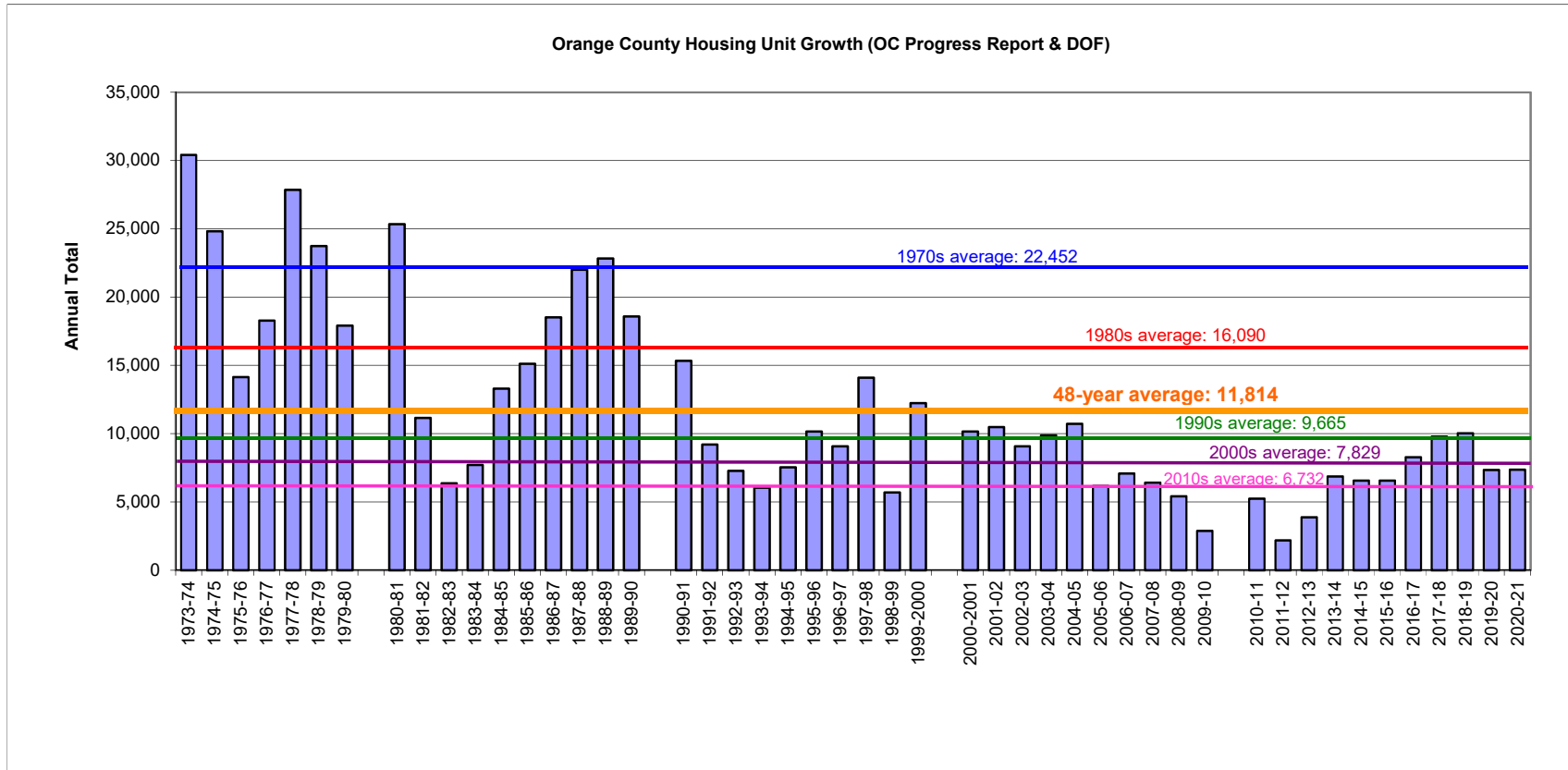
2016 & 2019 Population is calculated from 2020 Census and DOF data.

