



**Initial Assessment**  
**Updated Conceptual Reinforcement Areas**



# Short- and Mid-Term Study Milestones

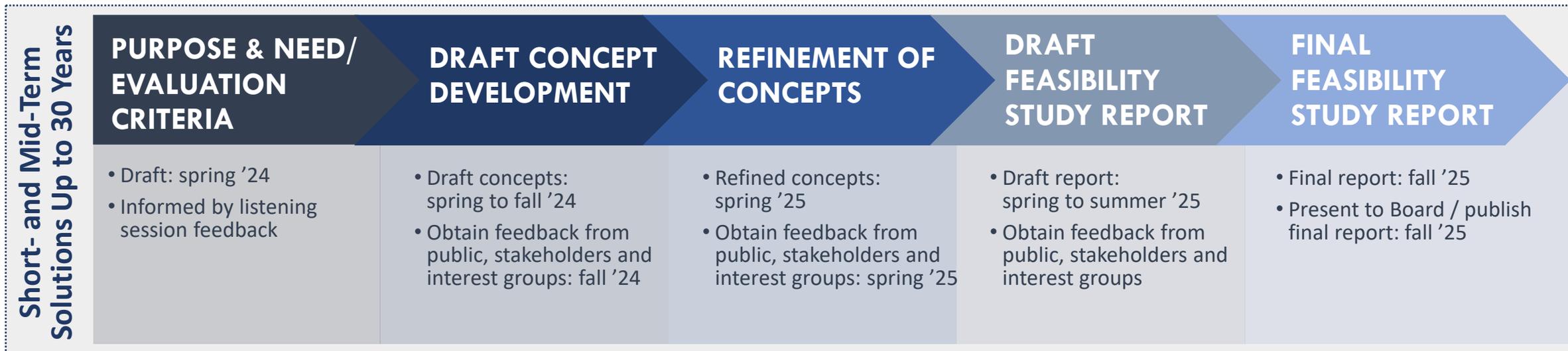


The first step of the Coastal Rail Resiliency Study is to address the most vulnerable areas through the initial assessment (left).

The study then looks at protecting the rail line in place for up to 30 years (below).

**These activities are occurring simultaneously.**

Board – Board of Directors ★ – Current Phase



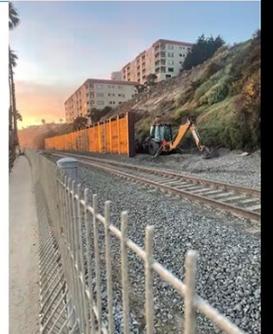
# Coastal Rail Resiliency Study / Initial Assessment Feedback To Date

- Consider other natural solutions (sand, living shoreline, etc.)
- Seek partnering opportunities (city, county, state, etc.)
- Integrate the previous work of others into the Study, as appropriate
- The need to follow the prescribed environmental processes
- Consider the impacts of armoring and its effects on coastal erosion
- Support for early, comprehensive, preventive action
- Obligation for OCTA to keep the railroad operational
- Continue coordinated streamlined communication of service disruption
- Concern regarding impacts to employee commute patterns and regional tourism
- Consult coastal and marine habitat experts



## Initial Assessment

- Address Owner/Operators concerns regarding imminent issues affecting the railroad
- Focused on protecting rail operations, track infrastructure, and maintaining railroad service
- Identified Areas of Concern
  - Monitoring Areas
  - Potential Reinforcement Areas
- Identify Next Steps



