



CONTRACT RENEWAL

#5234-23-KF

Date: April 10, 2023

Firm: WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.,
formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

Description: First Year Contract Renewal for Colorado River Levee Consultant Services

Congratulations, you have been awarded the 1st year (of three) renewal option for contract #5234-23-KF Colorado River Levee Consultant Services for the City of Grand Junction, CO, dated April 10, 2023.

The Firm shall provide to City of Grand Junction Public Works Department the products and/or services set forth in the Contract Documents dated June 2, 2022, for Solicitation RFP-5062-22-SH for **Colorado River Levee Consultant Services**, as per the original contract documents. This renewal shall cover services for the **2023** calendar year.

Please notify Lisa Froshaug, PMP, CFM City of Grand Junction Public Works Project Engineering at (970) 244-1592, or via e-mail lisafr@gjcity.org for scheduling. **Send your current Certificate of Liability Insurance to the Purchasing Division.**

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

DocuSigned by:

9F789E7D50F449C
Duane Hoff Jr., Contract Administrator

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Receipt of this Contract Renewal is hereby acknowledged:

Firm: WSP E&I

By:
363DC1823EC6493... E John Loranger

Title: Central Mountain Business Lead

Date: 4/11/2023



NOTICE TO PROCEED

Date: June 2, 2022
Contractor: Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
Project: Colorado River Levee Consultant Services RFP-5062-22-SH

In accordance with the contract dated June 2, 2022 the Contractor is hereby notified to begin work on the Project immediately.

The date of final completion is December 31, 2022

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Susan J. Hyatt".

Susan J. Hyatt, Senior Buyer

Receipt of this Notice to Proceed is hereby acknowledged:

Contractor: Wood plc

By:  _____

Print Name: E. John Loranger

Title: Central Mountain Water Service Line Lead

Date: 6/3/2022



CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

CONTRACT

This CONTRACT made and entered into this **1st day of June, 2022** by and between the **City of Grand Junction, Colorado**, a government entity in the County of Mesa, State of Colorado, hereinafter in the Contract Documents referred to as the "Owner" and **Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.**, hereinafter in the Contract Documents referred to as the "Contractor."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Owner advertised that sealed Proposals would be received for furnishing all labor, tools, supplies, equipment, materials, and everything necessary and required for the Project described by the Contract Documents and known as **Colorado River Levee Consultant Services RFP-5062-22-SH**.

WHEREAS, the Contract has been awarded to the above named Contractor by the Owner, and said Contractor is now ready, willing and able to perform the Work specified in the Notice of Award, in accordance with the Contract Documents;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the compensation to be paid the Contractor, the mutual covenants hereinafter set forth and subject to the terms hereinafter stated, it is mutually covenanted and agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Contract Documents: It is agreed by the parties hereto that the following list of instruments, drawings, and documents which are attached hereto, bound herewith, or incorporated herein by reference constitute and shall be referred to either as the "Contract Documents" or the "Contract", and all of said instruments, drawings, and documents taken together as a whole constitute the Contract between the parties hereto, and they are fully a part of this agreement as if they were set out verbatim and in full herein:

- Solicitation Documents for the Project; **RFP-5062-22-SH Colorado River Levee Consultant Services**;
- Contractor's Response to the Solicitation;
- Work Change Requests (directing that changed work be performed);
- Change Orders.

ARTICLE 2

Definitions: The clauses provided in the Solicitation apply to the terms used in the Contract and all the Contract Documents.

ARTICLE 3

Contract Work: The Contractor agrees to furnish all labor, tools, supplies, equipment, materials, and all that is necessary and required to complete the tasks associated with the Work described, set forth, shown, and included in the Contract Documents as indicated in the Solicitation Document.

ARTICLE 4

Contract Price and Payment Procedures: The Contractor shall accept as full and complete compensation for the performance and completion of all of the Work specified in the Contract Documents, the not to exceed cost of **One Hundred Sixty Six Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Seven dollars and Fifty cents (\$166,787.50)**. The amount of the Contract Price is and has heretofore been appropriated by the Grand Junction City Council for the use and benefit of this Project. The Contract Price shall not be modified except by Change Order or other written directive of the Owner. The Owner shall not issue a Change Order or other written directive which requires additional work to be performed, which work causes the aggregate amount payable under this Contract to exceed the amount appropriated for this Project, unless and until the Owner provides Contractor written assurance that lawful appropriations to cover the costs of the additional work have been made.

ARTICLE 5

Contract Binding: The Owner and the Contractor each binds itself, its partners, successors, assigns and legal representatives to the other party hereto in respect to all covenants, agreements and obligations contained in the Contract Documents. The Contract Documents constitute the entire agreement between the Owner and Contractor and may only be altered, amended or repealed by a duly executed written instrument. Neither the Owner nor the Contractor shall, without the prior written consent of the other, assign or sublet in whole or in part its interest under any of the Contract Documents and specifically, the Contractor shall not assign any moneys due or to become due without the prior written consent of the Owner.

ARTICLE 6

Severability: If any part, portion or provision of the Contract shall be found or declared null, void or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever by any court of competent jurisdiction or any governmental agency having the authority thereover, only such part, portion or provision shall be effected thereby and all other parts, portions and provisions of the Contract shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, City of Grand Junction, Colorado, has caused this Contract to be subscribed; and the Contractor has signed this Contract the day and the year first mentioned herein.

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

DocuSigned by:
By Duane Hoff Jr., Contract Administrator - City of Grand Junction 6/2/2022
Contracts Administrator Date

WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS, INC.

DocuSigned by:
By Edward J Loranger 6/2/2022
Central Mountain Water Service Line Lead Date



**Request for Proposal
RFP-5062-22-SH**

**COLORADO RIVER LEVEE CONSULTANT
SERVICES**

RESPONSES DUE:

May 3, 2022 prior to 2:30 P.M.

**Accepting Electronic Responses Only Submitted Through the Rocky
Mountain E-Purchasing System (RMEPS)**
www.bidnetdirect.com/colorado

(Purchasing Representative does not have access or control of the vendor side of RMEPS. If website or other problems arise during response submission, vendor **MUST** contact RMEPS to resolve issue prior to the response deadline. 800-835-4603)

**NOTE: All City solicitation openings will continue to be held virtually.
See Section 1.6 for details.**

PURCHASING REPRESENTATIVE:

Susan Hyatt, Senior Buyer

susanh@gjcity.org

970-244-1513

This solicitation has been developed specifically for a Request for Proposal intended to solicit competitive responses for this solicitation, and may not be the same as previous City of Grand Junction solicitations. All offerors are urged to thoroughly review this solicitation prior to submitting. Submittal by **FAX, EMAIL or HARD COPY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE** for this solicitation.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section

- 1.0 Administrative Information and Conditions for Submittal**
- 2.0 General Contract Terms and Conditions**
- 3.0 Insurance Requirements**
- 4.0 Specifications/Scope of Services**
- 5.0 Preparation and Submittal of Proposals**
- 6.0 Evaluation Criteria and Factors**
- 7.0 Solicitation Response Form**

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

SECTION 1.0: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION & CONDITIONS FOR SUBMITTAL

NOTE: It is the Firm's responsibility to read and review all solicitation documentation in its entirety, and to ensure that they have a clear and complete understanding of not only the scope, specifications, project requirements, etc., but also all other requirements, instructions, rules, regulations, laws, conditions, statements, procurement policies, etc. that are associated with the solicitation process and project/services being solicited.

- 1.1 Issuing Office:** This Request for Proposal (RFP) is issued by the City of Grand Junction. All contact regarding this RFP is directed to:

RFP QUESTIONS:

Susan Hyatt, Senior Buyer
susanh@jcity.org

The City would like to remind all Firms, Sub-Firms, Vendors, Suppliers, Manufacturers, Service Providers, etc. that (with the exception of Pre-Bid or Site Visit Meetings) all questions, inquiries, comments, or communication pertaining to any formal solicitation (whether process, specifications, scope, etc.) must be directed (in writing) to the Purchasing Agent assigned to the project, or Purchasing Division. Direct communication with the City assigned Project Managers/Engineers is not appropriate for public procurement, and may result in disqualification.

- 1.2 Purpose:** The purpose of this RFP is to obtain proposals from qualified engineering firms, licensed in the State of Colorado, to complete the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certification process for the Colorado River Levee at Grand Junction to satisfy Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) Section 65.10 requirements.
- 1.3 The Owner:** The Owner is the City of Grand Junction, Colorado (City) and is referred to throughout this Solicitation. The term Owner means the Owner or his authorized representative.
- 1.4 Compliance:** All participating Offerors, by their signature hereunder, shall agree to comply with all conditions, requirements, and instructions of this RFP as stated or implied herein. Should the Owner omit anything from this packet which is necessary to the clear understanding of the requirements, or should it appear that various instructions are in conflict, the Offeror(s) shall secure instructions from the Purchasing Division prior to the date and time of the submittal deadline shown in this RFP.
- 1.5 Procurement Process:** Procurement processes shall be governed by the most current version of the City of Grand Junction [Purchasing Policy and Procedure Manual](#).
- 1.6 Submission:** Each proposal shall be submitted in electronic format only, and only through the Rocky Mountain E-Purchasing (BidNet Colorado) website, www.bidnetdirect.com/colorado. The uploaded response shall be a single PDF document with all required information included. This site offers both "free" and "paying" registration options that allow for full access of the Owner's documents and for electronic submission of proposals. (Note: "free" registration may take up to 24 hours to

process. Please Plan accordingly.) Please view our “**Electronic Vendor Registration Guide**” at <http://www.gjcity.org/501/Purchasing-Bids> for details. (Purchasing Representative does not have access or control of the vendor side of RMEPS. If website or other problems arise during response submission, vendor **MUST** contact RMEPS to resolve issue prior to the response deadline. **800-835-4603**).

Please join the virtual opening for Colorado River Levee Consultant Services on May 3, 2022 at 2:30 P.M.

Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.
<https://meet.goto.com/630667453>

You can also dial in using your phone.
United States: [+1 \(646\) 749-3122](tel:+16467493122)

Access Code: 630-667-453

Join from a video-conferencing room or system.
Dial in or type: 67.217.95.2 or inroomlink.goto.com
Meeting ID: 630 667 453
Or dial directly: [630667453@67.217.95.2](tel:630667453@67.217.95.2) or [67.217.95.2##630667453](tel:67.217.95.2##630667453)

- 1.7 Altering Proposals:** Any alterations made prior to opening date and time must be initialed by the signer of the proposal, guaranteeing authenticity. Proposals cannot be altered or amended after submission deadline.
- 1.8 Withdrawal of Proposal:** A proposal must be firm and valid for award and may not be withdrawn or canceled by the Offeror for sixty (60) days following the submittal deadline date, and only prior to award. The Offeror so agrees upon submittal of their proposal. After award this statement is not applicable.
- 1.9 Acceptance of Proposal Content:** The contents of the proposal of the successful Offeror shall become contractual obligations if acquisition action ensues. Failure of the successful Offeror to accept these obligations in a contract shall result in cancellation of the award and such vendor shall be removed from future solicitations.
- 1.10 Addenda:** All questions shall be submitted in writing to the appropriate person as shown in Section 1.1. Any interpretations, corrections and changes to this RFP or extensions to the opening/receipt date shall be made by a written Addendum to the RFP by the City. Sole authority to authorize addenda shall be vested in the City of Grand Junction Purchasing Representative. Addenda will be issued electronically through the Rocky Mountain E-Purchasing website at www.bidnetdirect.com/colorado and on the City's website at www.gjcity.org/501/Purchasing/Bids. Offerors shall acknowledge receipt of all addenda in their proposal.
- 1.11 Exceptions and Substitutions:** All proposals meeting the intent of this RFP shall be considered for award. Offerors taking exception to the specifications shall do so at their own risk. The Owner reserves the right to accept or reject any or all substitutions or alternatives. When offering substitutions and/or alternatives, Offeror must state these exceptions in the section pertaining to that area. Exception/substitution, if accepted, must meet or exceed the stated intent and/or specifications. The absence of such a list shall

indicate that the Offeror has not taken exceptions, and if awarded a contract, shall hold the Offeror responsible to perform in strict accordance with the specifications or scope of services contained herein.

- 1.12 Confidential Material:** All materials submitted in response to this RFP shall ultimately become public record and shall be subject to inspection after contract award. **“Proprietary or Confidential Information”** is defined as any information that is not generally known to competitors and which provides a competitive advantage. Unrestricted disclosure of proprietary information places it in the public domain. Only submittal information clearly identified with the words **“Confidential Disclosure”** and uploaded as a separate document shall establish a confidential, proprietary relationship. Any material to be treated as confidential or proprietary in nature must include a justification for the request. The request shall be reviewed and either approved or denied by the Owner. If denied, the proposer shall have the opportunity to withdraw its entire proposal, or to remove the confidential or proprietary restrictions. Neither cost nor pricing information nor the total proposal shall be considered confidential or proprietary.
- 1.13 Response Material Ownership:** All proposals become the property of the Owner upon receipt and shall only be returned to the proposer at the Owner’s option. Selection or rejection of the proposal shall not affect this right. The Owner shall have the right to use all ideas or adaptations of the ideas contained in any proposal received in response to this RFP, subject to limitations outlined in the entitled “Confidential Material”. Disqualification of a proposal does not eliminate this right.
- 1.14 Minimal Standards for Responsible Prospective Offerors:** A prospective Offeror must affirmably demonstrate their responsibility. A prospective Offeror must meet the following requirements.
- Have adequate financial resources, or the ability to obtain such resources as required.
 - Be able to comply with the required or proposed completion schedule.
 - Have a satisfactory record of performance.
 - Have a satisfactory record of integrity and ethics.
 - Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award and enter into a contract with the Owner.
- 1.15 Open Records:** Proposals shall be received and publicly acknowledged at the location, date, and time stated herein. Offerors, their representatives and interested persons may be present. Proposals shall be received and acknowledged only so as to avoid disclosure of process. However, all proposals shall be open for public inspection after the contract is awarded. Trade secrets and confidential information contained in the proposal so identified by offer as such shall be treated as confidential by the Owner to the extent allowable in the Open Records Act.
- 1.16 Sales Tax:** The Owner is, by statute, exempt from the State Sales Tax and Federal Excise Tax; therefore, all fees shall not include taxes.
- 1.17 Public Opening:** Proposals shall be opened virtually immediately following the proposal deadline. Offerors, their representatives and interested persons may attend virtually. See Section 1.6 for details. Only the names and locations on the proposing firms will be disclosed.

