ORANGE COUNTY
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
Technical Advisory Committee

Meeting Date / Location

Tuesday, May 2, 2023
9:30 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

Meeting Link:
https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NmY4N2FmNTQtODk4MC00ZGIzLWEyYzItNjU2ODZmMDNiMmI2%40thread.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**	**Page**
INTRODUCTIONS	(Chair Equina, City of Irvine)	
Note: Please enter your name and agency in the chat box		
PUBLIC COMMENTS	(Chair Equina)	

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 agendized 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 Equina)   TAC 4

   Draft OCCOG TAC minutes for the April 4th, 2023 meeting

   Recommended Action: Approve OCCOG TAC minutes for the April 4th, 2023 meeting as presented or amended

Agenda Item	Staff	Page

PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS, REPORTS

2. Center of Demographic and Research (CDR) Update
    - Review of SCAG 2020 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS/Connect SoCal) Draft Growth Forecast
    - 2022 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection & Verification form update
    - Orange County GIS Multi-family database
    - Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership (OCDAP)

    (Deborah Diep, Director of CDR) -- 20 minutes   TAC 9

    Recommended Action: Receive report

3 SCAG Meeting Update
    - Technical Working Group
    - Draft Planning Policies
    - RHNA Survey

    (Chair Equina) – 15 minutes   TAC 12

    Recommended Action: Receive report

4 REAP 2.0 Call for Applications

    (Alisha James, SCAG) – 15 minutes

    Recommended Action: Receive report

6 Draft ODS Toolkit

    (Executive Director Primmer and Placeworks) – 15 minutes

    Recommended Action: Receive report

7 REAP Update

    (Executive Director Primmer) – 15 minutes

    Recommended Action: Receive report

REPORT FROM CHAIR/VICE CHAIR

REPORT FROM THE OCCOG EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MATTERS FROM OCCOG TAC MEMBERS

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM NON-MEMBERS

ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING

IMPORTANT DATES OR UPCOMING EVENTS

May 4-5: SCAG's 58th Annual 2023 Regional Conference and General Assembly (and Regional Council Meeting) at the JW Marriott Desert Springs Resort & Spa in Palm Desert

May 18: SCAG Technical Working Group from 10:00am – 12:00pm

May 31: SCAG Executive Administration Committee from 3:00pm-4:00pm

REMINDERS: Please enter your name and agency in the chat box

Adjourn to: **JUNE 6, 2023**

AGENDA ITEM # 1   Minutes of May 2, 2023

Draft Action Minutes

The Orange County Council of Governments Technical Advisory Committee (OCCOG TAC) meeting of April 4, 2023 was called to order at 9:30 am by Vice Chair Zdeba, City of Newport Beach. The meeting was held through video and telephone conferencing.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

There were no public comments.

ADMINISTRATION

1. **OCCOG TAC Meeting Minutes**

Virginia Gomez, TCA, made a motion to approve the OCCOG TAC meeting minutes of March 7, 2023. Ron Santos, City of Lake Forest, seconded the motion and the minutes were unanimously approved by the TAC.

PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS, REPORTS

2. **Center of Demographic and Research (CDR) Update**

CDR Director Deborah Diep provided updates on the following three efforts:

2022 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection & Verification form update

It was noted that July-December 2022 HIS activity was due on January 20, 2023, using the form available here: http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/HISform.xls.

For HIS questions, please contact Paul Lewis, Demographic Analyst, at 657-278-3417 or plewis@fullerton.edu.

Orange County GIS Apartment database

It was reported that CDR is building a GIS database of apartment complexes and unit counts within Orange County utilizing existing information, aerial photos, HIS and other. If any jurisdiction has a GIS database or inventory (e.g., Excel database) of apartments within their jurisdiction please send the information to Jeff Lewis, CDR GIS Analyst, at jeffplewis@fullerton.edu .

Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership (OCDAP)

Invoices for those agencies expressing interest in OCDAP Cycle 2 were sent in November 2022. Signups may continue through June 2024; costs will not be prorated. Reminder emails have been sent with instructions on how to sign up via the Cycle 2 Participation Agreement (PA) that can be downloaded at http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/OCDAP/OCDAP_Documents_Products.aspx. Email the electronically-signed PA PDF document to Marnie Primmer at marnie@occog.com.

3. **Santa Ana River Watershed Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Planning Concept**

Ian Achimore from the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority presented the Santa Ana River Watershed Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Planning Concept. The presentation included examples of climate impacts, adaptation strategies, and partnership opportunities related to climate planning. It was also reported that there are funding opportunities for this effort by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

4. **Geospatial Planning Solution and Site Visualization Tool**

David Suls, WSP informed the TAC that they are expanding their professional advisement services. OCCOC members will have access to a series of online workshops to provide an understanding of the eligibility requirements and scoring criteria for the Prohousing Designation Program. A flyer was included in the TAC packet for more information.

5. **SCAG Meeting Update**

Chair Equina reported on the Technical Working Group held on March 16th. SCAG staff presented an assessment of the locally-reviewed forecast. Based on local input, the locally reviewed forecast projects 2.3 percent higher household growth and 1.0 percent higher employment growth than the preliminary forecast. Additionally SCAG staff reported on RHNA reform. SCAG will have a public outreach process to solicit feedback on their RHNA reform recommendations to HCD. SCAG will be hosting listening sessions to the TWG, HWG, and others for input and develop recommendations for the Regional Council for final approval.

REPORT FROM CHAIR/VICE CHAIR

There was no report from the Chair/Vice Chair.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

There was no report from the Executive Chair

MATTERS FROM OCCOG TAC MEMBERS
There were none.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM OCCOG TAC NON-MEMBERS
There were no items to report from non-OCCOG TAC Members.

ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING
There were none.

IMPORTANT DATES OR UPCOMING EVENTS

- April 6: SCAG CEHD Meeting from 9:30am – 11:30am
    - SCAG Regional Council Meeting from 12:00pm-2:00pm

- April 17: SoCal Greenprint TAC application due

- April 18: SCAG Housing Working Group from 10:00am-12:00pm

- April 20: SCAG Technical Working Group from 10:00am-12:00pm

    - Connect SoCal Public Open House – Orange County located at the Buena Park Community Center Ballroom (Main Room) 6688 Beach Blvd, Buena Park
    - 12:00pm-3:00pm and 4:00pm-6:00pm

- April 26: Connect SoCal Public Open House – Orange County located at Laguna Hills
    - Recreation Center 25555 Alicia Pkwy, Laguna Hills
    - 12:00pm-3:00pm and 4:00pm-6:00pm

- April 29:   Connect SoCal Pop-Up at FamilyFest located at Jim Johnson Memorial Sports Park
    - 450 W Avenida Vista Hermosa, San Clemente
    - 11:00am-4:00pm

- May 4-5: SCAG's 58th Annual 2023 Regional Conference

ADJOURNMENT
The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m. by Vice Chair Zdeba until May 2, 2023, via video and teleconferencing.

 Submitted by:

Justin Equina, City of Irvine
OCCOG TAC Chair

Orange County Council of Governments

Attendees:

Name	Agency
Amanda Lauffer	Anaheim
Angel Garfio	OCTA
Belinda Deines	Dana Point
Benjamin Zdeba	Newport Beach
Chris Chung	Garden Grove
Chris Schaefer	Fullerton
Cindy Salazar	County of Orange
Daniel Kesicbasian	Laguna Niguel
David Suls	WSP (Consultant)
Deborah Diep	CDR
Derek Bingham	Rancho Santa Margarita
Gail Shiomoto-Lohr	Consultant, Mission Viejo
Ian Achimore	SAWPA
Irma Huitron	Tustin
Jeff Lewis	CDR
Jessica Newton	Brea
Joanne Hwang	Brea
Jonathan Hughes	SCAG
Julie Lugaro	DOT
Justin Arios	Costa Mesa
Lisa Telles	Consultant
Paul Lewis	CDR
Robert Garcia	Orange
Rose Rivera	Aliso Viejo
Ron Santos	Lake Forest
Rubaiya Zaman	CDR
Tara Lake	WSP (Consultant)

Wendy Starks	Rancho Santa Margarita
Virginia Gomez	TCA
Yuritzy Randle	County of Orange

Orange County Council of Governments

AGENDA ITEM # 2   Center for Demographic Research (CDR) Updates

STAFF RECOMMENDATION
Receive reports and discussion.

1. **Review of SCAG 2020 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS/Connect SoCal) Draft Growth Forecast**

CDR has reviewed the "Locally-reviewed" SCAG growth forecast that is based on the local jurisdiction input submitted to SCAG through the Local Data Exchange (LDX) by the December 2, 2022 deadline; for Orange County, the Orange County Projections (OCP-2022) development process managed by CDR is the method through which all 35 Orange County jurisdictions develop and provide input on the growth forecast for Orange County and into SCAG's RTP/SCS. After reviewing SCAG's April 2023 "locally-reviewed" forecast, CDR confirms the city- and TAZ-level employment and housing totals match the OCP-2022 jurisdiction inputs. Note SCAG projects households (occupied housing units) and OCP projects total housing units (occupied and vacant units). CDR converts housing units to households for the OCTAM modeling dataset and provides this information to SCAG.

2. **2022 Housing Inventory System (HIS) Data Collection & Verification form update**
The July-December 2022 HIS data was due on January 20, 2023. Current HIS form is 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.

2022 HIS Data Verification forms were sent in late March 2023 and are due back to CDR on Friday, April 14, 2023. Note that CDR's 2022 HIS data verification process includes two verification forms that aggregate the 2022 housing activity and ADU information in different ways to bridge the data collection changes:
1. Consistent with DOF's previous data instructions, Verification form #1 will contain the aggregated 2022 jurisdiction totals **with** conversion of the primary structure when there is attached ADU activity.
2. Consistent with the revised January 2023 DOF instructions for the calendar year 2022 activity, Verification form #2 will contain the aggregated 2022 jurisdiction housing activity **WITHOUT** the conversion of the primary structure where there is new attached ADU activity.

For HIS questions, please contact Paul Lewis, CDR's Demographic Analyst at 657-278-3417 or palewis@fullerton.edu.

3. **Orange County GIS Multi-family database**
CDR is building a GIS database of multi-family (apartments & condos) complexes and unit counts within Orange County utilizing existing information, aerial photos, HIS and other sources (e.g., Anaheim's residential parcels, Irvine's residential inventory, Newport Beach's residential footprints). This information will be used for CDR's internal use to disaggregate and verify the 2020 Decennial Census housing unit counts by type and American Community Survey data. If any jurisdiction has a GIS database or inventory

(e.g., Excel database) of apartment and/or condo complexes within their jurisdiction, please send the information to Jeff Lewis, CDR GIS Analyst, at jeffplewis@fullerton.edu. If desired, jurisdictions may request a copy of the GIS database for their uses. Information needed: complex name, address, number of units.

4.   Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership (OCDAP)

OCDAP Cycle 2 signups will continue through June 2024; costs will not be prorated. Instructions on how to sign up via the Cycle 2 Participation Agreement (PA) can be downloaded at http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/OCDAP/OCDAP_Documents_Products.aspx. Email the electronically-signed PA PDF document to Marnie Primmer at marnie@occog.com.

Imagery and access to the online portal is being delivered to Active members; project lead/deliverables contact: Cameron Smith, County GIS Manager Cameron.Smith@ocpw.ocgov.com. Active= both signed PA and payment received by OCCOG. For documents, current member status, and more information, please visit the OCDAP website at http://www.fullerton.edu/cdr/OCDAP/index.aspx.

Agency	Date Agency signed PA	Date PA Emailed back to Agency with OCCOG signature	Cycle 2	Date Paid	Cycle 2 Status
Anaheim	10/26/2022	4/27/2023	$6,500.00	1/6/2023	Active
Brea	11/8/2022	4/27/2023	$3,000.00	12/15/2022	Active
Buena Park	11/17/2022	11/17/2022	$3,000.00	12/19/2022	Active
Costa Mesa			$3,000.00		
Dana Point			$3,000.00		
Fountain Valley			$3,000.00	11/23/2022	Pending PA receipt
Garden Grove		11/4/2022	$3,000.00	12/15/2022	Active
Laguna Beach			$3,000.00	12/29/2022	Pending PA receipt
Laguna Hills	11/16/2022	3/30/2023	$3,000.00		Pending PA receipt
Laguna Niguel	11/14/2022	1/5/2023	$3,000.00	12/15/2022	Active
La Habra			$3,000.00	12/7/2022	Pending PA receipt
Lake Forest	11/12/2022	12/1/2022	$3,000.00	1/15/2023	Active
Los Alamitos			$3,000.00	12/15/2022	Pending PA receipt
Mission Viejo			$3,000.00	12/7/2022	Pending PA receipt
Newport Beach	1/11/2023	2/1/2023	$3,000.00	12/19/2022	Active
Orange	8/30/2022	8/30/2022	$5,000.00	10/14/2022	Active
Placentia	12/14/2022	12/15/2022	$3,000.00		Active
San Clemente	2/10/2023	2/10/2023	$3,000.00	12/7/2022	Active
San Juan Capistrano	3/13/2023	3/13/2023	$3,000.00	12/7/2022	Active
Santa Ana	11/21/2022	11/30/2022	$6,500.00	12/7/2022	Active
Seal Beach			$3,000.00		
Tustin	4/4/2023	4/5/2023	$3,000.00	12/19/2022	Active
Yorba Linda	11/18/2022	4/27/2023	$3,000.00	12/19/2022	Active
MWDOC		11/16/2022	$53,000.00	1/15/2023	Active
OCCOG	MOU w/ County		$20,000.00	3/3/2023	Active
OCFA	10/27/2022	4/27/2023	$58,702.00	1/15/2023	Active

Orange County Council of Governments

Agency	Date Agency signed PA	Date PA Emailed back to Agency with OCCOG signature	Cycle 2	Date Paid	Cycle 2 Status
County of Orange	MOU w/ OCCOG		$20,000.00	paid	Active

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: Mr. Jeff Lewis, GIS Analyst, CDR
657-278-4670   jeffplewis@fullerton.edu

For HIS: Mr. Paul Lewis, Demographic Analyst, CDR
657-278-3417   palewis@fullerton.edu

STAFF REPORT
May 2, 2023

AGENDA ITEM # 3   **SCAG Updates – April 20, SCAG Technical Working Group**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Receive reports and discussion.

Connect SoCal 2024 Forecasted Regional Development Pattern – Growth Vision Evaluation

SCAG staff has completed aggregating and assessing locally-reviewed household and employment projection data following the conclusion of the Local Data Exchange process in December 2022. Based on the data, the locally-reviewed growth forecast household and employment totals exactly match city level numbers.

Connect SoCal 2024: Draft Regional Planning Policies

SCAG staff presented the proposed Regional Planning Policies as part of Connect SoCal 2024 development. The purpose of the Regional Planning Policies is to articulate broad regional policies and best practices to guide decision making. We are requesting OCCOG TAC provide input on these draft policies at the meeting. Refer to TWG packet page 26.

Attachment: TWG Packet

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
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T: (213) 236-1800
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MEETING OF THE

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Thursday, April 20, 2023
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

SCAG OFFICES
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 236-1800

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If members of the public wish to review the attachments or have any questions on any of the agenda items, please contact Kevin Kane at (213) 236-1828 or via email at kane@scag.ca.gov. Agendas & Minutes for the Technical Working Group are also available at: https://scag.ca.gov/technical-working-group

SCAG, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), will accommodate persons who require a modification of accommodation in order to participate in this meeting. SCAG is also committed to helping people with limited proficiency in the English language access the agency's essential public information and services. You can request such assistance by calling (213) 630-1402. We request at least 72 hours (three days) notice to provide reasonable accommodations and will make every effort to arrange for assistance as soon as possible.

1. **Connect SoCal 2024 Forecasted Regional Development Pattern – Growth Vision Evaluation**
    Lyle Janicek & Kevin Kane
    45 minutes
    Packet page 5

2. **Winter 2023 Demographic Data Update**
    Echo Zheng & Kevin Kane
    10 minutes
    Packet page 18

3. **Connect SoCal 2024: Draft Regional Planning Policies**
    Sarah Dominguez
    20 minutes
    Packet page 26

4. **SoCal Greenprint Update**
    India Brookover
    5 minutes

5. **Open Discussion**

Meeting Minutes (Abridged)

March 16, 2023
10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

The meeting was held via Zoom teleconferencing.