OCP-2022 CONTROL TOTAL ASSUMPTIONS

	Population	Crude Fertility Rate	Crude Death Rate	Net Migration
OCP-2018				
2016	3,181,371	59.6	6.14	7,552
2020	3,266,039	61.1	6.87	2,735
2025	3,355,462	63.0	7.44	1,073
2030	3,433,975	63.9	8.16	331
2035	3,489,715	60.5	8.92	-1,148
2040	3,514,269	56.8	9.57	-1,873
2045	3,511,057	56.0	10.13	-2,662
2050				
OCP-2022				
2019	3,195,197	57.7	6.35	-15,080
2020	3,190,832	58.8	7.21	-17,091
2025	3,233,281	61.6	7.82	-2,205
2030	3,277,277	65.3	8.58	-2,200
2035	3,313,638	64.5	9.39	-3,247
2040	3,329,224	62.5	10.05	-3,091
2045	3,324,757	61.1	10.57	-2,844
2050	3,305,725	60.2	10.82	-2,724









CLIENT ALERT



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Governor Newsom Signs Newsworthy Housing Legislation Addressing State’s Housing Supply Crisis

Late last week, Governor Newsom signed two housing bills that could be considered a fundamental shift away from single-family zoning in California: Senate Bills (SB) 9 and SB 10. Authored by Senators Atkins and Wiener, respectively, these bills will make it easier to increase density on properties zoned for single-family homes and properties located near transit. Although not a panacea for the state’s housing supply crisis, as some pundits have noted, this legislation is a further step in the state’s efforts to identify opportunities for increased housing supply, even if those opportunities upend traditional notions of land use planning and local government control.

SB 9

SB 9 establishes a ministerial approval process for housing development projects containing no more than two residential units per parcel within a single-family residential zone, so long as the property does not have certain enumerated environmental sensitivities (e.g., fire risk, flooding, habitat, hazardous materials, historic resources, etc.) and subject to certain protections for existing rental and affordable units. SB 9 further establishes a ministerial approval process for parcel maps for “urban lot splits” that create no more than two parcels, subject to similar restrictions as well as an owner occupancy requirement. Together, these provisions could authorize up to four units per existing single-family lot.

The distinction between a ministerial approval and a discretionary approval is significant. Unlike a discretionary approval, a ministerial approval typically involves little governmental processing and does not trigger the need for environmental clearance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which can be costly and time consuming. Nevertheless, SB 9 maintains some amount of local government control by authorizing the local government to review the proposed housing developments and lot splits to ensure they meet objective development standards, including building code requirements, provided that the imposition of these standards does not have the effect of physically precluding the construction of projects otherwise authorized by SB 9.

Two Homes On One Parcel

To be eligible for ministerial approval of two homes on a single-family zoned lot, a proposed development must meet the following requirements (many of which stem from SB 35 (2018), the predecessor of many recent housing streamlining bills):

- The development must be located on a parcel within a city or an urbanized area or urban cluster in a county;
- The parcel must not be prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance or zoned or designated for agricultural protection or preservation by a local ballot measure; wetlands; within a very high fire

TAC 20

Land Use & Natural
Resources

CEQA/NEPA Impact
Review & Litigation

Real Estate

hazard severity zone (within some exceptions); a hazardous waste site; within a delineated earthquake fault zone; within a 100-year flood zone; within a regulatory floodway; identified for conservation in an adopted natural community conservation plan, habitat conservation plan, or other adopted natural resource protection plan; habitat for protected species; or under a conservation easement.

- The development would not require demolition or alteration of affordable housing, housing subject to rent control, or housing occupied by a tenant in the last three years;
- The development must not be a parcel on which an owner has withdrawn housing from rent under the Ellis Act within the last 15 years;
- The development must not include the demolition of more than 25 percent of existing exterior structural walls, unless a local ordinance allows more demolition or the site has not been occupied by a tenant in the past three years;
- The parcel must not be within a historic district or included on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or designated or listed as a city or county landmark or historic property or district pursuant to a city or county ordinance; and
- If the development creates a rental unit, it must be rented for a term that exceeds 30 days.

