



**Growing Political Appointees
and
Discretionary Spending
within the
OC Board of Supervisors**



Orange County Grand Jury 2025-2026

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SUMMARY

Growing Political Appointees and Discretionary Spending at the Orange County Board of Supervisors.

Over the past three decades, the Orange County Board of Supervisors' (Board) administrative expansion, evidenced by their rising individual department budgets and staff headcounts, has outpaced population growth, inflation, and the County's direct service responsibilities. As much of the County has incorporated into independent cities and overall population growth has leveled off, the Board's internal administrative footprint has continued to expand. While county governance has grown more complex, these demands are more appropriately addressed by the County Executive Office and professional department leadership rather than through continued expansion of Board-controlled staff positions.

Each Orange County Supervisor now operates with a departmental budget of \$2.5 million for Fiscal Year 2025–2026, totaling \$12.5 million across all five districts. These funds support up to 12 paid staff per supervisor, inclusive of salaries and benefits, in addition a range of discretionary spending with over \$4,000,000 granted in 2025 for all five Supervisorial offices. A recent Orange County Grand Jury report identified significant increases in Supervisors' salary and financial resources, including a \$611,000 increase in the Board's individual departmental budgets over the prior fiscal year. This expansion occurred during a period of significant countywide fiscal constraint, including hiring freezes and substantial unfunded legal liabilities.

This administrative expansion has increased Supervisors' reliance on politically appointed staff for policy guidance and operational insight. This has the potential to create distance from the Board and County Executive Team including department heads who hold subject-matter expertise. Concurrently, Board-designated discretionary spending has continued to grow without clear alignment to countywide and citywide priorities. Without reform, administrative costs are likely to rise due to internal political considerations rather than operational necessity. The recommendations in this report call for a realignment of Board resources to better match service demands to reinforce transparency, fiscal discipline, collaboration with executive leadership, and overall financial accountability.

BACKGROUND

The Orange County Board of Supervisors has traditionally maintained departmental budgets and staff to support policy development, constituent services, and operational responsiveness within each district. Over time, both budgets and staffing levels have

expanded, providing Supervisors with larger teams, and increased discretionary resources. Funds not allocated to staffing are often used at the discretion of individual Board members (over \$4,000,000 distributed in 2025) supporting various projects and community-based expenditures that fall outside the County’s core service obligations.

Preliminary analysis shows that year-over-year growth in Board office budgets and headcount significantly exceeds inflation and appears disproportionate to the County’s current governance responsibilities, particularly given that the Board now employs approximately 60 support staff. This growth raises a critical question: does the increasing reliance on politically appointed staff within each supervisorial office hinder effective communication and coordination with the County Executive Team and department heads (the designated subject-matter experts) responsible for developing and implementing Board policy?

These concerns are especially relevant during periods of fiscal constraint. Historically, the Board has adjusted its own staffing levels in response to countywide financial pressures. During the Orange County bankruptcy (December 6, 1994), for example, Board-appointed staff positions were reduced from eight to six, reflecting the need to prioritize limited resources. The continued expansion of Board office staffing today contrasts with the 1994 approach and warrants renewed scrutiny of whether current staffing levels are aligned with the County’s operational priorities and fiscal realities.

REASON FOR STUDY

In December 2025, the Orange County Grand Jury issued a report regarding the curious timing and manner of the Board of Supervisors’ salary increase as part of the 2025–2026 Orange County Budget. The investigation further determined that the Board approved a \$611,000 increase to individual departmental budgets to offset the salary increase while funding previously approved staffing levels and expanded discretionary spending.

These increases occurred at a time when the County was implementing a hiring freeze due to budget shortfalls, confronting approximately \$400 million in reported liability stemming from the Airport Fire, and preparing for labor negotiations with all nine unions whose contracts are going to expire in June 2026. Given these fiscal pressures, the Orange County Grand Jury determined that a broader examination of year- to-year budget allocations and staffing growth within the Board of Supervisors’ offices is warranted.

This report, therefore, provides a data-driven analysis of the Board’s departmental budgets and headcount growth based on published annual budget information. It also

evaluates how city incorporations across Orange County have reduced the County's municipal service responsibilities, and assesses Countywide and unincorporated population trends to better understand the changing scope of the Board's direct governance obligations.

METHOD OF STUDY

The Orange County Grand Jury employed a data-driven approach to evaluate long-term trends in the Board of Supervisors' staffing levels, departmental budgets, and governance responsibilities. The methods used in this study include:

- Review of historical Orange County annual budgets to assess Board-approved staffing levels, departmental expenditures, and discretionary spending
- Analysis of quantitative data, including:
 - Board office headcount for each Supervisor
 - Board office budgets over time
 - Total Orange County population
 - Population residing in unincorporated areas
 - Percentage of County residents living in unincorporated communities
 - Number of incorporated cities within the County
- Analysis of metrics to evaluate the relationship between resource allocation and governance responsibilities, including:
 - The number of residents directly represented by the Board of Supervisors (unincorporated population)
- Review of publicly available materials, including:
 - The Orange County Board of Supervisors' official website for organizational structure, staffing information, and departmental functions
 - United States Census Bureau data for historical and current Orange County population trends
 - United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Inflation reports
- Survey of Southern California Counties Appointed Positions

These methods enabled the Orange County Grand Jury to construct an objective, year-to-year assessment of how Board office staffing, budget allocation, and discretionary practices have evolved relative to changes in County demographics, economic realities, and jurisdictional responsibilities.

INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS

Over the past three decades, the responsibilities, resource levels, and population dynamics surrounding the Orange County Board of Supervisors have shifted significantly. This analysis examines long-term trends in Countywide population, the shrinking number of residents living in unincorporated areas, the stabilization of city incorporations, the consistency of overall County governance services, and the corresponding growth in the Board of Supervisors' staffing levels and administrative budget. Population data and city incorporations were analyzed from 1970 onward to provide historical context, while Board budget and staffing data were evaluated from Fiscal Year 1995–1996 through Fiscal Year 2025–2026. The analysis evaluates the degree to which changes in Board resources align with the needs of the population directly served.

By the published position description of the Board of Supervisors¹ (Appendix C), they serve as the County's primary legislative authority and provide executive oversight of County operations. Their duties include setting policy, adopting budgets, overseeing County agencies, and providing municipal governance for unincorporated communities. Supervisors also maintain Administrative/District Offices that provide constituent services, policy research, communications, and administrative support.² While some growth in administrative capacity is expected over a thirty-year span, the scale and timing of this growth must be evaluated in relation to Countywide population changes, inflation, and shifts in governance responsibility, particularly reductions in direct constituents.

To provide context for evaluating budget and staffing growth over the review period, it is important to consider the regional inflation rate affecting Orange County. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks consumer prices for the Los Angeles–Long Beach–Anaheim metropolitan area, which includes Orange County, and this index shows that inflation increased steadily but moderately across the last three decades. Annual inflation generally ranged between 1% and 4% for most years from the early 2000s through the mid-2010s, with notable spikes to 7.4% in 2022 during the statewide post-pandemic surge, before settling back to 3.8% in 2023. The cumulative inflation rate is approximately 120% from 1996 to 2026. When viewed against this backdrop, the Board of Supervisors' administrative budget, which grew by more than 600% during the same period, far exceeds what would be expected based on inflation alone.³

Analysis of the County's total population shows that Orange County experienced steady growth from the 1970s through the mid-2010s. During this period, the County added

¹ [Homepage | Orange County Board of Supervisors](#)

² [Homepage | Orange County Board of Supervisors](#)

³ [Inflation in Los Angeles, Long Beach and Anaheim | US Inflation Calculator](#)

several hundred thousand residents, reaching a population exceeding 3.1 million. This is reflected in the chart below, Orange County Population.

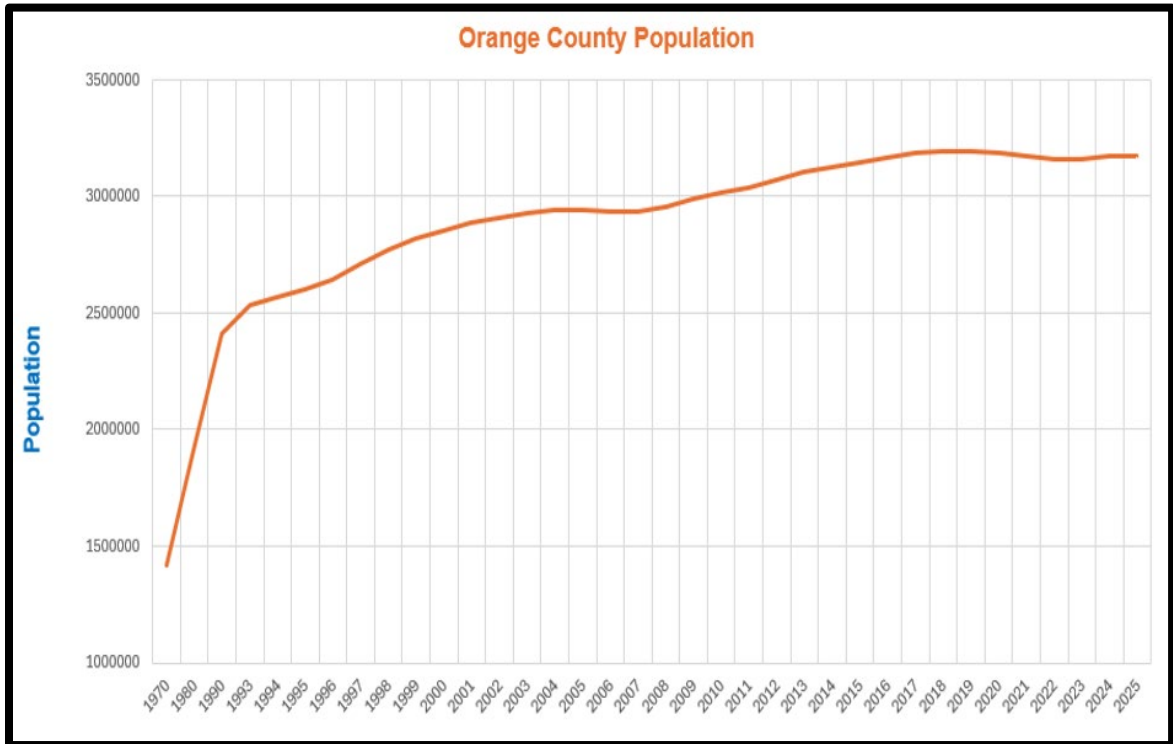


Figure 1 - Orange County Population Graph
Data source: United States Census Bureau and Orange County Data Book

Population growth flattened around 2016 and has since plateaued or, in some years, declined slightly. While population growth can sometimes drive administrative expansion in County government, the stagnation of the last decade suggests that recent increases in staffing or budget for the Board of Supervisors are not justified by population trends.

