



Welcome



**Welcome to the
California High-Speed Rail
Authority's Scoping Meeting**

***Bienvenidos a la Reunión de Ámbito de La
Autoridad Ferroviaria de Alta Velocidad de
California***

What are High-Speed Trains?

- Intercity passenger trains operating at maximum speeds of at least 200 miles per hour
- Tracks separated from roads and highways
- Proven technology – Safe and Reliable
 - Successfully operating throughout Europe and Asia



CHSRA Train Concept

Other High-Speed Trains around the World



TGV, France



*Intercity Express,
Germany*



Shinkansen, Japan

Local Benefits

- **Elimination of Railroad At-Grade Crossings**
 - Safety
 - Reduced Traffic Delays
 - Reduced Noise and Pollution
- **Improved Metrolink and Amtrak Operations**
- **Promotes Smart Growth**
- **Local Connections**
- **Less Pollution**
- **Reduced Highway Traffic**
- **Decreased Fuel Use**
 - Energy Independence
 - Cleaner Air
- **Improvements to Existing Rail Lines**
 - Commuter Rail
 - Freight
- **Safety**
- **Sustainable Cities**
- **Economic Opportunity**
- **Local Jobs**



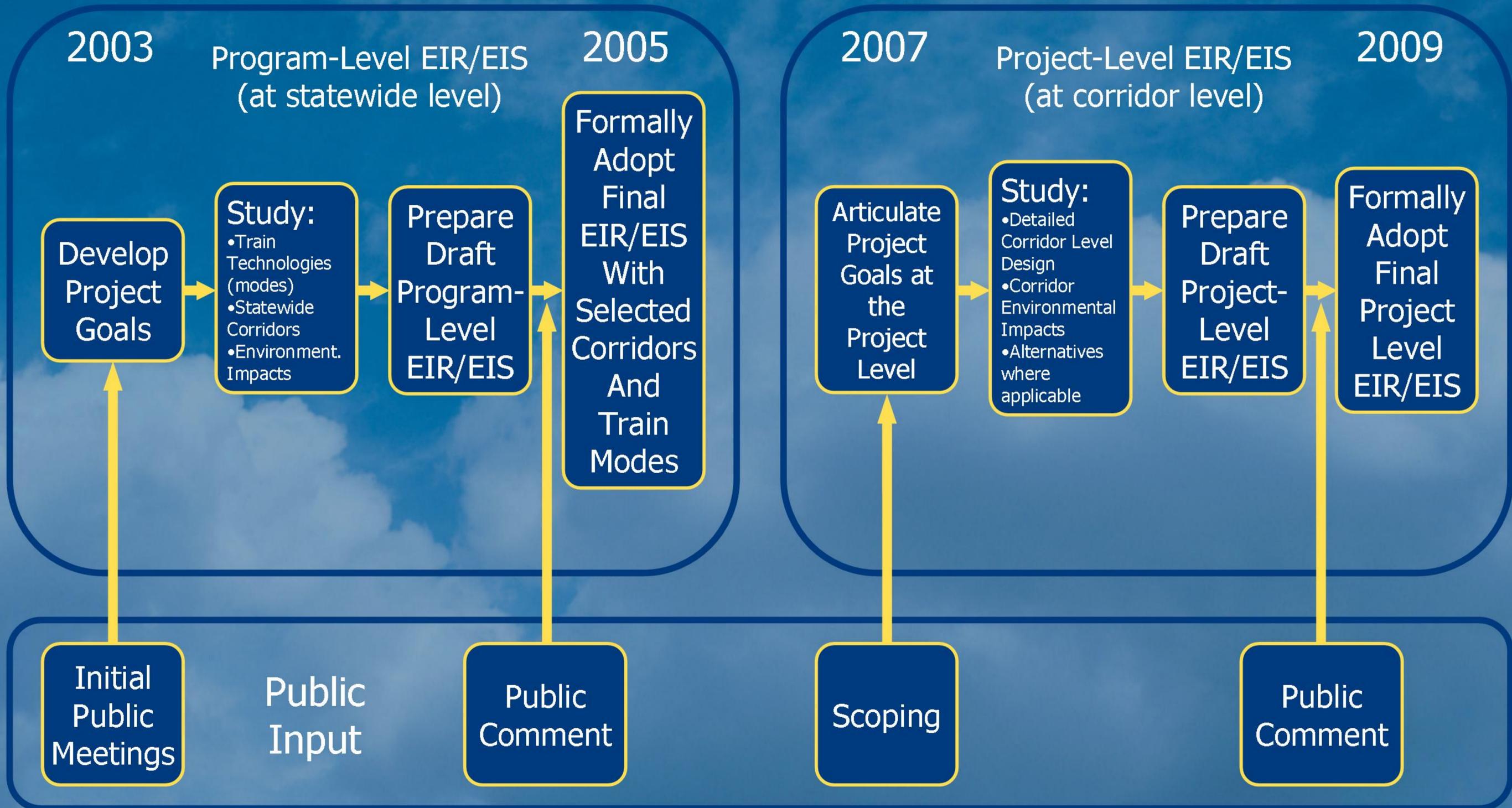
Statewide High-Speed Rail Route



Connecting:

