



Adopted on November 22, 2022

STATE LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM **2021-22**

ORANGE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY





The Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) was formed in 1991 by the consolidation of seven separate transportation agencies. This consolidation created a multimodal authority, which eliminated duplicate transportation functions and increased efficiency in providing transportation services throughout the County.

The following facts indicate the size and the breadth of OCTA's functions. Given the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, many of the numbers below reflect the significant decreases in ridership that OCTA experienced during the height of the pandemic:

- Budget for fiscal year (FY) 2021-22 is balanced at \$1.27 billion.
- Countywide bus system that spans 34 cities and seven congressional districts with 508 vehicles.
- Among the top 25 busiest bus transit operations in the nation, providing more than 19 million rides annually.
- Countywide paratransit service for people with disabilities with 248 buses and approximately 350,000 trips in FY 20-21.
- Three Metrolink commuter-rail lines with over 5,000 boardings each weekday.
- OCTA owns the Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo (LOSSAN) rail right-of-way from Fullerton to San Clemente.
- Successful completion of Measure M, the package of \$4 billion in transportation improvements promised to Orange County voters in 1990 when they approved a 20-year half-cent sales tax program.
- Implementation of Renewed Measure M approved by voters in 2006, providing \$13.2 billion in new funding for freeway, regional/local streets and roads, and transit improvements until 2041.
- Owner and operator of the 91 Express Lanes toll road with more than 15 million vehicle trips in FY 2020-21.
- Oversight of Orange County's major investment studies and management of the planning for all future transportation infrastructure improvements in the county.

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With over three million residents, Orange County is the third most populous county in California and the sixth most populous county in the nation. Orange County is one of the most densely populated areas in the country and is served by one of the nation's busiest transit systems. In addition, Orange County provides highway and rail corridors that facilitate the increasing level of international trade entering the Southern California ports.

The 2021-22 State Legislative Platform serves as a framework document to guide the Orange County Transportation Authority's (OCTA) legislative, regulatory, and administrative activities in the coming legislative session. The Key Policy Issues section offers guidance on the policy issues that will likely be the focus of the upcoming legislative session. The later sections present guiding policy statements for other major issue areas that may arise during the session. Positions on individual items not directly in this document will be brought to the OCTA Board of Directors for formal action.

Key Policy Issues in 2021-22

A number of significant transportation issues are expected to be discussed in the 2021-22 legislative session. OCTA will focus its advocacy efforts on the following principles.

- a) Support transportation funding investments and policy flexibilities that allow OCTA to provide essential, multimodal mobility improvements and services in order to meet the mobility needs of Orange County;
- b) Encourage policies and guidance that restore and increase public transit ridership;
- c) Support equitable policies to ensure that the inclusive public engagement, planning, and delivery of mobility improvements best serve all residents of Orange County;
- d) Support flexibility in the application of "disadvantaged" and "low-income" communities to ensure that transportation funding flows to each region's most impacted areas, allowing OCTA to best meet the needs of its local communities;
- e) Support efforts to maximize OCTA's share of transportation and transit funding, especially through distribution formulas and more equitable competitive funding processes;

- f) Oppose linking or reprioritizing local and state transportation funding to programs not primarily intended to help the State meet its transportation needs;
- g) Support efforts to maintain the promises self-help counties have made to taxpayers in the implementation of local sales tax measures, specifically regarding the sequencing and delivery of transportation improvements;
- h) Support funding and incentives to develop free- or reduced-fare transit pilot programs that comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements, in order to encourage an increase in transit ridership;
- i) Support policies that encourage ridesharing, teleworking, vanpool, and related congestion relief programs for Orange County commuters;
- j) Support workforce development and training policies that allow OCTA to hire and retain personnel ready to implement the next generation of mobility.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

In order to ensure that the State's environmental regulations and cap-and-trade program are implemented in an equitable manner, which will both help to reduce emissions and encourage the development of necessary infrastructure to serve California's growing population, OCTA will:

- a) Support efforts to ensure local flexibility in meeting the goals of the State's greenhouse gas reduction initiatives, including the creation of incentive-based measures and grant programs to assist with compliance;
- b) Support the creation of formula-based cap-and-trade programs, including maintaining ongoing appropriations for transit, and the prioritization of cap-and-trade funding for transportation projects that achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction;
- c) Support streamlined environmental review and permitting processes for transportation projects and programs to avoid potentially duplicative and unnecessary analysis, while still maintaining traditional environmental protections;

- d) Ensure that air quality determinations and policies do not constrain funding availability or otherwise undermine OCTA's ability to deliver transportation improvements;
- e) Monitor the State's transition to zero-emission vehicle technology to ensure that any corresponding policies adequately address the impact to long-term transportation funding stability;
- f) Oppose lengthening the California Environmental Quality Act process in a manner that would delay mobility improvements;
- g) Oppose efforts to restrict road construction by superseding existing broad-based environmental review and mitigation processes;
- h) Oppose policies that would limit lead agency discretion in the management and oversight of lands set aside for environmental mitigation purposes while promoting advance mitigation planning programs.

II. TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

As the Legislature continues to navigate the economic recovery post the COVID-19 pandemic, OCTA will monitor the status of transportation funding in California, promoting the continued stability of existing programs and efforts to address future funding deficiencies to meet transportation infrastructure needs. As a proven method to help rebuild the economy through investments in vital transportation infrastructure projects and critical transit services, OCTA will also work to promote methods of expediting such projects to allow for such stimulus.

Furthermore, there have been two Executive Orders that will impact OCTA's programs and services, which will be closely monitored to ensure that transportation funds are used for their intended purposes. First, Executive Order N-79-20 requires all passenger vehicles and light trucks sold in California to be zero-emission by 2035, and the same for medium- and heavy-duty trucks by 2045. And secondly, Executive Order N-19-19, directed the California State Transportation Agency to review requirements for discretionary transportation investments to ensure consistency with state emission reduction goals. As a result, the State developed the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure which detailed recommendations for administering state funds related to transportation in a way that helps

the State reach its goals related to climate change. Key actions to continue to inform the State's goals include:

- a) Oppose unfunded mandates for transportation agencies, transit providers, and local governments in providing transportation improvements and services;
- b) Oppose cost shifts or changes in responsibility for projects funded by the state to the local transportation entities;
- c) Support efforts to treat the property tax of single-county transit districts the same as multi-county districts and correct other Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund inequities between like agencies;
- d) Support the constitutional protection of all transportation funding resources;
- e) Support protecting or expanding local decision-making in programming transportation funds;
- f) Oppose efforts to reduce local prerogative over regional program funds;
- g) Support efforts to involve county transportation commissions in the development and prioritization of State Highway Operation and Protection Program projects;
- h) Oppose redirecting or reclassifying transportation revenue sources, including earned interest, for anything other than their intended purposes;
- i) Support the implementation of federal transportation programs in an equitable manner that promotes traditional funding levels, programming roles, and local discretion in allocation decisions;
- j) Oppose policies that significantly increase costs, threatening OCTA's ability to deliver projects and provide transit service;
- k) Support removing the barriers for funding transportation projects, including allowing local agencies to advance projects with local funds when state funds are unavailable due to budgetary reasons, and allowing regions to pool federal, state, and local funds in order to limit lengthy amendment processes and streamline project delivery time;

- l) Seek to ensure OCTA's projects and programs related to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles are eligible for any related funding incentives and project delivery tools.

III. FISCAL REFORMS AND ISSUES

In recent years, the Legislature and Governor have worked collaboratively during the budget process to pass funding bills in a timely manner. While the State enjoyed an unprecedented budget surplus in fiscal year 2021-22, uncertainties over future funding levels remain. Therefore, OCTA will:

- a) Monitor the study and development of alternative transportation funding proposals, including the State's road charge pilot program and ensure that efforts are made to address concerns related to equity, privacy, and public support of such proposals;
- b) Oppose levying new and/or increase in gasoline taxes or user fees, including revenue increases on fuel consumption categorized as charges, fees, revenue enhancements, or similar classifications. Consideration of such efforts shall occur when a direct nexus is determined to exist between revenues and transportation projects, and additional revenues are to be controlled by the county transportation commission;
- c) Oppose efforts to decrease the voter threshold requirement for local tax measures for transportation purposes and/or mandating specific uses of future local sales tax revenues;
- d) Oppose increases to administrative fees charged by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration on the collection of local sales tax measures;
- e) Support policies that ensure all users of the State's transportation system pay their "fair share" to maintain and improve the system;
- f) Support efforts to restore equity with regards to the generation and disbursement of sales tax revenues that support the Local Transportation Fund;
- g) Support the retention of existing and future local revenue sources;
- h) Support the extension of the state sales tax exemption for the purchase of zero-emission buses.