COASTAL RAIL RESILIENCY STUDY

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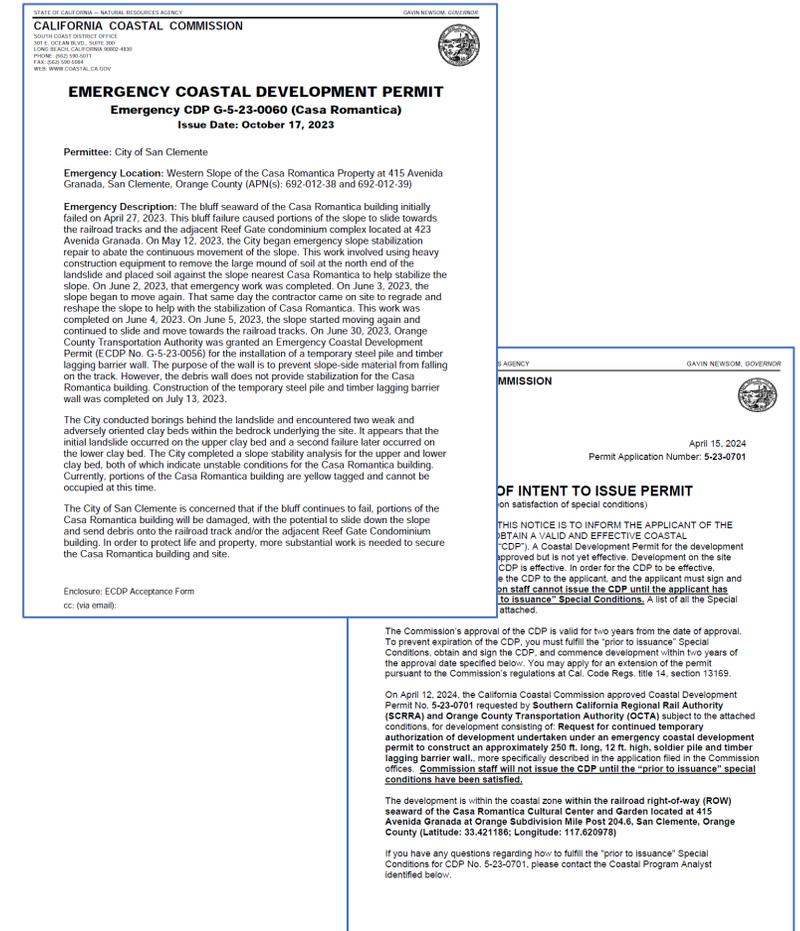
# Regulatory Agencies Coordination

Coordinated with:

- California Coastal Commission
- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

Discussed:

- Existing challenges with the railroad
- OCTA supportive of regional sand nourishment efforts
- Expedited permitting process to protect critical rail infrastructure and recreational resources
- Technical processes



# Updated Initial Assessment Approach

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- Address imminent threats to avoid interruptions to rail operations
- Identify and address areas most vulnerable to seaward beach erosion and wave impacts
- Identify and address areas most vulnerable to inland slope failure
- Consider potential environmental impacts and permit requirements
- Incorporate public and agency input
- Establish reasonable implementation timelines



**Multi-Benefit Solution:** Provide necessary reinforcement to protect and preserve rail infrastructure, which includes sand nourishment to offset potential impacts.

# Initial Assessment Purpose and Need

- Four reinforcement areas were identified in December 2023
- Potential solutions need to be in place or substantially underway by fall 2024 ahead of next storm season
- Potential solutions evaluated at a conceptual level considering different materials, performance, costs, methods, and schedule

Area	Location (MP)	Challenge	Updated Potential Solutions
1	203.80 – 203.90	Ongoing deterioration of existing riprap protection	Rock (repair existing riprap) and sand nourishment
2	204.00 – 204.40	Erosion - no beach at high tide and direct wave attack damaging existing riprap protection	Rock (repair existing riprap) and sand nourishment
3*	204.00 – 204.50	Steep bluffs with high potential for failure that could impact the rail infrastructure	Catchment wall
4	206.00 - 206.67	Near San Clemente State Beach - erosion exposing areas of limited to no riprap protection	Engineered rock revetment and sand nourishment

\*The inland slope experienced a failure in late January 2024 within a portion of Area 3, resulting in a passenger rail shutdown for approximately two months