Membership Attendance

LAND USE AUTHORITIES

Brekki, Kendall	City of Lancaster	Hofflinger, Michael	City of Chino Hills
Equina, Justin	City of Irvine / OCCOG	Lauffer, Amanda	City of Anaheim
Farnsworth, Nate	City of Yorba Linda	Pallini-Tipton, Conni	City of Los Angeles
Gable, Emily	City of Los Angeles	Shiomoto-Lohr, Gail	City of Mission Viejo
Gackstetter, Ryan	City of Chino Hills		

REGIONAL PARTNERS

Adamson, Heather	AMBAG	Koblasz, Ginger	SBCTA
Anderson, Kelsie	TCA	Masters, Martha	RCTC
Garfio, Angel	OCTA	Primmer, Marnie	OCCOG
Huddleston, Lori	LA Metro	Smith, Steve	SBCTA

REGULATORY & COORDINATING AGENCIES

Miranda, Jude	Caltrans – D12

FIELD EXPERTS

Diep, Deborah	CDR/CSUF

ALTERNATES & PUBLIC ATTENDEES

Anaya, Mairany	SBCTA/SBCOG
Aranguri, Cesar	Indigenous Ark Urban Technologies
Briska, Ari	City of Los Angeles
Jenison, Seth	Interwest Consulting Group
Lockwood, Wendy	Sirius Environmental
Mik, Lena	City of Los Angeles
Nguyen, Danica	--
Tso, Kristin	OCTA
Vivian Tricia	SBCTA

Meeting Summary

1. **LOCALLY REVIEWED GROWTH PROJECTIONS: DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC EVALUATION**

   Kevin Kane and Gigi Moreno presented on the demographic and economic growth projects reviewed by local jurisdictions during the Local Data Exchange (LDX) process. Deborah Diep (CDR/CSUF) and Gail Shiomoto-Lohr (City of Mission Viejo) provided comments.

2. **SOCAL ECONOMIC TRENDS TOOL**

   Gigi Moreno conducted a demo/tour of the new [SCAG Economic Trends Tool](#) that launched at the last Economic Summit. Deborah Diep participated in discussion.

3. **EQUITY ANALYSIS UPDATE – PRIORITY EQUITY COMMUNITIES**

   Annaleigh Ekman presented an update on the Connect SoCal 2024 Equity Analysis and the Priority Equity Communities, seeking feedback from the TWG. Deborah Diep, Gail Shiomoto-Lohr, and a public participant provided comments.

4. **CONNECT SOCAL 2024 PEIR: STATUS UPDATE ON STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH & HIGHLIGHTS OF PRELIMINARY APPROACHES TO MAJOR COMPONENTS**

   Karen Calderon an update on the PEIR stakeholder outreach and opportunities to date, such as the public scoping meetings and tribal outreach. The update also included highlights of the preliminary approaches to major components of the PEIR and next steps. Gail Shiomoto-Lohr participated in discussion.

5. **RHNA REFORM UPDATES**

   Ma'Ayn Johnson presented an update on the RHNA Reform process and key dates to note. Marnie Primmer (OCCOG) provided comments.

6. **SOCAL GREENPRINT TAC – BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW**

   Kim Clark and India Brookover presented an overview of the SoCal Greenprint Technical Advisory Committee, which undergoing the solicitation process, in time for the anticipated first TAC meeting in June. Marnie Primmer provided a comment.

Forecasted Regional Development Pattern –
and Growth Vision Evaluation

SCAG

Kevin Kane, PhD and Lyle Janicek, ACIP

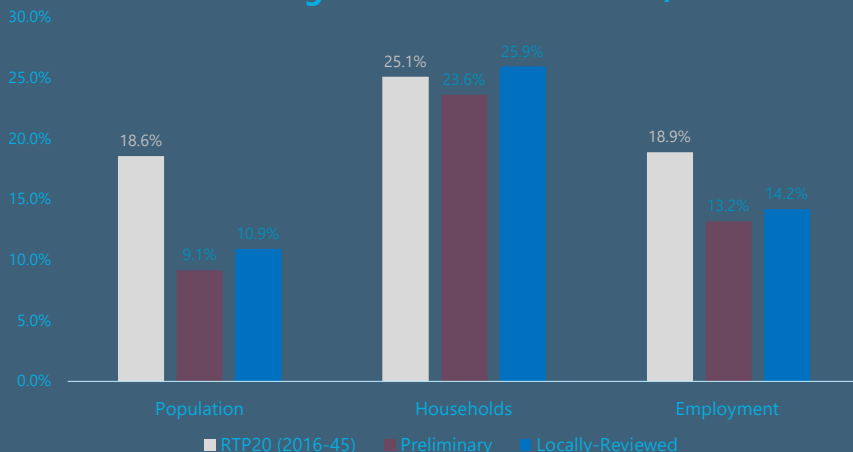Demographics and Growth Vision

April 20, 2023

Technical Working Group

WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

Presentation Outline

- Region & County Recap

- The Forecasted Regional Development Pattern

- Growth Vision, Growth Prioritization Scale

- SPM – Transportation Module

- TAZ data and early SCS consistency discussion

Region and County-Level Forecast (3/16/23 TWG)

SCAG Region Forecasted Growth, 2019-2050

- Population: RTP20 (2016-45) 18.6%, Preliminary 9.1%, Locally-Reviewed 10.9%
- Households: RTP20 (2016-45) 25.1%, Preliminary 23.6%, Locally-Reviewed 25.9%
- Employment: RTP20 (2016-45) 18.9%, Preliminary 13.2%, Locally-Reviewed 14.2%

■ RTP20 (2016-45)　■ Preliminary　■ Locally-Reviewed

- Within initial low and high ranges
- Employment and households changed in the same direction
- County and regional P:E ratios stable

Note: Local jurisdictions reviewed total households and employment. Population generated by SCAG staff using household figures provided.
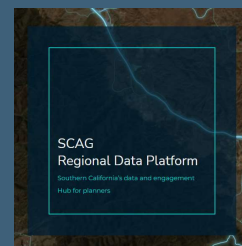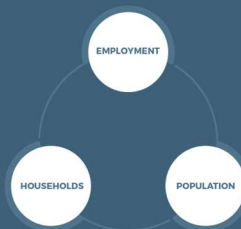
3

Forecasted Regional Development Pattern

"set forth a forecasted development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network, and other transportation measures and policies, will reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks to achieve, if there is a feasible way to do so, the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets approved by the state board, and (viii) allow the regional transportation plan to comply with Section 176 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7506)." California Government Code 65080(b)(vii)

Preliminary	Locally-Reviewed	Draft	Final
May 2022	April 2023	Release expected Oct 2023	Adoption expected Apr 2024
LDX site:	TWG site:		

www.scag.ca.gov/local-data-exchange

www.scag.ca.gov/technical-working-group

EMPLOYMENT

HOUSEHOLDS　POPULATION

SCAG Regional Data Platform
Southern California's data and engagement Hub for planners

✓ Demographic Expert Panel/Model

✓ Sustainability targets

✓ Data Available (TWG)

LDX Data/Verification Form

Please use this form to formally indicate that you have completed review of data for which SCAG is seeking update/corrections or optional review during the LDX process. For each layer reviewed, please indicate whether the review was provided through the Regional Data Platform (RDP) or via email to list@scag.ca.gov.

Category	Layer	Review Type	Review Provided Via:	Notes/Comments – *Continue on back if needed*
Land Use	General Plan	Update	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	Zoning	Update	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	Existing Land Use	Update		
	Specific Plan	Update		
	Key Entitlements	Update		
Priority Develop-ment	Neighborhood Mobility Areas	Optional		
	Livable corridors	Optional		
	Housing trajectory	Update		
Transpor-tation	Regional bikeways	Optional		
	Regional truck routes	Optional		

Growth/SED	Year	Jurisdiction-level	TAZ-level	Sent by:	Notes/Comments – *Continue on back*
Total Households	2019	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	2035	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	2050	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
Total Employment	2019	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	2035	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	
	2050	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ Approve ☐ Revise	☐ RDP ☐ Email	

If growth/SED were revised, please select a reason and describe:

Category	Reason	Description – *Continue on back if needed*
Correction	☐ General Plan capacity (current or expected future)	
Correction	☐ Entitlements	
Local Policy	☐ Zoning/plan changes resulting from the 6th cycle housing element update	
Local Policy	☐ Growth will be focused in other priority development areas	
Local Policy	☐ Higher development potential in green region/resource areas	

See Data Review and Verification form.

5

Growth Forecast ("SED") Input received during LDX

COUNTY	Number of Jurisdictions	SED Input			Data Verification Form
		Approved	Submitted	No Input	
Imperial	8	0	0	8	0
Los Angeles	89	18	29	42	43
Orange	35	1	34	0	31
Riverside	29	0	17	10	15
San Bernardino	25	0	25	0	9
Ventura	11	0	6	5	5
TOTAL	197	19	111	65	102
		10%	56%	33%	52%

6

Preliminary small area __household__ forecast methodology

1. Estimate __remaining general plan capacity__ and control to county/regional projection
2. Add RHNA/housing element rezone sites if needed
3. Growth prioritization scale
   - Increase in Priority Development Areas (PDAs)
   - Minimize in Green Region Resource Areas (GRRAs)

__PDAS__
- Neighborhood Mobility Areas (NMAs)
- Livable Corridors
- Transit Priority Areas (TPAs)
- Spheres of Influence

__GRRAs__
- 100-year floodplains
- Wildfire risk within high and very high risk areas
- Wildland-urban interface and intermix areas
- 3-ft sea level rise
- Wetlands
- Areas providing habitat connectivity
- Areas of conservation emphasis
- Open space and parks – SOAR (Ventura County only)
- Open space and parks – CA Protected Areas Database
- Open space and parks – CA Conservation Easement Database
- Tribal Nations
- Military Installations
- Farmlands
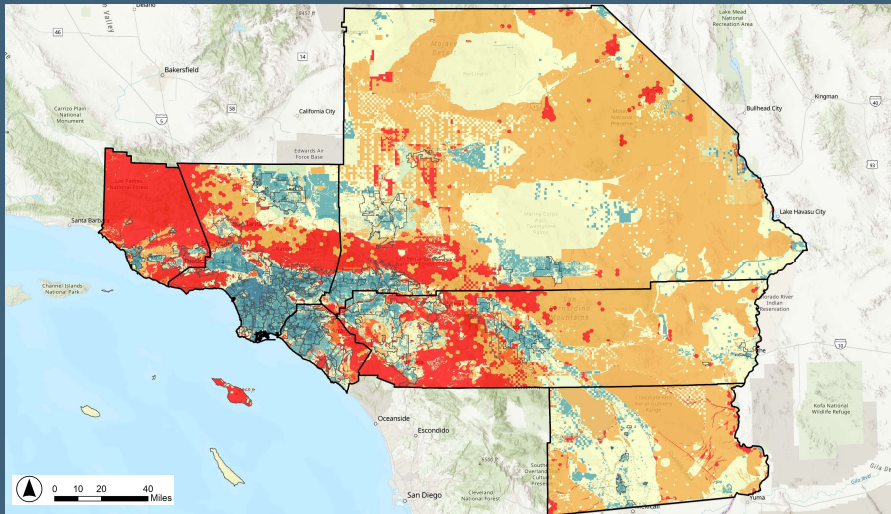
7

Growth Prioritization Scale

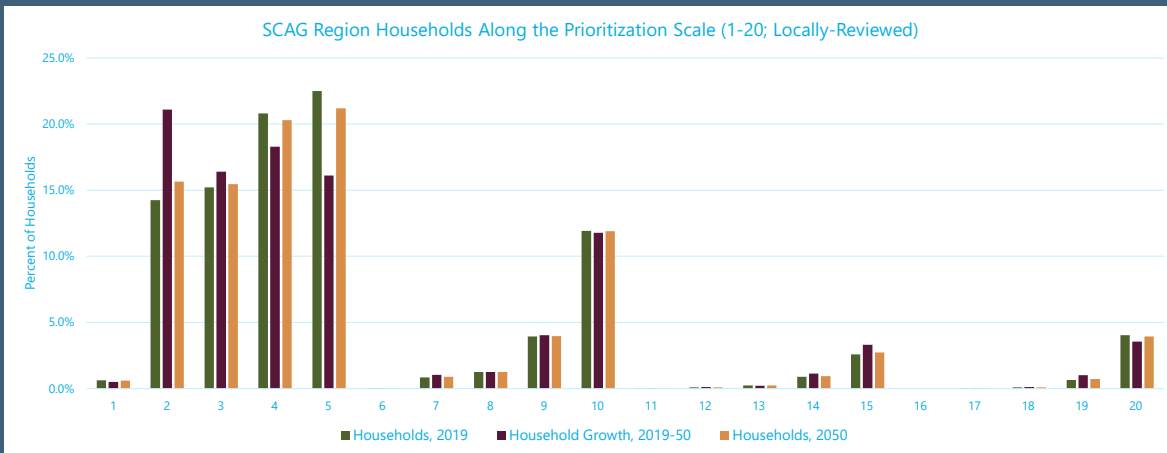|																			
Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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4

Describing the growth prioritization scale
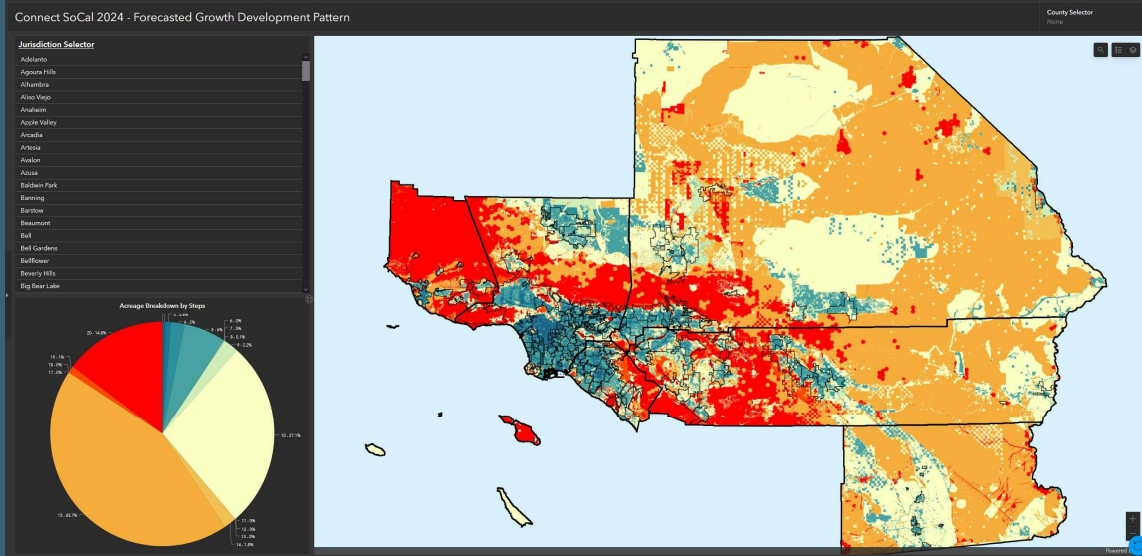
Comparing where households are along this scale

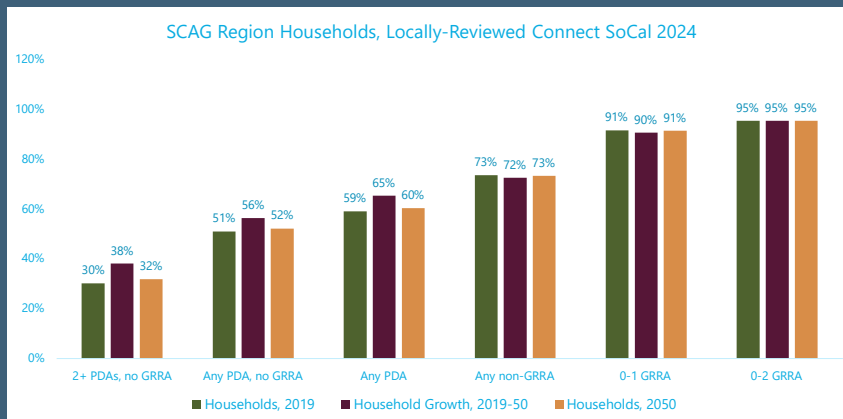*Objective: Measure how consistent household growth is with this regional vision.*