- Los Angeles
- Orange County
- San Diego
- Inland Empire
- Central Valley
- San Francisco Bay Area
- Sacramento

Project Process





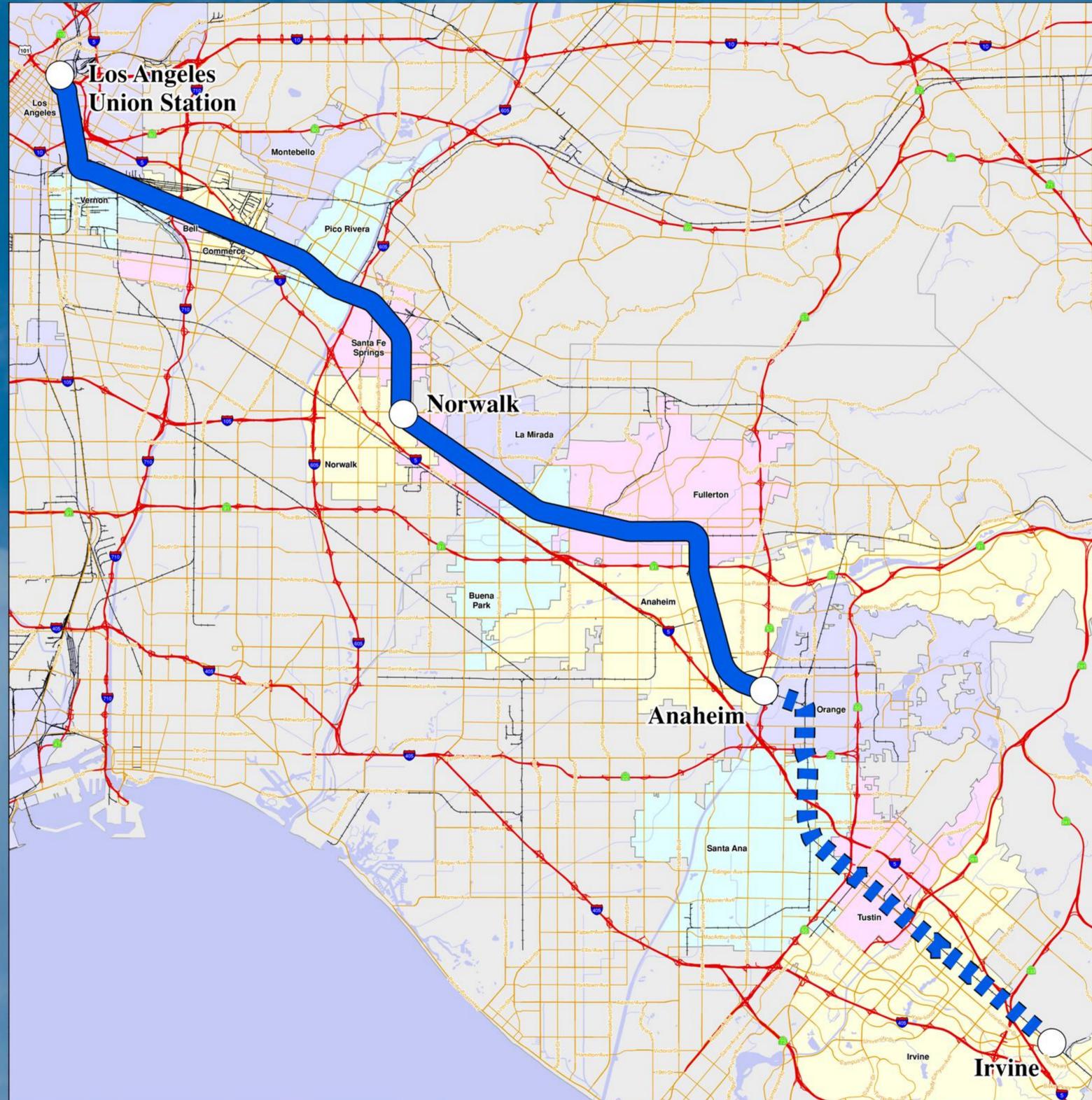
Additional Efforts



- New Ridership Estimates (2007)
- Fare and Revenue Estimates
- Financial Plan
- Right-of-Way Preservation
- Phasing Plan
- Organization of Construction and Operation Contracts