*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*

MP – Mile Post

# Reinforcement Areas 1 & 2: Updated Potential Solution

## Existing Condition:

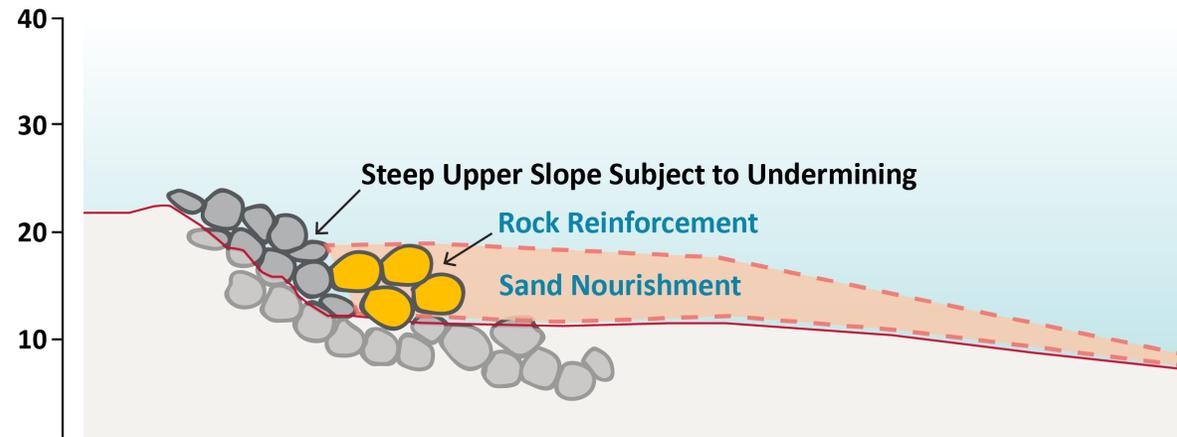


MP 203.80 – 203.90 and 204.00 – 204.40

## Potential Solution:

### Rock (repair existing riprap) and sand nourishment

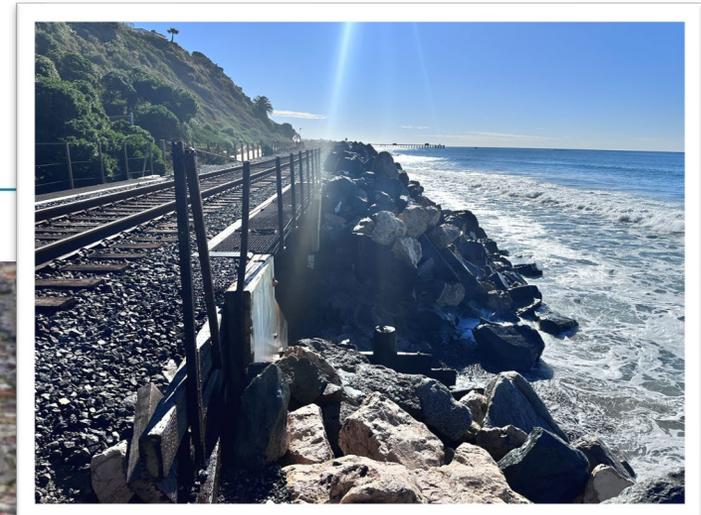
- Place 2-ton to 6-ton rock gradation
- Minimize rock encroachment on the beach
- Sand nourishment to add approximately 50-ft-wide beach fronting rock
- Prioritize eroded and over-steepened areas
- Locations based on LiDAR survey and on-the-ground evaluation



*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*

# Reinforcement Areas 1 & 2: Location

*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*



MP 203.80

MP 204.40

Area 1

Area 2

## ROCK REINFORCEMENT

- Approximately 7,000 tons of 2-ton to 6-ton rocks

## SAND NOURISHMENT

- Sand nourishment to create approximately 50-foot-wide beach between MP 203.80 and 204.40
- Approximately 240,000 cubic yards of sand needed