SCAG Region Households Along the Prioritization Scale (1-20; Locally-Reviewed)

Legend: ■ Households, 2019 ■ Household Growth, 2019-50 ■ Households, 2050

Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Collapse the scale

- 2+ PDAs and no GRRAs (#1-3)
- Any PDA and no GRRAs (#1-4)
- Any PDA (#1-4, 6-9, 11-14, 16-19)
- Any non-GRRAs (#1-5)
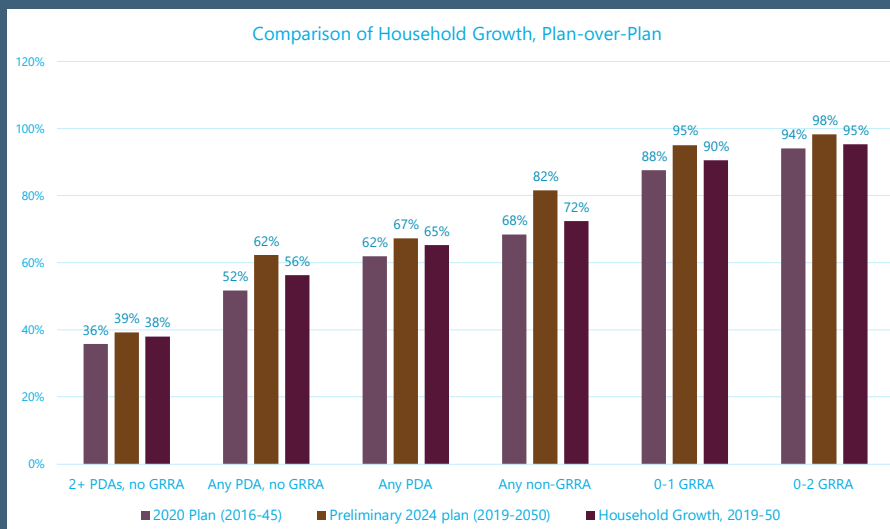- 0-1 GRRAs (#1-10)
- 0-2 GRRAs (#1-15)

SCAG Region Households, Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024

	2+ PDAs, no GRRA	Any PDA, no GRRA	Any PDA	Any non-GRRA	0-1 GRRA	0-2 GRRA
Households, 2019	30%	51%	59%	73%	91%	95%
Household Growth, 2019-50	38%	56%	65%	72%	90%	95%
Households, 2050	32%	52%	60%	73%	91%	95%

Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

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Plan Development – How does Household Growth Compare?

Three versions of the development pattern:

- Final Connect SoCal 2020 (2016-2045)
- Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024 (2019-2050)
  - SCAG approach
  - Basis: Available local general plan data
  - Not based on locally-reviewed data
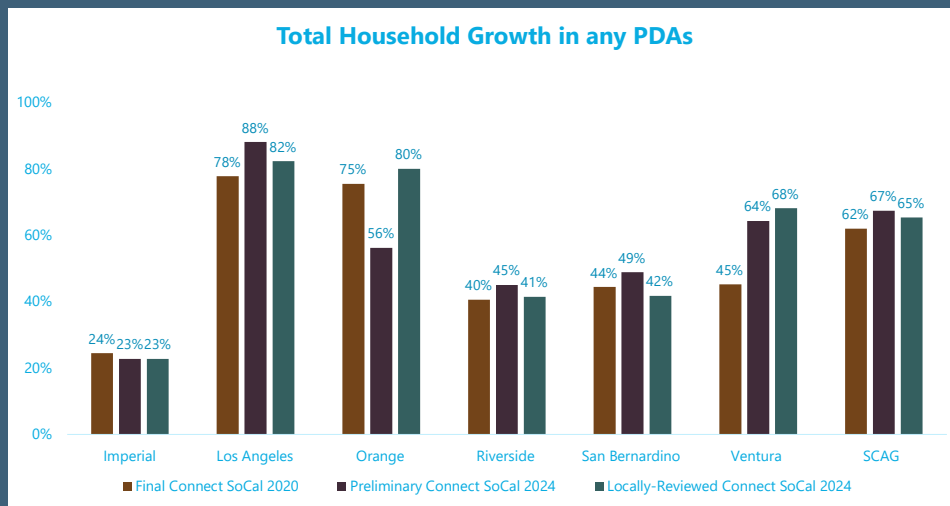- Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024 (2019-2050)

Comparison of Household Growth, Plan-over-Plan

	2+ PDAs, no GRRA	Any PDA, no GRRA	Any PDA	Any non-GRRA	0-1 GRRA	0-2 GRRA
2020 Plan (2016-45)	36%	52%	62%	68%	88%	94%
Preliminary 2024 plan (2019-2050)	39%	62%	67%	82%	95%	98%
Household Growth, 2019-50	38%	56%	65%	72%	90%	95%

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TAC 22

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Single measure of household growth – median

Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

3.47
Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024

3.66
Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024

3.89
Final Connect SoCal 2020

3.96
SCAG Region in 2019

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Household Growth Comparison by County

Total Household Growth in any PDAs

County	Final Connect SoCal 2020	Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024	Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024
Imperial	24%	23%	23%
Los Angeles	78%	88%	82%
Orange	75%	56%	80%
Riverside	40%	45%	41%
San Bernardino	44%	49%	42%
Ventura	45%	64%	68%
SCAG	62%	67%	65%

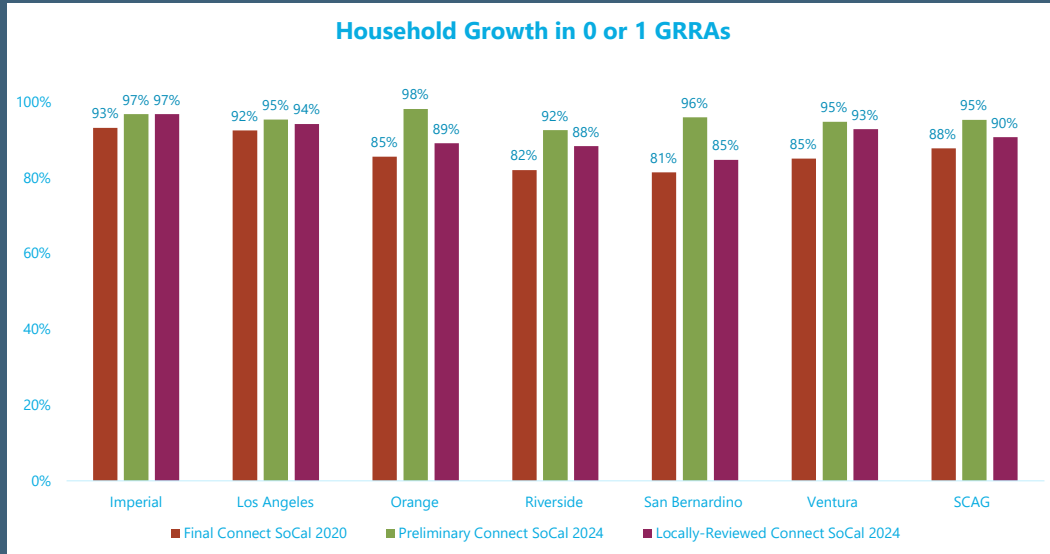*Notes: Imperial County household growth is much lower in the 2024 plan (+39%) than in the 2020 plan (+85%) and the county has a relatively low coverage of PDAs. No jurisdictions in Imperial County revised their growth projections. Orange County jurisdictions generally made more edits to PDAs than jurisdictions in other counties, specifically Neighborhood Mobility Areas, in order to better reflect local policies.*
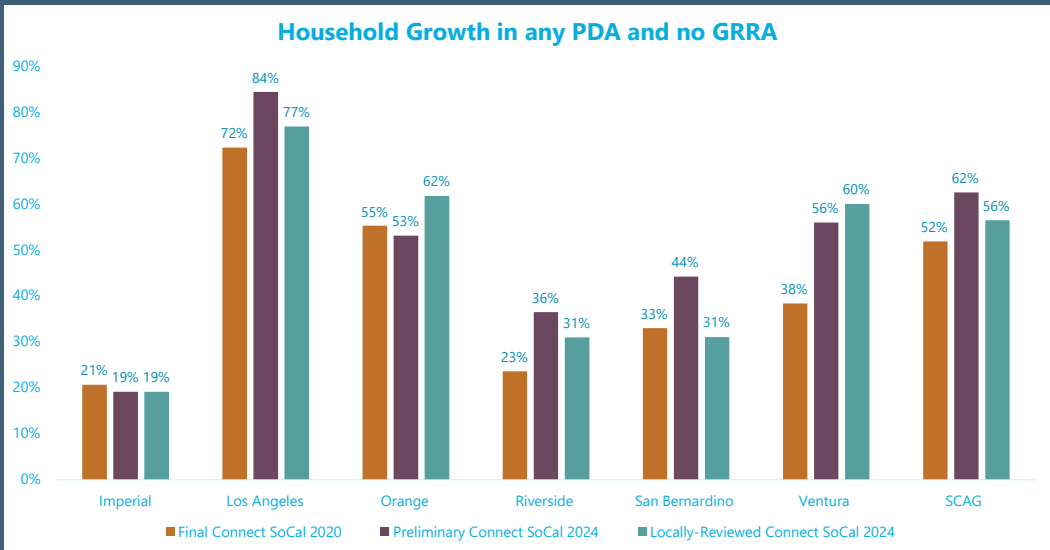
14

Household Growth Comparison by County

Household Growth in 0 or 1 GRRAs

Legend: Final Connect SoCal 2020 | Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024 | Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024

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Household Growth Comparison by County - Combination

Household Growth in any PDA and no GRRA

Legend: Final Connect SoCal 2020 | Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024 | Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024

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City A Example

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Household Growth
Final 2020 Plan	0	0	1,042	3,021	439	0	0	0	556	360	0	0	0	54	149	0	0	0	92	297	6,010
Prelim. 2024 Plan	0	0	291	2,479	452	0	0	0	315	1,423	0	0	0	60	58	0	0	0	43	320	5,442
LDX 2024 Plan	0	0	39	460	146	0	0	0	160	1,052	0	0	0	17	1,269	0	0	0	53	3,664	6,860

Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

	Any PDA, no GRRA	Any PDA	GRRA=0	GRRA=0,1	GRRA=0-2	Median
Final 2020 Plan	67.6%	79.3%	74.9%	90.2%	93.5%	3.65
Prelim. 2024 Plan	50.9%	58.6%	59.2%	91.2%	93.3%	3.98
LDX 2024 Plan	7.3%	10.6%	9.4%	27.1%	45.8%	19.06

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City B Example

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total Household Growth
Final 2020 Plan	0	313	3,337	4,521	600	0	0	35	81	30	0	0	53	83	6	0	0	9	0	4	9,071
Prelim. 2024 Plan	0	259	4,239	3,094	206	0	1	122	144	15	0	0	64	55	4	0	0	16	27	3	8,251
LDX 2024 Plan	0	579	13,164	2,733	1,081	0	1	169	808	533	0	0	285	132	104	0	0	151	508	1,987	22,234

Number of Priority Development Areas	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Region Resources Areas	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3+	3+	3+	3+	3+
Growth Prioritization Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

	Any PDA, no GRRA	Any PDA	GRRA=0	GRRA=0,1	GRRA=0-2	Median
Final 2020 Plan	90.1%	93.0%	96.7%	98.3%	99.9%	3.20
Prelim. 2024 Plan	92.0%	97.2%	94.5%	97.9%	99.4%	2.91
LDX 2024 Plan	74.1%	83.3%	79.0%	85.8%	88.1%	2.80

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SPM Transportation Module (SPM-TM)

SCENARIO PLANNING MODEL

- Quantitative tool to predict VMT impact of different land use patterns
  - *Vary the population, not the network*
- Used alongside SCAG Regional Travel Model (ABM)
  - ABM represents behavioral detail *and* travel patterns
  - For identical land use, SPM-TM and ABM results will match
  - SPM-TM will use detailed land use changes to increase or decrease trips, trip distance, and mode split
- **Caveats**:
  - SPM-TM calibrated to ABM base year (2016) scenario data from Connect SoCal 2020
    - Doesn't reflect recent trends and model updates
    - Substantially different population and employment forecast (see slide 3)
    - *Impacts of these differences can interact and compound*

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FIRST DRAFT SPM-TM results

DRAFT Daily VMT/capita, SCAG Region				
	Base Year (2016/2019)	Horizon Year (2045/2050)	Change	% Change
Final Connect SoCal 2020	23.0	20.6	-2.4	-10.4%
Preliminary Connect SoCal 2024	23.6	20.9	-2.7	-11.6%
Locally-Reviewed Connect SoCal 2024	23.7	20.7	-3.0	-12.7%

Note: This is draft SCAG SPM-Transportation Module output produced on 4/18/2023 in order to provide a preliminary review of the possibly VMT/capita outcome of different forecasted regional development patterns

- **Caveats**:
  - SPM-TM calibrated to ABM base year (2016) scenario data from Connect SoCal 2020
    - Doesn't reflect recent trends and model updates
    - Substantially different population and employment forecast (see slide 3)
    - *Impacts of these differences can interact and compound*

- **Preliminary interpretation**:
  - Despite a higher base year VMT/capita in 2019, both Connect SoCal 2024 land use patterns appear to show marginal improvements in the level of VMT/capita reduction over the complete plan horizon

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Overall assessment

- Forecast slightly above expert panel's mid series

- Growth vision: nearly universal county & region-level improvements over Final Connect SoCal 2020

- SPM-TM suggests marginal improvement in VMT/capita reduction

- Proceed with using LDX input for draft Connect SoCal 2024 analysis

- Will await ABM results for more detail

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What are TAZ-level data?

Preliminary → Locally-Reviewed → Draft → Final

- TAZs are a building block of the plan:
  - Maps & data help understand how regional strategies **may** be reflected in neighborhoods
  - Fulfill required modeling purposes
  - Are advisory only and non-binding
- *Note: TAZ refers to City-split Tier2 TAZ*

**Total households.
Total employment.
2019. 2035. 2050.**
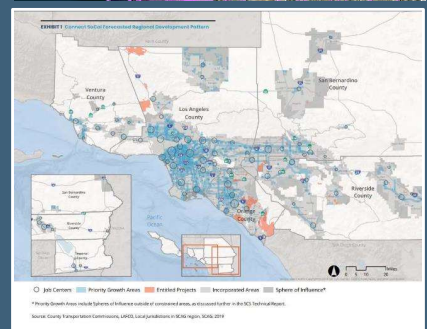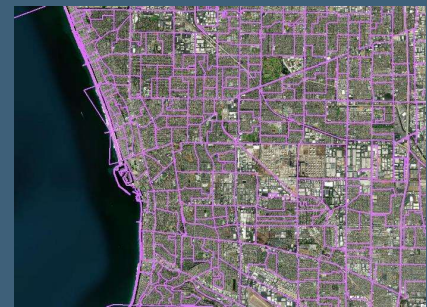
Top: Sample of TAZs in the SCAG region.

Bottom: 2020 Forecasted Regional Development Pattern

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Locally-Reviewed TAZ Data Use Limitations Statement

The locally-reviewed TAZ (Transportation Analysis Zone)-level growth projection reflects edits which local jurisdictions made to SCAG's preliminary growth projection between May and December 2022 as part of the Connect SoCal 2024 Local Data Exchange (LDX) process. These data reflect final input from jurisdictions which provided input or were granted an extension prior to the December 2, 2022 deadline. As such they represent a snapshot in time and may not reflect subsequently available information.

TAZ-level growth projection data are a tool to understand how regional policies and strategies may be reflected at the neighborhood level. They are developed to conduct required modeling and are advisory and non-binding. There is no obligation by a jurisdiction to change its land use policies, General Plan, or regulations to be consistent with Connect SoCal TAZ-level growth projection data.

Neither SCAG nor a local jurisdiction shall incur any responsibility as to the completeness, correctness, or accuracy of this information. For details regarding the sources, methodologies, and contents of these data, please refer to SCAG's Connect SoCal 2024 Data/Map Books or contact the Local Information Services Team (LIST) at LIST@scag.ca.gov. Please contact local jurisdictions directly to ensure the most up-to-date planning, development, and construction information.