SECTION 2.0: GENERAL CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 2.1. Acceptance of RFP Terms:** A proposal submitted in response to this RFP shall constitute a binding offer. Acknowledgment of this condition shall be indicated on the Letter of Interest or Cover Letter by the autographic signature of the Offeror or an officer of the Offeror legally authorized to execute contractual obligations. A submission in response to the RFP acknowledges acceptance by the Offeror of all terms and conditions including compensation, as set forth herein. An Offeror shall identify clearly and thoroughly any variations between its proposal and the Owner's RFP requirements. Failure to do so shall be deemed a waiver of any rights to subsequently modify the terms of performance, except as outlined or specified in the RFP.
- 2.2. Execution, Correlation, Intent, and Interpretations:** The Contract Documents shall be signed by the Owner and Firm. By executing the contract, the Firm represents that they have familiarized themselves with the local conditions under which the Services is to be performed, and correlated their observations with the requirements of the Contract Documents. The Contract Documents are complementary, and what is required by any one, shall be as binding as if required by all. The intention of the documents is to include all labor, materials, equipment, services and other items necessary for the proper execution and completion of the scope of services as defined in the technical specifications and drawings contained herein. All drawings, specifications and copies furnished by the Owner are, and shall remain, Owner property. They are not to be used on any other project.
- 2.3. Permits, Fees, & Notices:** The Firm shall secure and pay for all permits, governmental fees and licenses necessary for the proper execution and completion of the services. The Firm shall give all notices and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders of any public authority bearing on the performance of the services. If the Firm observes that any of the Contract Documents are at variance in any respect, he shall promptly notify the Owner in writing, and any necessary changes shall be adjusted by approximate modification. If the Firm performs any services knowing it to be contrary to such laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, and without such notice to the Owner, he shall assume full responsibility and shall bear all costs attributable.
- 2.4. Responsibility for those Performing the Services:** The Firm shall be responsible to the Owner for the acts and omissions of all his employees and all other persons performing any of the services under a contract with the Firm.
- 2.5. Payment & Completion:** The Contract Sum is stated in the Contract and is the total amount payable by the Owner to the Firm for the performance of the services under the Contract Documents. Upon receipt of written notice that the services is ready for final inspection and acceptance and upon receipt of application for payment, the Owner's Project Manager will promptly make such inspection and, when they find the services acceptable under the Contract Documents and the Contract fully performed, the Owner shall make payment in the manner provided in the Contract Documents. Partial payments will be based upon estimates, prepared by the Firm, of the value of services performed and materials placed in accordance with the Contract Documents. The services performed by Firm shall be in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and the level of competency presently maintained by other practicing professional firms in the same or similar type of services in the applicable community. The services and services to be performed by

Firm hereunder shall be done in compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

- 2.6. Protection of Persons & Property:** The Firm shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders of any public authority having jurisdiction for the safety of persons or property or to protect them from damage, injury or loss. Firm shall erect and maintain, as required by existing safeguards for safety and protection, and all reasonable precautions, including posting danger signs or other warnings against hazards promulgating safety regulations and notifying owners and users of adjacent utilities. When or where any direct or indirect damage or injury is done to public or private property by or on account of any act, omission, neglect, or misconduct by the Firm in the execution of the services, or in consequence of the non-execution thereof by the Firm, they shall restore, at their own expense, such property to a condition similar or equal to that existing before such damage or injury was done, by repairing, rebuilding, or otherwise restoring as may be directed, or it shall make good such damage or injury in an acceptable manner.
- 2.7. Changes in the Services:** The Owner, without invalidating the contract, may order changes in the services within the general scope of the contract consisting of additions, deletions or other revisions. All such changes in the services shall be authorized by Change Order/Amendment and shall be executed under the applicable conditions of the contract documents. A Change Order/Amendment is a written order to the Firm signed by the Owner issued after the execution of the contract, authorizing a change in the services or an adjustment in the contract sum or the contract time.
- 2.8. Minor Changes in the Services:** The Owner shall have authority to order minor changes in the services not involving an adjustment in the contract sum or an extension of the contract time and not inconsistent with the intent of the contract documents.
- 2.9. Uncovering & Correction of Services:** The Firm shall promptly correct all services found by the Owner as defective or as failing to conform to the contract documents. The Firm shall bear all costs of correcting such rejected services, including the cost of the Owner's additional services thereby made necessary. The Owner shall give such notice promptly after discover of condition. All such defective or non-conforming services under the above paragraphs shall be removed from the site where necessary and the services shall be corrected to comply with the contract documents without cost to the Owner.
- 2.10. Acceptance Not Waiver:** The Owner's acceptance or approval of any services furnished hereunder shall not in any way relieve the proposer of their present responsibility to maintain the high quality, integrity and timeliness of his services. The Owner's approval or acceptance of, or payment for, any services shall not be construed as a future waiver of any rights under this Contract, or of any cause of action arising out of performance under this Contract.
- 2.11. Change Order/Amendment:** No oral statement of any person shall modify or otherwise change, or affect the terms, conditions or specifications stated in the resulting contract. All amendments to the contract shall be made in writing by the Owner.
- 2.12. Assignment:** The Offeror shall not sell, assign, transfer or convey any contract resulting from this RFP, in whole or in part, without the prior written approval from the Owner.

- 2.13. Compliance with Laws:** Proposals must comply with all Federal, State, County and local laws governing or covering this type of service and the fulfillment of all ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) requirements. Firm hereby warrants that it is qualified to assume the responsibilities and render the services described herein and has all requisite corporate authority and professional licenses in good standing, required by law.
- 2.14. Debarment/Suspension:** The Firm hereby certifies that the Firm is not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Governmental department or agency.
- 2.15. Confidentiality:** All information disclosed by the Owner to the Offeror for the purpose of the services to be done or information that comes to the attention of the Offeror during the course of performing such services is to be kept strictly confidential.
- 2.16. Conflict of Interest:** No public official and/or Owner employee shall have interest in any contract resulting from this RFP.
- 2.17. Contract:** This Request for Proposal, submitted documents, and any negotiations, when properly accepted by the Owner, shall constitute a contract equally binding between the Owner and Offeror. The contract represents the entire and integrated agreement between the parties hereto and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, or agreements, either written or oral, including the Proposal documents. The contract may be amended or modified with Change Orders, Field Orders, or Amendment.
- 2.18. Project Manager/Administrator:** The Project Manager, on behalf of the Owner, shall render decisions in a timely manner pertaining to the services proposed or performed by the Offeror. The Project Manager shall be responsible for approval and/or acceptance of any related performance of the Scope of Services.
- 2.19. Contract Termination:** This contract shall remain in effect until any of the following occurs: (1) contract expires; (2) completion of services; (3) acceptance of services or, (4) for convenience terminated by either party with a written *Notice of Cancellation* stating therein the reasons for such cancellation and the effective date of cancellation at least thirty days past notification.
- 2.20. Employment Discrimination:** During the performance of any services per agreement with the Owner, the Offeror, by submitting a Proposal, agrees to the following conditions:
- 2.20.1.** The Offeror shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, sex, age, disability, citizenship status, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation, national origin, or any legally protected status except when such condition is a legitimate occupational qualification reasonably necessary for the normal operations of the Offeror. The Offeror agrees to post in conspicuous places, visible to employees and applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
- 2.20.2.** The Offeror, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Offeror, shall state that such Offeror is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

- 2.20.3.** Notices, advertisements, and solicitations placed in accordance with federal law, rule, or regulation shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section.
- 2.21. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and Immigration Compliance:** The Offeror certifies that it does not and will not during the performance of the contract employ illegal alien services or otherwise violate the provisions of the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and/or the immigration compliance requirements of State of Colorado C.R.S. § 8-17.5-101, *et.seq.* (House Bill 06-1343).
- 2.22. Ethics:** The Offeror shall not accept or offer gifts or anything of value nor enter into any business arrangement with any employee, official, or agent of the Owner.
- 2.23. Failure to Deliver:** In the event of failure of the Offeror to deliver services in accordance with the contract terms and conditions, the Owner, after due oral or written notice, may procure the services from other sources and hold the Offeror responsible for any costs resulting in additional purchase and administrative services. This remedy shall be in addition to any other remedies that the Owner may have.
- 2.24. Failure to Enforce:** Failure by the Owner at any time to enforce the provisions of the contract shall not be construed as a waiver of any such provisions. Such failure to enforce shall not affect the validity of the contract or any part thereof or the right of the Owner to enforce any provision at any time in accordance with its terms.
- 2.25. Force Majeure:** The Offeror shall not be held responsible for failure to perform the duties and responsibilities imposed by the contract due to legal strikes, fires, riots, rebellions, and acts of God beyond the control of the Offeror, unless otherwise specified in the contract.
- 2.26. Indemnification:** Offeror shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Owner and all its officers, employees, insurers, and self-insurance pool, from and against all liability, suits, actions, or other claims of any character, name and description brought for or on account of any injuries or damages received or sustained by any person, persons, or property on account of any negligent act or fault of the Offeror, or of any Offeror's agent, employee, sub-Firm or supplier in the execution of, or performance under, any contract which may result from proposal award. Offeror shall pay any judgment with cost which may be obtained against the Owner growing out of such injury or damages.
- 2.27. Independent Firm:** The Offeror shall be legally considered an Independent Firm and neither the Firm nor its employees shall, under any circumstances, be considered servants or agents of the Owner. The Owner shall be at no time legally responsible for any negligence or other wrongdoing by the Firm, its servants, or agents. The Owner shall not withhold from the contract payments to the Firm any federal or state unemployment taxes, federal or state income taxes, Social Security Tax or any other amounts for benefits to the Firm. Further, the Owner shall not provide to the Firm any insurance coverage or other benefits, including Workers' Compensation, normally provided by the Owner for its employees.
- 2.28. Nonconforming Terms and Conditions:** A proposal that includes terms and conditions that do not conform to the terms and conditions of this Request for Proposal is subject to rejection as non-responsive. The Owner reserves the right to permit the Offeror to withdraw

nonconforming terms and conditions from its proposal prior to a determination by the Owner of non-responsiveness based on the submission of nonconforming terms and conditions.

- 2.29. Ownership:** All plans, prints, designs, concepts, etc., shall become the property of the Owner.
- 2.30. Oral Statements:** No oral statement of any person shall modify or otherwise affect the terms, conditions, or specifications stated in this document and/or resulting agreement. All modifications to this request and any agreement must be made in writing by the Owner.
- 2.31. Patents/Copyrights:** The Offeror agrees to protect the Owner from any claims involving infringements of patents and/or copyrights. In no event shall the Owner be liable to the Offeror for any/all suits arising on the grounds of patent(s)/copyright(s) infringement. Patent/copyright infringement shall null and void any agreement resulting from response to this RFP.
- 2.32. Venue:** Any agreement as a result of responding to this RFP shall be deemed to have been made in, and shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with, the laws of the City of Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado.
- 2.33. Expenses:** Expenses incurred in preparation, submission and presentation of this RFP are the responsibility of the company and cannot be charged to the Owner.
- 2.34. Sovereign Immunity:** The Owner specifically reserves its right to sovereign immunity pursuant to Colorado State Law as a defense to any action arising in conjunction to this agreement.
- 2.35. Public Funds/Non-Appropriation of Funds:** Funds for payment have been provided through the Owner's budget approved by the City Council/Board of County Commissioners for the stated fiscal year only. State of Colorado statutes prohibit the obligation and expenditure of public funds beyond the fiscal year for which a budget has been approved. Therefore, anticipated orders or other obligations that may arise past the end of the stated Owner's fiscal year shall be subject to budget approval. Any contract will be subject to and must contain a governmental non-appropriation of funds clause.
- 2.36. Collusion Clause:** Each Offeror by submitting a proposal certifies that it is not party to any collusive action or any action that may be in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Any and all proposals shall be rejected if there is evidence or reason for believing that collusion exists among the proposers. The Owner may or may not, at the discretion of the Owner Purchasing Representative, accept future proposals for the same service or commodities for participants in such collusion.
- 2.37. Gratuities:** The Firm certifies and agrees that no gratuities or kickbacks were paid in connection with this contract, nor were any fees, commissions, gifts or other considerations made contingent upon the award of this contract. If the Firm breaches or violates this warranty, the Owner may, at their discretion, terminate this contract without liability to the Owner.