# Reinforcement Area 3: Updated Potential Solution

## Existing Condition:

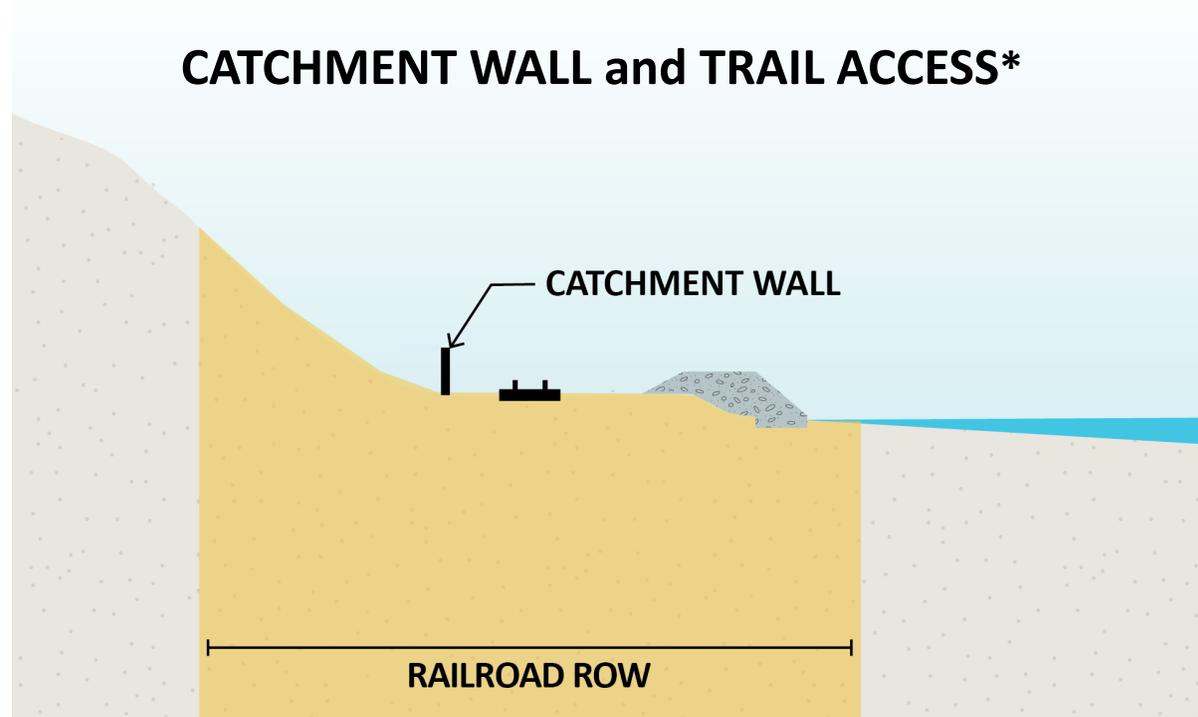


**MP 204.00 – 204.50**

Steep bluffs with a history of failure and high potential for additional movement that could impact the railroad infrastructure.

ROW - Right-of-Way

## Potential Solution:



\*Extend existing catchment wall. OCTA will work with the City of San Clemente to maintain and restore trail access.