Some CEQA Streamlining Discussion Points:

- A jurisdiction may consider streamlining the environmental review process (see https://scag.ca.gov/development-streamlining-efforts for housing development) under SB 375
- by being *"consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in … a sustainable communities strategy…" §21155(a).*
  - In practice, growth number in a project area's TAZ could be a straightforward way to demonstrate this.
  - However, there are many potential TAZ-level development patterns which could achieve GHG targets and SCAG cannot envision, include, or model all of them.
- The LDX and Growth Vision integrate regional and local growth strategies for an SCS, including:
  - General plans
  - Previous entitlements
  - 6th cycle housing element update
  - Priority Development Areas
  - Green Region Resource Areas
  - Local Data Exchange / review process
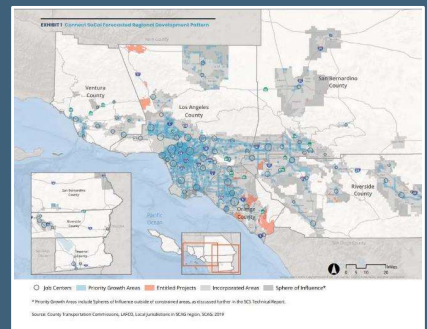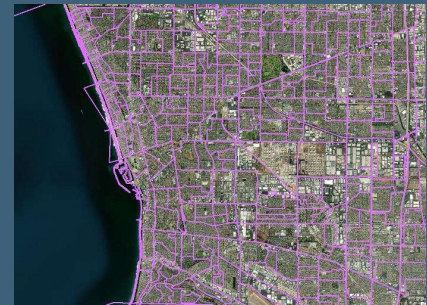
Top: Sample of TAZs in the SCAG region.

Bottom: 2020 Forecasted Regional Development Pattern

Next Steps

- Questions? Issues? Email LIST@scag.ca.gov
- October 2023: draft Connect SoCal release

SCAG Winter 2023 SCAG demographic update: New state population estimates, a new definition of "urban," and what is happening with migration?

Echo Zheng, PhD, zheng@scag.ca.gov
Kevin Kane, PhD, kane@scag.ca.gov

After a monthlong delay, the California Department of Finance released their E-2 population estimates. These provide county-level data on population, births, deaths, and migration as of July 2022. In January, the Census Bureau released the results of new definitions of urban areas. While the overall impact is minimal, these change the definition of several SCAG region communities from urban to rural. Finally, year-end 2022 migration data is available from the US Postal Service and give us a more nuanced picture about who is moving between big and small regions, and between dense and sparse neighborhoods in Southern California and nationwide.

New State population estimates available.

The California Department of Finance (DOF) produces state and county level population estimates twice annually. In January 2023, the DOF released their E-2 county-level population estimates covering components of change for the year ending July 2022. This analysis focuses on population change in the SCAG region two years before the pandemic took place (July 2018 – July 2020) and two years after (July 2020 – July 2022) in order to highlight which changes appear primarily pandemic-related and which appear more associated with other factors.

- The SCAG region's population was 18,570,746 in July 2022, dropping by more than 134 thousand people since July 2021 and more than a quarter million people since July 2020. Population loss in the region accounted for nearly two-thirds of the population loss statewide.

- The region's population was almost unchanged between July 2018 and July 2020 (0.24 percent decrease) whereas over the next 24-month period after the pandemic the region's population dropped nearly six times as much (1.3 percent decrease). Los Angeles County experienced the most substantial population loss during the most recent period (-113,048), followed by Orange County (-14,847) and Ventura County (-8,866). Riverside County saw a year-over-year increase in population during July 2018 and July 2022, but the growth slowed down significantly after the pandemic.

- Natural population increase (births minus deaths) has been slowing down in the region and in the state. During the first year of the pandemic (Jul 2020 – Jul 2021), the region gained 18,161 people from natural population increase, the lowest in at least fifty years. Natural population increase in the region rebounded during July 2021 and July 2022 (+46,636).

- A rough measure of excess deaths from an event such as the pandemic can be calculated by comparing against deaths the three years prior to the event, e.g. the annual average of 122,730 deaths in the SCAG region between July 2016 – July 2019. Using this measure, excess deaths were By this measure, "excess deaths" were 47,764 during July 2020 – July 2021 but dropped to only 24,321 during the following 12 months. However in the rest of California excess deaths only dropped slightly (29,493 and 25,890, respectively), resulting in only a minimal rebound in natural population gain.

- Births recovered slightly during the most recent year but remain below pre-pandemic levels in the SCAG region and statewide.

- While Southern California consistently loses more residents to other regions and states than it gains, its population has historically been buoyed by foreign immigration. During the peak of the pandemic (July 2020 – 2021) immigration to the region fell to nearly zero; however, over July 2021 – July 2022 it rebounded to a level of about 2/3 its average over the 2010s. The rest of California showed a similar trend in net immigration.

- Despite the return of moderate immigration levels, the region's total population dropped about the same due to an increase in domestic out-migration in the DOF data. This suggests that, aside from the pandemic, other factors such as high housing costs have contributed to population loss.

Census Bureau changes the definition of "urban" – what does this mean for the SCAG region?

The Census Bureau delineates urban and rural areas for statistical purposes. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent densely developed territory and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. The Census Bureau's delineation of urban areas is used as an important baseline for understanding the distribution and characteristics of urban and rural populations.

The urban and rural classification also provides the basis for how government agencies determine program and funding eligibility. For example, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) uses the census delineation of urban and rural areas to determine the funding distribution and eligibility for various formula grant programs. For rural health programs, to qualify as a Rural Health Clinic and receive enhanced reimbursement rates for providing Medicare and Medicaid services, a healthcare facility must be located in rural, underserved areas.

Table 1 Population Estimates in the SCAG Region

County/Region	Year ending Jul 1:			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
California	39,529,566	39,541,786	39,239,554	39,028,571
12-month change	53,502	12,220	-280,517	-210,983
SCAG	**18,856,471**	**18,823,532**	**18,704,846**	**18,570,746**
12-month change	**-11,623**	**-32,939**	**-128,817**	**-134,100**
Rest of California	20,673,095	20,718,254	20,534,708	20,457,825
12-month change	65,125	45,159	-151,700	-76,883
Imperial	180,809	178,537	179,340	179,062
12-month change	182	-2,272	-842	-278
Los Angeles	10,063,851	10,012,474	9,905,215	9,792,167
12-month change	-36,820	-51,377	-108,328	-113,048
Orange	3,191,365	3,184,513	3,163,851	3,149,004
12-month change	-2,099	-6,852	-23,338	-14,847
Riverside	2,400,535	2,421,480	2,431,238	2,437,925
12-month change	16,762	20,945	9,104	6,687
San Bernardino	2,174,437	2,181,983	2,186,572	2,182,824
12-month change	14,401	7,546	575	-3,748
Ventura	845,474	844,545	838,630	829,764
12-month change	-4,049	-929	-5,988	-8,866

Following the 2020 Census, changes were made to the criteria for defining urban areas—the changes generally reduced the likelihood of a census block being urban and increased the likelihood of it being rural. These criteria include a minimum size threshold (up from 2,500 to 5,000 people[1]), a minimum density (425 housing units/sqmi), and the maximum "jump distance" – i.e., how far away a block can be from an urbanized area and still be considered a part of it (down from 2.5 miles to 1.5 miles).

Nationally, the Census Bureau identifies 36 new urban areas that were classified as rural in 2010. Meanwhile, 1,140 areas classified as urban in 2010, containing approximately 4.2 million people, are now classified as rural. This brief highlights the changes in the distribution of urban and rural populations in the SCAG region.

- The SCAG region remains highly urban, with nearly 98% of the population living in urban areas. The region's rural population increased slightly as a percentage of the total population from 1.8% in 2010 to 2.1% in 2020. The regional changes are relatively small compared to the state and the nation. These shifts in proportions are largely resulted from the changes to the Census' criteria for urban area classification rather than indicating urban to rural migration.

- The criteria change increased the shares of population living in rural areas in all six counties in the region. Imperial County continues to have the highest percentage of population living in rural areas. Imperial's rural population increased from 30,399 people in 2010 to 33,019, now accounting for 18.4% of the county population.

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[1] Could also be 2,000 households

Table 2 Components of Population Change by Year in SCAG

SCAG				
Components of Change	**Jul 2018 - Jul 2019**	**Jul 2019 - Jul 2020**	**Jul 2020 - Jul 2021**	**Jul 2021 - Jul 2022**
Pop. Change	**-11,623**	**-32,939**	**-128,817**	**-134,100**
Natural Increase	*89,432*	*72,604*	*18,161*	*46,636*
Births	212,938	203,913	188,655	193,688
Deaths	123,506	131,309	170,494	147,051
Net Migration	*-101,055*	*-105,543*	*-146,978*	*-180,736*
Net Immigration	61,291	35,560	608	44,584
Net Domestic Migration	-162,346	-141,103	-147,586	-225,320
California				
Components of Change	**Jul 2018 - Jul 2019**	**Jul 2019 - Jul 2020**	**Jul 2020 - Jul 2021**	**Jul 2021 - Jul 2022**
Pop. Change	**53,502**	**12,220**	**-280,517**	**-210,983**
Natural Increase	*183,977*	*157,000*	*67,376*	*105,687*
Births	451,227	437,289	412,503	423,768
Deaths	267,250	280,289	345,127	318,081
Net Migration	*-130,475*	*-144,780*	*-347,893*	*-316,670*
Net Immigration	123,201	76,990	-523	90,314
Net Domestic Migration	-253,676	-221,770	-347,371	-406,983
Rest of California				
Components of Change	**Jul 2018 - Jul 2019**	**Jul 2019 - Jul 2020**	**Jul 2020 - Jul 2021**	**Jul 2021 - Jul 2022**
Pop. Change	**65,125**	**45,159**	**-151,700**	**-76,883**
Natural Increase	*94,545*	*84,396*	*49,215*	*59,050*
Births	238,289	233,376	223,848	230,079
Deaths	143,744	148,980	174,633	171,030
Net Migration	*-29,420*	*-39,237*	*-200,915*	*-135,933*
Net Immigration	61,910	41,430	-1,130	45,730
Net Domestic Migration	-91,330	-80,667	-199,784	-181,663

- The delineation of urban and rural areas changes significantly in some unincorporated communities. Nine unincorporated communities that had at least 40% of the population living in urban areas in 2010 are now entirely (or nearly entirely) classified as rural: Sun Village (LA), Lake Los Angeles (LA), Littlerock (LA), North Shore (RV), Meadowbrook (RV), Hasley Canyon (LA), Winchester (RV), Oasis (RV), and Phelan (SB). These communities have similar (or higher) population and housing densities in 2020 compared to 2010, but their housing densities are well below the updated 425 units/mi^2 threshold. The California Department of Finance has developed a webmap to see these areas in detail statewide: https://dru-data-portal-cacensus.hub.arcgis.com/apps/67f7e4aa0bc6450e8a052176a12d86b9/explore.The percentages of population residing in rural areas also increased in several SCAG cities. Most notably, the City of Calipatria now falls entirely in rural areas, whereas in 2010, urban population accounted for 54% of the city. The City of Bradbury, which fell entirely in urban areas in 2010, now has 16.7% of its population living in rural areas.

Table 3 Population in Urban and Rural Areas based on 2010 and 2020 Census

Area	*Census 2010*				*Census 2020*			
	Population	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.	% Rural Pop.	Population	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.	% Rural Pop.
USA	308,754,538	249,253,271	59,501,267	19.3%	331,449,281	265,149,027	66,300,254	20.0%
CA	37,253,956	35,373,606	1,880,350	5.0%	39,538,223	37,270,965	2,267,258	5.7%
SCAG	18,051,534	17,734,102	317,432	1.8%	18,824,382	18,421,085	403,297	2.1%
Imperial	174,528	144,129	30,399	17.4%	179,702	146,683	33,019	18.4%
Los Angeles	9,818,605	9,759,181	59,424	0.6%	10,014,009	9,925,970	88,039	0.9%
Orange	3,010,232	3,005,917	4,315	0.1%	3,186,989	3,179,056	7,933	0.2%
Riverside	2,189,641	2,088,429	101,212	4.6%	2,418,185	2,289,551	128,634	5.3%
San Bernardino	2,035,210	1,938,853	96,357	4.7%	2,181,654	2,064,393	117,261	5.4%
Ventura	823,318	797,593	25,725	3.1%	843,843	815,432	28,411	3.4%

Table 4 Top Census Places with the Greatest Increase in the Share of Rural Population

County	Community	Population (2010)	% Rural Pop. (2010)	Population (2020)	% Rural Pop. (2020)	Pop. Density (2010)	Pop. Density (2020)	HU. Density (2010)	HU. Density (2020)
LA	Sun Village	11,565	2.1%	12,345	100%	1,070	1,143	309	315
LA	Lake Los Angeles	12,328	4.2%	13,187	100%	1,266	1,354	376	386
LA	Littlerock	1,377	6.4%	1,535	100%	747	833	250	262
RV	North Shore	3,477	13.4%	3,585	100%	311	321	76	79
RV	Meadowbrook	3,185	14.5%	3,142	99.7%	474	468	174	163
LA	Hasley Canyon	1,137	20.1%	1,195	100%	198	208	71	73
RV	Winchester	2,534	26.1%	3,068	93.5%	324	383	108	128
RV	Oasis	6,890	49.6%	4,468	100%	351	228	80	55
IM	Calipatria City	7,705	54.1%	6,515	100%	2,083	1,761	303	302
SB	Phelan	14,304	56.3%	13,859	100%	238	231	86	84
LA	Bradbury City	NA	NA	921	16.7%	533	469	203	182

Note. Bradbury City was classified as urban in 2010.

Domestic migration: Is the pandemic rush over?

The SCAG region and the state as a whole have lost more residents than they've gained every year since 2001. Net domestic out-migration has been trending upward since about 2013 –this is generally thought to reflect the pressure of high housing cost at least in part. In addition to the state data presented above, US Postal Service address change data now provides monthly trends in nationwide migration for areas as small as ZIP codes.[2]

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[2] See data at https://about.usps.com/who/legal/foia/library.htm. The US Postal Service maintains Change of Address (COA) data at the ZIP-code level, which was made available online without the need for a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request beginning in August 2021. Monthly move data are available and published only weeks in arrears and provide total individual, business, and family movers to and from each ZIP code. We follow the Ramani and Bloom (2021; NBER working paper 28876) approach to data preparation with some modification. Data are bottom-coded at 0 for ZIPs with fewer than 10 moves in a
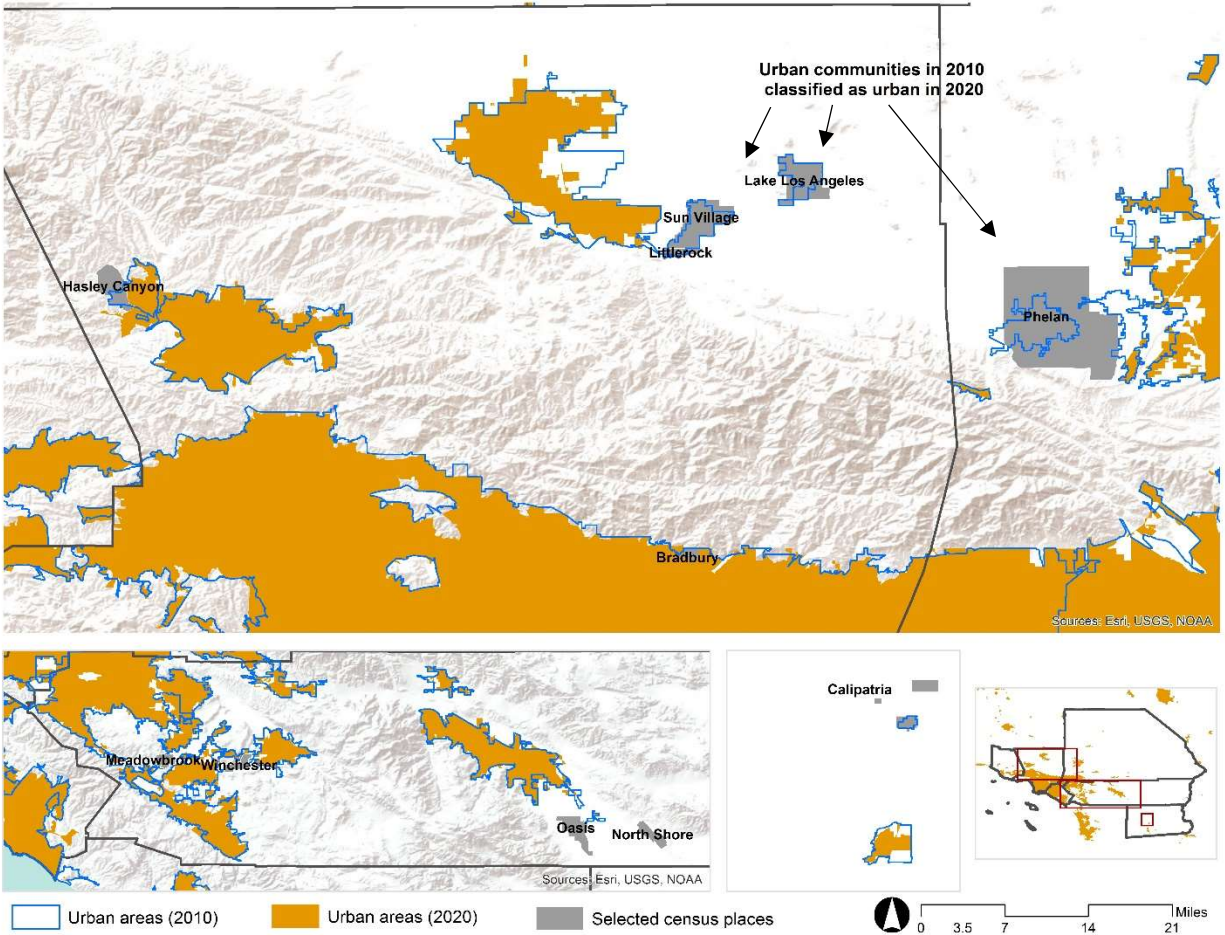
Figure 1 Urban Areas in the SCAG Region