Lot Splits

In addition to requiring that housing development projects for two units on a single-family lot must be approved ministerially, SB 9 allows qualifying urban lot splits to be approved ministerially pursuant to a parcel map. To qualify, the lot must meet several criteria, including many of the same criteria for constructing two units, described above. Additional criteria include:

- The lot split must not create more than two new parcels, where one of the parcels is no smaller than 40 percent of the area of the original parcel;
- The lot split must not create parcels smaller than 1,200 square feet except if a local agency adopts a smaller minimum lot size;
- No sequential lot splits on the same parcel and no lot split if the owner of the parcel being subdivided (or someone working in concert with that owner) has subdivided an adjacent parcel pursuant to SB 9;
- The lot split must conform to all applicable objective requirements of the Subdivision Map Act, except that there can be no requirement for right-of-way dedication or off-site improvements;
- The lot split must be limited to residential uses; and
- The applicant must live in one of the housing units as a principal residence for a minimum of three years, except if the applicant is a community land trust or qualified nonprofit corporation.

For SB 9 lot splits, a local agency can require (1) easements for public services and facilities and (2) that parcels have access to or adjoin the public right-of-way. But a local agency cannot require the correction of existing nonconforming zoning conditions.

SB 9 Proposals Must Meet Objective Standards Unless the Standards Would Be Inconsistent With SB 9's Requirements

TAC 21

SB 9 permits a local agency to impose objective zoning, subdivision, and design review standards on an SB 9 proposal unless they would be inconsistent with SB 9's requirements. For example, local jurisdictions cannot impose a standard that would physically preclude two units of at least 800 square feet. Additionally, no setback can be required for an existing structure or one constructed in the same footprint as an existing structure. Otherwise, the maximum setback that can be required from side and rear lot lines is four feet. A local agency does not have to permit an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on parcels that propose both two houses per lot and a lot split.

A local agency can require off-street parking of up to one space per unit except if the parcel is within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor or a major transit stop or there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the parcel. In such cases, no off-street parking can be required.

While the Coastal Act still applies, a local agency is not required to hold public hearings for coastal development permit applications for a project that meets SB 9's requirements.

Local Agencies Cannot Easily Deny An SB 9 Proposal

Under SB 9, a local agency can deny a proposed project or lot split only if a building official makes a written finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the proposal would have a specific, adverse impact on public health and safety or the physical environment and there is no feasible method to mitigate or avoid that impact. Similar findings are required under the Housing Accountability Act, and these findings make it difficult for local governments to deny residential projects, often helping projects facing NIMBY opposition to obtain approvals.

SB 10

SB 10 authorizes local governments, including charter cities, to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to ten units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a "transit-rich area" or an "urban infill site" without triggering review of the rezoning under CEQA.

A transit-rich area is defined as a parcel within one-half mile of a major transit stop or on a high-quality bus corridor. An urban infill site is defined as a site with a general plan or zoning designation that permits residential or mixed use (with at least two thirds of the square footage of the development designated for residential use) in an area meeting certain Census Bureau definitions of urbanization that has urban uses developed on at least 75 percent of its perimeter.

A city or county can adopt an ordinance pursuant to SB 10 regardless of local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, including local initiatives, except where a parcel is located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone according to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (with certain exceptions) or where a local initiative designates publicly owned land for open-space or park or recreational purposes. An ordinance under these provisions must be adopted before January 1, 2029, but can remain in effect after this date.

Under SB 10, a zoning ordinance must abide by specified requirements, including the following:

- It must clearly demarcate the areas that are subject to the ordinance;
- It must be consistent with the city or county's obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, according to a finding by the legislative body;

- If it supersedes any zoning restriction established by local initiative, it must be adopted by a two-third vote of the members of the legislative body; and
- It must not reduce the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance, nor is the legislative body allowed to subsequently reduce the density of any parcel subject to the ordinance.

Notably, a project consisting of more than 10 units on parcel(s) zoned pursuant to an SB 10 ordinance cannot be approved ministerially or subject to a CEQA exemption, notwithstanding any other law allowing that (e.g., SB 9, SB 35, etc.). In sum, SB 10 facilitates local agencies implementing higher-density zoning, but projects in those zones still face the risks of the typical approval process.

Conclusion

While SB 9 and SB 10 received a lot of media attention, it is unclear how much housing they will produce. According to a study by the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California at Berkeley, after accounting for physical capacity and financial feasibility, SB 9 will enable new development on just 5.4 percent of current single-family parcels. Nonetheless, the Turner Center projected that SB 9 could enable the creation of approximately 700,000 new homes that would otherwise not be market feasible. SB 10, which requires a rezoning approval, likely will be most used by jurisdictions that already support transit-oriented development. Nevertheless, these bills are a step in the right direction of making it easier to construct housing in California. It remains to be seen how much backlash they will generate, including whether they become a talking point for supporters of a contemplated statewide initiative that proposes to allow local land use regulations to supersede conflicting state laws.