In addition to overall population trends, the number of incorporated cities in Orange County grew through the year 2000, when it reached 34 cities—and where it has remained for the past 26 years, as shown in the chart on city incorporations below. The wave of incorporations in prior decades significantly reduced the unincorporated area and population governed directly by the Board of Supervisors in its municipal capacity. Since 2000, no new incorporations have occurred, and the County’s governance structure has largely stabilized.

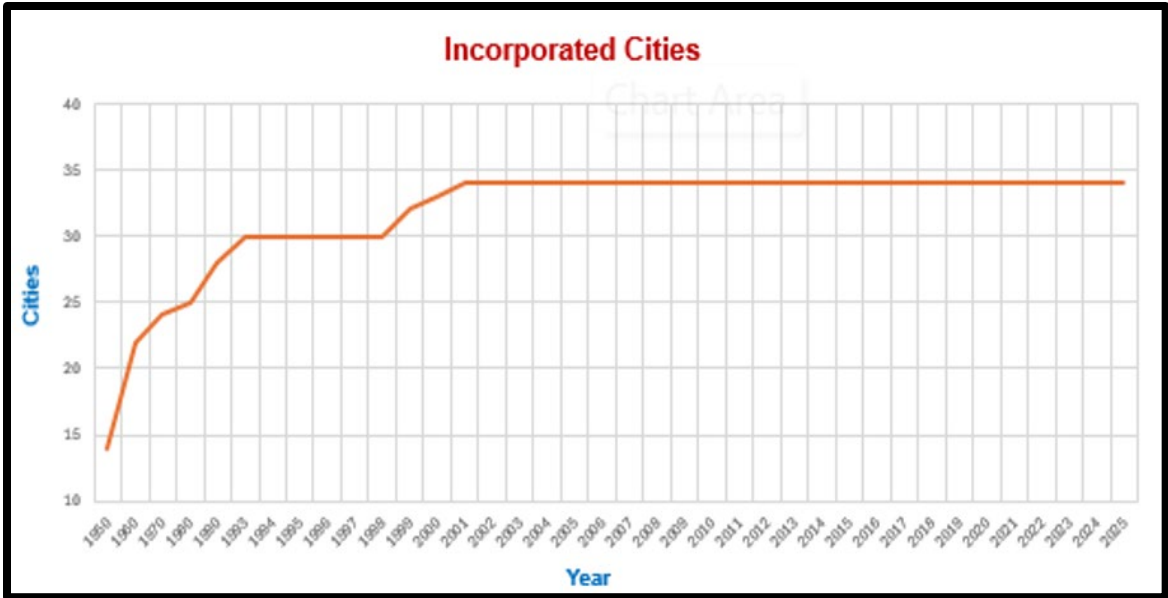


Figure 2 - Orange County Incorporated Cities Graph
 Data source: Orange County Data Book

A particularly notable demographic trend is a steep decline in the population of people living in unincorporated Orange County, the residents for whom the Board continues to serve as the local municipal government. This decline is primarily attributable to city incorporations and annexations, which have reduced the citizens under direct Board governance. The chart below illustrates the unincorporated population has fallen to just over 4% of the County’s total population (3.1 million), representing approximately 132,000 residents in recent years.

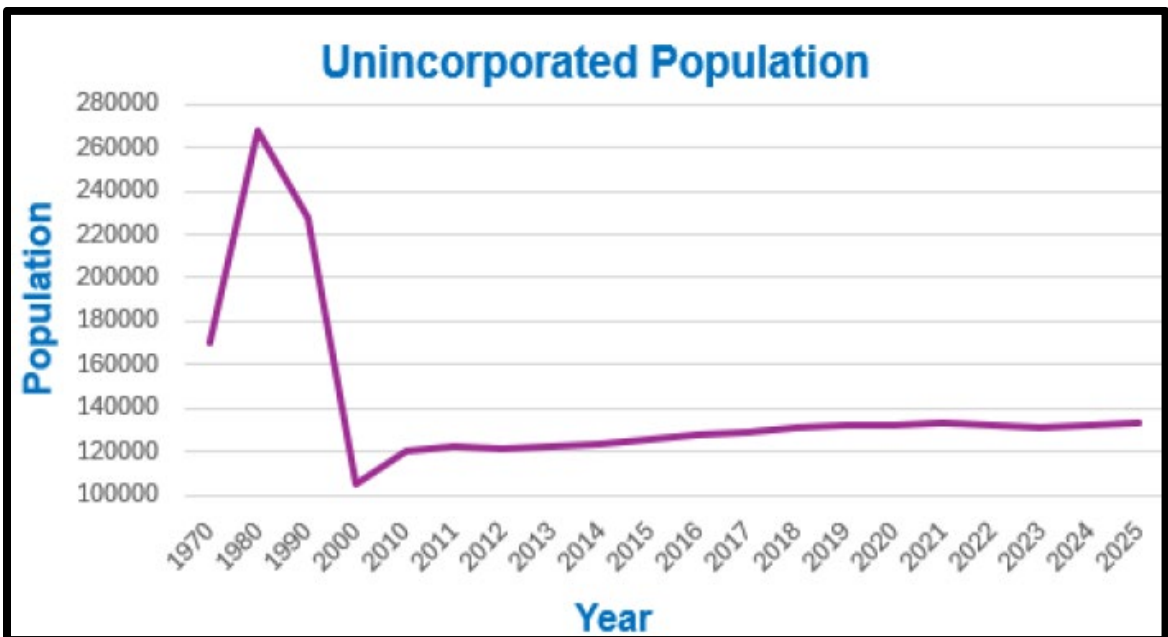


Figure 3 - Orange County Unincorporated Population Graph.
 Data source: Orange County Data Book