*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*

# Reinforcement Area 4: Updated Potential Solution

## Existing Condition:



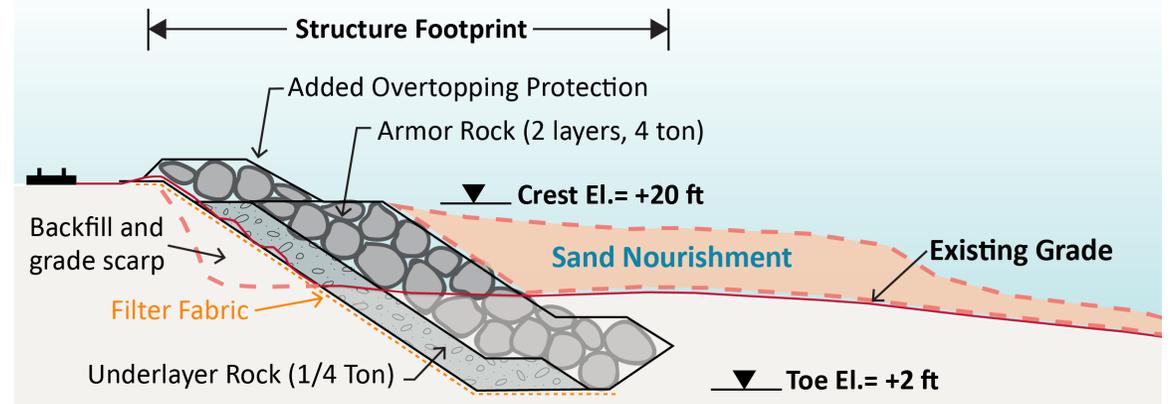
**MP 206.00 - 206.67**

Near San Clemente State Beach - erosion exposing areas of limited to no riprap protection.

## Updated Potential Solution:

### Engineered rock revetment and sand nourishment

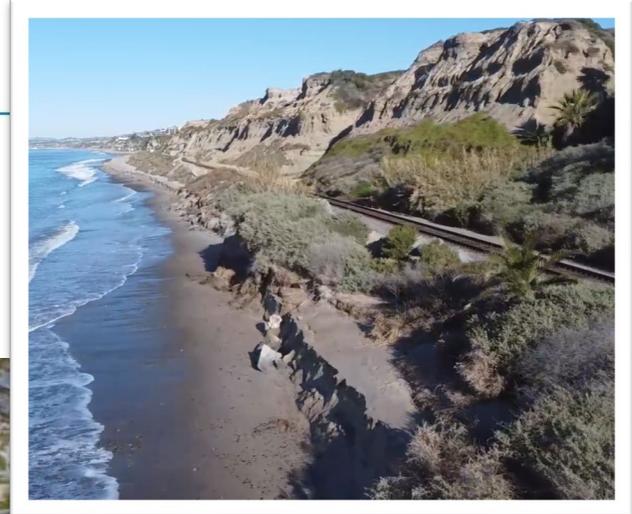
- Place geotextile filter fabric
- Place approximately 1/4-ton rock gradation for underlayer
- Place approximately 4-ton rock gradation
- Create approximately 80 to 100-foot-wide beach through sand nourishment fronting engineered rock revetment
- Locations based on LiDAR survey and on-the-ground evaluation



*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*

# Reinforcement Area 4: Location

*Preliminary concepts; assumptions are subject to change as more information becomes available.*