- 2.38. Performance of the Contract:** The Owner reserves the right to enforce the performance of the contract in any manner prescribed by law or deemed to be in the best interest of the Owner in the event of breach or default of resulting contract award.
- 2.39. Benefit Claims:** The Owner shall not provide to the Offeror any insurance coverage or other benefits, including Worker's Compensation, normally provided by the Owner for its employees.
- 2.40. Default:** The Owner reserves the right to terminate the contract in the event the Firm fails to meet delivery or completion schedules, or otherwise perform in accordance with the accepted proposal. Breach of contract or default authorizes the Owner to purchase like services elsewhere and charge the full increase in cost to the defaulting Offeror.
- 2.41. Multiple Offers:** If said proposer chooses to submit more than one offer, THE ALTERNATE OFFER must be clearly marked "Alternate Proposal". The Owner reserves the right to make award in the best interest of the Owner.
- 2.42. Cooperative Purchasing:** Purchases as a result of this solicitation are primarily for the Owner. Other governmental entities may be extended the opportunity to utilize the resultant contract award with the agreement of the successful provider and the participating agencies. All participating entities will be required to abide by the specifications, terms, conditions and pricings established in this Proposal. The quantities furnished in this proposal document are for only the Owner. It does not include quantities for any other jurisdiction. The Owner will be responsible only for the award for our jurisdiction. Other participating entities will place their own awards on their respective Purchase Orders through their purchasing office or use their purchasing card for purchase/payment as authorized or agreed upon between the provider and the individual entity. The Owner accepts no liability for payment of orders placed by other participating jurisdictions that choose to piggy-back on our solicitation. Orders placed by participating jurisdictions under the terms of this solicitation will indicate their specific delivery and invoicing instructions.
- 2.43. Definitions:**
- 2.43.1.** "Offeror" and/or "Proposer" refers to the person or persons legally authorized by the Consultant to make an offer and/or submit a response (fee) proposal in response to the Owner's RFP.
- 2.43.2.** The term "Services" includes all labor, materials, equipment, and/or services necessary to produce the requirements of the Contract Documents.
- 2.43.3.** "Firm" is the person, organization, firm or consultant identified as such in the Agreement and is referred to throughout the Contract Documents. The term Firm means the Firm or his authorized representative. The Firm shall carefully study and compare the Scope of Services, Addenda and Modifications and shall at once report to the Owner any error, inconsistency or omission he may discover. Firm shall not be liable to the Owner for any damage resulting from such errors, inconsistencies or omissions. The Firm shall not commence services without clarifying Drawings, Specifications, or Interpretations.
- 2.43.4.** "Sub-Contractor" is a person or organization who has a direct contract with the Firm to perform any of the services at the site. The term Sub-Firm is referred to throughout the contract documents and means a Sub-Contractor or his authorized representative.

2.44. Public Disclosure Record: If the Proposer has knowledge of their employee(s) or sub-proposers having an immediate family relationship with an Owner employee or elected official, the proposer must provide the Purchasing Representative with the name(s) of these individuals. These individuals are required to file an acceptable "Public Disclosure Record", a statement of financial interest, before conducting business with the Owner.

SECTION 3.0: INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Insurance Requirements: The selected Firm agrees to procure and maintain, at its own cost, policy(s) of insurance sufficient to insure against all liability, claims, demands, and other obligations assumed by the Firm pursuant to this Section. Such insurance shall be in addition to any other insurance requirements imposed by this Contract or by law. The Firm shall not be relieved of any liability, claims, demands, or other obligations assumed pursuant to this Section by reason of its failure to procure or maintain insurance in sufficient amounts, durations, or types.

Firm shall procure and maintain and, if applicable, shall cause any Sub-Firm of the Firm to procure and maintain insurance coverage listed below. Such coverage shall be procured and maintained with forms and insurers acceptable to The Owner. All coverage shall be continuously maintained to cover all liability, claims, demands, and other obligations assumed by the Firm pursuant to this Section. In the case of any claims-made policy, the necessary retroactive dates and extended reporting periods shall be procured to maintain such continuous coverage. Minimum coverage limits shall be as indicated below unless specified otherwise in the Special Conditions:

(a) Worker Compensation: Firm shall comply with all State of Colorado Regulations concerning Workers' Compensation insurance coverage.

(b) General Liability insurance with minimum combined single limits of:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) each occurrence and
ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per job aggregate.

The policy shall be applicable to all premises, products and completed operations. The policy shall include coverage for bodily injury, broad form property damage (including completed operations), personal injury (including coverage for contractual and employee acts), blanket contractual, products, and completed operations. The policy shall include coverage for explosion, collapse, and underground (XCU) hazards. The policy shall contain a severability of interests provision.

(c) Comprehensive Automobile Liability insurance with minimum combined single limits for bodily injury and property damage of not less than:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) each occurrence and
ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) aggregate

(d) Professional Liability & Errors and Omissions Insurance policy with a minimum of:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per claim

This policy shall provide coverage to protect the Firm against liability incurred as a result of the professional services performed as a result of responding to this Solicitation.

With respect to each of Consultant's owned, hired, or non-owned vehicles assigned to be used in performance of the Services. The policy shall contain a severability of interests provision.

3.2 Additional Insured Endorsement: The policies required by paragraphs (b), and (c) above shall be endorsed to include the Owner and the Owner's officers and employees as additional insureds. Every policy required above shall be primary insurance, and any insurance carried by the Owner, its officers, or its employees, or carried by or provided through any insurance pool of the Owner, shall be excess and not contributory insurance to that provided by Firm. The Firm shall be solely responsible for any deductible losses under any policy required above.

SECTION 4.0: SPECIFICATIONS/SCOPE OF SERVICES

4.1. General/Background: The Colorado River Levee at Grand Junction (“the levee”) is an earthen embankment constructed in 1997 to reduce the flood risk from Colorado River during major storm events. It extends approximately 0.7 miles along the Las Colonias Trail, north of the Colorado River, from the Las Colonias Amphitheater westward to the Union Pacific Railroad. To support interior drainage there are several outlet structures located along the levee. In addition to flood protection, the levee provides a recreation component with a concrete sidewalk along the levee crest.



Source: Preliminary Levee Assessment Report, October 2021

For the levee to be recognized by the FEMA and depicted on the upcoming countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map update, evidence that adequate design, operation, and maintenance systems are in place to protect from base flood elevations must be provided. Lack of accreditation will result in areas, currently mapped as Zone X (Protected by Levee), being designated as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), followed by mandatory flood insurance requirements and increased development standards.

The specific requirements for accreditation are outlined in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) 65.10.

In October of 2021, a Preliminary Levee Assessment Report was completed for the Grand Junction Levee, in partnership with the Colorado Water Conservation Board, to evaluate the existing levee condition and provide direction on additional data collection and analyses where deficiencies exist to satisfy the 44 CFR 65.10 requirements.

- 4.2. Price/Fees:** Project pricing shall be all inclusive, to include, but not be limited to: labor, materials, equipment, travel, design, drawings, engineering work, shipping/freight, licenses, permits, fees, etc.

The Owner shall not pay nor be liable for any other additional costs including but not limited to: taxes, shipping charges, insurance, interest, penalties, termination payments, attorney fees, liquidated damages, etc.

Provide a not to exceed cost using Solicitation Response Form found in Section 7, accompanied by a complete list of costs breakdown and rates sheets.

All fees will be considered by the Owner to be negotiable.

4.3. Specifications/Scope of Services:

4.3.1. Project Goals: The City of Grand Junction is seeking proposals from engineering firms, licensed in the State of Colorado, to complete the FEMA certification process for the Colorado River Levee at Grand Junction to satisfy Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 65.10 requirements.

The scope should include identification of the levee system segments that meet certification criteria, certification of those portions, and identification of the parts of the levee system that are deficient. Recommendations for modifications to obtain certification to FEMA requirements will be a key component of the project.

Project Scope of Work will include:

1. Project Management – The Consultant will coordinate all tasks with City of Grand Junction Project Manager, develop and maintain a project schedule, manage subconsultants, lead project meetings, provide status updates, develop meeting minutes, and submit monthly invoices
2. Coordination – with key project stakeholders, including United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), FEMA, and adjacent property owners
3. Geotechnical Analysis – in accordance with the USACE ‘Drilling in Earth Embankment Dams and Levees’ requirements, to document the levee embankment, stability, and settlement conditions
4. Hydraulic Analysis – to evaluate geomorphology, scour potential, and internal drainage conditions
5. Reporting & Documentation – certified by a professional engineer to support Section 65.10 Design Criteria, Interior Drainage Analysis, and Operation and Maintenance requirements
6. Design – capital improvements where the levee is not in compliance with Section 65.10 requirements

To support the project components above the following tasks are anticipated:

- Prior to the initiation of field work the Consultant shall obtain, and pay for, all permits necessary to perform site survey and geotechnical explorations
- The Consultant will be responsible for locating and coordinating with all utilities, as required to locate all utilities in the vicinity of the exploration area.
- Perform levee survey control development to support freeboard analysis and As-built document preparation.
- This work may include aerial mapping and GIS mapping.

- The Consultant shall prepare all necessary design plans, drawings and specifications to be used for the construction of the improvements and should therefore be complete in detail and contain all necessary information. Anticipated design plans include:
 - Freeboard deficiencies, upstream of the railroad crossing
 - Interior drainage infrastructure improvements, outlined on Table 1 of the 2021 Preliminary Levee Assessment Report
 - Vegetation & Encroachment removals in accordance with Section 65.10 Design Criteria
- Operation Plan Updates:
 - Review of Flood Warning system documentation and updated operation information that will be provided by the City.
 - The Consultant shall update or prepare an addendum to the USACE Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Manual as necessary to satisfy the requirements contained within Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations; 44 CFR 65.10.
- Final Certified As-Built Plans, that reflect post-project conditions
- Subsequent construction oversight and inspection may be additional outcomes of the project.

4.3.2 Additional Information

- A copy of the Preliminary Levee Assessment Report completed in 2021 for the Colorado Water Conservation Board is attached in [Appendix A](#).
- A copy of the Base Level Engineering Report Mesa County, CO – Wood, 2019 is attached in [Appendix B](#).
- A copy of the current USACE O&M Manual is attached as [Appendix C](#).
- CO River Levee at Grand Junction, CO – As Builts, 1997 ([Appendix D](#))
- Drilling in Earth Embankment Dams and Levees – USACE, 2014:
https://www.publications.usace.army.mil/portals/76/publications/engineerregulations/er_1110-1-1807.pdf
- USACE National Levee Database:
<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/levees/system/5205030081/summary>

4.4. Project Manager: The Project Manager for this Project is Lisa Froshaug. After contract award, all notices, letters, submittals, and other communications directed to the City shall be addressed and mailed or delivered to:

City of Grand Junction
Public Works Department – Engineering
Attn: Lisa Froshaug, Project Engineer
333 West Avenue, Bldg C
Grand Junction, CO 81501
970-244-1592
lisafr@gjcity.org

- 4.5. Contract Administrator:** The Contract Administrator for this Project is Duane Hoff. After award, all contract related inquiries, issues, and other communications shall be directed to:
City of Grand Junction
General Services Department – Purchasing
Attn: Duane Hoff, Jr.
910 Main Street
Grand Junction, CO 81501
duaneh@gjcity.org
- 4.6. Timeline:** It is expected that all analysis, design, and reports for certification will be completed December 1st, 2022. It is understood that this contract may be extended to include documentation for certification of any physical improvements not completed by the completion date.
- 4.7. Implementation/Final Report:** The implementation of this project will be determined by the consultant whose timeline will be used as one of the evaluation criteria. Please provide a good faith estimate of when the final report can be delivered.
- 4.8. RFP Tentative Time Schedule:**
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| • Request for Proposal available: | April 12, 2022 |
| • Inquiry deadline, no questions after this date: | April 21, 2022 |
| • Addendum Posted: | April 26, 2022 |
| • Submittal deadline for proposals: | May 3, 2022 |
| • Owner evaluation of proposals: | May 6, 2022 |
| • Interviews (if required) | May 12-13, 2022 |
| • Final selection: | May 20, 2022 |
| • Contract execution: | May 25, 2022 |
| • Complete by | December 1, 2022 |
- 4.9. Questions Regarding Scope of Services:**
- Susan Hyatt., Senior Buyer
susanh@gjcity.org
- 4.10 Term of Contract:** The term of the contract shall be for one year, with the option to renew up to three (3) additional one year periods if needed, based on satisfactory performance of the contractor and mutual agreement with the City.

SECTION 5.0: PREPARATION AND SUBMITTAL OF PROPOSALS

Submission: Each proposal shall be submitted in electronic format only through the BidNet website, www.bidnetdirect.com/colorado. This site offers both “free” and “paying” registration options that allow for full access of the City’s documents and for electronic submission of proposals. (Note: “free” registration may take up to 24 hours to process. Please Plan accordingly.) (Purchasing Representative does not have access or control of the vendor side of RMEPS. If website or other problems arise during response submission, vendor **MUST** contact RMEPS to resolve issue prior to the response deadline; **800-835-4603**). For proper comparison and evaluation, the City requests that proposals be formatted as directed. The uploaded response to this RFP shall be a single PDF document with all required information included. Offerors are required to indicate their interest in this Project, show their specific experience and address their capability to perform the Scope of Services in the Time Schedule as set forth herein. For proper comparison and evaluation, the City requires that proposals be formatted **A to F**.