Board of Supervisors – Headcount & Discretionary Spending

As communities incorporated or were annexed into existing cities, the number of residents depending directly on the Board for municipal service delivery diminished. Despite this reduced municipal responsibility, neither Board staffing levels nor its administrative budget followed a corresponding downward trajectory.

Headcount within the Board’s offices remained relatively stable—between 32 and 38 positions—for nearly twenty years. Beginning around Fiscal Year 2016–17, total staffing rose from 40 to 50 positions and later expanded to 60 positions by Fiscal Year 2023–24, as reflected in the chart below on total headcount.

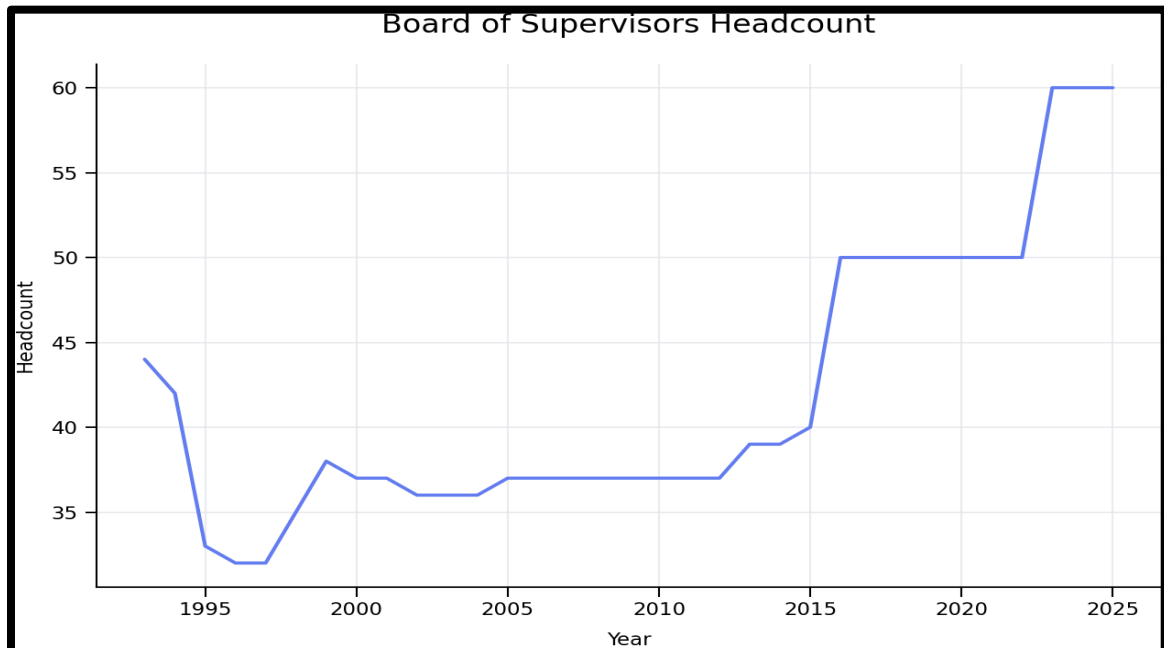


Figure 4 - Orange County Board of Supervisors Headcount Graph
Data source: Orange County Annual Budgets

This graph indicates an 82% increase from the levels recorded in 1996. While inflation over the same period was substantial, it does not fully account for the magnitude or timing of the budget increases, nor does the decline in direct municipal responsibility support such expansion. Staffing levels should correspond to workload rather than inflation. While state and federal mandates are increasing policy complexity, the Board should be relying on County executive expertise instead of creating their own policy advisors.

The rapid growth in Board office headcount over the past decade has widened the distance between the Supervisors and the County’s executive leadership structure. A recent editorial highlighted structural organizational confusion along with additional concerns.⁴

⁴ [Santana: Orange County Supervisors Confront Themselves](#)

As district offices expand, Supervisors increasingly rely on their own policy aides, analysts, and communications staff rather than on the County Executive Officer and department heads, who are the subject-matter experts responsible for managing County operations. Staff increases create a duplicative layer of analysis and decision-support that mirrors work already performed by the County’s professional management teams. The result is not only higher administrative costs but also a governance model in which significant information flow, policy development, and operational guidance occur outside the County’s established executive channels. Over time, headcount increases can diminish the value of the centralized expertise the County has built, complicate coordination, impede fiscal oversight and reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of policy implementation.

Staffing levels for support of County Boards of Supervisors across Southern California vary substantially.