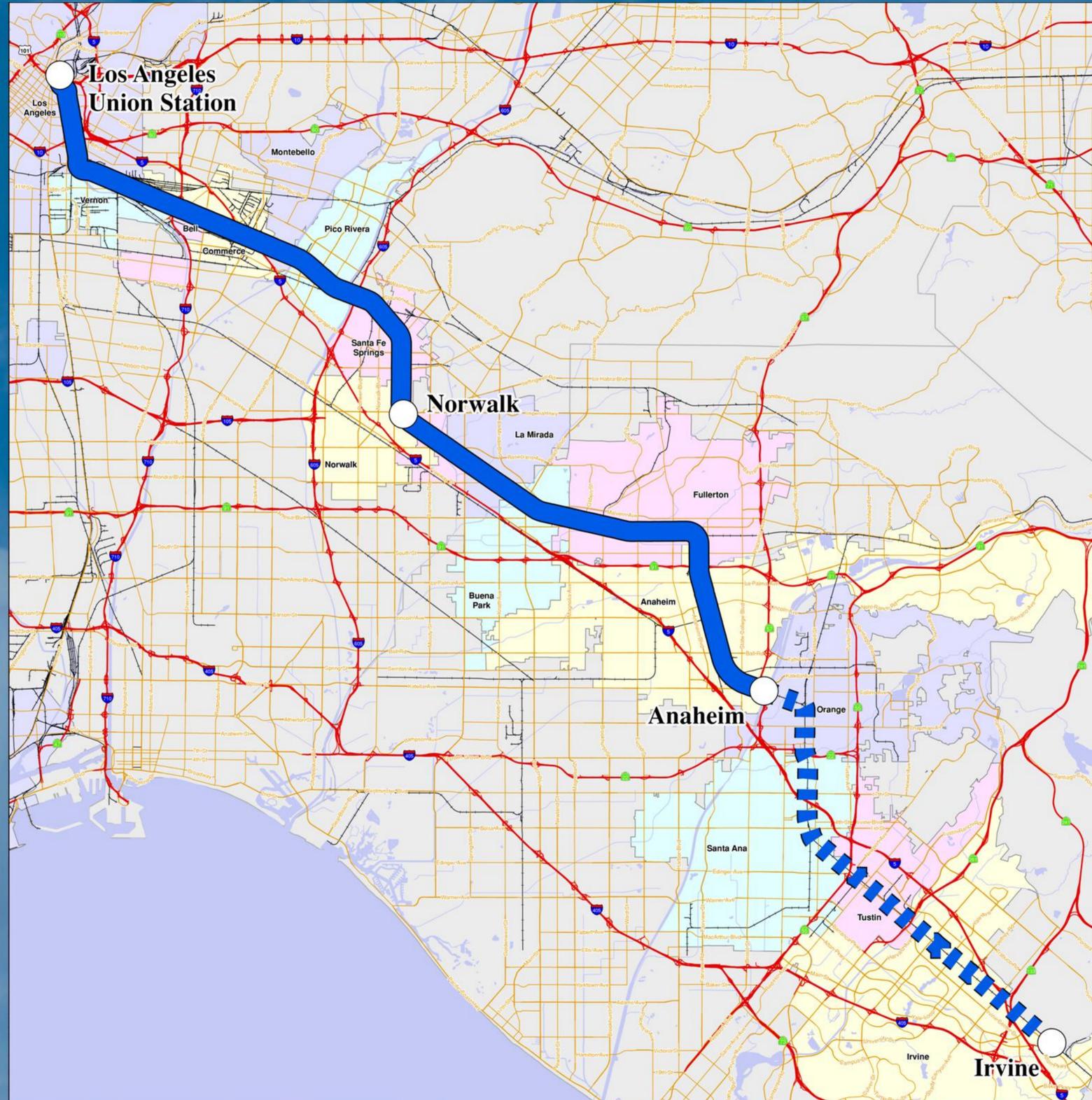


Los Angeles to Orange County Segment Map





Los Angeles to Orange County Segment Map





Future Computer Simulation - Anaheim View



Future Computer Simulation - ARTIC



Existing Conditions - Anaheim View



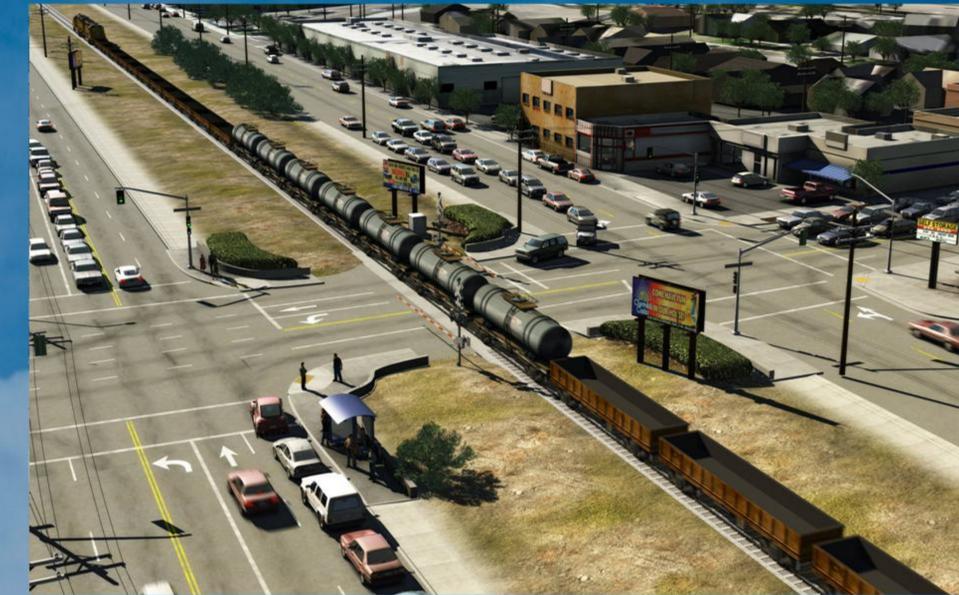
Existing Conditions - Before ARTIC

Grade Separations

- Grade separations are underpasses and overpasses where roadways cross railroad tracks
- Grade separations reduce congestion and noise and improve safety
- California High-Speed Rail tracks will be grade-separated from adjacent roadways