- A. Cover Letter:** Cover letter shall be provided which explains the Firm’s interest in the project. The letter shall contain the name/address/phone number/email of the person who will serve as the firm's principal contact person with City’s Contract Administrator and shall identify individual(s) who will be authorized to make presentations on behalf of the firm. The statement shall bear the signature of the person having proper authority to make formal commitments on behalf of the firm. By submitting a response to this solicitation, the Firm agrees to all requirements herein.
- B. Qualifications/Experience/Credentials:** Proposers shall provide statement of qualifications indicating the firm's qualifications, experience with similar work, technical expertise, capability to perform the work, familiarity with the project area, and resumes.
- C. Strategy and Implementation:** Describe your (the firm’s) interpretation of the Owner’s objectives with regard to this RFP. Describe the proposed strategy and/or plan for achieving the objectives of this RFP. The Firm may utilize a written narrative or any other printed technique to demonstrate their ability to satisfy the Scope of Services. The narrative should describe a logical progression of tasks and efforts starting with the initial steps or tasks to be accomplished and continuing until all proposed tasks are fully described and the RFP objectives are accomplished. Include a **time schedule** for completion of your firm’s implementation plan and an estimate of time commitments from Owner staff.
- D. References:** A minimum of three (3) **references** that can attest to your experience in projects of similar scope and size. **Please also summarize the projects completed with these references including** Client Name, Address, Contact Person, Telephone, Email Address, Project Dates, Project Description, etc.
- E. Fee Proposal:** Provide an all-inclusive, not to exceed cost using Solicitation Response Form found in Section 7.0, accompanied by a complete list of costs breakdown (**NOTE: There is a section for optional pricing if virtual meetings are held in lieu of personal or onsite meetings**).
- F. Additional Data (optional):** Provide any additional information that will aid in evaluation of your qualifications with respect to this project.

SECTION 6.0: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND FACTORS

- 6.1 Evaluation:** An evaluation team shall review all responses and select the proposal or proposals that best demonstrate the capability in all aspects to perform the scope of services and possess the integrity and reliability that will ensure good faith performance.
- 6.2 Intent:** Only respondents who meet the qualification criteria will be considered. Therefore, it is imperative that the submitted proposal clearly indicate the firm's ability to provide the services described herein.

Submittal evaluations will be done in accordance with the criteria and procedure defined herein. The Owner reserves the right to reject any and all portions of proposals and take into consideration past performance. The following parameters will be used to evaluate the submittals **(with weighted values)**:

The following collective criteria shall be worth 90%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsiveness of Submittal to the RFP (10) (Firm has submitted a proposal that is fully comprehensive, inclusive, and conforms in all respects to the Request for Proposals (RFP) and all of its requirements, including all forms and substance.) • Experience (30) (Firm's proven proficiency in the successful completion of similar projects.) • Understanding Project & Objectives (20) (Firm's ability to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the City's goals pertaining to this specific project.) • Strategy & Implementation Plan (30) (Firm has provided a clear interpretation of the City's objectives in regard to the project, and a fully comprehensive plan to achieve successful completion. See Section 5.0 Item C for details. Timeline of final report included in this score.)

The following criteria shall be worth 10%
* Fees (10)

Owner also reserves the right to take into consideration past performance of previous awards/contracts with the Owner of any vendor, firm, supplier, or service provider in determining final award(s).

References of the short-listed firms will be assessed during the final phase of the evaluation process.

The Owner will undertake negotiations with the top-rated firm and will not negotiate with lower rated firms unless negotiations with higher rated firms have been unsuccessful and terminated.

- 6.3 Oral Interviews:** The Owner reserves the right to invite the most qualified rated proposer(s) to participate in oral interviews, if needed.
- 6.4 Award:** Firms shall be ranked or disqualified based on the criteria listed in Section 6.2. The Owner reserves the right to consider all of the information submitted and/or oral presentations, if required, in selecting the project Firm.

SECTION 7.0: SOLICITATION RESPONSE FORM

RFP-5062-22-SH Colorado River Levee Consultant Services

Offeror must submit entire Form completed, dated and signed.

All inclusive, not to exceed cost to provide Colorado River Levee Consultant Services:

\$ _____

Total Amount Written: _____ **Dollars**

Anticipated completion date: _____

The City of Grand Junction reserves the right to accept any portion of described services to be performed at its discretion

The undersigned has thoroughly examined the entire Request for Proposals and therefore submits the proposal and schedule of fees and services attached hereto.

This offer is firm and irrevocable for sixty (60) days after the time and date set for receipt of proposals.

The undersigned Offeror agrees to provide services and products in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in this Request for Proposal and as described in the Offeror's proposal attached hereto; as accepted by the Owner.

Prices in the proposal have not knowingly been disclosed with another provider and will not be prior to award.

- Prices in this proposal have been arrived at independently, without consultation, communication or agreement for the purpose of restricting competition.
- No attempt has been made nor will be to induce any other person or firm to submit a proposal for the purpose of restricting competition.
- The individual signing this proposal certifies they are a legal agent of the offeror, authorized to represent the offeror and is legally responsible for the offer with regard to supporting documentation and prices provided.
- Direct purchases by the City of Grand Junction are tax exempt from Colorado Sales or Use Tax. Tax exempt No. 98-903544. The undersigned certifies that no Federal, State, County or Municipal tax will be added to the above quoted prices.
- City of Grand Junction payment terms shall be Net 30 days.
- Prompt payment discount of _____ percent of the net dollar will be offered to the Owner if the invoice is paid within _____ days after the receipt of the invoice. The Owner reserves the right to consider any such discounts when determining the bid award that are no less than Net 10 days.

RECEIPT OF ADDENDA: the undersigned Firm acknowledges receipt of Addenda to the Solicitation, Specifications, and other Contract Documents. State number of Addenda received: _____

It is the responsibility of the Proposer to ensure all Addenda have been received and acknowledged.

Company Name – (Typed or Printed)

Authorized Agent Signature

Address of Offeror

City, State, and Zip Code

Authorized Agent – (Typed or Printed)

Phone Number

E-mail Address of Agent

Date

APPENDIX A



Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee

Grand Junction, Colorado

Prepared for:

City of Grand Junction

250 North 5th Street

Grand Junction, CO 81501

Colorado Water Conservation Board

1313 Sherman Street, Room 718

Denver, CO 80203

Prepared by:

Wood Environment &

Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.

2000 S. Colorado Blvd., Ste. 2-1000

Denver, CO 80222

(303) 935-6505

October 27, 2021

Project No. 32790178

This report was prepared exclusively for the City of Grand Junction and the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) by Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., (Wood). The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in Wood's services and based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended to be used by only the City of Grand Junction and the CWCB, subject to the terms and conditions of their contract with Wood. Any other use of, or reliance on, this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.



COLORADO

Colorado Water Conservation Board

Department of Natural Resources

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background.....	3
1.2	Previous Studies.....	3
1.3	Vertical Datum	4
1.4	Field Assessment	4
1.5	Geotechnical Information.....	4
1.6	Levee Compliance with 44 CFR 65.10 Requirements	5
2.0	Design Criteria	6
2.1	Freeboard	6
2.2	Closures.....	12
2.3	Embankment Protection	15
2.4	Embankment and Foundation	19
2.5	Settlement Analysis	23
2.6	Interior Drainage.....	24
2.7	Other Design Criteria	28
	2.7.1 Vegetation	28
	2.7.2 Encroachments	31
	2.7.3 Property Ownership	37
	2.7.4 Utilities	37
3.0	Operation Plan	38
3.1	Closures.....	39
	3.1.1 Flood Warning System	39
	3.1.2 Plan of Operation	40
	3.1.3 Periodic Operation of Closures	40
3.2	Interior Drainage Plan.....	40
	3.2.1 Flood Warning System	41
	3.2.2 Plan of Operation	41
	3.2.3 Manual Backup	42
	3.2.4 Periodic Inspection	42
4.0	Maintenance Plan	43
5.0	Certification Requirements	44
6.0	Summary	44



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

1D	1-Dimensional
2D	2-Dimensional
44 CFR	Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BGS	Below Ground Surface
BLE	Base Level Engineering
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CLOMR	Conditional Letter of Map Revision
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit
CWCB	Colorado Water Conservation Board
D50	Median Diameter
DOE	Department of Energy
EM	Engineering Manual
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
HEC-RAS	Hydrologic Engineering Center's Riverine Analysis System
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LS	Landside
MAP	Mapping Assessment and Planning
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGVD29	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929
NLD	National Levee Database
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
ROW	Right of Way
RS	Riverside
SPT	Standard Penetration Test
STA	Station
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VFZ	Vegetation Free Zone



**COLORADO****Colorado Water
Conservation Board**

Department of Natural Resources

Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee Segment

Grand Junction, Colorado

1.0 Introduction

A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning (MAP) countywide study is currently underway for Mesa County, which includes new hydraulics for the Colorado River through the County based on updated hydrology for the Colorado River. That project will ultimately result in new floodplain mapping along the Colorado River including the section that flows through Grand Junction, Colorado. Due to new federal requirements, areas behind levees cannot be shown as protected by the levee in updated flood insurance mapping until the levee is shown to meet the requirements presented in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) 65.10, certified by a licensed professional engineer, and accredited by FEMA.

Currently there is one section of the levee in Grand Junction that is shown as providing protection on the effective Flood Insurance Map (FIRM) Panels 08077C0812F and 08077C0816F and will require accreditation against 44 CFR 65.10 to continue providing protection when the Risk MAP process is complete. This levee segment, officially the Colorado River at Grand Junction levee, is presented in Figure 1 and will be referred to as *the levee* throughout this report. This document summarizes the findings of the Preliminary Levee Assessment for the levee. The preliminary levee assessment and review included data collection, data review, field inspection, and determination of additional data collection and analyses required to satisfy the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10. Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions Inc. (Wood) worked with City of Grand Junction officials and the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB), among others, to collect data, view the flood control system, and to acquire and review data collected from other sources.





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Colorado Water Conservation Board

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Figure 1: Colorado River Levee Site Map





1.1 Background

The Colorado River drainage basin at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Stream Gage at Fruita (09153000) is approximately 17,100 square miles (USGS, 2021). The headwaters originate along the Continental Divide at elevations above 10,000 feet. The river proper starts at Lake Granby in Grand County and flows southwest through mountain valleys and canyons before entering the high desert of the western slope.

Peak flows along the Colorado River have been studied for over 110 years. The most recent study was completed by Wood (previously Amec Foster Wheeler) in 2017. These flows have been accepted by FEMA and will be used in this study for the freeboard analysis. Further information on the flow development can be found in the Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) for the Colorado River, Case #: 19-08-0881R. Several large historical floods have been recorded on the Colorado River. The largest flood on record, estimated using high water marks in the vicinity of the gage near Fruita, occurred in June/July of 1884 and was approximately equal to 125,000cfs in magnitude at its peak. This event was caused by the melting of very heavy snow cover (Follansbee and Sawyer, 1948). The second highest flood was in 1921. This flood had a peak flow of approximately 81,100cfs at the USGS gage in Fruita. This flood was also caused primarily by snowmelt runoff, with perhaps a very small rainfall component (Elliott, Jarrett, Ebling, 1982).

To protect against destructive floods, there have been several berms and levees constructed along the Colorado River in and around Grand Junction throughout the 1900s. In addition to the levee being studied, there are three other levee segments listed in the National Levee Database (NLD) within Grand Junction totaling a length of 4.2 miles of levee. However, none of these additional levees are FEMA accredited or shown as providing protection on the effective FIRM. These three other levee segments are not included in this analysis.

The Colorado River at Grand Junction Levee, the levee studied in this report, was constructed in 1997 by the Sacramento office of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The levee is approximately 0.7 miles long and located on the right river overbank where US highway 50 crosses the Colorado River. The upstream end of the levee ties into high ground and the downstream end ties into the high ground along the Union Pacific Railroad line. Most of the levee is earthen embankment with the furthest western portion consisting of a clay cap covering the riverside of the railroad embankment. The levee contains nine interior drainage structures and there are six stormwater detention ponds of various sizes along the landside of the levee. Figure 1 presents the levee, the area protected by the levee, and the interior drainage structure locations as well as other items of interest.

1.2 Previous Studies

Data from several sources were utilized for this report. Sources consulted are listed below along with the relevant appendix where the sources are located.

- Levee as-built drawings from 1997 (Appendix A)
- Various City of Grand Junction stormwater as-built drawings from 1965 to 2003 (Appendix A)
- 2016 USACE presentation, for geotechnical information and drainage structure conditions (Appendix G)
- 2019 USACE routine inspection report, for general levee conditions and points of concern (Appendix G)
- Levee profiles created from 2017 survey data (Appendix G)
- Operations and maintenance manual for the levee (Appendix F)
- Geotechnical information from a nearby construction project (Appendix G)
- 2012 FEMA Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) for Mesa County (Appendix B)
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) (Appendix B).
- 2017 Colorado River Hydrology report (Appendix B)





1.3 Vertical Datum

Levee information was found in both the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29) and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). NGVD29 data was converted to NAVD88 using a conversion factor of 3.35ft. Based on the latest FEMA guidance, all information used for eventual certification of the levee will need to be in the currently federally accepted NAVD88 (FEMA, 2014). Additionally, any updates to the effective FIS or FIRMs will also need to be submitted in NAVD88.