County	Average Number of Staff Positions
Los Angeles County	35
San Diego County	15
Orange County	12
Riverside County	9
San Bernadino County	8
Santa Barbara County	2
Imperial County	1

Figure 5 - County’s Average Number of Headcount Table
Data Source: Website of each County

Given the shared scope of authority, the comparative review raises a central question: how are multiple counties (i.e. Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Imperial) to effectively perform these complex duties with relatively minimal numbers of political appointees per Supervisor? While political staff may assist individual Supervisors with policy development, communications, and coordination, the data suggest that large numbers of such positions are not inherently required to support effective governance. Counties with smaller supervisory staffs continue to function within the same statutory framework, relying more heavily on professional county executives and department leadership. This comparison invites further evaluation of whether additional appointed headcount enhances decision-making or primarily reflects local political preference rather than operational necessity.

Despite this variation, there is little meaningful differentiation in California law regarding the roles, responsibilities, and authority of county boards. In all counties, boards of

supervisors serve as the primary legislative body and executive oversight, charged with setting policy, adopting budgets, disbursing public funds, overseeing county departments, and governing unincorporated communities⁵.

While county size, geography, and population density differ, the core responsibilities of county governance remain largely consistent. All Boards must ensure that essential services are delivered by managing law enforcement budgets and corrections budgets; providing oversight of county appraisal; undertaking sound investment practices; and ensuring that health and human services meet community needs. In addition, county boards oversee the administration of substantial state and federal programs, including compliance with associated mandates and fiscal controls. These responsibilities necessarily involve complex policy considerations regardless of county size or staffing model.

In Fiscal Year 1995–1996, the Board of Supervisors administered total Board of Supervisor’s departmental budget was approximately \$1.98 million. By Fiscal Year 2025–2026, that budget had risen to \$12.5 million, representing an increase of more than 600 percent. The chart on total Board budget below shows the scale and acceleration of this growth.

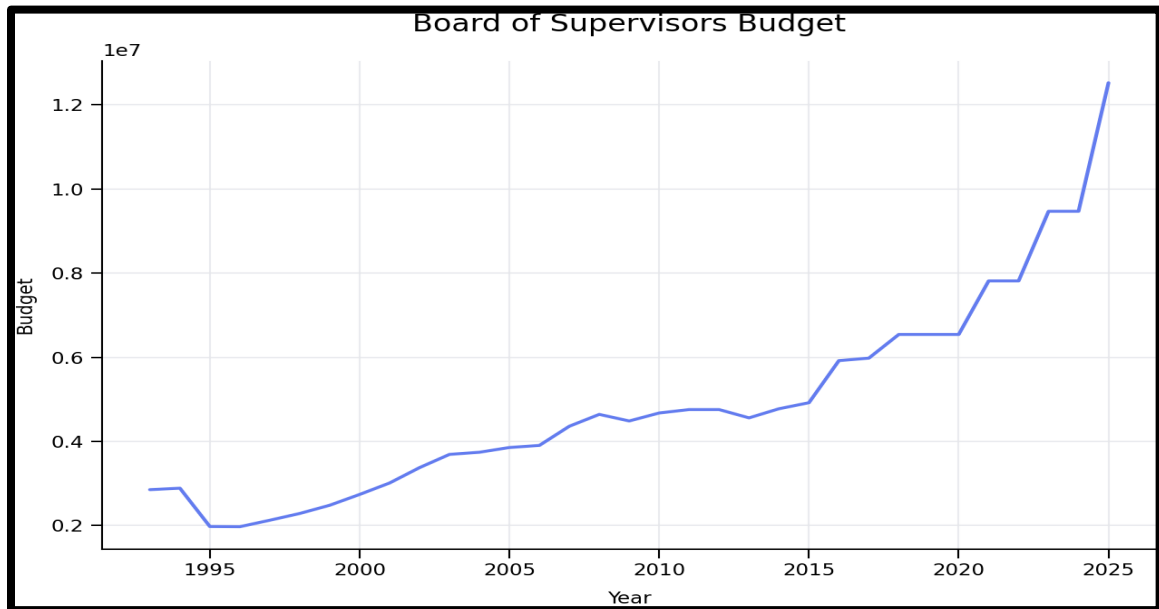


Figure 6 - Orange County Board of Supervisors' Budget Graph
Data source: Orange County Annual Budgets

While moderate budget increases over time are expected, growth at several times the rate of cumulative inflation raises concerns. Such increases may reflect internal

⁵ California Government Code Section 25303.

administrative expansion or rising discretionary spending rather than workload-driven operational needs.

Over the past decade, a sizable portion of the Board of Supervisors' budget has been devoted to salaries and discretionary spending, and these categories have expanded far faster than both inflation and overall County service demands. Salary costs have increased as district offices added policy aides, communications staff, and administrative personnel, resulting in a larger and more costly support structure. Discretionary⁶ spending has similarly grown, funding a wide range of district-level initiatives that often extend beyond the Board's core responsibilities.

For example, in 2025 the Board of Supervisors granted over \$4,000,000⁷ to different organizations within their respective districts. A substantial share of these discretionary expenditures was directed toward community-based grants awarded to individuals, nonprofits, and local organizations located within a supervisor's district, even when those recipients reside in incorporated cities and are already served by their own city councils. While many of these grants support worthwhile programs, the practice effectively allows Supervisors to allocate public funds to groups and constituencies outside the County's direct governance responsibilities. This practice can create the appearance that discretionary spending and grantmaking are being used to cultivate goodwill or curry political favor with residents, organizations, and voters who fall under municipal, not County, jurisdiction. Collectively, the growth in salaries, discretionary spending, and politically advantageous grantmaking underscores the extent to which the Board's budget has expanded beyond what is required to serve its shrinking unincorporated constituency.