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ORANGE COUNTY PROJECTIONS 2022 TASKS & DRAFT TIMELINE (10/20/2021 with anticipated SCAG 2024 RTP/SCS schedule)

Tasks	2020	2021				2022				2023				2024	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
SCAG: determine base year															
OCP: Develop PHE growth assumptions															
OCP: Develop Base year 2019 estimates Population, Housing, & Employment (PHE)															
OCP: Review and Approve growth assumptions by CDR TAC															
SCAG: develop framework for 2024 RTP/SCS delegation															
SCAG: develop regional growth forecast framework for 2024 RTP/SCS delegation															
OCP: Allocate 2020 Census block data to revised OCTAM TAZs															
OCP: Project Countywide PHE															
SCAG: 2024 RTP/SCS Performance Framework					?										
SCAG: Growth Forecast Framework Report					?										
SCAG: Regional Growth Forecast (fall)															
SCAG: deadline for subregions to submit letter of intent on SCS					October										
SCAG: Collect general plan, zoning, land use, demolition data, develop draft data map books															
OCP: Approve Countywide PHE by CDR TAC & MOC															
OCP: OCCOG TAC & Board Approval of Countywide PHE															
OCP: Allocate Countywide PHE to Split TAZ															
SCAG: Policy Development Frameworks															
Early Public Outreach: Vision and Values															
SCAG: Update Goals & Guiding Policies Draft Performance Measures															
SCAG: collect input from jurisdictions on growth forecast; create local scenario planning options, one-on-one meetings w/ jurisdictions															
SCAG: Jurisdiction Review: general plan, zoning, land use (Map book data), survey															
SCAG: Release PHE data to jurisdictions for review & comment (OC will use OCP data)															
OCP: City meetings with CDR & SCAG						March									
OCP: Jurisdictional TAZ Review/Adjust PHE/Jurisdictional Approval						March - May									
OCP: Dispute Resolution							May-June								
OCP: Approve by CDR TAC & MOC							July-Aug								
OCP: OCCOG Technical Advisory Committee Approval							Sept.								
OCP: Policy Approval at RSA level							Sept.								
SCAG: Program Environmental Impact Report: Notice of Preparation (fall) & CTC deadline to submit projects to SCAG															
SCAG: deadline for local input on PHE								?							
OCP: Interim Adjustments if needed															
SCAG: Local Agency Data Validation Process Complete										winter					
SCAG: Public Workshops: Draft Planning Policies & Strategies										winter					
SCAG: Draft Plan Policy Discussions											spring				
SCAG: release of draft policy growth forecast												?			
SCAG: Policy Committees recommend approval of draft RTP/PEIR release (fall)															
SCAG: RC approval of draft RTP/PEIR release															
SCAG: Policy Committees recommend approval of final RTP/PEIR															March
SCAG: RC approval of final RTP/PEIR															April

PHE: Population, housing & employment

APPENDIX A



2024 RTP/SCS PRELIMINARY MILESTONES

2021			2022			2023			2024											
SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	SPRING								
FOUNDATIONS & FRAMEWORKS			DATA COLLECTION & POLICY DEVELOPMENT				OUTREACH & ANALYSIS		DRAFT PLAN & ADOPTION											
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ SPRING 2021 • 2024 RTP/SCS Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ SUMMER 2021 • SCS Subregional Delegation Guidelines • 2024 RTP/SCS Performance Framework • Growth Forecast Framework Report 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ FALL 2021 • Regional Growth Forecast 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ WINTER 2022 • Policy Development Frameworks • Public Participation Plan and Consultation Policy with Tribal Governments and Federal Land Management Agencies • Early Public Outreach: Vision and Values 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ SPRING 2022 • Update Goals & Guiding Policies • Draft Performance Measures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ FALL 2022 • Program Environmental Impact Report: Notice of Preparation • Deadline for CTCs to Submit Projects to SCAG 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ WINTER 2023 • Technical Methodology Submittal to CARB • Local Agency Data Validation Process Complete • Public Workshops: Draft Planning Policies and Strategies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ SPRING 2023 • Draft Plan Policy Discussions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ FALL 2023 • Draft Connect SoCal 2024, Transportation Conformity Determination, and PEIR 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ SPRING 2024 • Comment Response Report and Plan Change Preview • Final Connect SoCal 2024, Transportation Conformity Determination, and PEIR 	
<p>▼ LOCAL AGENCY DATA VALIDATION PROCESS ▼</p>																				
<p>MILESTONES COLOR CODING: BOLD = ACTION ITEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MODELING/FORECAST OUTREACH PLAN FOUNDATION (GOALS & PERFORMANCE MEASURES) LOCAL AGENCY INPUT PROCESS PLAN ELEMENT (POLICIES, STRATEGIES, TECHNICAL REPORTS) 																				