- In the SCAG region through 2022, "outflow" has returned about 70 percent of the way to its pre-pandemic levels, meaning that the region is losing more residents than in 2019, but it is consistent with the trend seen since about 2013.
- LA county's net out-migration jumped some 50 percent during 2020-2021; however, it's now within about 3 percent of 2019 levels. New York and San Francisco metros show a similar pattern to LA county, suggesting that metros with large urban cores are generally back to pre-pandemic migration rates, though the return-to-trend took place slightly later in LA county.
- The state DOF's data suggest that outflow in Los Angeles county increased dramatically between July 2021-July 2022, while these Postal Service data indicate LA county had far fewer net out-movers during the 2022 calendar year. This contrast suggests a substantial change during the second half of 2022 during which far fewer people left (or more people entered) LA county than in the prior two years.
- Both the DOF and USPS data indicate that far fewer people moved to the Inland Empire (Riverside and San Bernardino counties) in 2022 than during the prior two years. The subregion

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month and due to the substantial right-skew of the vector overall, we re-code 0 move ZIPs as having 1 move. Since a family which shares a last name need only submit one COA, we multiply family moves by 2.5 individuals—the average household size in the US—and add individual COAs to report total persons moving. Substantial seasonality appears in the data with national moves higher during the summer months—thus we choose to report only 12-month periods.

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shifted from being a net importer of people in 2020 (+21,330) to a net exporter of people in 2022 (-9,328). The Phoenix, AZ metro shows a similar trend in that the inflow has dropped not only below its pandemic highs, but also below its relatively high levels of inflow in 2018-19.
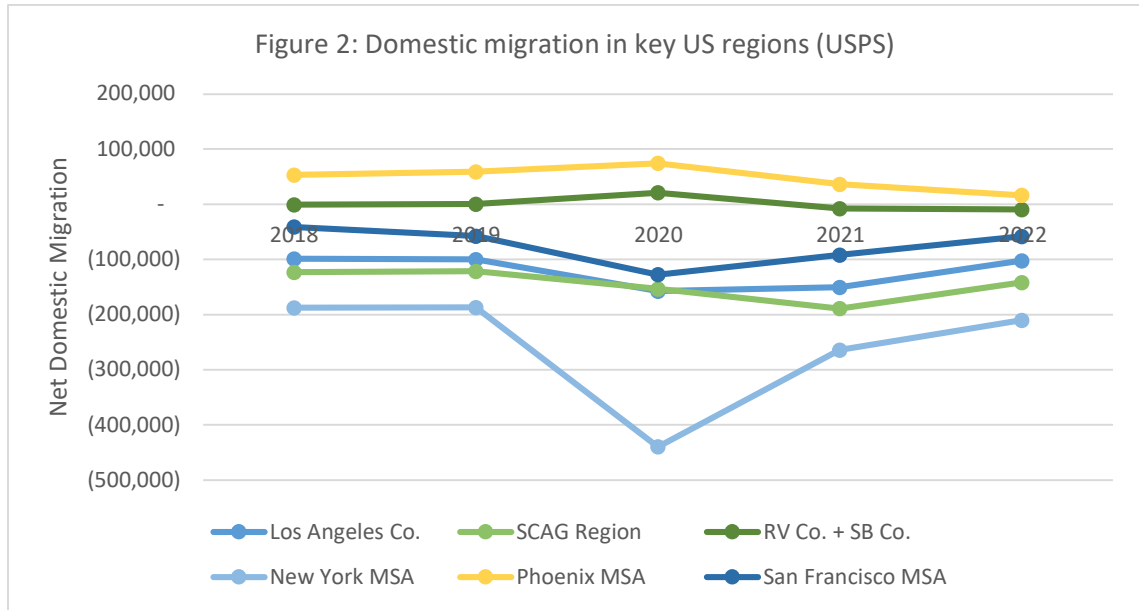
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Table 5: Net Domestic Migration (USPS)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imperial Co.	(230)	(715)	(463)	(1,057)	(1,317)
Los Angeles Co.	(98,436)	(99,733)	(157,018)	(150,564)	(102,389)
Orange Co.	(21,145)	(18,981)	(16,569)	(24,489)	(25,242)
Riverside Co.	13,625	11,503	26,683	10,610	7,989
San Bernardino Co.	(14,278)	(10,775)	(5,353)	(18,000)	(17,317)
Ventura Co.	(2,839)	(2,439)	(221)	(5,130)	(3,120)
SCAG Region	(123,302)	(121,139)	(152,940)	(188,629)	(141,395)
New York MSA	(187,357)	(186,849)	(439,424)	(264,058)	(210,074)
Phoenix MSA	53,534	59,115	74,504	36,237	16,543
San Francisco MSA	(40,743)	(57,223)	(127,229)	(91,828)	(57,804)

- During the height of COVID people did gravitate away from the largest of metros (those over 2.5 million) toward everywhere else – most strongly to the smallest areas or to nonmetropolitan areas. Large metros as a whole show the similar "partial rebound" in net migration as the SCAG region, San Francisco, and New York. What is newer in 2022 is a trend away from mid-sized regions as well.
- While there's a lot more nuance to distinguishing "city versus suburbs" in Southern California, the USPS also allow us to observe the nationwide trend toward denser or less dense

neighborhoods. We split US ZIP codes into five categories of density, from the densest to the sparsest.[3]

- In 2022, residents do not appear to be leaving the densest one-fifth of US ZIP codes (meaning, more than 13,706 people living within a mile) any more than they were in 2019. At the pandemic's peak in 2020-21, far more people had moved away from higher-density neighborhoods toward middle and lower-density neighborhoods. What's new in 2022 is that more people now appear to be moving from middle-density neighborhoods toward lower-density neighborhoods nationally.

Figure 4: Net migration by size of region (US, USPS)

Figure 5: Net migration by Neighborhood Density

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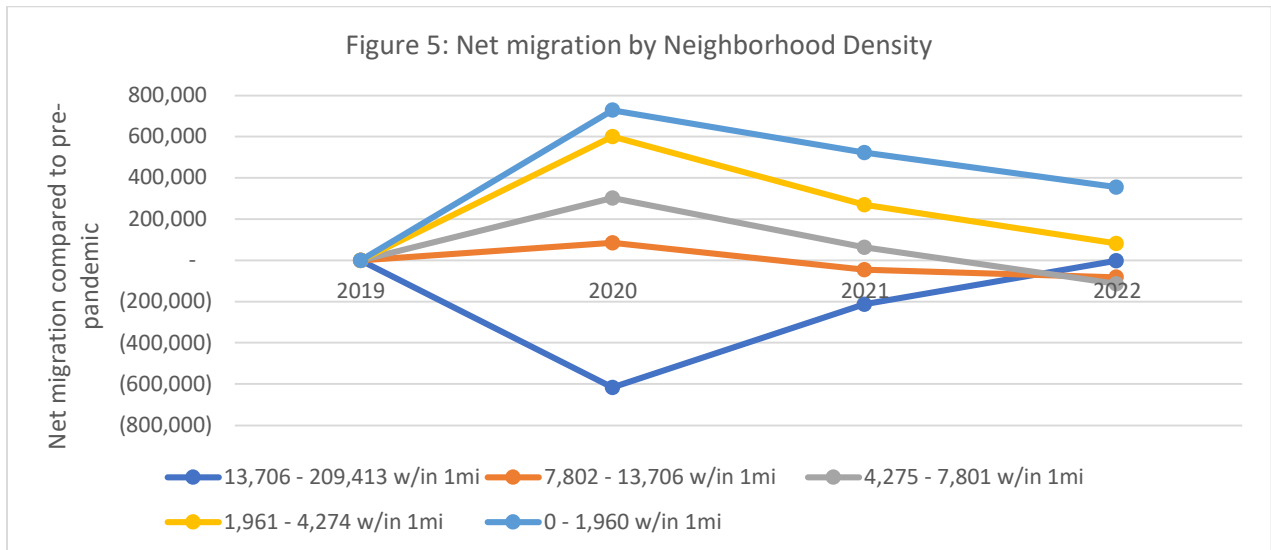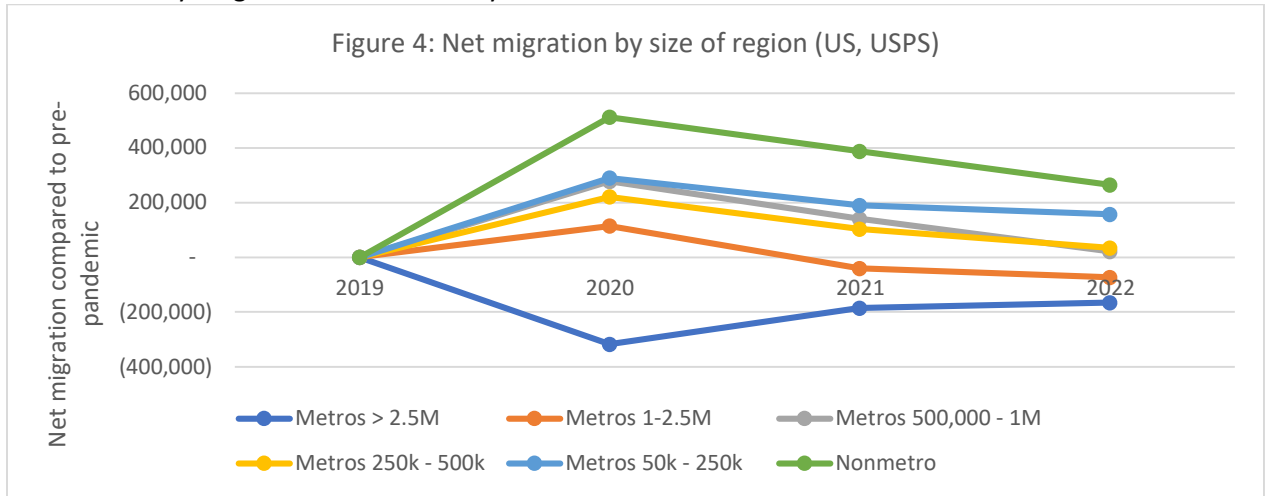
[3] For this we generate an ego-centric measure of urban concentration using 2020 Census population counts at the block-group level.   Using a python script, we derive the total population living within 1-mile of each block group. Block group means are spatially joined to ZCTA (ZIP code) geographies to generate a measure of nearby population. Migration is then evaluated across the quintiles of the population distribution. One-fifth of the US population (about 66 million) live in the densest ZIP codes in which a resident can be expected to have between 13,706 and 209,413 neighbors within 1 mile. The bottom one-fifth of the US population lives in ZIP codes with 1,960 or fewer neighbors within 1 mile. To provide further context, the "densest" 1% of the US population (3.29M) all lives in ZIP codes in Manhattan or on Long Island. The densest 5% of the US population lives in 455 ZIP codes which are in the following MSAs: 226 in New York (City), 58 in Los Angeles/Orange, 30 in Boston, 29 in Philadelphia, 28 in San Francisco, 23 in Chicago, 9 in each of Washington DC and Miami, 6 in each of Honolulu and Seattle, 2 in San Diego, and 1 each in Houston, Denver, and Allentown, PA.

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SCAG Connect SoCal 2024: Draft Regional Planning Policies

APRIL 2023 STAKEHOLDER REVIEW DRAFT

As required by federal and state law, SCAG prepares a long-range Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) every four years which provides a vision for integrating land use and transportation for increased mobility and more sustainable development. SCAG's next RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal 2024, will incorporate important updates of fundamental data, enhanced strategies and investments based on, and intended to strengthen, the plan adopted by the SCAG Regional Council in 2020.

For Connect SoCal 2024, SCAG has proposed to develop a set of Regional Planning Policies that will articulate broad regional policies or best practices for integrated land use and transportation planning. The below policies are meant to guide decision making for both SCAG and partner agencies as we work towards a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future for the region. It is also intended to be used as a resource by CTCs or local jurisdictions to refer to specific policies to demonstrate alignment with the RTP/SCS in seeking resources from state or federal programs.

Stakeholder review: Please provide input, suggestions and edits to the below regional planning policies by Friday, April 28 to connectsocal@scag.ca.gov. Your input will be used to inform an updated version of these policies to be presented as draft to SCAG Policy Committees on June 1, 2023.

Mobility

System Preservation and Resilience

1. Prioritize repair, maintenance, and preservation of the SCAG region's existing transportation assets first, following a "Fix It First" principle.
2. Prioritize transportation investments that advance progress toward the achievement of asset management targets, including for National Highway System pavement and bridge condition and transit assets (rolling stock, equipment, facilities, and infrastructure).

Complete Streets

3. Pursue the development of complete streets that comprise a safe multi-modal network with flexible use of public rights-of-way for people of all ages and abilities using a variety of modes (e.g., people walking, biking, rolling, driving, taking transit).
4. Ensure the implementation of complete streets that are sensitive to urban, suburban, or rural contexts and improve transportation safety for all, but especially vulnerable road users (e.g., older adults, children, pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.).
5. Facilitate the implementation of complete streets and curb space management strategies that accommodate and optimize new technologies and micromobility devices, first/last mile connections to transit, and last mile delivery.
6. Prioritize the implementation of complete streets improvements in Priority Equity Communities, and particularly with respect to Transportation Equity Zones, to support enhanced mobility, safety, and access to opportunities.

Transit and Multimodal Integration

7. Encourage and support the implementation of projects both physical and digital that facilitate multimodal connectivity, prioritize transit and shared mobility, and result in improved mobility, accessibility, and safety.
8. Support connections across the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to develop transportation projects and programs resulting in improved connectivity.
9. Encourage residential and employment development in areas surrounding existing and planned transit/rail stations.
10. Prioritize the implementation of transportation projects in Priority Equity Communities, and particularly with respect to Transportation Equity Zones, to support enhanced mobility, safety, and access to opportunities.
11. Create a resilient transit and rail system by preparing for emergencies and the impacts of extreme weather conditions.

Transportation Demand Management

12. Encourage the development of transportation projects that provide convenient, cost-effective and safe alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle travel (e.g., trips made by foot, on bikes, via transit, etc.).
13. Encourage jurisdictions and TDM practitioners to develop and expand local plans and policies to promote alternatives to single occupancy vehicle travel for residents, workers, and visitors.
14. Encourage municipalities to update existing (legacy) TDM ordinances by incorporating new travel modes and new technology, and by incorporating employment and residential sites that fall below current regulatory thresholds.

Transportation System Management

15. Pursue efficient use of the transportation system using a set of operational improvement strategies that maintain the performance of the existing transportation system instead of adding roadway capacity.
16. Prioritize transportation investments that increase travel time reliability.
17. Proactively monitor and plan for the development, deployment, and commercialization of new technology as it relates to transportation management and infrastructure integration needs.