When the Board's increased staffing and budget are compared with population trends in Orange County, the findings become clear. While Countywide population grew for part of this period, it has since stabilized, and the population directly governed by the Board steadily declined. No major shift in responsibilities appears to necessitate such notable budget expansion. Yet the Board's headcount has doubled, and its budget multiplied more than six-fold. The disconnect between population-based workload and headcount growth creates a misalignment that warrants scrutiny. Taken together, these trends demonstrate that the Board's budget expansion is not aligned with measurable changes in inflation, population, workload, or municipal governance responsibilities.

⁶ [District Discretionary Funds | Orange County](#)

⁷ [District Discretionary Funds | Orange County](#)

“There’s no area more in need of reform -- or more like termination -- than county supervisors discretionary spending, which was minimal for decades with traditional OC leaders having an aversion to what many call political slush funds.”⁸

⁸ [Santana: Orange County Supervisors Confront Themselves](#)

FINDINGS

In accordance with California Penal Code §933 and §933.05, the 2025-2026 Orange County Grand Jury requires (or, as noted, requests) responses from each agency affected by the Findings presented in this section. Responses are to be submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

Based on its investigation “A Breach of Public Trust in Orange County” the 2025-2026 Orange County Grand Jury has arrived at six findings, as follows:

- F1** Headcount and discretionary spending over the recent budget years for the Board far exceeds inflation and outpaces the demographic changes that would typically justify increased staffing or budgets.
- F2** The Board’s municipal governance responsibilities have dwindled as the unincorporated population of Orange County shrank yet staffing and expenditures have increased.
- F3** Staffing expansions within Board offices are not tied to demonstrable needs.
- F4** The expansion of district-level discretionary spending, including grants to individuals and organizations located within incorporated cities, extends the Board’s influence into areas that fall under municipal responsibilities, not the County’s direct jurisdictional responsibilities.
- F5** The significant growth in Board office staffing has led to the appearance of an administrative structure that parallels work already performed by the County Executive Office and department heads.
- F6** The widening distance between Supervisors and the Executive Team undermines the value of the County Executive Team and complicates coordination, slows policy implementation, and contributes to fragmented decision-making.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with California Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05 the 2025-2026 Orange County Grand Jury requires (or, as noted, requests) Responses from each agency affected by the Recommendations presented in this section. Responses are to be submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

Based on its investigation described herein, the 2025-2026 Orange County Grand Jury makes the following seven recommendations:

- R1** Starting with the budget for Fiscal Year 2027-2028 (and ongoing), zero-based budgeting should be used by the Board to require justification for all Board of Supervisors departmental positions and expenditures. (F1, F2, F4, F5)
- R2** Starting with the budget for Fiscal Year 2027-2028 (and ongoing), an audit of municipal service workload in the unincorporated areas should be conducted to determine the appropriate level of Board staffing necessary to support the 4% of County residents still directly governed by the Board. (F1, F2, F3, F5)
- R3** Starting with the budget for Fiscal Year 2027-2028 (and ongoing), the Board's discretionary funds should be eliminated with the funds redirected to County public-facing services such as public safety, infrastructure, and health and human service programs. (F1, F4)
- R4** Starting October 31, 2026 (and ongoing), if discretionary funds are retained by the Board, the Board should limit discretionary grants to County-related purposes within its direct service and governance responsibilities and adopt uniform eligibility and reporting standards to ensure transparency and eliminate the appearance of political favoritism. (F1, F2, F4)
- R5** Starting October 31, 2026 (and ongoing), staffing levels within Board offices should be reviewed for redundancy relative to the County Executive Office and department-level subject-matter expertise. Positions that duplicate existing County functions should be eliminated. (F5)
- R6** Starting October 31, 2026, the Board should realign their engagement with the County Executive Team and department heads on policy matters to enhance collaboration. (F5, F6)
- R7** Starting with the budget for Fiscal Year 2027-2028, the Board should adopt a formal policy that governs their future departmental headcount and the elimination of discretionary spending that meets the above Recommendations. (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6)

REQUIRED RESPONSES

California Penal Code Section 933 requires the governing body of any public agency which the Orange County Grand Jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the governing body. Such comment shall be made no later than 90 days after the Orange County Grand Jury publishes its report (filed with the Clerk of the Court). Additionally, in the case of a report containing findings and recommendations pertaining to a department or agency headed by an elected County official (e.g., District Attorney, Sheriff, etc.), such elected County official shall comment on the findings and recommendations pertaining to the matters under that elected official's control within 60 days to the Presiding Judge with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, California Penal Code Section 933.05 specifies the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made as follows:

- (a) As to each Grand Jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:
 - (1) The respondent agrees with the finding.
 - (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each Grand Jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
 - (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame

shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the Grand Jury report.

(4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.