1.4 Field Assessment

A field assessment of the levee was completed on April 8th, 2021. Wood employees Chris Ide, P.E., CFM, and Elizabeth Jefferson, E.I. along with Grand Junction City officials visually assessed the integrity, stability, and maintenance of the levee. The current condition and any observed critical features were documented through photographs and field notes.

In general, the levee was found to be well maintained and in good condition. However, it appeared that there were unpermitted levee modifications that could be an issue for levee certification. Additionally, areas along the levee were found to require maintenance attention, typically in the form of vegetation removal or pest control. Most of the areas could be addressed with routine maintenance. However, there may be some larger vegetation, like trees, that may need to be removed prior to certification. Based on this preliminary analysis there were no concerns about instability, erosion, or seepage. Further evaluation of each of these are detailed in the sections below.

1.5 Geotechnical Information

A desktop review was completed for all available geological and geotechnical data. For levee certification and accreditation, further field testing will be required. However, this review is useful in planning future studies and informing potential issues.

Based on a review of the 1997 as-built drawings and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) presentation dated May 2016, Wood understands that the design of the levee was supported by two separate geotechnical investigations. Documents (e.g., geotechnical engineering reports or memoranda) that provide a comprehensive assessment for the completed subsurface explorations and engineering analyses were not available for Wood's review.

The 2016 USACE presentation reports that one of the completed geotechnical investigations is documented on pages 10 and 11 of a document prepared by the Department of Energy (DOE), titled "Basis of Design and Cost Estimate", dated February 1991, which was not available for Wood's review. This geotechnical investigation consisted of six exploratory trench excavations and laboratory testing. The exploratory trenches (designated as 4F-90-01 and 4F-90-03 to 4F-90-07) were excavated to depths ranging from 5.5 to 10ft below ground surface (bgs) along the proposed levee alignment in February 1990. Groundwater was reported to be encountered within the exploratory trenches at depths ranging between 5.5 to 9.9ft bgs.

Graphic borehole logs provided on Detail Sheet C-11 of the 1997 as-built drawings indicate an additional geotechnical investigation was performed. The borehole logs indicate that eight (8) boreholes (designated as ST1 to ST8) were explored to depths ranging from 12 to 23ft bgs. Groundwater was reported at depths ranging from 2 and 8ft bgs. The borehole locations provided on the as-built drawings indicate that boreholes were located along the centerline of the levee alignment or within 50ft of the toe. The supporting geotechnical interpretations and laboratory test data that are typically provided in a geotechnical report were not available for





Wood's review. However, USACE (2016) reports that this borehole data likely originates from the 1996 DOE document, which documents a borehole study occurring sometime between 1982 and 1986.

The USACE (2016) presentation indicates that laboratory tests were performed during the 1990 geotechnical study to evaluate soil samples collected from exploratory trenches and potential embankment borrow materials. The laboratory tests included particle-size distribution (gradation) and Atterberg limit (i.e., liquid and plastic limits) analyses to determine soil index properties, which facilitate identification and classification of soils for engineering purposes.

The laboratory test results, and trench logs reported by USACE (2016) indicate that the upper 6 to 9ft of the foundation along the proposed levee alignment consist primarily of a relatively impermeable layer of clay measuring up to 5ft thick with thinner isolated layers of silt, sand, and gravel. The graphic borehole logs provided on the as-built drawings indicate that the upper layer is underlain to a depth of 15 to 20ft by a granular layer of sand, gravel, and cobble; followed by bedrock comprised of Mancos shale to unknown depths, reportedly in excess of 50ft.

The USACE (2016) presentation indicates that the levee embankment materials are comprised of silty sand to sandy lean clay or lean clay soils. However, the source of this information was not provided or referenced in the as-built drawings.

1.6 Levee Compliance with 44 CFR 65.10 Requirements

Levee systems will only be recognized by FEMA and mapped on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps as showing protection from the 1% annual-chance-exceedance flood event, or base flood, if the levee system meets the requirements described in 44 CFR 65.10 as determined by a certifying engineer. Meeting these requirements includes providing evidence that adequate design, operation, and maintenance systems are in place to provide reasonable assurance of protection from the base flood. The following sections summarize the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10, the findings during the Preliminary Levee Assessment, and recommendations to obtain remaining data or perform additional analyses to determine whether the levee meets the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10.





2.0 Design Criteria

For levees to be recognized by FEMA, evidence that adequate design and operation and maintenance systems are in place to provide reasonable assurance that protection from the base flood exists must be provided. The following requirements must be met as described in 44 CFR 65.10(b). The full text is provided in Appendix G.

- 65.10(b)(1): Freeboard
- 65.10(b)(2): Closures
- 65.10(b)(3): Embankment Protection
- 65.10(b)(4): Embankment and Foundation
- 65.10(b)(5): Settlement Analysis
- 65.10(b)(6): Interior Drainage
- 65.10(b)(7): Other Design Criteria

2.1 Freeboard

Requirement

Riverine levees must provide a minimum of three (3) feet of freeboard above the water surface elevation of the one percent annual chance base flood along the length of the levee. 3.5 feet of freeboard is required at the upstream end of levee, tapering to not less than the minimum at the downstream end of the levee. Additionally, four (4) feet of freeboard is required within 100 feet of hydraulic structures (such as bridges) or wherever the flow is constricted.

Findings

Levee crest elevations based on the levee survey completed in 2017 were compared with draft/preliminary base flood elevations (BFE) from the ongoing study along the Colorado River to estimate freeboard along the levee. Preliminary cross sections, flood extents, and BFEs from the ongoing study are presented in Figure 2. The BFEs, levee crest elevations, and required freeboard elevations along the levee are shown in Figure 3. The available freeboard and required freeboard are presented in Figure 4 for an alternative comparison. Stations along the portion of the levee that consists of a clay cap over the existing railroad embankment were given negative stationing values for plotting purposes. The results of the preliminary freeboard assessment show that there is one area just upstream of the Union Pacific Railroad bridge where the levee is currently freeboard deficient for approximately 150ft. The maximum deficiency is approximately 1.1ft. A couple of reasons for the deficiency were identified:

- From a comparison of the 2017 survey data with the levee as-built information, it appears that the crest of levee is approximately 0.5ft lower than the design/as-built elevation at the location of the deficiency.
- Preliminary results from the updated Colorado River modeling show that there may be an increase in the effective base flood elevation at this location. Further investigation points to sedimentation within the Colorado River immediately upstream and downstream of the railroad crossing being the primary cause for the increase. This is discussed more in the embankment protection section of this report.

Figure 5 shows a levee plan view of the locations where freeboard is acceptable or deficient. Appendix C includes the calculations used to determine freeboard deficiencies and to create the following figures. The





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Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee – Grand Junction, CO

preliminary hydraulic model from the ongoing countywide study was not included with this submittal. Once the model has been finalized it will be available under MIP Case #20-08-0021S.



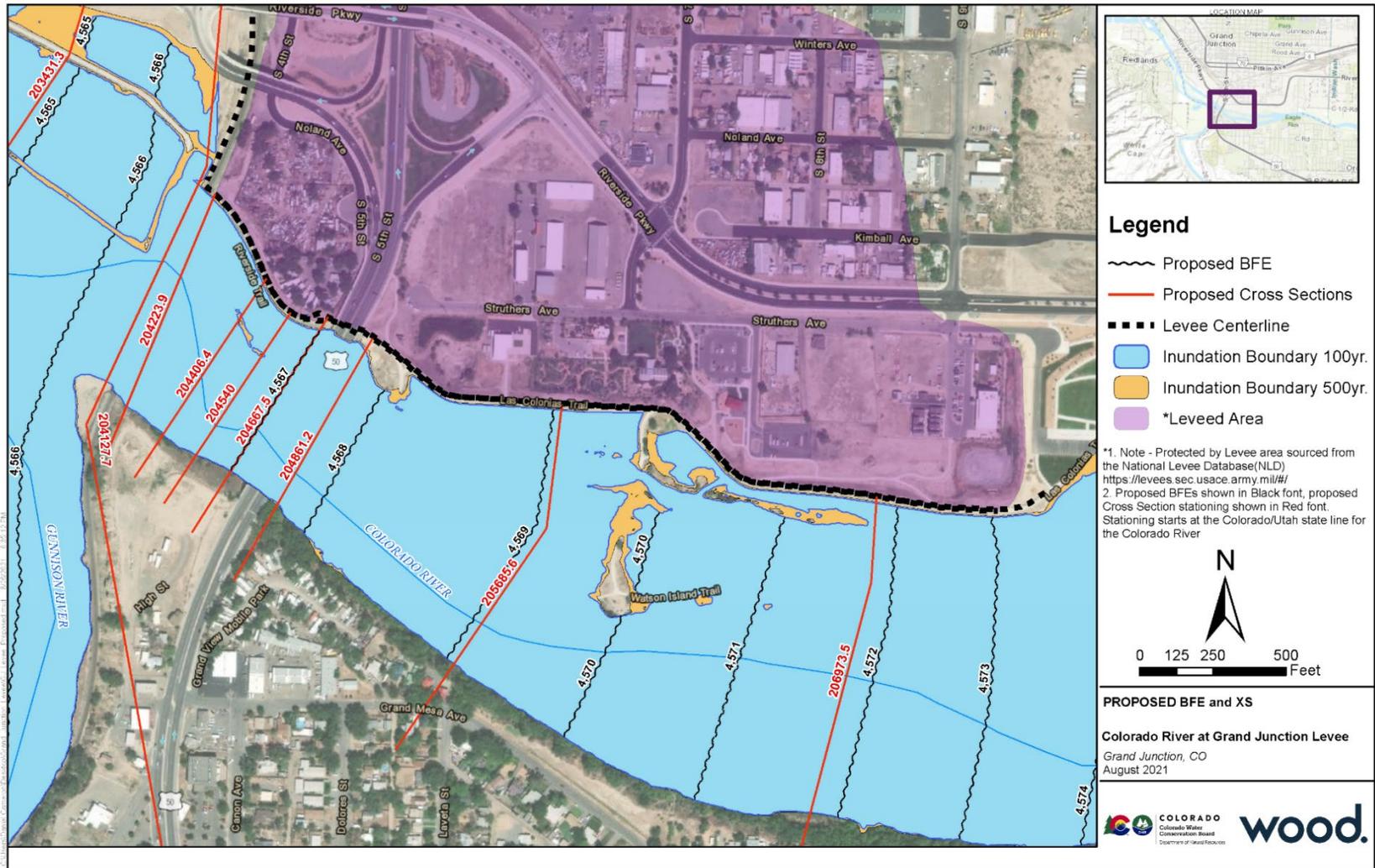


Figure 2: Preliminary Base Flood Elevations and Cross-Section Placement from Ongoing Colorado River Study