IV. STATE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), substantially amended by SB 45 (Chapter 622, Statutes of 1997), is a programming document that establishes the funding priorities and project commitments for transportation capital improvements in California. SB 45 placed decision-making authority closest to the problem by providing project selection for 75 percent of the funding in the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP). This funding is distributed to counties based on an allocation formula. The remaining 25 percent of the funds is programmed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the Interregional Transportation Improvement Program (ITIP). OCTA will seek to ensure that the regional focus of the program is preserved. Key provisions to be sought by OCTA include:

- a) Support maintaining the current STIP formula, which provides 75 percent of STIP funding to the locally-nominated RTIP and 25 percent to the ITIP;
- b) Support equitable allocations of transportation funding, such as the north/south formula distribution of county shares and ITIP allocations;
- c) Support efforts to clarify that programming of current period county shares has priority over advancement of future county shares;
- d) Support a formula-based guaranteed disbursement of the ITIP;
- e) Support efforts to allow a mode-neutral STIP;
- f) Support increased flexibility for the use of STIP funds to support alternative projects, including, but not limited to, transit and goods movement improvement projects.

V. TRANSIT PROGRAMS

OCTA will continue with its focus on providing safe, reliable, and efficient transit services in Orange County. While state transit funding has recently become more stable, future demand increases due to environmental regulations and increased fuel prices may put further strain on existing resources. Thus, OCTA will make every

effort to minimize additional state obligations to transit operations which lack a sufficient and secure revenue source. To that end, OCTA will focus on the following:

- a) Advocate for a continued strong state role in providing funding for transit operations rather than shifting responsibility to local transportation entities. No additional requirements should be created for operation levels beyond existing capacity, unless agreed to by that entity or otherwise appropriately funded;
- b) Support the implementation of the Transportation Development Act flexibilities enacted as a result of impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic while continuing to seek improvements to eligibility parameters and administrative rules to eliminate any unnecessary or overly burdensome mandates in order to streamline the administration of transit funding;
- c) Flexibility should be included in state transit funding sources, allowing transit operators to use the funding for both operations and capital expenditures;
- d) Support efforts to mitigate costs associated with the development, testing, purchase, and operation of zero-emission transit buses, including an alternative electricity rate structure, tax incentives, and other forms of financial assistance;
- e) Seek additional funding for paratransit operations and transit accessibility capital improvements that support persons with disabilities and senior citizens;
- f) Support efforts to encourage and incentivize the interoperability of transit and rail systems within California;
- g) Support limiting the liability of transit districts for the location of bus stops (*Bonanno v. Central Contra Costa Transit Authority*);
- h) Support the citing of transit-oriented development projects (i.e., authorize extra credit towards housing element requirements for these developments), including incentives for development;
- i) Support policies that aim to enhance transit services and the overall safety and security of transit riders, coach operators, and on-road vehicles.

VI. ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

OCTA's commitment to continuously improve mobility in Orange County is reflected through a dynamic involvement in such innovative highway endeavors as the ownership of the 91 Express Lanes and the use of design-build authority on the State Route 22 project and Interstate 405 (I-405) Improvement Project. OCTA will continue to seek new and innovative ways to deliver road and highway projects to the residents of Orange County and, to that end, OCTA will focus on the following:

- a) Oppose the creation of a conservancy that would inhibit the delivery of transportation projects under study or being implemented in the region;
- b) Support new and existing alternative project delivery methods, such as design-build, public-private partnership authority, construction manager/general contractor authority, and progressive design build, through expanding mode and funding eligibility while also allowing the appropriate balance of partnership between the state and local agencies;
- c) Support authorizing local agencies to advertise, award, and administer contracts for state highway projects;
- d) Oppose duplicative reporting mandates and efforts to impose additional requirements, beyond what is required in statute, on lead agencies awarding contracts using alternative project delivery mechanisms;
- e) Support streamlining of the Caltrans review process for projects, simplification of processes, and reduction of red tape, without compromising environmental safeguards;
- f) Support administrative policy changes to lower the oversight fee charged by Caltrans to ensure that project support costs are equivalent whether the project is administered by Caltrans or a local agency;
- g) Support policies that improve signal synchronization programs in order to facilitate street signal coordination, prioritization, and preemption, as well as encouraging the use of intelligent transportation system measures;

- h) Support the expanded utilization of continuous access of high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes;
- i) Monitor efforts to increase fines for HOV lane violations and, if implemented, ensure fines are dedicated to enforcement purposes;
- j) Support the equitable enforcement of regulations governing transportation network companies;
- k) Support studying the development and safe operation of autonomous vehicles and related technologies;
- l) Support preserving local discretion and flexibility in the development of the congestion management program;
- m) Oppose policies that create undue burden on transportation procurement practices and those that conflict with federal compliance requirements.

VII. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In recent years, there have been many efforts to reorganize or restructure transportation programs and local agency responsibilities. OCTA will continue to monitor policies that would significantly affect the way in which it operates, with a focus on the following principles:

- a) Support preserving the role of county transportation commissions, as consistent with existing law, in the administration of transportation programs;
- b) Oppose proposals that reduce the rights and responsibilities of county transportation commissions in planning, funding, and delivering transportation programs;
- c) Oppose policies that unnecessarily subject projects to additional reviews and project selection approvals that could adversely affect delivery timelines and processes;
- d) Support partnerships with alternative mobility providers that allow for adequate information sharing while also respecting the planning efforts of local agencies;
- e) Support efforts to increase the flexibility of funds used for motorist service programs.

VIII. 91 EXPRESS LANES/ MANAGED LANES

OCTA's commitment to continuously improve mobility in Orange County is reflected through a dynamic involvement in such innovative highway endeavors as the ownership of the 91 Express Lanes, a ten-mile managed lane facility on State Route 91 (SR-91), extending from State Route 55 to the Orange/Riverside County line. Since its purchase in 2003, the 91 Express Lanes has provided drivers an alternative mobility option between Orange and Riverside counties, while also allowing for investment in multimodal improvements throughout the SR-91 corridor.

As transportation demands continue to increase, innovative tools must be available to ensure transportation infrastructure projects continue to be built in a reliable, prompt, and efficient manner. OCTA took advantage of one such tool by securing a \$629 million federal loan to supplement state and local funds on the I-405 Improvement Project. The loan, obtained through the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA), will save taxpayers approximately \$300 million in the decades to come. As the TIFIA loan illustrates, OCTA is committed to improving mobility for Orange County residents using the innovative tools and approaches that are allowing transportation agencies to stretch their dollars further than ever before.

Many agencies are discussing the increased use of managed lane facilities. To ensure not only the continued success of the 91 Express lanes, but also to ensure managed lane policy moving forward allows for local flexibility and input, OCTA will:

- a) Ensure that revenues from managed lane facilities remain within the corridor from which they are generated, opposing efforts to divert revenues from managed lane facilities for state purposes;
- b) Support policies that allow OCTA and the Riverside County Transportation Commission to efficiently operate and maintain the 91 Express Lanes into Riverside County;
- c) Support efforts to preserve local flexibility in the administration of toll lanes;

- d) Oppose the construction or operation of managed lane facilities that are established without an adopted statewide managed lane strategy or plan;
- e) Oppose the construction or operation of managed lane facilities that fail to respect existing local transportation projects and funding programs;
- f) Support customer privacy rights while maintaining OCTA's ability to effectively communicate with customers and operate the 91 Express Lanes;
- g) Support the use of innovative means to enhance toll agency enforcement efforts, including ways to address toll violations due to protected plates;
- h) Support collaborative solutions to address the degradation of HOV lanes that respect local transportation funding sources and programs, have the support of the relevant regional transportation planning agency, do not redirect existing local transportation funding sources, and analyze the effect of single-occupant, low-emission vehicles, including associated federal requirements triggered by their access allowance;
- i) Support efforts to improve the interoperability of the different toll systems across the State in order to ensure fair and efficient toll operations while affirming user privacy protections.