Technology Integration

18. Support the implementation of technology designed to provide equal access to mobility, employment and economic opportunity, education, health and other quality of life opportunities for all residents within the SCAG region.
19. Advocate for data sharing between the public and private sectors to effectively evaluate the services' benefits and impacts on communities while protecting data security and privacy.
20. Advocate for technology that is adaptive and responsive to ensure that it remains up to date to meet the evolving needs of users and stakeholders.
21. Promote technology that has the capacity to facilitate economic growth, improve workforce development opportunities, and prioritize safety.
22. Proactively monitor and plan for the development, deployment, and commercialization of new technology as it relates to roadway infrastructure integration needs.

Safety

23. Reduce transportation-related fatalities and serious injuries on the SCAG regional multimodal transportation system.
24. Integrate the assessment of equity into the regional transportation safety planning process, focusing on the analysis and mitigation of disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged communities.
25. Support the use of transportation safety data in investment decision-making.

Funding the System/User Pricing

26. Promote stability and sustainability for core state and federal transportation funding sources.
27. Establish a user fee-based system that better reflects the true cost of transportation, provides firewall protection for new and existing transportation funds, and equitable distribution of costs and benefits.
28. Pursue funding tools that promote access to opportunity and support economic development through innovative mobility programs.
29. Promote national and state programs that include return-to-source guarantees while maintaining flexibility to reward regions that continue to commit substantial local resources.
30. Leverage locally available funding with innovative financing tools to attract private capital and accelerate project delivery.
31. Promote local funding strategies that maximize the value of public assets while improving mobility, sustainability, and resilience.

Communities

15 Minute Communities

32. Promote 15-minute communities as places with a mix of complementary land uses and accessible mobility options that align with and support the diversity of places (or communities) across the region where residents can access most basic, day-to-day needs within a 15-minute walk or bike ride of their home.
33. Support communities across the region to realize 15-minute communities through incremental changes that improve equity, quality of life, public health, mobility, sustainability and resilience, and economic vitality.
34. Encourage efforts that elevate innovative approaches to increasing access to neighborhood destinations and amenities through an array of people-centered mobility options.

Housing the Region

35. Encourage housing development in areas with access to important resources (economic, educational, health, social, and similar) and amenities to further fair housing access and equity across the region.
36. Encourage housing development in transit-supportive and walkable areas to create more interconnected and resilient communities.
37. Support local, regional, state, and federal efforts to produce and preserve affordable housing while meeting additional housing needs across the region.
38. Prioritize communities that are vulnerable to displacement pressures by supporting community stabilization and increasing access to housing that meets the needs of the region.

39. Promote innovative strategies and partnerships to increase homeownership opportunities across the region with an emphasis on communities who have been historically impacted by redlining and other systemic barriers to homeownership for people of color and other marginalized groups.
40. Advocate for and support programs that emphasize reducing housing cost burden (for renters and homeowners), with a focus on the communities with the greatest need and vulnerabilities.
41. Support efforts to increase housing and services for people experiencing homelessness across the region.

Priority Development Areas
42. Increase the share of household growth in areas where there are varied multi-modal options, like transit and active transportation, to support reduced single occupant vehicle dependency and vehicle miles travelled.
43. Promote the linkage of origins and destinations.
44. Ensure that population and housing leverages the benefits of existing and planned urban infrastructure including transit and utilities by being proximate to it.

Priority Equity Communities
45. Prioritize community-centered interventions, resources, and programming that serve the most disadvantaged communities and people in the region with strategies that can be implemented in the short-to-long-term.
46. Promote racial equity that is grounded in the recognition of the past and current harms of systemic racism and one that advances restorative justice.
47. Increase equitable, inclusive, and meaningful representation and participation of people of color and disadvantaged communities in planning processes.

Environment
Sustainable Development
48. Promote sustainable development and best practices that enhance resource conservation, reduce resource consumption, and promote resilience.
49. Support communities across the region to further innovative sustainable development practices.

Air Quality
50. Reduce hazardous air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions and improve the air quality throughout the region through planning and implementation efforts.
51. Support and prioritize investments that reduce hazardous air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions.
52. Reduce the exposure and impacts of emissions and pollutants and promote local and regional efforts that improve the air quality for vulnerable populations, including but not limited to Priority Equity Communities and the AB 617 Communities.

Clean Transportation
53. Accelerate the deployment of a zero-emission transportation system and use near-zero emission technology to offer short term benefits where zero emissions solutions are not yet feasible or commercially viable.

54. Promote equitable use of and access to clean transportation technologies so that all may benefit from them.
55. Consider the full environmental life-cycle of clean transportation technologies including upstream production and end of life as an important part of meeting SCAG's objectives in economic development and recovery, resilience planning and achievement of equity.
56. Maintain a technology neutral approach in the study of, advancement of, and, where applicable, investment in clean transportation technology.

Natural and Agricultural Lands Preservation

57. Prioritize the climate mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and economic benefits of natural and agricultural lands in the region.
58. Support conservation of habitats that are prone to hazards exacerbated by climate change, such as wildfires and flooding.
59. Support regional conservation planning and collaboration across the region.
60. Encourage the protection and restoration of natural habitat and wildlife corridors.
61. Encourage conservation of agricultural lands to protect the regional and local food supply and agricultural economy.
62. Encourage policy development of the link between natural and agricultural conservation with public health.

Nature-based Solutions

63. Support nature-based solutions to increase regional resilience of the natural and built environment.

Addressing Climate Hazards

64. Prioritize the most vulnerable populations and communities subject to climate hazards to help the people, places, and infrastructure that are most at risk for climate change impacts, recognizing that disadvantaged communities are often overburdened.
65. Support local and regional climate and hazard planning and implementation efforts.

Water Resilience

66. Promote sustainable water use planning and practices that improve regional water security and resilience in a drier environment.
67. Support an integrated planning approach to help local jurisdictions meet housing production needs in a drier environment.

Economy

Goods Movement

68. Leverage and prioritize investments particularly where there are mutual co-benefits to both freight and passenger/commuter rail.
69. Prioritize community and environmental justice concerns together with economic needs and support workforce development opportunities particularly around deployment of zero-emission and clean technologies, and their supporting infrastructure.
70. Explore and advance the transition toward zero-emissions and clean technologies and other transformative technologies where viable.

71. Conduct comprehensive systems-level planning of inland port concepts and corridor/supply chain operational strategies, integrated with road and rail infrastructure.
72. Ensure continued, significant investment in a safe, secure, clean and efficient multi-modal transportation system, including both highways and rail, to support the movement of goods across the region.

Broadband

73. Support ubiquitous regional broadband deployment and access, to provide the necessary infrastructure and capability for Smart Cities strategies and to ensure that the benefits of these strategies improve safety and are distributed equitably.
74. Develop networks that are efficient, scalable, resilient and sustainable, to support transportation systems management and operations services and "tele-everything" strategies that reduce vehicle miles traveled, optimize efficiency, and accommodate future growth of regional economies.
75. Encourage investments to provide access towards digital activities that support upwards educational, financial and economic growth.
76. Advocate for current, accurate data to identify opportunity zones and solutions to support the development of broadband services to community anchor institutions and local businesses.
77. Promote an atmosphere which allows for healthy competition and innovative solutions which are speed driven, while remaining technologically agnostic.
78. Use a bottom-up approach and listen to and prioritize a community's broadband needs.

Universal Basic Mobility

79. Encourage partnerships and policies to broaden safe and efficient access to a range of mobility services to improve connections to jobs, education, and basic services.
80. Promote increased payment credentials for disadvantaged community members and transition of cash users to digital payment technologies to address payment barriers.

Workforce Development

81. Foster a positive business climate by promoting regional collaboration in workforce and economic development between cities, counties, educational institutions, and employers.
82. Encourage inclusive workforce development that promotes upward mobility.
83. Support entrepreneurial growth with a focus on underrepresented communities.
84. Foster a resilient workforce that is poised to effectively respond to changing economic conditions (market dynamics, technological advances, and climate change).
85. Inform and facilitate data-driven decision-making about the region's workforce.

Tourism

86. Consult and collaborate with state, county, and local agencies within the region charged with promoting tourism and transportation.
87. Encourage the reduced use of cars by visitors to the region by working with state, county, and city agencies to highlight and increase access to alternative options, including transit, passenger rail, and active transportation.

GLOSSARY

Priority Equity Community: Priority Equity Communities are census tracts in the SCAG region that have a greater concentration of populations that have been historically marginalized and are susceptible to inequitable outcomes based on several socioeconomic factors.

Clean Transportation Technologies: zero- and near zero-emission vehicles, their supporting infrastructure, and other facilitating products that reduce environmental impacts over their full life cycle including upstream production and end of life.

Technology Neutrality: a stance that does not give preference to a particular technology as long as it furthers the desired outcome of a zero-emission transportation system that meets or exceeds federal and state targets.

Transportation Equity Zones: Communities across the SCAG region most impacted by transportation-related inequities

Universal Basic Mobility: Universal Basic Mobility (UBM) programs provide qualified residents subsidies for transit and other mobility services.
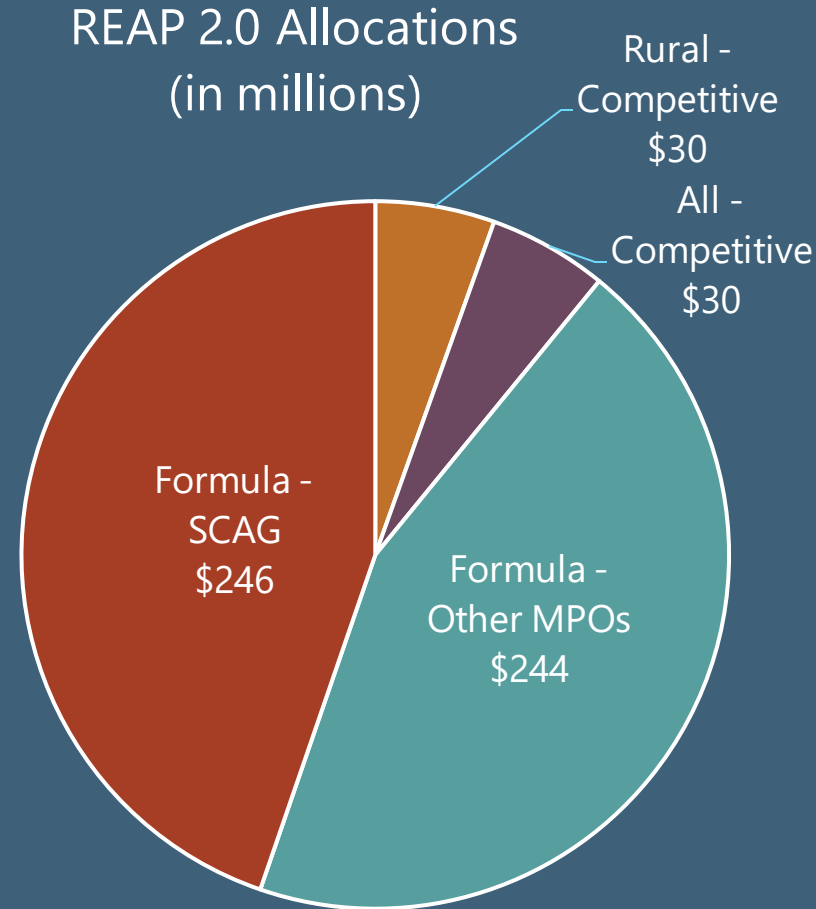
REAP 2.0 PROGRAM UPDATE

April 2023

REAP 2.0 Introduction

AB140 – FY21-22 state budget (May revise)

- ~ $600 million statewide, $500 million formula allocations to MPOs
  - ~ $246 million = SCAG region's formula share

Important Dates

REAP 2.0 Allocations
(in millions)

- Rural - Competitive $30
- All - Competitive $30
- Formula - SCAG $246
- Formula - Other MPOs $244

December 2022
Final Application Due to State

June 2024
All REAP 2.0 Funds Obligated

June 2026
All REAP 2.0 Funds Expended

TAC 46

REAP 2.0 Quick Facts

"Transformative planning and implementation activities" which implement the regional Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)

REAP 2.0 Objectives
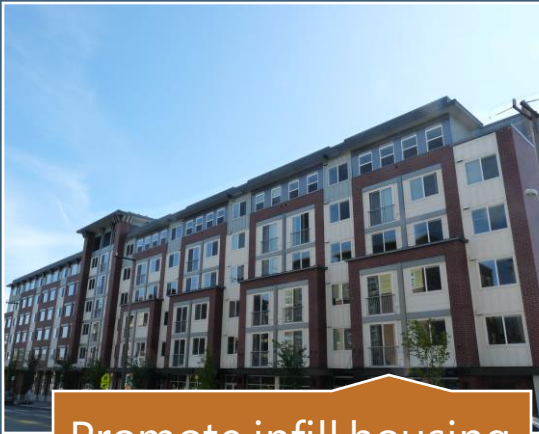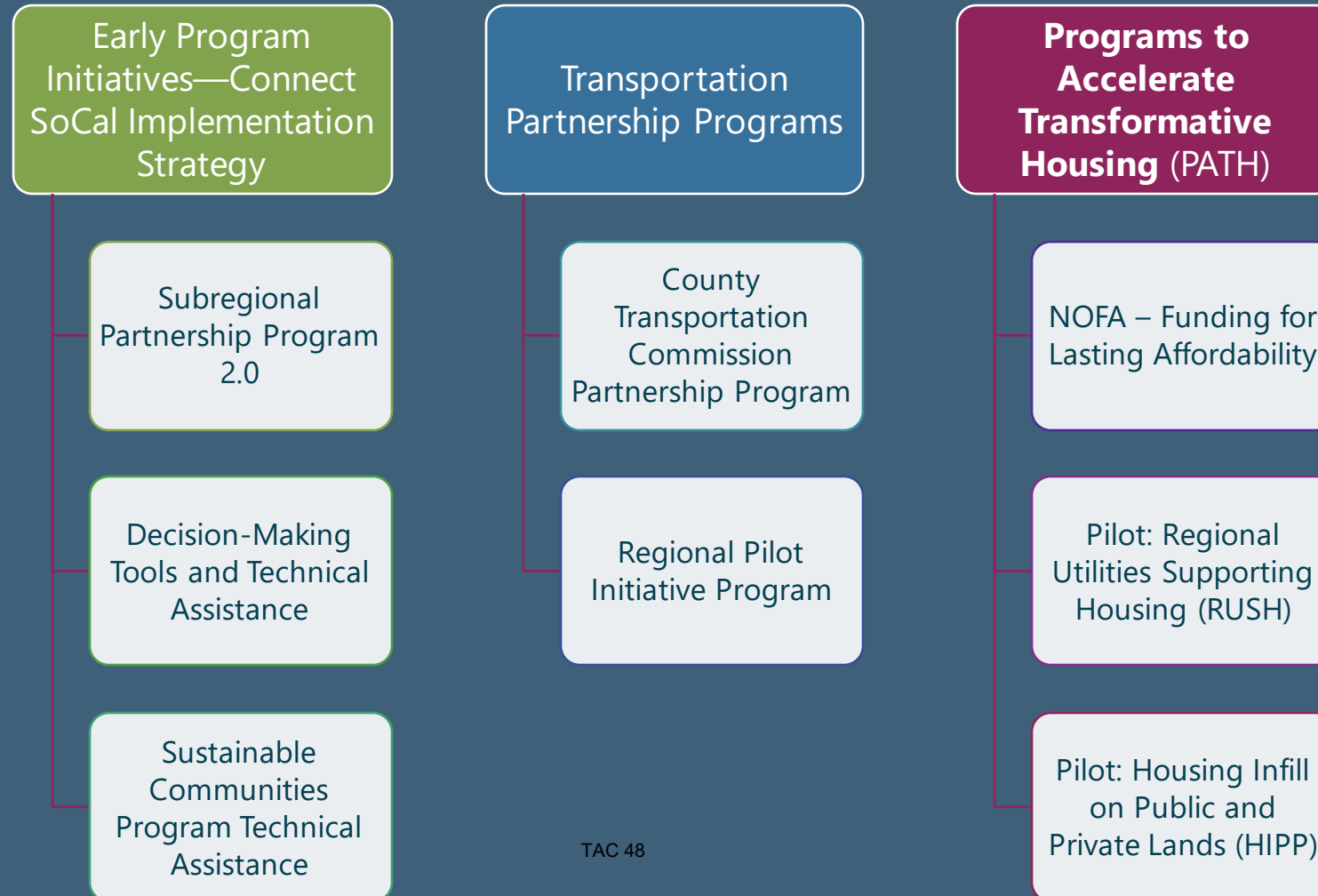
Promote infill housing development AND
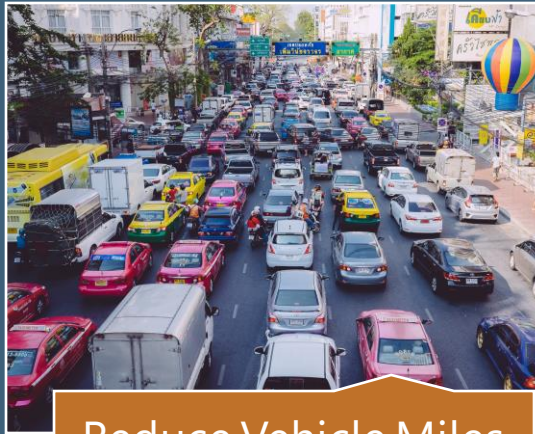
Reduce Vehicle Miles Travelled AND