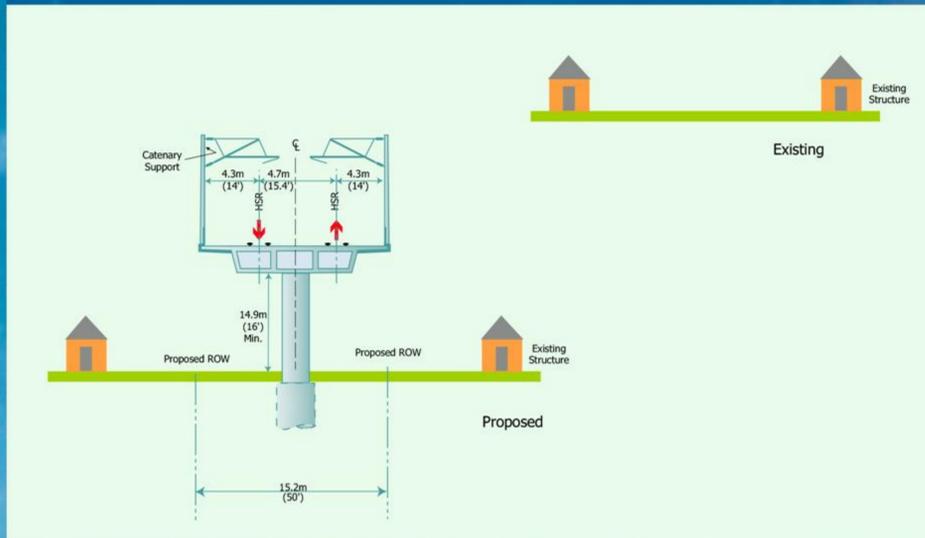
Before
Typical Underpass
After



Before
Typical Overpass/Trench
After



Typical Structures along Alignment



Aerial

Typical Structures

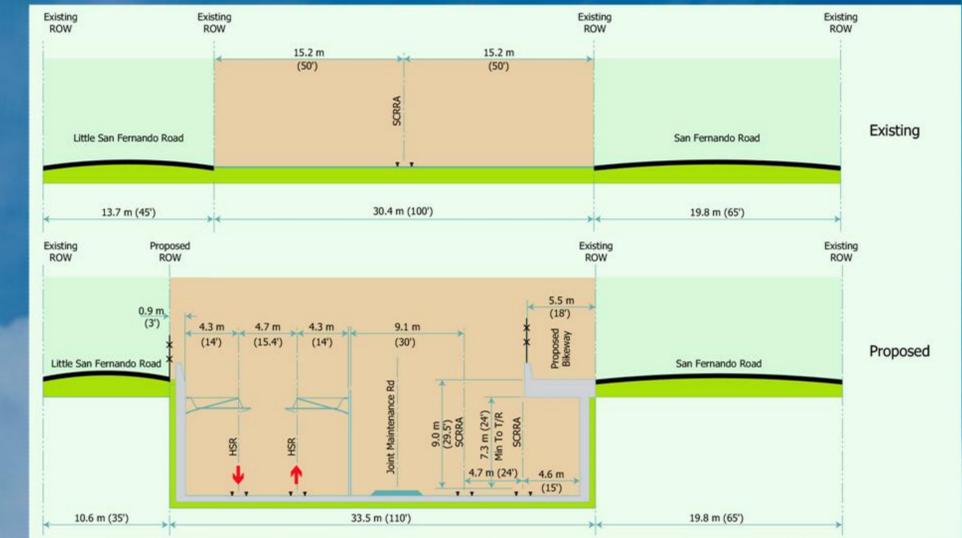
Hillside Cut with Retaining Wall



- Portions of the alignment will need special structures to fit into built environment

- Structures could include:

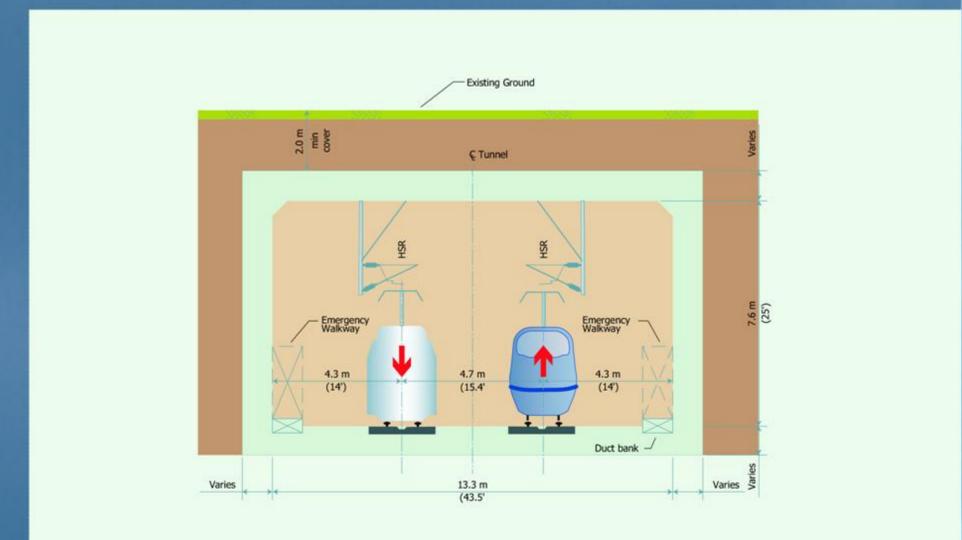
- Aerial Structures (bridges)
- Tunnels
- Trenches
- Hillside Cuts