(c) If a finding or recommendation of the Grand Jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the Grand Jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only those budgetary /or personnel matters over which it has some decision-making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

The Orange County Grand Jury requires the following responses:

90 Day Response Required

Orange County Board of Supervisors Findings: F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6

Orange County Board of Supervisors Recommendations: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Elected Officials	Elected officials are individuals who hold public office as a result of being chosen by voters in an election. They are entrusted with the responsibility to represent the interests of their constituents and to make decisions on public policy, laws, and governance. Examples include Board of Supervisors, Assessor, Auditor Controller, Clerk-Recorder, District Attorney, Sheriff/Coroner, Treasure Tax Collector.
Executive Team	Unelected Department Heads of the County of Orange including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Real Estate Officer, Chief Operating Officer, County Council, Internal Audit.
Grand Jury	A grand jury is a legal body empowered to investigate the operations of the various officers, departments, and agencies of local government, conduct official proceedings to investigate potential criminal conduct and determine whether criminal charges should be brought.
OC	Orange County
OCGJ	2025-2026 Orange County Grand Jury
Zero Based Budgeting	Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) is a budgeting method in which all expenses must be justified from scratch for each budget period, rather than relying on the previous year's budget as a baseline. Under ZBB, every program, position, and expenditure start at "zero" and must demonstrate its necessity, effectiveness, and alignment with organizational goals before funding is approved. This approach contrasts with incremental budgeting, where budgets are typically built by adjusting prior-year spending levels up or down.

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This report includes pertinent reference materials, such as letters, Board of Supervisors resolutions, audit reports, and excerpts from laws and regulations (especially applicable California Codes).

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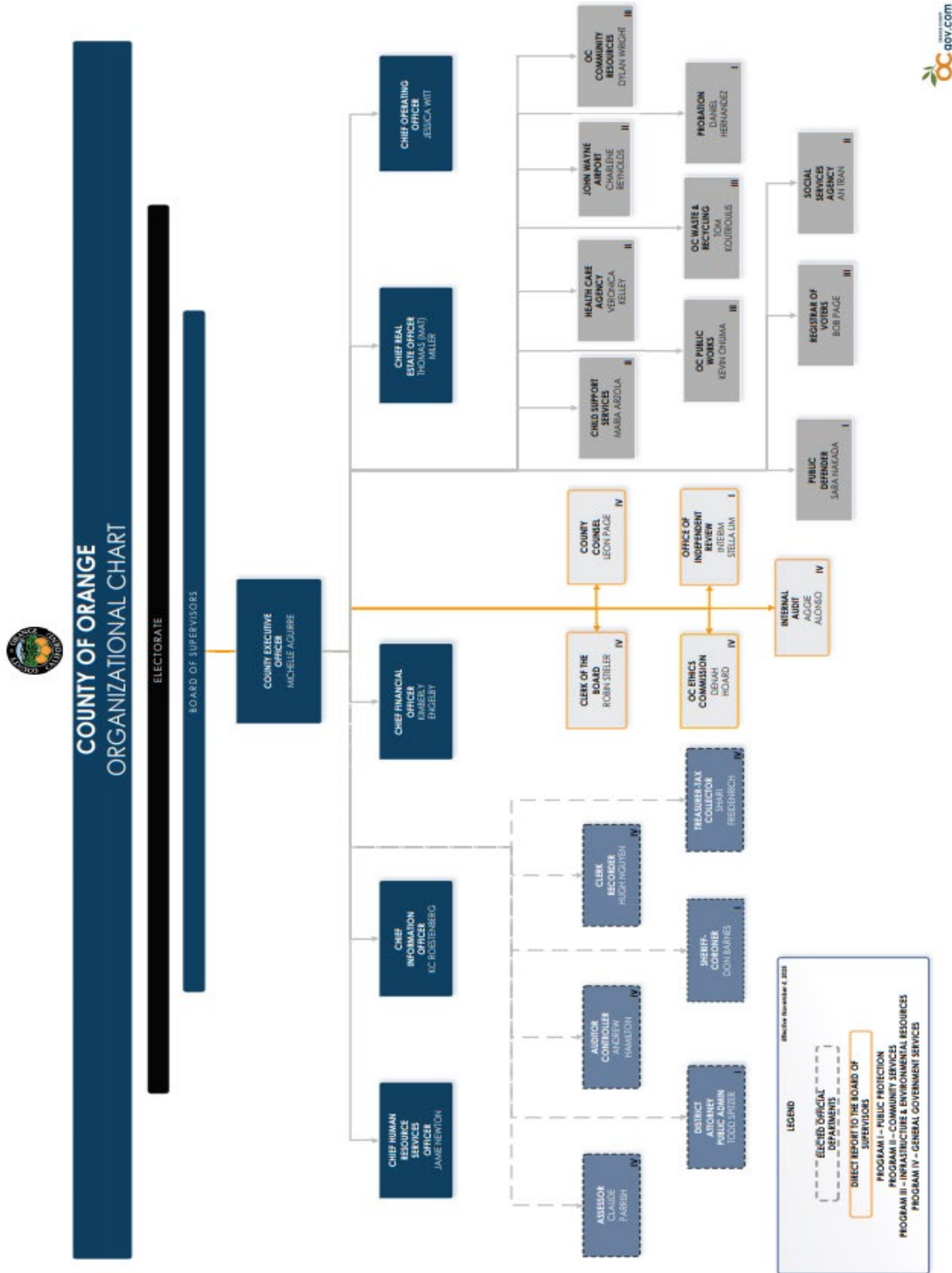
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APPENDIX A⁹