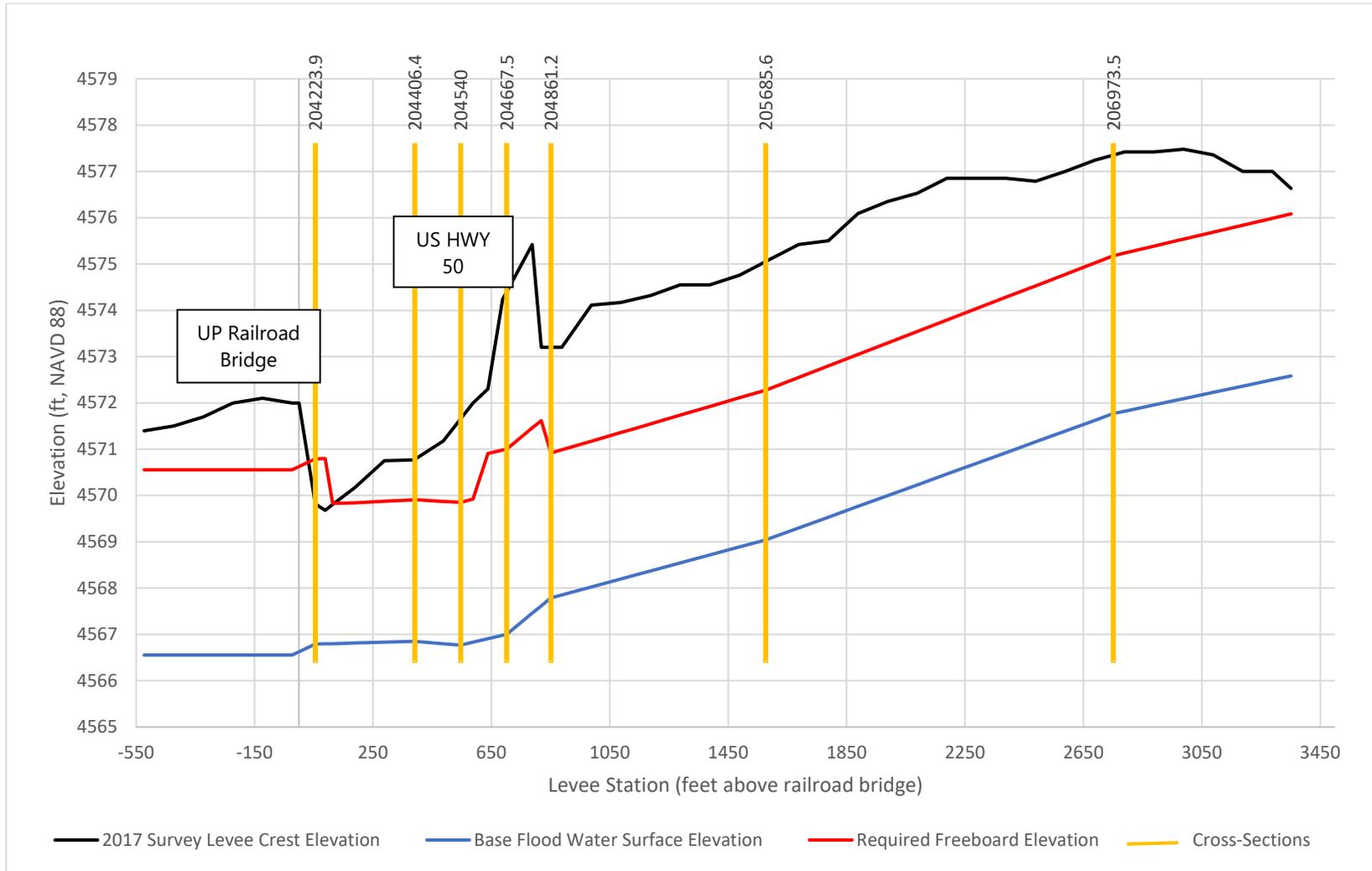


Figure 3: Preliminary Freeboard Analysis Profile



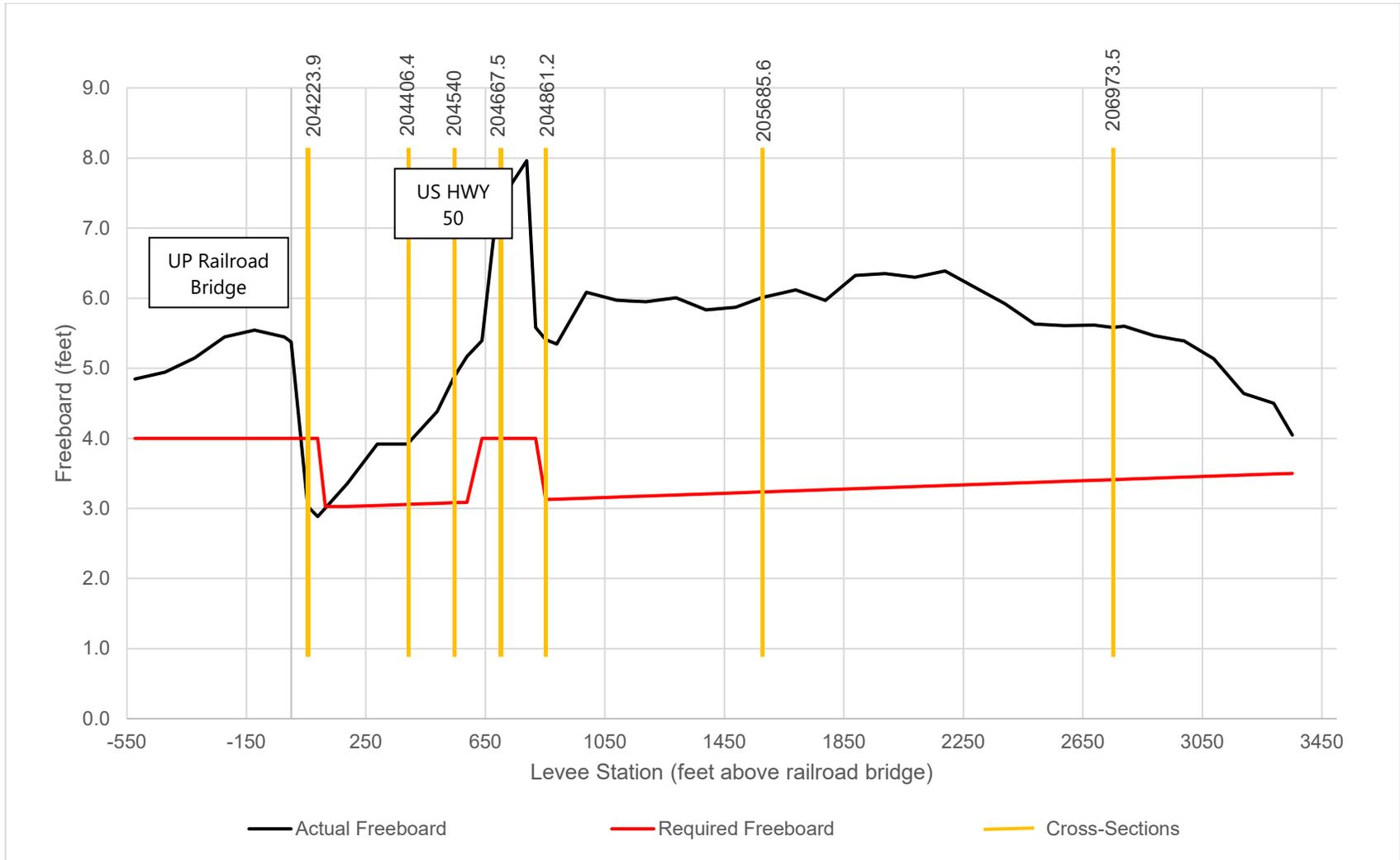


Figure 4: Preliminary Required and Available Freeboard Comparison





Figure 5: Preliminary Freeboard Summary





Recommended Actions

New survey information should be obtained for the levee crest elevations along the levee. These updated levee crest elevations should be compared to the Colorado River hydraulic model results once modeling is complete and the model has been approved by FEMA. This comparison will produce a more accurate freeboard assessment and can be used as the final determination for any freeboard deficiencies. If deficiencies still exist, options to bring the levee into compliance include:

- Raise this section of levee by approximately 1-foot in order to meet the freeboard requirement. This would require an engineered design because the levee needs to structurally withstand the base flood.
- Dredge the channel of the Colorado River through this area to lower the base flood elevation.

As mentioned above, based on preliminary modeling results, sedimentation and reduced channel capacity around the railroad bridge appear to be the primary factors leading to the increase in the base flood elevation at the point of freeboard deficiency. This is supported by historical aerial imagery which shows a tendency for sandbars to develop and shift at this location. This is described further in the Embankment Protection section of this report. That stated, if the second option is selected for achieving adequate freeboard, further hydraulic modeling will be necessary to plan the scope of work and to prove that the channel modifications will achieve the desired outcome. Hydraulic modeling could also be used to determine the approximate amount of sediment removal necessary. Additionally, it is important to note that dredging may need to be a routine maintenance item in order to maintain channel capacity as it is likely that the river will tend to redeposit sediment in this location. Sediment transport modeling could be used to estimate the required frequency of dredging to maintain capacity. Note that alterations to the levee, other than to restore it to its original as-built design would trigger a USACE 408 permit. Any work within the Colorado River would trigger a regulatory permit for work within the Waters of the United States.

2.2 Closures

Requirement

All levee openings and penetrations for interior drainage must be provided, with closure devices that are structural parts of the levee system during operation, and designed according to sound engineering practices.

Findings

The levee has no openings that require a specialized levee closure to be operated during flood conditions. There are nine interior drainage structures penetrating the levee. All the interior drainage structures are associated with one of the six stormwater detention ponds located on the landside of the levee as presented in Figure 1. It appears that some of the ponds have been modified, perhaps for increased capacity, since their original construction. Of the nine interior drainage structures, seven were identified in the USACE 1997 as-built plans. The two outfall pipes from stormwater detention pond 3 were constructed after the original levee construction and noted as being built without a permit in the 2019 USACE inspection report. It appears that these new crossings replaced an original 18" interior drainage structure. Table 1 provides the location of the as-built information for each crossing. All as-built information is located in Appendix A. During the field assessment, all nine of the interior drainage structures were found and their conditions documented. Table 1 summarizes the interior drainage structures, their current condition, and the action that needs to take place for certification purposes. Pictures of the structures are included in Appendix H.





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Recommendations

The actions specified in Table 1 for each interior drainage structure need to take place so that each structure can adequately operate for certification purposes.





Table 1: Interior Drainage and Closure Summary

ID	As-Built Information								Current Conditions		Action
	As-Built Station	Source	Description	Size (inches)	Material	Backflow Preventer RS	Backflow Preventer LS	As-Built Notes	Condition	Notes	
1	01+44.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Drains stormwater detention pond 1 (C3-261-904).	18	RCP	Flap	Slide		Good	Standing water on riverside, drained by 42-in pipe under sidewalk.	Ponded water is likely not an issue as it is unlikely that it is creating seepage paths through the levee. However, should correct drainage issue or complete geotechnical investigation. This is discussed further in Section 2.4.
2	01+44.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Drains stormwater detention pond 1 (C3-261-904).	36	RCP	Flap	Slide	Labeled as a 20" crossing in USACE 1997 as-built profile	Good	Same as crossing 1	Same as crossing 1 plus revise as-built data
3	01+44.00	City of Grand Junction 1965, sheet 1	Drains stormwater detention pond 1 (C3-261-904).	36	RCP	Flap	Slide		Good	Same as crossing 1	Same as crossing 1
4	8+80.00	City of Grand Junction 1970, sheet 4	Drains stormwater detention pond 2b (C2-261-901)	18	RCP	Flap	Slide	Labeled as existing 36" in USACE 1997 as-builts - believed to be mislabeled	Poor	Circumferential crack found in USACE 2011 video inspection. Barb wire fence restricting access to landside gate. Standing water on landside of levee.	Repair crack if not already repaired. Provide access to landside gate. Ponded water may create seepage paths. Geotechnical investigation required, see Section 2.4.
5	11+61.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Drains stormwater detention pond 2 (C2-261-902).	18	RCP	Flap	Slide		Excellent	Wall at pond outlet and barb wire fence restricting access to landside gate see Table 5	Recommend remove retaining wall, repair levee, and extend pipe. Provide access to landside gate. See Section 2.7.2 for more details.
6	18+55.00	USACE 1997, page C-5a	Drains stormwater detention pond B (Botanical Gardens).	18	RCP	Flap	Slide	Relocated in as-builts see C-5a	Excellent	Wall at outlet and fence restricting access to landside gate see Table 5. Standing water on landside of levee. Sediment and vegetation around outfall.	Ponded water may create seepage paths. Geotechnical investigation required, see Section 2.4. Recommend remove retaining wall, repair levee, and extend pipe. Provide access plan for landside gate in O&M manual. See Section 2.7.2 for more details. Remove plants and sediment around outfall.
7	22+15.00	USACE 1997, page C-5a	Drains stormwater detention pond C (C2-262-902).	18	RCP	Flap	Slide	Relocated in as-builts see C-5a	Good	Wall at outlet and see Table 4 - Encroachments	Recommend remove retaining wall, repair levee, and extend pipe. See Section 2.7.2 for more details.
8	29+90.00	City of Grand Junction 2003, page 8	Drains stormwater detention pond 3 (C2-262-901).	32 x 72	RCP	Flap	Slide	Built after levee completion, no USACE permit	Excellent	Standing water on landside of levee.	Ponded water may create seepage paths. Geotechnical investigation required, see Section 2.4.
9	29+90.00	City of Grand Junction 2003, page 8	Drains stormwater detention pond 3 (C2-262-901).	32 x 72	RCP	Flap	Slide	Built after levee completion, no USACE permit	Excellent	Same as crossing 8.	Same as crossing 8.

RCP – Reinforced Concrete Pipe





2.3 Embankment Protection

Requirement

Engineering analyses must be submitted that demonstrate that no appreciable erosion of the levee embankment can be expected during the base flood, as a result of either currents or waves, and that anticipated erosion will not result in failure of the levee embankment or foundation directly or indirectly through reduction of the seepage path and subsequent instability.

Findings

Based on available as-built information, the original levee was constructed with a 15" thick layer of riprap embedded to a depth of 6" from levee station 0+53 to 7+03, which is the extent between the Union Pacific Railroad bridge and the US HWY 50 bridge. During the field visit and based on aerial imagery, it was noted that the riprap extends beyond the design to about 100-ft upstream of the upstream face of the US HWY 50 bridge. The as-builts do not provide a median diameter (D50) for the riprap, but it was estimated at 24" during the field visit. Since the levee was constructed there has not been a large enough flood to cause any damage to the levee or to test the existing embankment protection. Outside of the riprap protected areas, there is very minor erosion along the levee that is noted in subsequent sections of this report. There is no known history of erosion issues with this levee that would contribute to levee failure.

To determine whether the existing riprap revetment was sufficient to protect the levee embankment and to determine whether additional protection was necessary, two major factors were considered. The first factor was whether the levee was likely to scour based on hydraulic modeling results from the existing conditions, and the second was whether the river was likely to migrate toward the levee over time, exposing the levee to greater erosional forces.

The preliminary hydraulic model for the Colorado River from the ongoing countywide study was used to estimate existing scour potentials along the levee. Average shear stresses and velocities for the right overbank, where the levee is located, are presented in Table 2. Model results were then compared to the maximum allowable shear stresses and velocities that various channel linings can withstand provided in the reference *HEC-15 Design of Roadside Channels with Flexible Linings* (FHWA, 2005). From HEC-15 Table 865.2, included in Appendix D, long native grasses can withstand shear stresses of up to 1.7 lb/ft² and velocities as high as 6ft/s. Short native grasses can withstand shear stresses of 0.95 lb/ft² and velocities of 4ft/s. Based on these values and the model results, well seeded native grasses should provide sufficient protection for the entire length of levee.