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

SCAG's REAP 2.0 Program Areas

Early Program Initiatives—Connect SoCal Implementation Strategy	Transportation Partnership Programs	**Programs to Accelerate Transformative Housing** (PATH)
Subregional Partnership Program 2.0	County Transportation Commission Partnership Program	NOFA – Funding for Lasting Affordability
Decision-Making Tools and Technical Assistance	Regional Pilot Initiative Program	Pilot: Regional Utilities Supporting Housing (RUSH)
Sustainable Communities Program Technical Assistance		Pilot: Housing Infill on Public and Private Lands (HIPP)

TAC 48

TRANSPORTATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

TRANSPORTATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

CTC Partnership Program: Fund a $80m competitive call for projects with the CTCs to advance high-impact and transformative concepts consistent with Key Connection strategies in Connect SoCal.
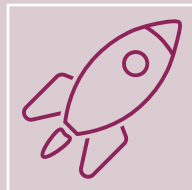
Regional Pilot Initiatives (RPI) Program: Launch a $15m transformative regional transportation program to implement innovative pilot projects and programs region-wide.
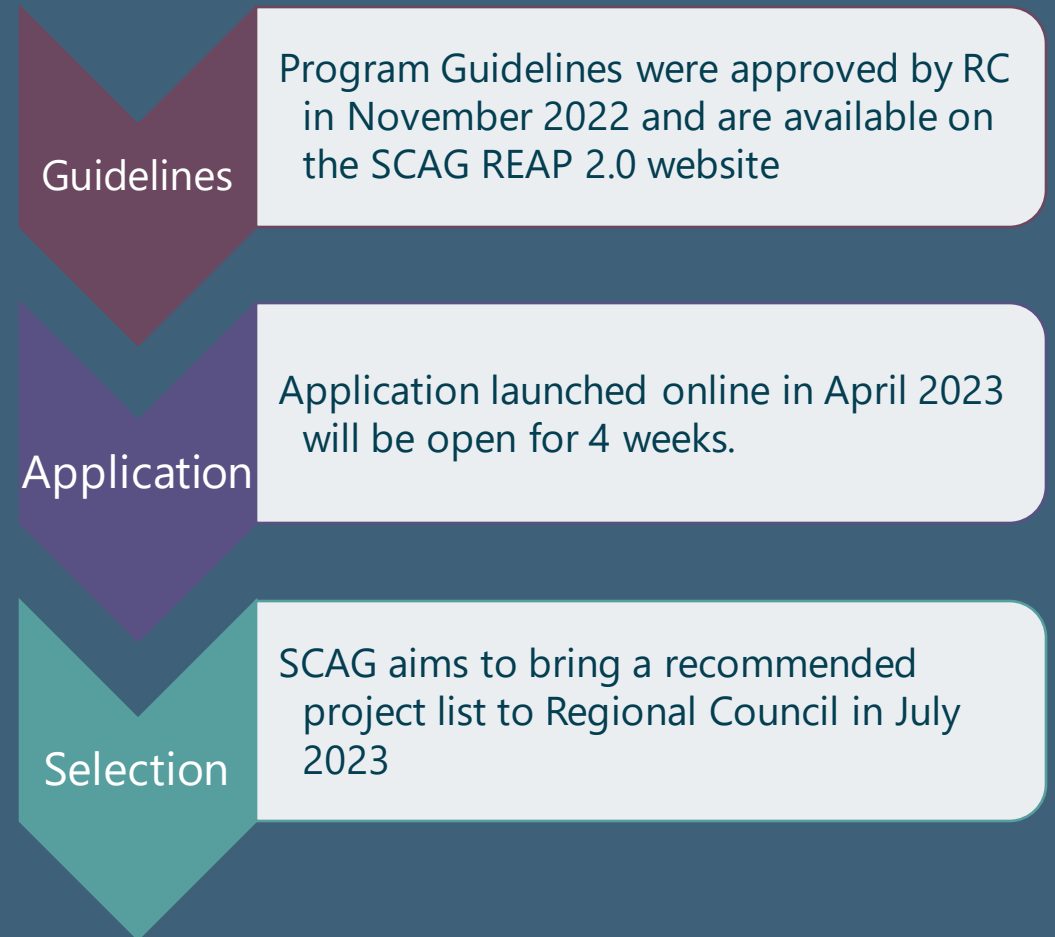
TAC 50

CTC PARTERNSHIP PROGRAM

KEY FACTS

Launch Call for Projects pending HCD approval of SCAG's final application

CTCs are the only eligible entities, stakeholder engagement is highly encouraged

Competitive process will allow SCAG to select projects with the strongest outcomes towards REAP 2.0 objectives

Guidelines — Program Guidelines were approved by RC in November 2022 and are available on the SCAG REAP 2.0 website

Application — Application launched online in April 2023 will be open for 4 weeks.

Selection — SCAG aims to bring a recommended project list to Regional Council in July 2023

TAC 51

PATH PROGRAM

PATH Program Funding Areas

Regional Utilities Supporting Housing Industry Forum

Friday, April 28th
8:00am-12:00pm
Japanese American National Museum

- $35 Million to be available for housing supportive utilities infrastructure.

- ULI Technical Advisory Panel presentation on recommendations for transformative investments.

- Roundtables to discuss panelists recommendations and strategies which could be eligible for the RUSH grant funds.

In-Person and Virtual Options available
Please register at:
https://scag.ca.gov/reap2021

INDUSTRY FORUM
REGIONAL UTILITIES SUPPORTING HOUSING (RUSH)

Contact: Jessica Reyes Juarez, Associate Regional Planner: juarez@scag.ca.gov

TAC 54

PATH Application Timeline

| Each Call Opened Separately	May 2023 (*Anticipated*)
Responses Due	45 days
Completeness review	Late- July
Final Scores Determined	Late-Summer
Conditional Awards Issued	60 days of response due date
Regional Council Considers Funding Awards	October

SUBREGIONAL PARTNERSHIP (SRP) 2.0 PROGRAM

Subregional Partnership (SRP) 2.0 Program

$23 million to COGs and Subregional Partners

Allocated based on RHNA

Funding to implement:

- Housing element programs

- Housing strategies

Implementing 6th Cycle **Housing Elements**

Housing strategies for increasing supply and lasting affordability
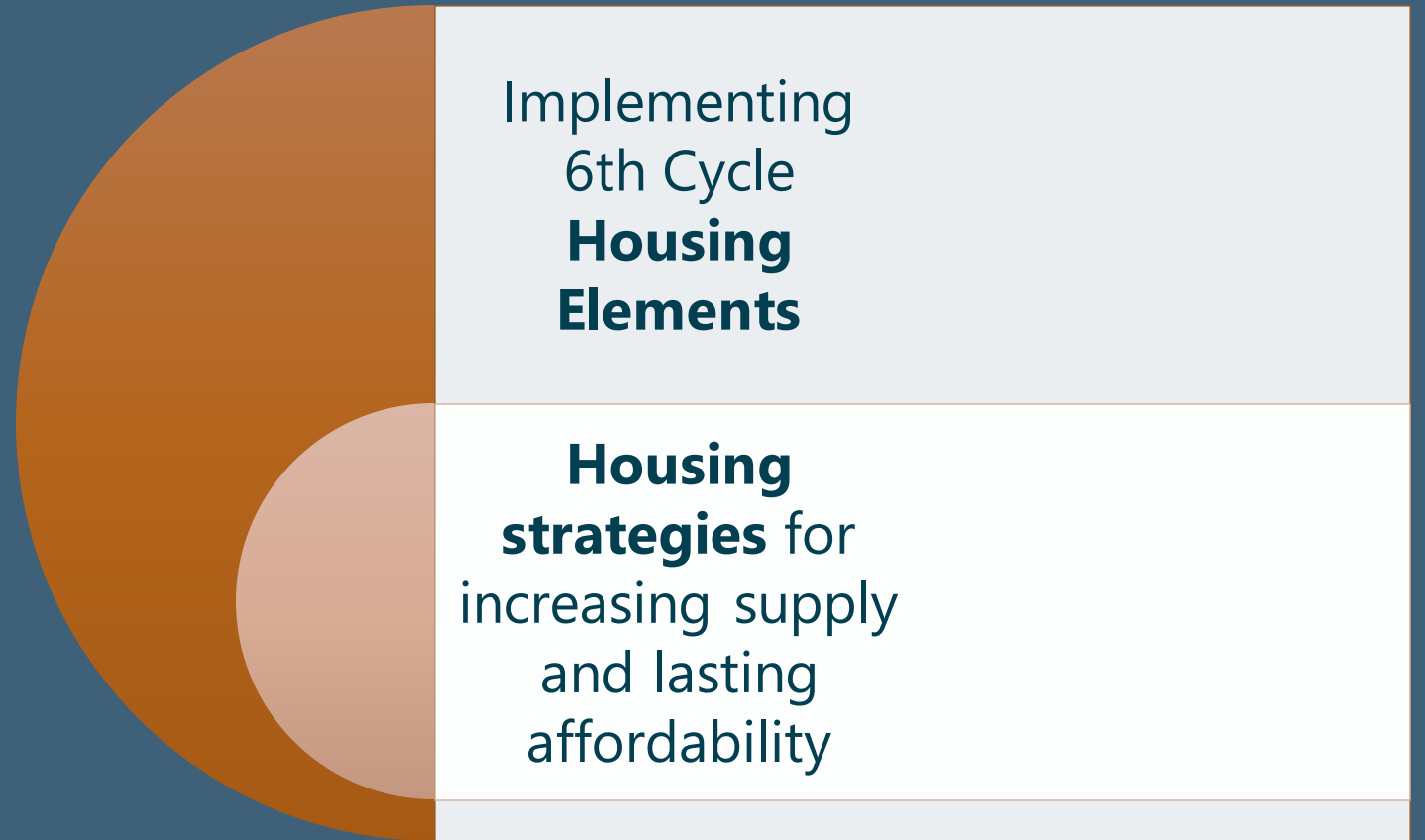
SRP 2.0 Application Timeline

Call Opens	April 12
Responses Due	May 31
Evaluation	Rolling basis
Conditional Awards Issued	60 days of response due date
MOU Execution	Late Summer/Fall 2023

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM -
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, EQUITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

(SCP CEEEJ)

SCP CEEEJ Call for Applications

Key Facts:

- **$5 million total**

- **Encourages partnerships between local governments and community-based organizations (CBOs)**

- **Funds a range of eligible, high-impact, and transformative land use and transportation activities**

May/June 2023
Call Closes
Project Evaluation

Late Summer/Fall 2023
Begin MOUs and
Procurement

Spring 2023
Call Opens
Application Workshops
Office Hours

Summer 2023
Project Recommendations
and Awards

TAC 60

subject to change

Project Categories
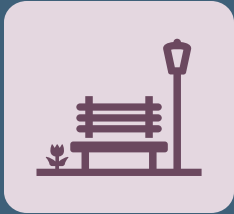
Housing & Land Use Strategies

Projects *must*:
- ✓ Be located in an infill area
- ✓ Accelerate infill housing production
- ✓ Reduce vehicle miles traveled
- ✓ Affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH)
- ✓ Implement Connect SoCal

Example projects include:
- Affordable housing plans and ordinances
- Integrating infill housing into general plans

Multimodal Communities

Projects *must*:
- ✓ Reduce vehicle miles traveled
- ✓ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- ✓ Implement Connect SoCal

Projects *may* also:
- ✓ Accelerate infill housing production
- ✓ Affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH)

Example projects include:
- Vision Zero policy and programs
- Transportation safety plans
- Multimodal corridor plans

TAC 61

Priority Populations & Applicant Eligibility

Targets Disadvantaged and Historically Underserved Communities

SB535 Disadvantaged Communities	**SCAG Communities of Concern**	**TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas**	**AB 1550 Communities**

Who's Eligible?

- **PRIMARY APPLICANTS:** Cities and Counties; County Transportation Agencies; Transit Agencies; Tribal Entities; Natural Resources or Public Land Agencies; Public Academic Institutions; School Districts; Special Districts; Regional Housing Trust Funds; Housing Authorities

- **CO-APPLICANTS:** Community Based Organizations (CBOs); Non-Profits; All Primary Applicants are eligible as Co-Applicants

Eligible as primary applicant for all funding   *Eligible as primary applicant for Housing & Land Use Strategies*   *Must be registered 501c3 or have Fiscal Sponsor*

Call for Applications Timeline

Please note, SCAG's full REAP 2.0 application is pending State approval, and programs are subject to change upon State approval.

Program	Calls for Applications Release Date	Deadline to Submit Application
Sustainable Communities Program Call for Applications for Civic Engagement, Equity and Environmental Justice	April 10, 2023	May 15, 2023
County Transportation Commission Partnership Program	April 10, 2023	May 9, 2023
Subregional Partnership Program 2.0	April 10, 2023	May 31, 2023
NOFA – Funding for Lasting Affordability/PATH	May 10, 2023	June 26, 2023
Housing Infill on Public and Private Lands (HIPP) Program Pilot/PATH	May 10, 2023	June 26, 2023
Regional Utilities Supporting Housing (RUSH) Program Pilot/PATH		To be Announced following Industry Forum

Other Resources

Regional Data Platform
- Provides data and planning templates and tools – such as the Housing Element Parcel (HELPR) and Local Data Exchange (LDX) tools
- Provides access to Streetlight, a travel behavior and trends data platform. Streetlight provides access to real-time, anonymized, and aggregated information, sourced from mobile data and sensors, for the six-county region.

REAP 2.0 Indicator Tool
- Serves as a tool to support narrative development to describe how the project area overlays with equity indicators and PGAs.

