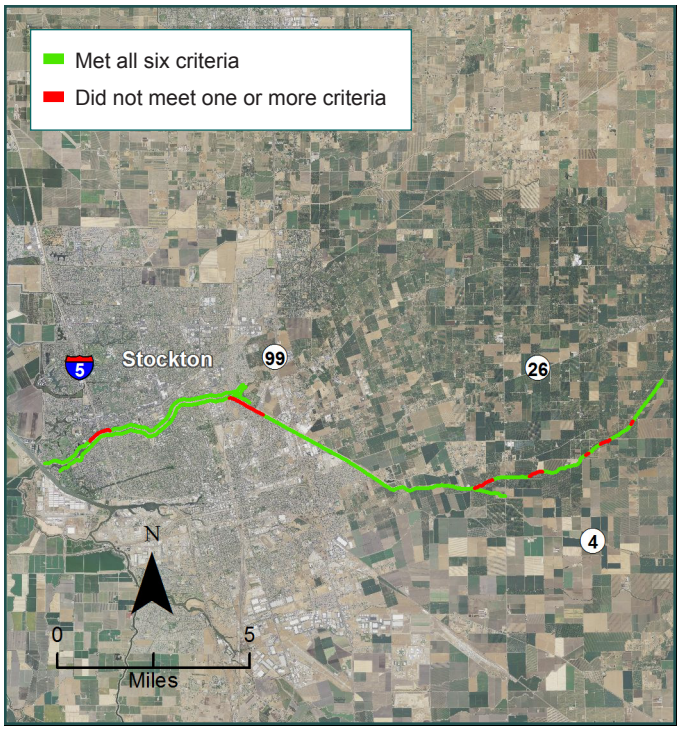
Urban Levee Evaluations Project

SJAFCA Calaveras Urban Study Area Summary

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Division of Flood Management conducted a levee evaluations program to assess the existing conditions of levees in California's Central Valley from 2008 to 2015. The Urban Levee Evaluations (ULE) Project addressed approximately 350 miles of Project[1] levees, divided into 18 study areas, protecting populations of 10,000 people or more. The primary objective of the evaluation was to assess whether Project levees meet ULE criteria under a potential 200-year flood event. The evaluation also included assessing if the levees meet ULE criteria at the 1955/57 design water surface elevation (WSE) where available. The levees were divided into reaches/subreaches for evaluation. For reaches/subreaches failing to meet ULE criteria, conceptual remedial alternatives and screening-level Class 4 cost estimates were prepared.



SJAFCA Calaveras Levees

Study Area

The San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA) Calaveras River Study Area includes 26.5 miles of urban Project levees within the City of Stockton in San Joaquin County, California. The study area was divided into twenty six reaches/subreaches for screening-level static analyses, and fifteen segments for screening-level seismic analyses.

Analyses

Levees in each reach/subreach were analyzed for six static ULE criteria at the 200-year WSE: erosion risk (i.e., risk of levee breach due to erosion), freeboard, through-seepage, under-seepage, landside slope stability, and waterside slope stability. Under the ULE program, analyses were not performed for local discontinuities or penetrations.

In addition, a seismic vulnerability evaluation was performed using a 200-year return period seismic event. The assessment results were used to classify intermittently loaded[2] levees as having high, medium, or low vulnerability with respect to post-seismic flood protection ability.

Results

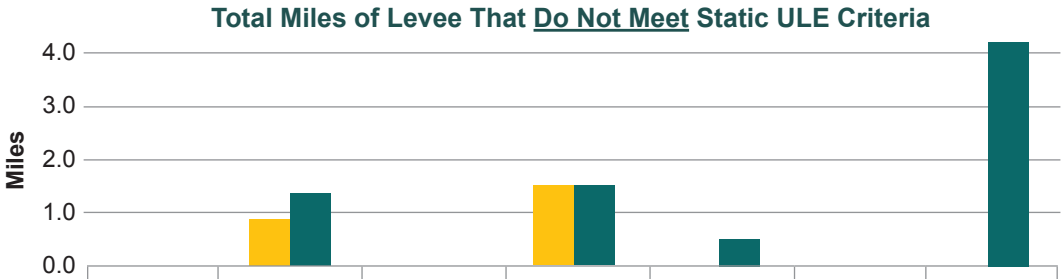
For the SJAFCA Calaveras River Study Area, approximately 23.6 miles of levee met all static ULE criteria at the 200-year WSE. Reaches/subreaches that failed to meet static ULE criteria were further evaluated to identify conceptual remedial alternatives. The dimensions of these alternatives were verified by analyses and then a screening-level Class 4 cost estimate was prepared for planning purposes. The chart on the following page summarizes the findings of the existing condition static assessments.