AGENDA ITEM # 3 Center for Demographic Research (CDR) Updates

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Receive reports and discussion.

1. 2021 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection

The deadline for the July 1–December 31, 2021 HIS data will be Friday, January 21, 2022.

Please submit data to CDR using the 2020 HIS form located at

<http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/HISform.xls> Revisions to prior years may use either the new or old form. Please verify that the same data reported to CDR is also provided to DOF in their annual Housing Unit Change Survey. HIS submission forms were updated in 2020 to include additional sample entries, clarifications in the instructions, and an updated HIS unit flow chart to better explain how to record unit activity when attached ADUs are involved. This is similar to DOF's new housing survey flow chart DOF, but is tailored to CDR's 4 ADU types. An additional optional column was added "Building Permit Date Issued" to assist in compiling HIS, DOF and HCD APR data. For HIS questions, please contact Michelle Baehner, CDR's Demographic Analyst at 657-278-3417 or mibaehner@fullerton.edu.

2. Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership (OCDAP)

Cycle 2 for the term of ~ July 2022-June 2024 is under development with the County of Orange taking over as lead agency from SCAG. An RFP is expected to go out by the end of 2021 and estimated costs for Cycle 2 will be shared once available. Cycle 2 imagery is planned to be collected in summer 2022.

Expected deliverables for Cycle 2 include:

- 3" aerial/ortho imagery with infrared for all Orange County (tif, ecw...) flown in summer 2022
- Building Footprints benchmarked to the 2022 aerial imagery
- Ability to download and retain local copies of above data to use in GIS and/or CAD systems software
- Vendor-hosted online software application for unlimited non-GIS users to view data listed above and perform data analysis
- Training for all participants
- One price for two years' worth of access
- LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)—a remote sensing method used to examine the surface of the Earth—may be included as part of a larger SCAG-region capture in 2023
- Contours

For interest in Cycle 1 participation, please contact Javier Aguilar, SCAG aguilar@scag.ca.gov



STAFF REPORT

January 11, 2022

Orange County Council of Governments

For interest in Cycle 2 participation, please contact Deborah Diep, CDR ddiep@fullerton.edu to be added to the interest list.

Placeholder costs fees for agency budgeting for Cycle 2’s two-year period is approximately \$6,500 for the larger cities of Anaheim, Irvine & Santa Ana and \$3,000 for the other cities. Once the RFP is complete and deliverables selected, Cycle 2 costs will be finalized and shared.

Agency	Cycle 1 FY 2020/21-2021/22	Cycle 2 FY 2022/23-2023/24
City of Anaheim	Pending*	interested
City of Brea	Active	interested
City of Buena Park	Active	interested
City of Costa Mesa	Pending*	interested
City of Dana Point	No	interested
City of Fountain Valley	Active	interested
City of Garden Grove	Active	interested
City of Irvine	Active	interested
City of Laguna Hills	Active	interested
City of Laguna Niguel	Active	interested
City of Lake Forest	Active	interested
City of Los Alamitos	Active	interested
City of Mission Viejo	Active	interested
City of Newport Beach	Active	interested
City of Orange	No	interested
City of San Clemente	Active	interested
City of San Juan Capistrano	Active	interested
City of Santa Ana	Active	interested
City of Tustin	Active	interested
City of Westminster	Interested	interested
City of Yorba Linda	Active	Yes
County of Orange	No	Yes
Municipal Water District of Orange County	Active	Yes
Orange County Council of Governments	Active	Yes
Orange County Fire Authority	Active	Yes
Orange County Water District	Active	Yes
Southern California Association of Governments	Active	Yes

*Paid but Participation Agreement not received

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STAFF REPORT January 11, 2022

Orange County Council of Governments

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