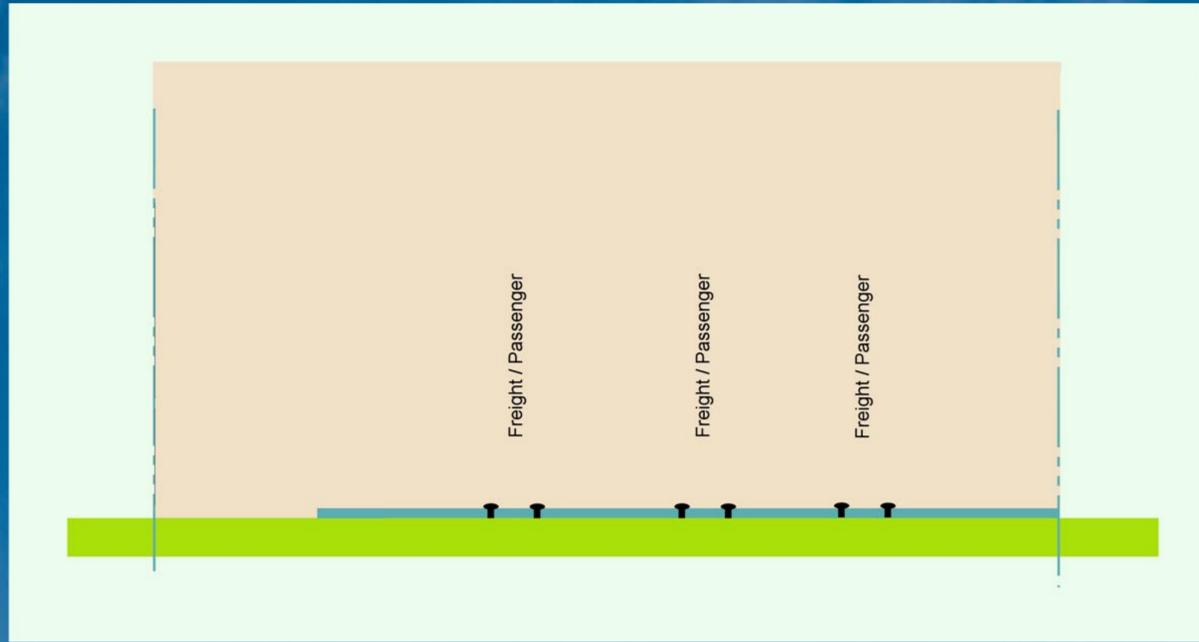
Trench with Retaining Walls

Typical Structures

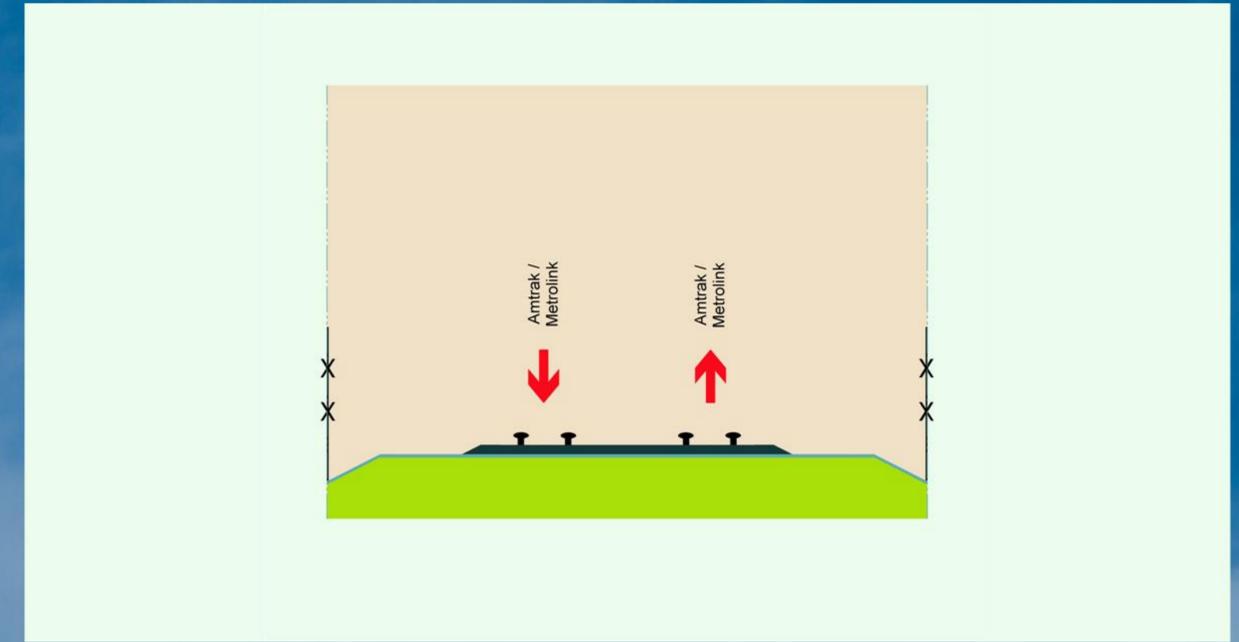