Table 2: Estimated Existing Shear Stresses and Velocities Along the Levee Embankment

Hydraulic Model Cross-Section	Levee Station	Right Overbank Velocity (ft/s)	Right Overbank Shear Stress (lb/ft ²)	Additional Protection Required?
207973.6	45+31	2.5	0.44	NO
206973.5	27+51	2.79	0.48	NO
205685.6	15+76	2.45	0.4	NO
204861.2	08+51	3.52	0.67	NO
204667.5	07+01	2.58	0.33	NO
204540	05+46	2.58	0.34	NO
204406.4	03+91	2.16	0.22	NO
204223.9	00+55	2.96	0.36	NO
204127.7	-00+41	3.61	0.51	NO

To evaluate the potential for increased risk overtime, site geomorphology was considered. *HEC-20 Stream Stability at Highway Structures* (FHWA, 2012) provides guidance for evaluating stream migration potential. There are many geomorphic factors that influence stream stability and the likelihood of stream migration overtime. Major factors include stream size, flow habit, bed material, valley setting, floodplains, natural levees, apparent incision, channel boundaries, tree cover, sinuosity, braided streams, anabranching streams, and variability and width of bars. Not all these factors were investigated during this preliminary assessment, due to the preliminary nature of this analysis and lack of field data. A couple of factors of note are described below along with their potential impacts on levee embankment protection.

Sections 2.3.11 and 2.3.12 of HEC-20 discuss braided streams and anabranching streams. According to the manual, a braided stream “consists of multiple and interlacing channels” and usually contains “multiple, mid-channel islands and bars.” Anabranching streams are different “in that the flow is divided by islands rather than bars, and the islands are large relative to channel width [...] The anabranches, or individual channels, are more widely and distinctly separated and more fixed in position than the braids of a braided stream.” The Colorado River at the levee site has characteristics of both a braided and an anabranching stream. Upon reviewing historical imagery, it appears that Watson Island, the large island upstream of US HWY 50, has been relatively fixed overtime. The island is also vegetated with large trees and the channel between the island and the levee has not changed significantly over time. The smaller island under the railroad bridge, however, is much more indicative of braided stream flow behavior. The island has changed significantly over time from being centered in the channel in 1993, with relatively equal conveyance on either side, to being farther to the right of the channel in more recent imagery. This island appears sandy and is vegetated only by small brushes and grasses. Figure 6 presents historical imagery courtesy of Google Earth which shows these changes through time.



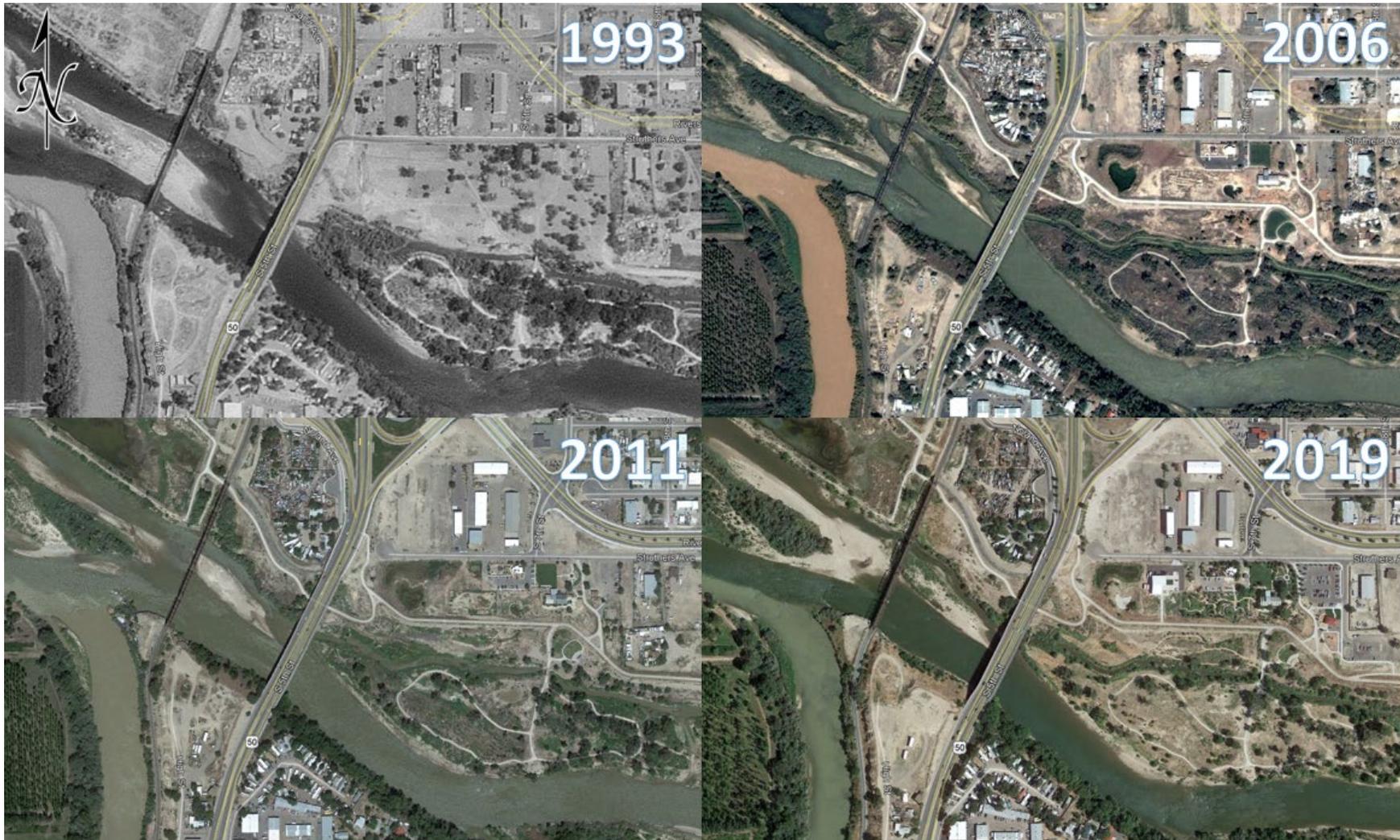


Figure 6: Channel Migration Over Time





Overall, this preliminary assessment indicates that the channel along the upper portion of the levee is relatively stable and not likely to migrate over time, or if migration does occur it will likely happen slowly. The channel around the railroad bridge, however, appears to migrate regularly and might change significantly during a flood event. Section 2.3.11 of HEC-20 notes this about braided channels, *“The presence of bars obstructs flow and scour occurs, either lateral erosion of banks on both sides of the bar, scour of the channels surrounding the bar, or both. This erosion will enlarge the channel and, with reduced water levels, an island may form at the site of a gravel or sand bar. The worst case will be where a major bar or island forms at a bridge site. This can produce erosion of both banks of the stream and bed scour along both sides of the island. Reduction in the flow capacity beneath the bridge can result as a vegetated island forms under the bridge. An island or bar that forms upstream or downstream of a bridge can change flow alignment and create bank erosion or scour problems at the bridge site.”*

Based on this information, it is not unreasonable to assume that over time or during a major flood event the main conveyance path for the Colorado River could shift toward the right bank where the levee is located. In this situation, the levee would be exposed to greater velocities and shear stresses than the hydraulic model estimated for the right overbank, because the model was developed based on the current river geometry. To have a conservative estimate of the embankment protection necessary to protect the levee during such a situation, the shear stresses and velocities for the main channel of the Colorado River were used to estimate riprap sizing based on guidance from HEC-15. As previously noted, this portion of the levee is already armored with riprap that has a D50 of approximately 24 inches. Table 3 shows the results.

Table 3: Estimated Potential Shear Stresses and Velocities Along the Levee Embankment

Hydraulic Model Cross-Section	Levee Station	Mean Channel Velocity (ft/s)	Main Channel Shear Stress (lb/ft ²)	Riprap D50 Required (in)	Additional Protection Required?
204667.5	07+01	10.39	1.57	6	NO
204540	05+46	10.26	1.57	6	NO
204406.4	03+91	8.75	1.14	6	NO
204223.9	00+55	7.54	0.85	3	NO
204127.7	-00+41	7.97	0.97	3	NO

Recommendations

Based on this preliminary assessment, the existing embankment protection appears to be sufficient for the entire length of levee as long as native vegetation is established and well maintained on all non-riprap reinforced sections of the riverside embankment. The existing riprap appears to be conservatively sized and in good condition. However, this is a high-level review of potential issues, and not an in-depth investigation. Knowing that geomorphologic conditions at the site make stream migration likely, it is recommended that further investigation into stream geomorphology be completed to assure that there are no other potential impacts related to stream migration over time. Additionally, it is recommended that a two-dimensional (2D) hydraulic model be developed for more accurate estimates of scour potential. Two dimensional models are better suited for estimating scour because they allow for flow to move in any direction and allow for more variability in flow





velocities and momentum. Additionally, 2D models are better at handling split flow and braided stream scenarios. A one-dimensional (1D) model assumes a uniform flow direction and interpolates channel geometry between cross-sections. Although this is reasonably accurate at large scales, for example for use in floodplain mapping, it does not provide as detailed of information for discrete locations. A 2D model for the river reach along the levee would provide more accurate scour estimates.

2.4 Embankment and Foundation

Requirement

For each unique levee segment which is based on construction type, embankment soil, foundation conditions, etc., engineering analyses that evaluate levee embankment stability must be submitted. The analyses provided shall evaluate expected seepage during loading conditions associated with the base flood and shall demonstrate that seepage into or through the levee foundation and embankment will not jeopardize embankment or foundation stability. An alternative seismic analysis demonstrating that the levee is designed and constructed for stability against earthquake loading conditions, as defined in Chapter 6, Section II, Case IV of the USACE levee design manual, should be considered if warranted by the severity of the expected seismic event (USACE, 2000).

Findings

Wood has performed a review of the USACE 1997 as-built drawings which provide information regarding the site topography (prior to construction), plan and profile, and detail sheets. The as-built drawings indicate that the maximum vertical height between the levee crest and natural grade is approximately 9ft (between STA 11+50 to 13+00), and that the typical levee embankment cross section geometry has a 12-foot-wide crest with riverside and landside slope ratios of 2.5H:1V (horizontal: vertical) and 2.0H:1V, respectively. Wood's field observations of the levee embankment geometry are consistent with those documented on the as-built drawings.

The levee design also includes two relief wells located along the landside levee toe near station 3+00 and 6+00. Based on conversations with the community and the USACE, the original levee design may have included more than the two existing relief wells. Relief wells provide pressure relief for elevated pore-water pressures or artesian conditions that can develop on the landside of levees, which develop when an impermeable clay layer is underlain by a pervious sand layer, as in the case for the Colorado River Levee. This potentially unstable condition can result in significant upward flow and possibly artesian conditions where sand is present near the toe of the embankment. Consequently, the pore-water pressures and corresponding flow can reduce stability and even lead to sand boils and piping. The functionality and necessity of the relief wells cannot be evaluated from the information available.

Overall, the as-built drawings provided for review appear to be in order and are stamped by a professional engineer to meet the requirements of FEMA Title 44, Part 65, Section 65.10, subsection (e). However, the drawings have been revised in several locations and may not reflect the current levee conditions. It is recommended that they be revised as described in Section 5.0 of this report.

Previously completed analyses and engineering computations that evaluated levee embankment stability were not available for review by Wood. It is unclear whether these calculations exist, as they were not mentioned in the USACE-provided documents. Without documentation providing the evaluated levee embankment cross section locations, methodology, and calculations, Wood cannot validate the stability of existing levee embankments and more data is needed for certification. However, it is Wood's opinion that the geometric configuration of the levee embankment has an inherent low risk of slope instability for the following reasons:





- Moderate height (less than 25ft)
- Less than 2.0H:1V riverside slope (generally accepted as the steepest slope that can adequately support riprap)
- Less than 3.0H:1V landside slope (readily traversable with conventional mowing equipment and pedestrian traffic during inspections)
- Crown width greater than 10ft (provides adequate access for maintenance and flood-fighting operations)
- No prior repairs or problem areas have been reported

Overall, it is Wood's opinion that the current condition of the levee is acceptable; however, deficient conditions exist that require improvements/corrective action. Although the levee will essentially function as intended, it will operate with less reliability than what should be provided, if not corrected.

Minor erosion was observed at a few locations along the levee embankment during Wood's field assessment. The most notable erosion cut into the levee less than 6" and appeared to be associated with pedestrian traffic. No deep-seated slides, sloughs, cracking, or depressions associated with slope instability were evident.

Longitudinal and/or transverse cracking were observed along the concrete pedestrian sidewalk situated on portions of the levee crown, which was reportedly constructed upon completion of the levee or sometime shortly after. Based on the low degree of separation between the cracked portions of sidewalk and the relatively level levee crown outside of paved areas, the cracks do not appear to be associated with slope instability.

Several small animal burrows were observed along the portion of the levee created by capping the existing railroad embankment. These burrows appear to be 6 to 12 inches in diameter and penetrate the levee embankment. Additionally, numerous large anthills were observed along the portion of the levee not covered by a sidewalk. These burrows are not significant to the extent that the levee is at immediate risk for instability. However, the presence of these burrows on the slope of levee embankments can potentially shorten seepage paths, increase seepage volumes, decrease the factor of safety against slope failure, and increase the risk of internal erosion of embankment materials, which may result in piping during flooding. Photos of the animal burrows and anthills are included in Appendix H.