TAC 64

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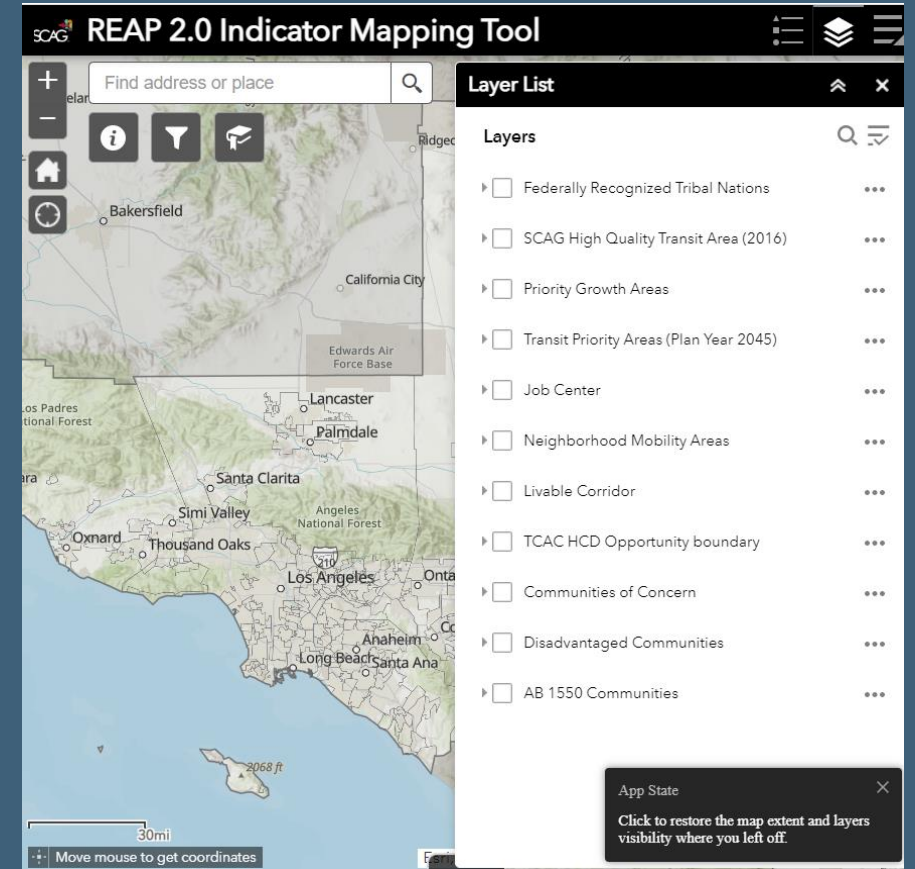
Contact Information

Sustainable Communities Program – Civic Engagement, Equity & Environmental Justice (SCP CEEEJ):
Hannah Brunelle, Senior Regional Planner, brunelle@scag.ca.gov

County Transportation Commission (CTC) Partnership Program
Nolan Borgman, Planning Supervisor, borgman@scag.ca.gov

Subregional Partnership Program (SRP) 2.0
Zacharias Gardea, Associate Regional Planner, gardea@scag.ca.gov

Programs to Accelerate Transformative Housing (PATH) | NOFA – For Lasting Affordability & Housing Infill on Public and Private Lands (HIPP)
Jacob Noonan, REAP 2.0 Housing Program Manager, noonan@scag.ca.gov

THANK YOU!

For more information, visit:

https://scag.ca.gov/reap2021

AGENDA ITEM # 13   **REAP 1.0 Program Update**

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS
Receive and file the report.

SUMMARY
OCCOG has requested and received an extension for completion of REAP 1.0 projects from the original June 30 deadline to October 15. Key activities related to REAP 1.0 since the last REAP update include continuing work with Aliso Viejo, Laguna Beach, and Santa Ana to provide them with 3-D visualization services, planning pro-housing designation workshops and ArcGIS urban Training Group Sessions; progress on developing model ordinances for member jurisdictions including collecting feedback, and preliminary development of an ADU Plans Gallery; soliciting interest in joining the next ULI TAP and conducting initial stakeholder interview with TAC participation; development of the Housing SoCal website; and providing staff support with technical assistance and staff augmentation through the On-Call Services Bench consultants.

BACKGROUND
Since receiving a $3.245M grant from SCAG for the subregional partners program of the Regional Early Action Planning Grant (REAP SRP), OCCOG has developed a program of projects based on input from our members and has been steadily delivering services and outcomes. OCCOG continues to move forward the several projects and tasks included in the REAP 1.0 program including:

- Geospatial Planning and 3-D Visualization Services
  - WSP/Esri are in the initial stages of planning the Pro-housing designation program workshops. Targeting a kickoff meeting in late April to be followed up by a second workshop (as needed) and 1-1 meetings offered to jurisdictions. WSP and OCCOG are working to poll jurisdictions to determine the best date for the initial workshop.
  - OCCOG will start advertising the ArcGIS Urban Training Group Sessions to jurisdictions currently engaged in visualizations. An announcement was made at the April 4, 2023, TAC meeting with planned follow up to jurisdictions to help determine best format (in person vs. virtual) and most suitable days of the week for training sessions.
  - Esri is currently developing a mapping tool to show applicability of AB 2097 (parking minimum exemption).
  - 3-D visualization work continues with the City of Aliso Viejo, Lagna Beach, and Santa Ana. Waiting for the City of Costa Mesa, La Palma, and Dana Point to circle back on need for services.
  - REAP-produced deliverables are made available to jurisdictions via the Esri hub.

- ULI Partnership
  - At the March TAC meeting, OCCOG solicited interest in participating on the next ULI Technical Assistance Panel (TAP), seeking at least three jurisdiction representatives with one from each OCCOG region, including north, central, and south. Four TAC representatives ultimately participated in the TAP with ULI.

- ADU Website and Toolkit, Model Ordinances
  - Community Planning Collaborative (CPC), formerly Baird + Driskell (B+D), and their subconsultant attorneys from Goldfarb & Lipman are working on review of the draft ordinance and draft guidelines for the Density Bonus and Model ADU ordinances. OCCOG has circulated the updated drafts for review. OCCOG and CPC will analyze the feedback provided to update the ordinances accordingly.
  - CPC anticipated timeline for other model ordinances include:
    - SB6/AB2011 - mid-April with a webinar tentatively planned for early June.
    - Motel Conversion - mid-April.
    - Residential Care - mid-April, Goldfarb & Lipman to review. OCCOG Executive Committee will help advise on sharing with jurisdictions.
    - ADU - draft was released for comments with OCCOG and CPC to collect and analyze responses.
  - ADU Amnesty Memo – CPC is developing a best practices document with Goldfarb & Lipman to possibly review. Draft memo to be completed in early May. Content will be shaped by AB 221 & SB897 and include designing effective programs. RHNA options, and resources form other jurisdictions.
  - The Housing SoCal website is currently under development, with a beta version anticipated for release in May.
  - CPC is working on an ADU Plans Gallery, in the process of confirming plans with Placer County, Encinitas and/or Citrus Heights, San Diego County, San Mateo County, Ventura County, City of Danville and possibly Newport Beach.
    - Each OCCOG/VCOG/GCCOG member jurisdiction building department will "opt in" to the specific plans they wish to include in the gallery for their residents. Jurisdictions that do not participate will direct residents to their own website.

- On-Call Services (OCS) Bench
  - OCCOG has been actively working with OCS consultants to provide assistance to member jurisdictions on a variety of items such as: public outreach, housing element updates, one-on-one support, staff augmentation, and more.
  - LSA and Harris & Associates continue to provide REAP project management support to OCCOG.
  - Curt Pringle & Associates is working on the next bi-monthly legislative and housing newsletters set for release in April and May respectively.
  - Interwest has been working with jurisdictions that are a part of the On-Call Planning contract to facilitate with planning staff augmentations and housing project assistance.

- o Placeworks is currently wrapping up work on the Objective Design Standards (ODS) Toolkit project, which is currently being prepared for presentation at the May 2023 Board Meeting.
- o OCCOG will continue to work with OCS and jurisdictions through the end of REAP 1.0 to fulfill needs of jurisdictions as requests are received by OCCOG.

STAFF CONTACT

Marnie O'Brien Primmer
OCCOG Executive Director
949-698-2856
marnie@occog.com

AGENDA ITEM # 14   **REAP 2.0 Application Process**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Receive and file.

SUMMARY
As a result of AB 140, $246 million in one-time funding will be made available to the Southern California Association of Governments region for Regional Early Action Planning Grant (REAP) 2021 (aka REAP 2.0). SCAG has defined several programs including the Sub-Regional Partners Program (SRP) which will provide a direct allocation of funding for councils of governments like OCCOG. Under the SRP, OCCOG will receive the same amount of funding it received under REAP 1.0, approximately $3.245M. OCCOG has been working with member jurisdictions to identify areas of support that would meet both the requirements of the REAP program and the needs of jurisdictions. Staff has presented a list of projects for Board discussion as we prepare the OCCOG REAP 2.0 application to SCAG. Now that the application is out and specific criteria have been released, staff will refine the proposed list of projects to comply with grant criteria and return to stakeholders for input prior to asking the Board to approve the OCCOG application to ensure that we are meeting the needs of our members while adhering to grant requirements.

While still awaiting approval from the State on its own application for use of REAP 2021 funds, SCAG has opted to proceed with opening the window for subrecipients to apply for funds. The application window opened April 12, and SCAG hosted an application preparation webinar April 19. OCCOG attended the webinar and met individually with SCAG staff to discuss application preparation. Given the complexity of the application and the tight turnaround for the submittal deadline, OCCOG will be seeking consultant support from the REAP OCS to assist with preparing the application. SCAG has confirmed that application preparation activities are reimbursable as administrative expenses under REAP 2.0. OCCOG staff will bring forward the REAP 2.0 application for adoption by the Board at the May 25, 2023 meeting and will submit the application prior to the May 31, 2023 deadline.

BACKGROUND
Update Subsequent to February 2023 Meeting
SCAG opened the SRP grant application process on April 12, and the current submittal deadline is May 31, 2023. OCCOG has continued to work with SCAG staff to ensure that OCCOG's proposed projects will be acceptable under REAP 2.0, most recently on April 19 subsequent to the release of the application. We have received positive feedback for our proposed program of projects and are preparing a detailed budget, timeline, and maps as required per the application guidelines.   The

application process is significantly more complex than the REAP 1.0 application process, requiring multiple maps and full project scope to be included along with implementation timelines budget and narratives for each project.

The MOU with SCAG for REAP 2.0 has not yet been developed, and it is staff's understanding that it is unlikely to be released for our review prior to the closure of the application period.

Pursuant to previous staff reports, OCCOG has ascertained that each project included in our application must meet all four requirements of the REAP 2.0 criteria, namely: each project must be within an infill location, it must affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH), and it must reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) while also being "transformative." Further, SCAG is requiring that each project support the Connect SoCal plan. Each project must include a targeted outreach component. In addition to a budget, timeline and project narrative including deliverables and metrics, each project must include three maps illustrating that they are located in an infill location, how they are located in a "priority growth area" and benefit "priority populations."

Funding is not a competitive grant and instead is a direct allocation based on RHNA apportionments. Rather than a pass/fail criteria, applications will be reviewed on a sale of 0-5, and any application with a score of 0 in any one area will be rejected. It is OCCOG's understanding that jurisdictions will have the opportunity to correct a zero score and resubmit to SCAG for consideration.

Since September 2022, OCCOG staff have been working closely with the TAC and EMC to develop the list of projects we will include in our application to SCAG and has also periodically updated the OCCMA. Most recently, staff has presented information on REAP 2.0 and OCCOG's proposed projects to the OCCOG Board January 26, 2023 and February 23, 2023. OCCOG staff made a presentation to the TAC at the February 7, 2023 and March 7, 2023 meeting. Staff also reviewed progress with the OCCOG EMC on February 13, 2023 and April 10, 2023. OCCOG's Executive Director also made a presentation about current REAP 1.0 projects available to support jurisdictions and sought input on proposed projects under REAP 2.0 to the Orange County City Managers Association (OCCMA) at their monthly meeting held April 5, 2023.

Due to the increased complexity and detail required, OCCOG staff will be utilizing additional consultant resources to prepare the application and supporting documentation. OCCOG is still awaiting guidance on whether contracts for REAP 1.0 work that would meet the REAP 2.0 criteria and could therefore be continued under REAP 2.0 may be amended or whether all contracts must be re-issued. As we get information on this outstanding issue, staff will ensure that OCCOG's application and approach is consistent with SCAG and HCD guidance for grant eligibility. OCCOG staff will bring forward the draft application, with supporting documentation, for Board approval

at our May 25, 2023 meeting. Once approved, staff will then submit our application to SCAG by the May 31, 2023 deadline.

OCCOG will also work with SCAG to develop the Memorandum of Understanding for REAP 2.0 and will bring that forward for Board review and approval before signing. Once approved and signed, OCCOG will begin work on REAP 2.0 projects as soon as we receive Notice to Proceed from SCAG. SCAG has informed OCCOG that REAP 2.0 program initiation-related work is billable beginning in September 2022. Once the MOU has been executed, OCCOG can submit labor and expenses for reimbursement.

Recap From January 2023 Staff Report
Pursuant to AB 140, SCAG is receiving $246M in funding for what has become known as the REAP 2.0 program. Modeled after the successful 2019 REAP 1.0 program, this one-time funding source will support "transformative" planning activities related to promoting infill, affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH) and reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT). While the broader SCAG program will have several components that are still being developed in compliance with the guidelines released by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on July 26, 2022, SCAG has indicated that they will once again provide funding directly to the subregions via a Subregional Partnership Program (SRP). SCAG has designated the SRP as part of the "early action" portion of their REAP 2.0 program. SRP allocations will follow the same formula made under REAP 1.0. OCCOG will therefore receive up to $3.245M in funding via the REAP 2.0 SRP program. Should OCCOG not be able to use the funding allocated to us, it is staff's understanding at this time that the intent is for funds to remain within the county and be reallocated to the CTC partnership program.

As in REAP 1.0, OCCOG will be required to submit an application that outlines our plans for projects under REAP 2.0. The first step in the application process is to submit an Intent to Apply form to SCAG. While not required by SCAG to have Board approval for the Intent to Apply, OCCOG staff brought forward the OCCOG Intent to Apply for Board discussion and approval at the September 2022 board meeting to maintain transparency and ensure that OCCOG's REAP 2.0 SRP application is Board-led.

New requirements and parameters have been placed around the types of projects that will qualify for REAP 2.0 funding, including the imperative that the projects be "transformative" in nature and address AFFH, VMT, and encourage infill. Whereas project planning was the focus of REAP 1.0, project implementation is the focus of REAP 2.0.

Proposed projects to be included in the OCCOG REAP 2.0 application:

Support Jurisdictions Fair Housing Efforts: this would include training for member staff, county-wide AFFH education sessions/convenings, developer roundtables, anti-displacement policy best practices, and outreach support for member jurisdictions.

Housing Element Action Plan Assistance: Once housing elements have been certified, implementing the strategies laid out is an important next step in keeping our jurisdictions in conformance with state housing law. OCCOG will review the housing elements of our members and identify areas where there may be county-wide benefit to having OCCOG take on implementation activities.

Technology tools to support AFFH, VMT reduction, and Infill development: OCCOG has introduced GIS-based tools and 3-D renderings, as well as a housing website and video series under REAP 1.0 that we plan to continue, as well as new tools that will help monitor public sentiment and provide scenario-based interactive decision-making that can help the public understand the complexities of decisions that must be made to reach individual jurisdictional housing goals.

Zoning Code and Housing Ordinance Support: OCCOG proposes to provide several tools that can assist jurisdictions with making any changes that may be needed a) zoning code audit for each member jurisdiction with an actionable checklist, b) for those jurisdictions that need greater support at the conclusion of the audit, staff augmentation from the OCCOG consultant bench c) zoning code templates and model ordinances that can be tailored to individual jurisdictional needs.

Housing-Related Outreach Support: an array of outreach resources including tools and consultant support accessible by OCCOG member jurisdictions to augment their in-house public engagement and ensure that jurisdictions are meeting their housing element commitments.

On-Call Services Bench: OCCOG has been able to offer support to nearly all our jurisdictions via the on-call bench we established under REAP 1.0. A wide range of work has been undertaken to support housing related planning activities, including: developing objective design standards, SB 9 and ADU plan review, outreach and public engagement efforts, housing element certification support, residential parking programs, and assistance with AFFH-related efforts.

Missing Middle Pre-Approved Plans: The development of pre-approved plans that can be used for Missing Middle housing – small-scale multifamily housing that can range from duplexes to

townhouses to smaller apartment buildings that are compatible with walkable neighborhoods. Having these plans available, fast-tracks the time it takes for homeowners and developers to get through the building permit process, saving time and money. OCCOG will include the pre-approved plans on the Housing SoCal website developed under REAP 1.0.

Land Use/VMT Reduction Tool: A tool to help city planners (OCCOG member jurisdiction staff) to better make land use decisions. This is the creation of a meta-model that will enable staff to see and understand the impacts of land use decisions on vehicle miles traveled (VMT), in real time. This will help to inform land use decisions up front in the planning process rather than how it currently happens at the end of the process. This will lead to land use decisions that make a greater, transformative impact on reducing VMT.

It is important to note that all OCCOG jurisdictions will have access to the full program of projects ultimately approved by the Board. Our approach is to offer a menu of options that are available, not mandatory participation by jurisdictions. We are trying to assist our members to meet the requirements of state housing law by offering an array of technical assistance, staff augmentation, expertise, and removing the burden of implementation where possible.

STAFF CONTACT

Marnie O'Brien Primmer
OCCOG Executive Director
949-698-2856
marnie@occog.com