Fiscal Year	District 1		District 2		District 3		District 4		District 5		General		All Districts			Population		
	Budget	# of Empl	Budget	# of Empl	Budget	# of Empl	Budget	# of Empl	Budget	# of Empl	Budget	# of Empl	Total Budget	% Inc or Dec	Total Empl	OC Population	Unincorp Pop	Incorp Cities
1950																		14
1960																		22
1970																1,420,386	170,618	24
1980																1,932,709	267,325	25
1990																2,410,556	227,425	28
1993	528,321	9	516,067	8	537,090	10	593,024	9	606,555	8	70,355	1	2,851,412		44	2,532,639	30	
1994	549,000	8	538,863	8	537,090	9	573,538	9	613,886	8	73,921	1	2,886,098	1.22	42	2,566,599	30	
1995	391,102	6	395,000	6	387,000	8	405,206	7	397,000	6			1,975,308	(31.56)	33	2,603,678	30	
1996	390,000	6	395,000	6	393,558	7	397,000	7	395,171	6			1,970,729	(0.23)	32	2,643,996	30	
1997	428,000	6	421,841	6	419,357	7	434,124	7	420,857	6			2,124,179	7.79	32	2,709,277	30	
1998	449,137	7	449,383	7	446,985	7	473,297	7	466,315	7			2,285,117	7.58	35	2,773,187	30	
1999	486,447	7	495,455	8	495,000	7	490,290	7	513,055	9			2,480,247	8.54	38	2,815,933	32	
2000	568,974	7	537,002	7	537,000	7	535,321	7	559,241	9			2,737,538	10.37	37	2,854,513	33	
2001	631,696	7	582,291	7	590,100	7	610,884	7	594,727	9			3,009,698	9.94	37	2,885,457	34	
2002	678,983	7	673,087	7	673,334	7	679,079	7	670,794	8			3,375,277	12.15	36	2,908,245	34	
2003	744,899	7	737,698	7	727,789	7	734,787	7	744,668	8			3,689,841	9.32	36	2,929,376	34	
2004	760,709	7	752,738	7	727,789	7	734,787	7	764,920	8			3,740,943	1.38	36	2,941,711	34	
2005	787,924	8	776,420	7	746,293	7	753,291	7	789,496	8			3,853,424	3.01	37	2,940,055	34	
2006	809,085	8	741,899	7	772,371	7	768,252	7	811,064	8			3,902,671	1.28	37	2,932,261	34	
2007	874,527	8	871,516	7	880,581	7	853,847	7	878,320	8			4,358,791	11.69	37	2,931,629	34	
2008	951,148	8	912,384	7	950,107	7	893,373	7	934,032	8			4,641,044	6.48	37	2,957,593	34	
2009	941,750	8	902,986	7	844,990	7	883,975	7	910,624	8			4,484,325	(3.38)	37	2,987,177	34	
2010	984,538	8	939,649	7	890,293	7	921,579	7	948,238	8			4,674,297	4.24	37	3,016,376	120,189	34
2011	984,538	8	939,649	7	898,803	7	984,538	7	947,893	8			4,755,421	1.74	37	3,037,811	122,276	34
2012	984,538	8	939,649	7	898,803	7	984,538	7	947,893	8			4,755,421	-	37	3,073,792	121,271	34
2013	935,311	8	892,667	7	894,587	8	935,311	8	900,498	8			4,558,374	(4.14)	39	3,105,236	122,435	34
2014	955,000	8	955,000	7	955,000	8	955,000	8	955,000	8			4,775,000	4.75	39	3,125,985	123,418	34
2015	983,650	8	983,650	8	983,650	8	983,650	8	983,650	8			4,918,250	3.00	40	3,148,491	125,969	34
2016	1,183,818	10	1,183,818	10	1,183,818	10	1,183,818	10	1,183,818	10			5,919,090	20.35	50	3,165,028	127,681	34
2017	1,195,656	10	1,195,656	10	1,195,656	10	1,195,656	10	1,195,656	10			5,978,280	1.00	50	3,185,541	128,573	34
2018	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10			6,541,415	9.42	50	3,192,479	131,269	34
2019	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10			6,541,415	-	50	3,192,408	131,992	34
2020	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10	1,308,283	10			6,541,415	-	50	3,188,326	132,548	34
2021	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10			7,814,530	19.46	50	3,174,592	133,303	34
2022	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10	1,562,906	10			7,814,530	-	50	3,159,797	132,214	34
2023	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12			9,469,855	21.18	60	3,156,200	131,182	34
2024	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12	1,893,971	12			9,469,855	-	60	3,170,070	132,323	34
2025	2,504,971	12	2,504,971	12	2,504,971	12	2,504,971	12	2,504,971	12			12,524,855	32.26	60	3,175,427	133,033	34

⁹ Data source: Summary of County Budget Documents [Budget Archive](#) | [Orange County Budget Office](#)

APPENDIX B¹⁰



¹⁰ County of Orange JULY 2024 v3b.pdf

APPENDIX C

The Board of Supervisors is the governing body of the County. The Supervisors are elected from one out of the five Supervisorial Districts in the County and serve both legislative and executive roles. In their legislative roles, the Supervisors pass all ordinances and resolutions governing the County. In their executive role, the Supervisors oversee County government and are responsible for seeing that functions delegated to the County are properly discharged.

The Board of Supervisors establishes policy; approves the annual budget; appoints a County Executive Officer, County Counsel, Clerk of the Board, Internal Auditor, Public Defender and Public Guardian; approves contracts for projects and services; conducts public hearings on land-use and other matters; and makes appointments to boards, committees and commissions.¹¹

¹¹ [Homepage | Orange County Board of Supervisors](#)