Tunnel



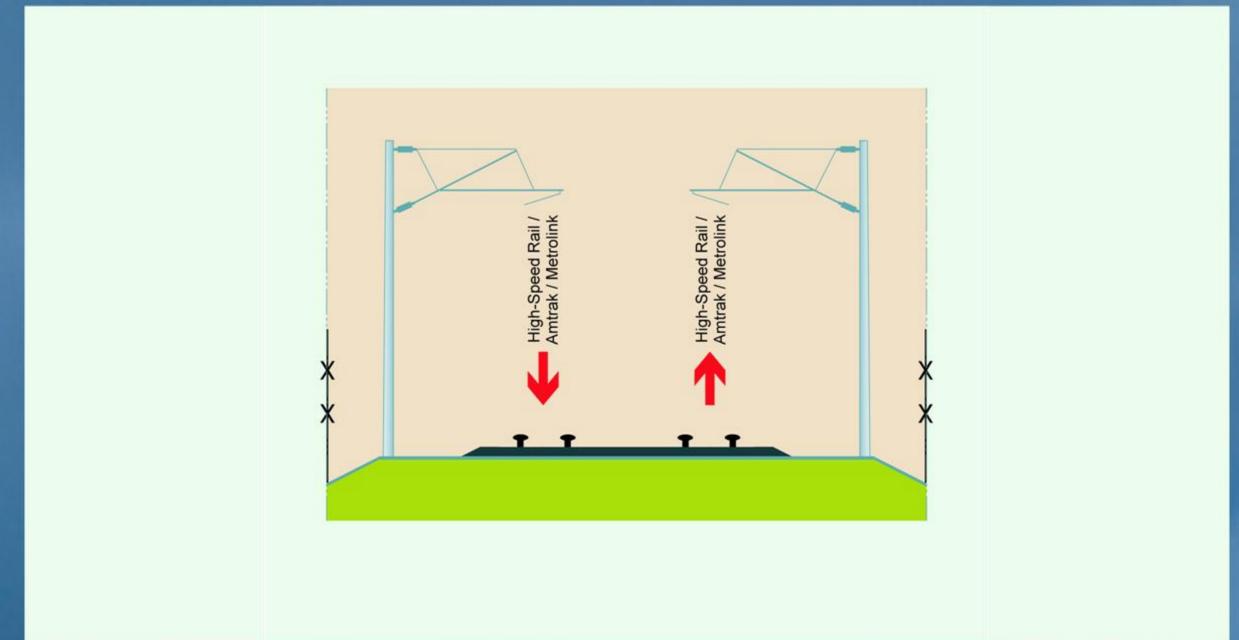
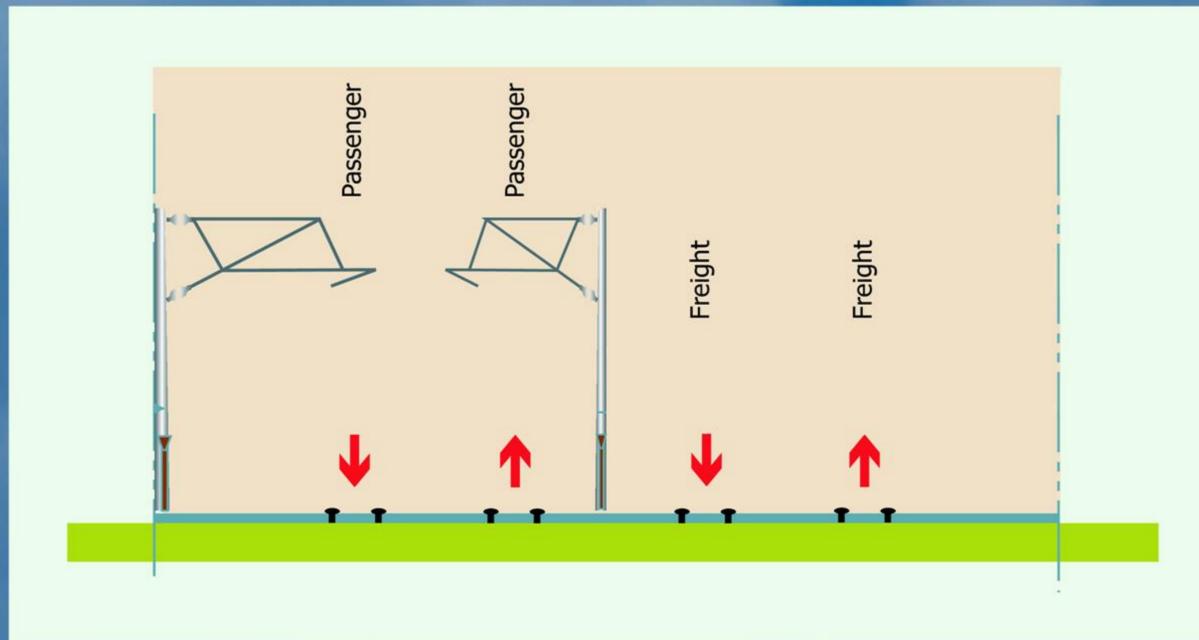
Typical At-Grade Alignment Configuration