IX. RAIL PROGRAMS

Metrolink is Southern California's commuter rail system that links residential communities to employment and activity centers. Orange County is served by three Metrolink lines: the Orange County Line, the Inland Empire-Orange County Line, and the 91/Perris Valley Line. In support of these routes, OCTA owns 48 miles of rail right-of-way in

Orange County on which Metrolink operates. OCTA's rail capital budget supports improvements to the regional commuter rail system in Orange County, and under existing policy, OCTA is the primary construction lead on major capital improvements to the regional commuter rail system on its right-of-way.

In addition to Metrolink services, Orange County is also served by the state-supported Pacific Surfliner intercity passenger rail service traveling between San Luis Obispo

and San Diego. The Pacific Surfliner is operated by Amtrak and managed by the Los Angeles – San Diego – San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor Agency (LOSSAN Agency). OCTA has served as the managing agency for the LOSSAN Agency since 2013 and assumed full administrative and management responsibility for the Pacific Surfliner service in June 2015 via an interagency transfer agreement with the State. OCTA continues to serve in this capacity, providing all necessary administrative support to the LOSSAN Agency.

Other rail systems could also travel through Orange County at some point in the future, including additional intercity rail service. While the status and future of these programs is uncertain, OCTA will be watchful to ensure that funding for these rail systems does not impact other transportation funding sources. Key advocacy efforts will emphasize the following:

- a) Support policies that encourage commercial, commuter-based development around passenger rail corridors that includes permanent job creation;
- b) Support efforts to create additional efficiency in rail program oversight, including consideration of possible program consolidation;
- c) Monitor and evaluate plans and progress of high-speed rail and its funding;
- d) Support efforts to provide resources for safety improvements on the rail network in Southern California, including for the implementation, operation, and maintenance of Positive Train Control safety technology;
- e) Support studying the policies, funding options, and need for rail/highway grade separations, including any impact on existing state highway and transit funding sources;
- e) Support policies that facilitate the development and construction of needed infrastructure projects that support modernization, connectivity, and general system-wide improvements to California's rail network;
- f) Monitor policies and regulations that require the implementation of zero-emission locomotives to ensure technical feasibility and adequate funding.

X. GOODS MOVEMENT

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, the nation's two busiest ports, are vital to California's economy and the surrounding region because goods are shipped to and through the surrounding counties. While the State's goods movement system is the most robust in the nation, it is continually challenged by competing goods movement systems in other states. In order to continue to compete and engage in the global marketplace, California must continue to enhance its goods movement system, while at the same time be cognizant of taking the necessary actions to mitigate any negative impacts to local communities. Key positions include:

- a) Support improvements in major trade gateways in
 - a) Support improvements in major trade gateways in California to facilitate the movement of intrastate, interstate, and international trade beneficial to the State's economy;
- b) Support policies that will aid in the development, approval, and construction of projects to expand goods movement capacity and reduce congestion;
- c) Ensure that control of goods movement infrastructure projects and funding retained at the local level;
- d) Seek mitigation for the impacts of goods movement on local communities;
- e) Pursue ongoing, stable sources of funding for goods movement infrastructure;
- f) Support additional funding and policy reforms to aid in expediting transportation projects to address supply chain concerns.