The seismic assessment classified 22.3 miles of intermittently loaded levee as having low seismic vulnerability, and 4.2 miles as having high seismic vulnerability. The SJAFCA Calaveras River Study Area levees are classified as intermittently loaded levees. Seismic remediation is not required under ULE criteria for intermittently loaded levees.

Footnotes:

1 Project Levee – A levee or flood wall that is a facility of the State Plan of Flood Control as defined in *Public Resources Code Section 5096.805.*

2 As defined in the *Urban Levee Design Criteria* (DWR, 2012), frequently loaded levees are defined as levees that experience a WSE of 1 foot or higher above the elevation of the landside toe at least once a day for more than 36 days per year on average. Levees not meeting the definition of frequently loaded levees are defined as intermittently loaded levees.



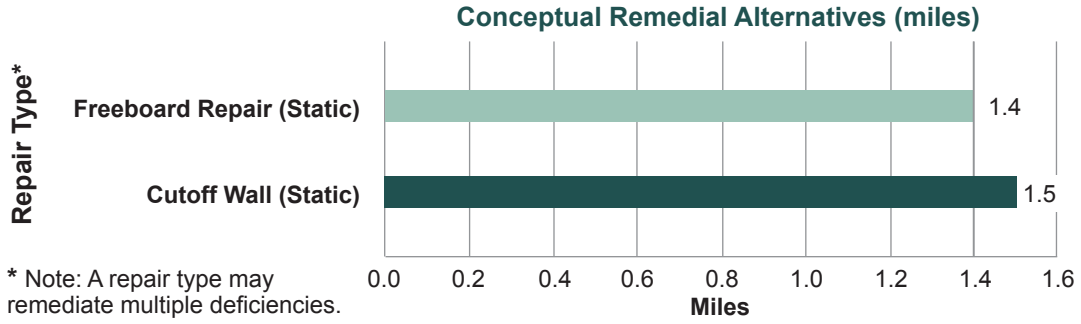
	Erosion Risk*	Freeboard*	Through Seepage	Under-Seepage	Landside Slope Stability	Waterside Slope Stability	Seismic
1955/57 Design WSE	**	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	**	**
200-Year WSE	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	4.2

* Erosion and freeboard deficiencies were identified as portions of reaches where criteria were not met.

** Erosion risk, waterside slope stability and seismic vulnerability were not analyzed at the 1955/57 Design WSE.

Conceptual Remediation

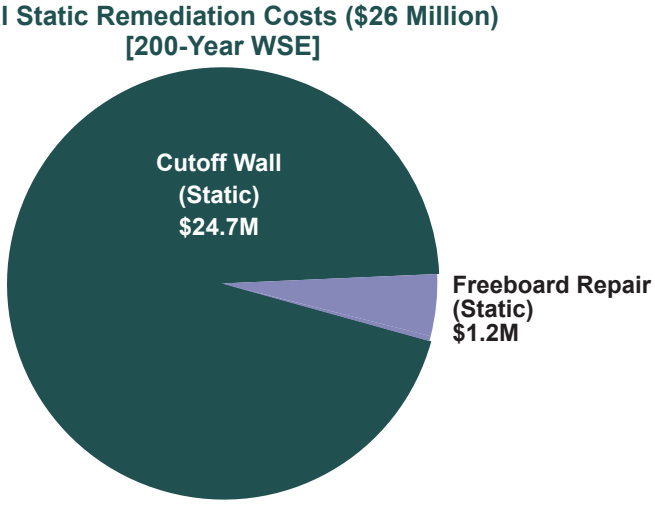
Because of the levees' urban setting, property access on the landside is often limited. Therefore, typical conceptual static remedial alternatives in the SJAFCA Calaveras River Study Area consist of installing cutoff walls along the centerline of the levees to address seepage and stability deficiencies, and localized freeboard repair. The total length of each type of repair to bring levees up to the ULE 200-year WSE criteria is depicted in the graph below.



* Note: A repair type may remediate multiple deficiencies.

Costs

Screening-level Class 4 cost estimates were prepared on a 2013 basis[3]. Class 4 estimates are not design-level cost estimates. However, they do include both construction cost and owners' "soft" costs, such as permitting, legal, environmental mitigation, and contingency. The total estimated costs of conceptual static remedial alternatives to bring levees up to the ULE 200-year WSE criteria are shown in the adjacent pie chart.



References:

Geotechnical Evaluation Report Volume 1, Existing Conditions – SJAFCA Calaveras River Study Area, Urban Levee Evaluations Project. URS, January 2015.

Geotechnical Evaluation Report Volume 2, Remedial Alternatives – SJAFCA Calaveras River Study Area, Urban Levee Evaluations Project. URS, April 2015.

Footnotes:

3 2013 Basis – Industry construction cost derived from 2008 data with a 4 percent escalation included per year.