Existing
**Typical 4-Track Configuration –
Los Angeles to Fullerton**
Proposed

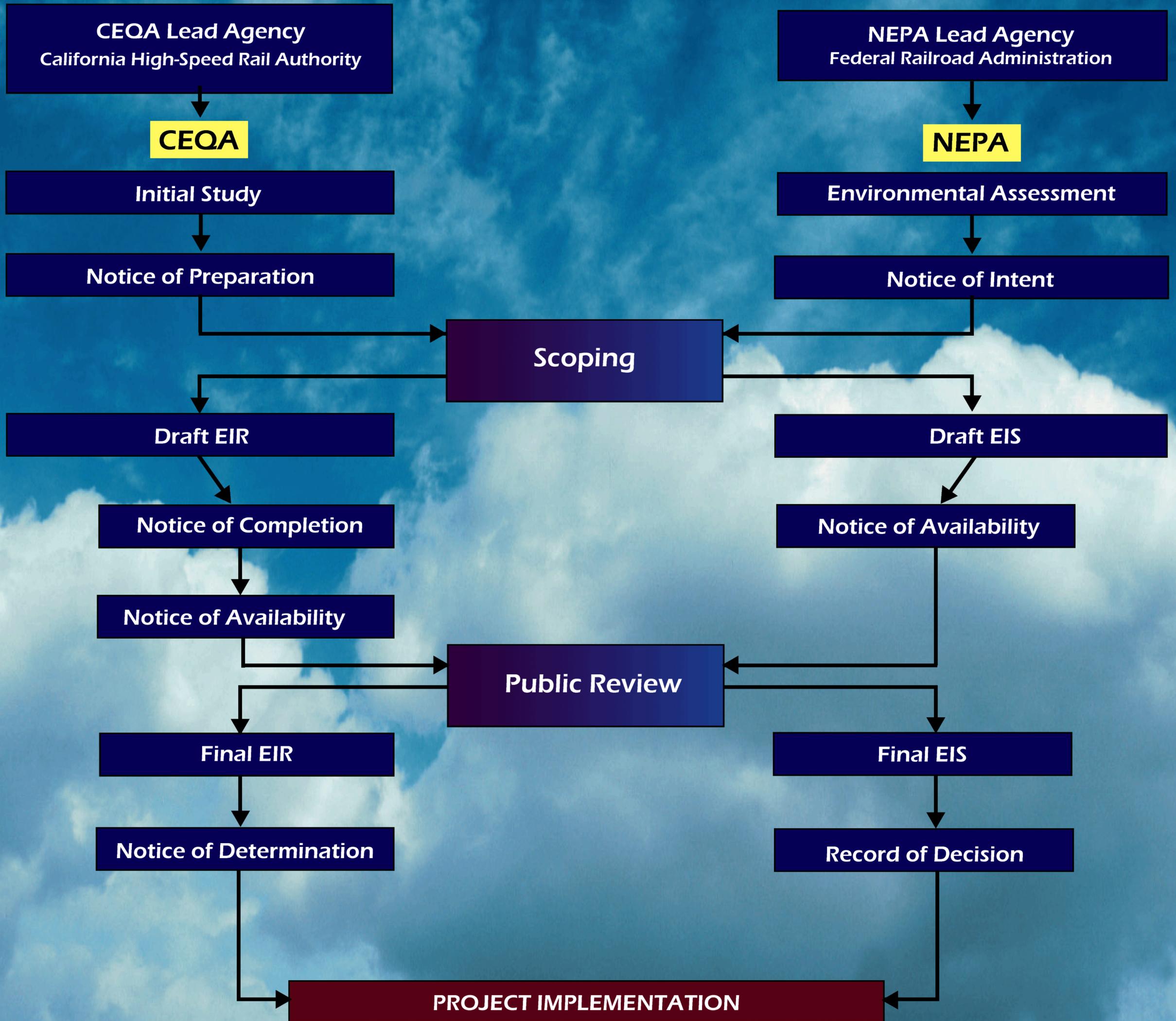


Existing
**Typical 2-Track Configuration –
Fullerton to Anaheim**
Proposed



- Agricultural Land
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources - Section 7
- Community Impacts/Environmental Justice
- Construction Impacts
- Cumulative Impacts
- Flood Hazards, Floodplains, and Water Quality
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Historic/Archaeological Resources - Section 106
- Land Use, Development, Planning, and Growth
- Noise/Vibrations
- Parks and Recreational Facilities - Section 4(f)
- Traffic and Circulation
- Visual Quality and Aesthetics
- Wetlands/Waters of the United States - Section 104







Comments



Tell us what you think

Dinos lo que piensas