XI. ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Active transportation projects and programs, which encourage greater mobility through walking and bicycling, have grown in popularity due to the environmental, health, and cost savings benefits. Through local planning efforts such as Orange County's Regional Bikeways Planning Collaborative, the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor Study, and the development of OCTA's Commuter Bikeways Strategic Plan, OCTA continues to study, plan, and fund active transportation projects and programs as part of its mission to provide

Orange County with an efficient and multi modal transportation system. Key positions include:

- a) Support policies to increase the visibility and safety of users engaged in active transportation;
- b) Support creative use of paths, roads, flood channels, and abandoned rail lines using existing established rights-of-way to promote bike trails and pedestrian paths, in coordination with any local agency with jurisdiction over those properties;
- c) Support funding and programs or policies that encourage the safe operation of an integrated multi-modal system, which includes the interaction between roadways, rail lines, bikeways, and pedestrian ways, and the users of those facilities, such as those utilizing electric bicycles;
- d) Support streamlined active transportation funding programs;
- e) Support efforts to streamline and simplify the review and approval by the California Public Utilities Commission of lease agreements between sponsors of active transportation projects and public utility companies.

XII. ADMINISTRATION/GENERAL

General administrative issues arise every session that could impact OCTA's ability to operate efficiently. Key positions include:

- a) Oppose policies adversely affecting OCTA's ability to efficiently and effectively contract for goods and services, conduct business of the agency, and limit or transfer the risk of liability;
- b) Support efforts to provide greater protection of OCTA's computer and information security systems;
- c) Support establishing reasonable liability for non-economic damages in any action for personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death brought against a public entity based on principles of comparative fault;
- d) Support consistent campaign contribution limits as applied to both elected and appointed bodies;

- e) Monitor proposed changes related to the Ralph M. Brown Act, and other statutes governing public meetings, including the expanded use of technology.

XIII. EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

As a public agency and one of the largest employers in Orange County, OCTA balances its responsibility to the community and the taxpayers to provide safe, reliable, cost-effective service with its responsibility of being a reasonable, responsive employer. Key advocacy positions include:

- a) Oppose efforts to impose state labor laws on currently exempt public agencies;
- b) Oppose policies that circumvent the collective bargaining process;
- c) Oppose policies adversely affecting OCTA's ability to efficiently and effectively deal with labor relations, employee rights, benefits including pension benefits, Family Medical Leave Act, and working conditions, including health, safety, and ergonomic standards for the workplace;
- d) Support efforts to reform and resolve inconsistencies in the workers' compensation and unemployment insurance systems, and labor law requirements that maintain protection for employees and allow businesses to operate efficiently;
- e) Support workforce development policies that facilitate a more efficient talent acquisition process.

XIV. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

As natural and man-made disasters continue to threaten transportation systems around the world, significant improvements have been, and continue to be, carried out to enhance the safety, security, and resilience of transportation infrastructure in the United States. As Orange County's bus provider and a Metrolink partner, OCTA comprehends the importance of ensuring the safety and security of our transportation network and protecting our customers. Presently, OCTA maintains a partnership with the Orange County Sheriff's Department to provide OCTA Transit Police Services for the bus and train systems in Orange County and continues to be actively involved in a variety of state and regional preparedness exercises in support of

first responders. OCTA is also currently working with its community partners on an effort to install video surveillance systems at Metrolink stations and on its fleet of buses and throughout its bus facilities. The development of a new Transit Security and Operations Center is also underway to enhance security efforts and further the resiliency of the Orange County transit system.

Heightened security awareness, an active public safety campaign, and greater surveillance efforts, all require additional financial resources. Consequently, OCTA's advocacy positions will highlight:

- a) Support state homeland security and emergency preparedness funding and grant programs to local transportation agencies to alleviate financial burden placed on local entities;
- b) Support policies that balance retention mandates of video surveillance records to reflect current reasonable technological and fiscal capabilities;
- c) Support the use of new technology to increase the safety of public transportation passengers and operators.



MAP KEY

-  LOSSAN RAIL CORRIDOR
-  I-405 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (2023)
-  METROLINK ORANGE COUNTY LINE
-  METROLINK INLAND EMPIRE/ORANGE COUNTY LINE
-  METROLINK 91 LINE
-  91 EXPRESS LANES
-  OC STREETCAR PROJECT (2024)

“Our mission is to enhance the quality of life in Orange County by delivering safer, faster, and more efficient transportation solutions.”

ORANGE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

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Orange County Transit District

Local Transportation Authority

Service Authority for
Freeway Emergencies

Consolidated Transportation
Service Agency

Congestion Management Agency