## Area 4: MP 206.00 - 206.67

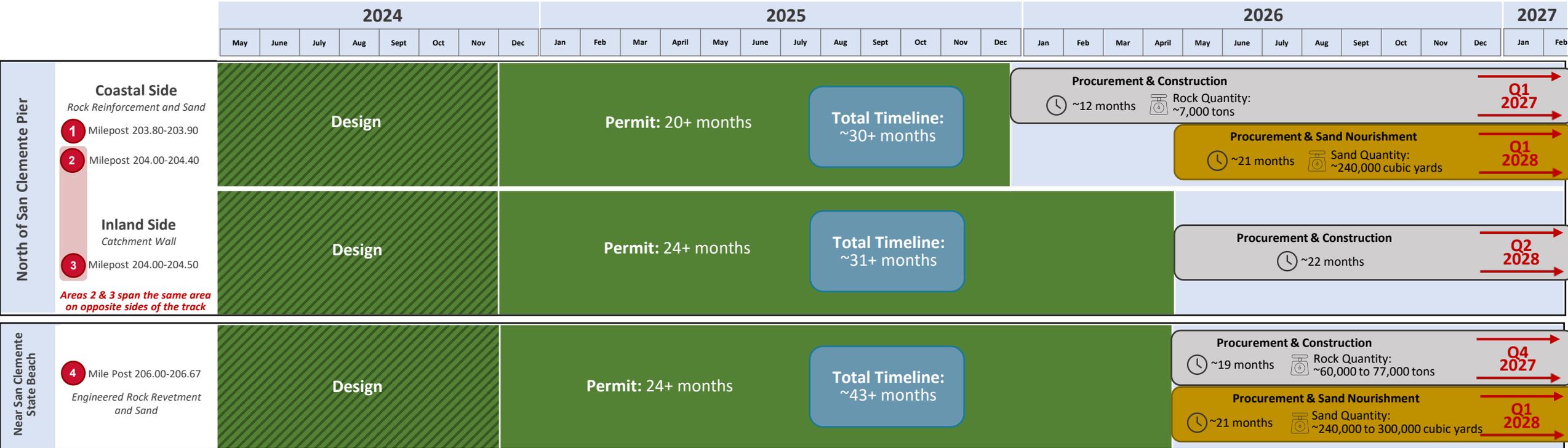
### ROCK REINFORCEMENT

- Approximately 60,000 to 77,000 tons of rock

### SAND NOURISHMENT

- Sand nourishment to create approximately 80 to 100-foot-wide beach between MP 206.00 and 206.67
- Approximately 240,000 to 300,000 cubic yards of sand

# Coastal Rail Resiliency Study: Initial Assessment Estimated Project Timeline (typical permit process)



**Rock & Wall:** 🏗️ ~67,000 to 84,000 tons  
 💰 ~\$183-195 million

**Sand Nourishment:** 🏗️ ~480,000 to 540,000 cubic yards  
 💰 ~\$64-145 million

**Total Estimated Cost:** 💰 ~\$247-340 million

**Legend:**

- 🟩 Design
- 🟩 Permit
- 🟤 Rock Reinforcement Procurement & Construction
- 🟡 Sand Procurement & Nourishment by Dredge

### Key Assumptions

#### Environmental Compliance & Permitting:

- Assumes all work qualifies under the California Environmental Quality Act emergency provisions and National Environmental Policy Act Categorical Exclusion
- California Coastal Commission
  - A Coastal Development Permit would require completed permitting process prior to work beginning
  - All work assumes advance coordination with Coastal Commission on appropriate permit process.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Anticipates requirement of a Nationwide Permit 13

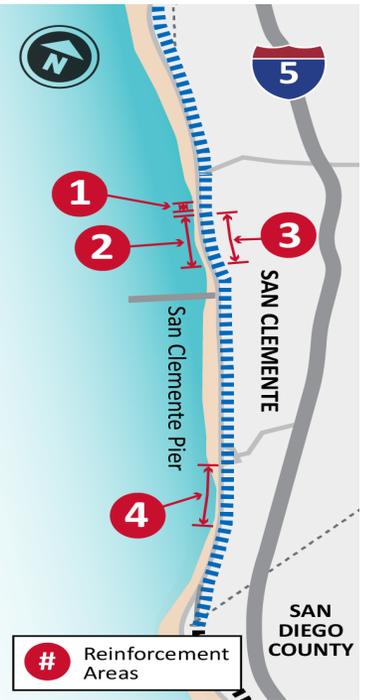
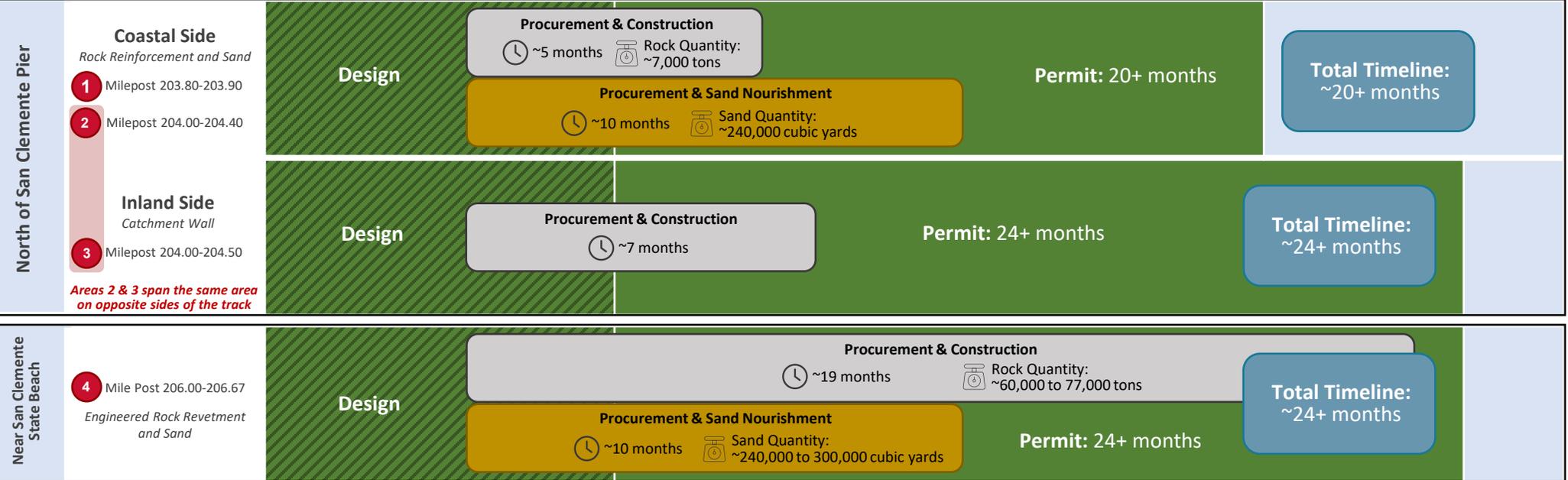
#### Construction & Sand Nourishment:

- Catchment wall construction timeline assumes no sensitive species, habitat, and/or aquatic resources that require additional permitting
- Sand nourishment schedule assumes OCTA can procure sand via dredging by fall 2026
- Assumes ~480,000 to 540,000 cubic yards of sand nourishment through one cycle, pending permits, dredge, and borrow source availability

*Schedule and cost are preliminary and subject to change*

# Coastal Rail Resiliency Study: Initial Assessment Estimated Project Timeline (expedited permit process)

2024						2025						2026													
May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June



<b>Rock &amp; Wall:</b> ~67,000 to 84,000 tons ~\$155-185 million	<b>Sand Nourishment:</b> ~480,000 to 540,000 cubic yards ~\$55-125 million	<b>Total Estimated Cost:</b> ~\$210-310 million
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### Key Assumptions

#### Environmental Compliance & Permitting:

- Assumes all work qualifies under the California Environmental Quality Act emergency provisions and National Environmental Policy Act Categorical Exclusion
- California Coastal Commission
  - All work assumes advance coordination with Coastal Commission on appropriate permit process.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Assumes Regional General Permit (RGP 63) for sand nourishment
  - Nationwide Permit 13 (if applicable, adds a minimum of 6 months)

#### Construction & Sand Nourishment:

- Catchment wall construction timeline assumes no sensitive species, habitat, and/or aquatic resources that require additional permitting
- Sand nourishment schedule assumes OCTA can procure sand via dredging by fall 2024, otherwise timeline requires a minimum of one to two more years for next available dredger scheduled in the area
- Assumes ~480,000 to 540,000 cubic yards of sand nourishment through one cycle, pending permits, dredge, and borrow source availability

*Schedule and cost are preliminary and subject to change*