As summarized in Table 1, ponded water against the levee was observed at four locations, stormwater detention ponds 2b, B, and 3 and at the riverside of the outfalls from stormwater detention pond 1. During a storm event it is expected that there will be water in all of the stormwater detention ponds as the ponds were constructed for stormwater management purposes. In general, the ponding areas against the levee should not pose an issue for certification as long as they are properly evaluated. Having standing water along the levee could impact the phreatic surface causing seepage paths through the levee which could create weak zones, and hence why the evaluation is necessary.

The ponded water at the outfall of stormwater detention pond 1 likely will not impact the phreatic surface and cause seepage through the levee since it is on the riverside of the levee and the topography slopes away from the levee toward the river. Stormwater detention pond B at the Botanical Gardens appears to have been constructed within the lower portion of the levee slope and the side along the levee is lined with large boulders. This area was inaccessible during Wood's site assessment, but the slope appears stable. This kind of encroachment into the levee slope is generally unacceptable and further analysis is required to evaluate the implications of the design if the City wishes to maintain the current configuration. There are a few additional





encroachments that cut into the levee slope associated with the stormwater detention ponds. These are discussed further in Section 2.7.2.

Recommended Actions

Since documentation of the geotechnical analyses completed to support the original levee design is unavailable, an additional geotechnical investigation to evaluate the subsurface conditions along the existing levee alignment will be necessary for certification. The investigation should include a subsurface exploration consisting of boreholes, laboratory testing, and comprehensive geotechnical assessment of collected subsurface data. To ensure a wide spatial distribution of geotechnical data is obtained, boreholes should be spaced no greater than 1,000ft on-center along the levee alignment; closer spacing may be needed where levee embankment or foundation conditions are inconsistent. Where feasible, boreholes should also be drilled occasionally along the levee embankment toe. Boreholes should be drilled sufficiently deep to characterize the levee embankment and foundation conditions within any potential slope failure surface. Drilling should be performed in accordance with guidance provided by USACE (2014b) for drilling in earth embankment dams and levees. The limited geotechnical data available from historical subsurface explorations should be reviewed to facilitate the planning of any additional boreholes and evaluated during further geotechnical analyses.

As previously mentioned, the available information does not provide a basis for the design of the existing relief wells with respect to their locations, installation details, and intent. Therefore, the proposed geotechnical analyses should include an evaluation of the existing relief wells to determine if they adequately serve their intended function. If the existing relief wells are found to be unnecessary for levee stability based on the analysis, they may be abandoned during the certification process. Otherwise, the wells will need to continue to be maintained as described in the Operations and Maintenance Manual. It is also possible that the geotechnical analysis will show that additional relief wells are necessary for levee stability, which may be likely as similar geotechnical conditions exist elsewhere across the levee.

An itemized checklist of FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 requirements for geotechnical analyses to evaluate embankment and foundation stability is provided in Table 4. These stability analyses are required to evaluate the levee against shear failure for various loading conditions, including the end of construction, during sudden (also known as rapid) drawdown, critical flood stage, steady state seepage at flood stage, and seismic loading. The principal methods used to analyze levee embankments for stability against shear failure assume a sliding surface within the foundation and/or the embankment or a composite failure surface through the foundation and embankment. USACE standards in Engineering Manual (EM) 1110-2-1902 (USACE, 2003) provide guidance for analyzing the stability of embankment slopes, which are typically performed using different commercially available computer programs under the current state of geotechnical practice.





Table 4: Summary of FEMA Requirements for Embankment and Foundation Stability

Requirement No.	FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 Requirements
5	Embankment and Foundation Stability
a	Identified locations and basis for selection of critical location for stability analysis
b	Specified embankment stability analysis methodology used (e.g., circular arc, sliding block, infinite slope, etc.)
c	Summary of stability analysis results (e.g., end of construction, sudden drawdown, critical flood stage, steady state seepage at flood stage, and earthquake)
d	Seepage analysis for the embankment
e	Specified seepage analysis methodology used
f	Uplift pressures at the embankment landside toe checked
g	Seepage exit gradients checked for piping potential
h	Duration of the base flood hydrograph against the embankment

The levee should be inspected periodically, including before flood season and immediately following major high-water periods to identify any unusual settlements, sloughing, caving, seepage, and boils. A discussion of specific maintenance items based on field observations and recommendations for corrective actions are discussed below.

The mild erosion along the levee observed during the field visit appears to result from surface runoff and pedestrian traffic and requires periodic maintenance to repair. Over a period, surface erosion can progressively damage the levee embankment by creating preferred water seepage paths through eroded portions of the levee and through destabilization caused by volumetric loss of embankment soils. Where possible, the native grass and weeds should be kept in-place to provide erosion protection for the levee slopes. Bare areas on an embankment are more susceptible to erosion which can lead to localized stability problems such as small slides and sloughs. Bare areas should be repaired by establishing grass/weed cover or by installing other protective cover (e.g., sod, asphalt, gravel, riprap, etc.). Provided the existing grass and weeds are mowed regularly to increase visibility, the use of grass and weeds for protective cover is an effective and inexpensive way to prevent erosion of embankment surfaces.

Wood understands that the levee embankment materials are comprised of clayey materials. Therefore, surficial shrinkage cracking is expected where levee materials are dry. Shrinkage cracks are typically narrow and shallow, not exceeding a few inches, but may extend as much as 2ft during periods of extreme drought (USACE, 2006). These shrinkage cracks may appear on any paved surface such as the sidewalk. Where cracks are excessive, they should be evaluated (e.g., potholing to determine if crack is present below sidewalk and determine the depth) by a geotechnical engineer to determine if they undermine levee stability and what type of corrective action is required. No such cracks were observed during the field visit.





Animal and insect burrows that are identified should be thoroughly excavated to identify potential seepage concerns and evaluate the stability of the existing levee embankments and inspected, backfilled with compacted soil in 6-inch-thick lifts with similar levee materials. Plans to prevent new burrows should be implemented in accordance with the FEMA (2005) document titled “Technical Manual for Dam Owners - Impacts of Animals on Earthen Dams – FEMA 473”, which provide animal specific control measures for rodent and ant management methods. Re-inspection should be performed on a routine basis as an operations and maintenance item after all observed burrows have been properly repaired.

As discussed, further analysis should be completed for all the stormwater detention ponds along the landside of the levee to evaluate their impacts on the phreatic surface and their potential to cause instability. The encroachment associated with stormwater detention pond B as well as other encroachments is discussed further in Section 2.7.2.

The O&M manual prepared by the USACE provides periodic inspection procedures and checklists to be performed semi-annually. Among the inspection checklist items addressed in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, deficiencies such as the erosion and animal burrows are to be recorded and included in report submittals to the USACE District Engineer for further evaluation, if needed. Wood recommends the City of Grand Junction adhere to the periodic inspection and reporting procedures outlined in the O&M manual to maintain proper operation of the levee.

2.5 Settlement Analysis

Requirement

Engineering analyses must be submitted that assess the potential and magnitude of future losses of freeboard as a result of levee settlement and demonstrate that freeboard will be maintained. These analyses must address embankment loads, compressibility of embankment soils, compressibility of foundation soils, age of the levee system, and construction compaction methods. In addition, detailed settlement analysis using procedures such as those described in the USACE Settlement Analysis manual must be submitted for each reach of levee and/or floodwall (USACE 1990).

Findings

Wood did not observe evidence of settlement (e.g., localized differential settlement, sags, or depressions) along the levee alignments which could negatively affect the freeboard during the field assessment.

Previously completed analyses and engineering computations that evaluate levee settlement were not available for review by Wood. It is unclear whether these calculations exist or if any assumptions were made for settlement as they were not mentioned in the USACE-provided documents. Post-construction settlement of an earth embankment can occur from the consolidation of both embankment and foundation material subjected to any load, which can result in loss of freeboard or damage to appurtenant structures.

Where foundation and embankment soils are granular (sandy), most of the settlement will occur during construction. For cohesive (clayey) soils, settlement usually takes place over a greater period after construction. The degree and time for this settlement to occur is dependent on the consolidation characteristics of soils, including stress history, drainage paths, and hydraulic conductivity. The levee embankment and foundation materials primarily consist of clayey materials. Therefore, a proper settlement analysis will need to be performed to meet the FEMA certification requirements.





It is Wood’s opinion that any remaining settlement since completion of the levee will be minimal or negligible for the following reasons:

- The levee is older than 25 years (most of the consolidation may have already occurred for clayey embankment and upper foundation materials)
- The settlement of lower granular foundation soils would have occurred during construction.

Recommended Actions

As part of the certification process, Wood recommends that a geotechnical analysis be performed to estimate the settlement of levee embankments. To effectively perform the analyses, the subsurface exploration boreholes described in Section 2.4 should be performed. The subsurface exploration should also include the collection of cohesive (clayey) embankment and foundation soil samples to perform consolidation laboratory tests that can be used to evaluate the consolidation characteristics of cohesive soils.

An itemized checklist of FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 requirements for geotechnical analyses to evaluate settlement is provided in Table 5. The USACE (1990) standards in EM 1110-1-1904 provide guidance for estimating settlement for various soil and embankment configurations using computations based on the theory of elasticity and soil consolidation.

Areas of significant settlement are important with respect to possible levee overtopping in a flood event. Settlement is a naturally occurring phenomenon, due to the consolidation of the levee embankment material and its foundation over time, but anomalous or excessive settlement may be an indication of internal erosion due to seepage taking place in the levee embankment or foundation (USACE, 2006). Therefore, the levee should be inspected periodically to identify any unusual settlements.

Table 5: Summary of FEMA Requirements for Settlement

Requirement No.	FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 Requirements
7	Settlement
a	Has anticipated potential settlement been determined and incorporated into the specified construction elevations to maintain the established freeboard margin?
b	Computed settlement range documented
c	Determined cause of levee crest settlement

2.6 Interior Drainage

Requirement

An analysis must be submitted that identifies the source(s) of interior flooding, the extent of the flooded area, and, if the average depth is greater than one foot, the water-surface elevation(s) of the base flood. This analysis must be based on the joint probability of interior and exterior flooding and the capacity of facilities (such as drainage lines and pumps) for evacuating interior floodwaters.





Findings

As described in Section 2.2 the levee has nine interior drainage structures and six stormwater detention ponds are located along the landside of the levee. None of the structures/stormwater detention ponds are equipped with any type of emergency pumping system. The City may have available pumps for interior drainage removal during flood events, but there is no operational plan for any such pumping specified in the O&M manual. As such, they cannot be included in reducing the interior drainage extents in mapping.

The effective FIRM panels, 08077C0812F and 08077C0816F, show limited interior flooding with elevations ranging from 4,563-ft to 4,568-ft (NAVD88). It appears that there have been several construction projects in the area, since the interior flooding was last studied. These may impact interior flooding, and include:

- New ramps for the US HWY 50, Riverside Parkway interchange
- Modifications to the stormwater detention ponds and botanical gardens, including the increase in embankment slope the retainment with large boulders
- General development of the commercial area protected by the levee

Wood completed a Base Level Engineering (BLE) study for Mesa County in 2019. BLE studies are 2D studies generally used to provide a base level understanding of flood risk and to help determine scope for future studies. BLE studies may be upscaled to approximate or detailed 2D studies for areas of interest. Wood enhanced the Mesa BLE study in this levee area to develop a preliminary estimate of interior drainage and flooding for the base flood. This was accomplished by reducing the size of the model to encompass only the area behind the levee and the natural/manmade watershed that drains to that area and then applying the 1% annual chance rain on grid hydrology to the model. The City's stormwater system was not taken into account in this model based on the assumption that it would be full during a major storm event. One major cross drain under Struthers Avenue was incorporated into the model. Pumping that might take place during a flood event was not considered. For this analysis, the model was run assuming the Colorado River is flowing at its BFE, concurrent to a 100-year storm event impacting the City, consistent with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requirements.

Overall results from the preliminary modeling for the interior drainage during the base flood event show an increase in flooding extents compared to the effective mapping. The resulting interior BFEs are similar to the effective BFEs, however the extents have changed likely due to new terrain data and improved methodology. The majority of increases in flooding extents are where water is detained along roadway embankments. Flooding appears to be largely contained to roads and undeveloped areas and likely only impacts three structures. Results are presented in Figure 7. A ready-to-run version of the model is included in the electronic files submitted with this report.

Recommendations

Interior flooding conditions should be studied in greater detail. As stated, this preliminary model did not take into account the stormwater system or any potential pumping. These items as well as other model refinement could have a significant impact on the flooding extents shown. For example, the BFEs shown to the north of Riverside Parkway would equalize with elevations to the south of Riverside Parkway if these areas were hydraulically connected in the model. This would likely reduce elevations to the north of Riverside Parkway and increase elevations to the south.

Overall, based on the data available, it appears that there are a few structures at risk from interior flooding. Developing an operational plan for interior pumping is dependent on City interest. A more detailed study would





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need to be performed, updating the hydraulic model to estimate the pumping capacity necessary to reduce interior flood extents to a desired level. Any pumping facilities added to the project would require a USACE 408 permit. The final operational plan for any pumping efforts would need to be clearly documented in the O&M manual, and the hydraulic model used to estimate interior flooding BFEs will need to be accepted by FEMA. The community would need to work closely with the USACE for any such modification.



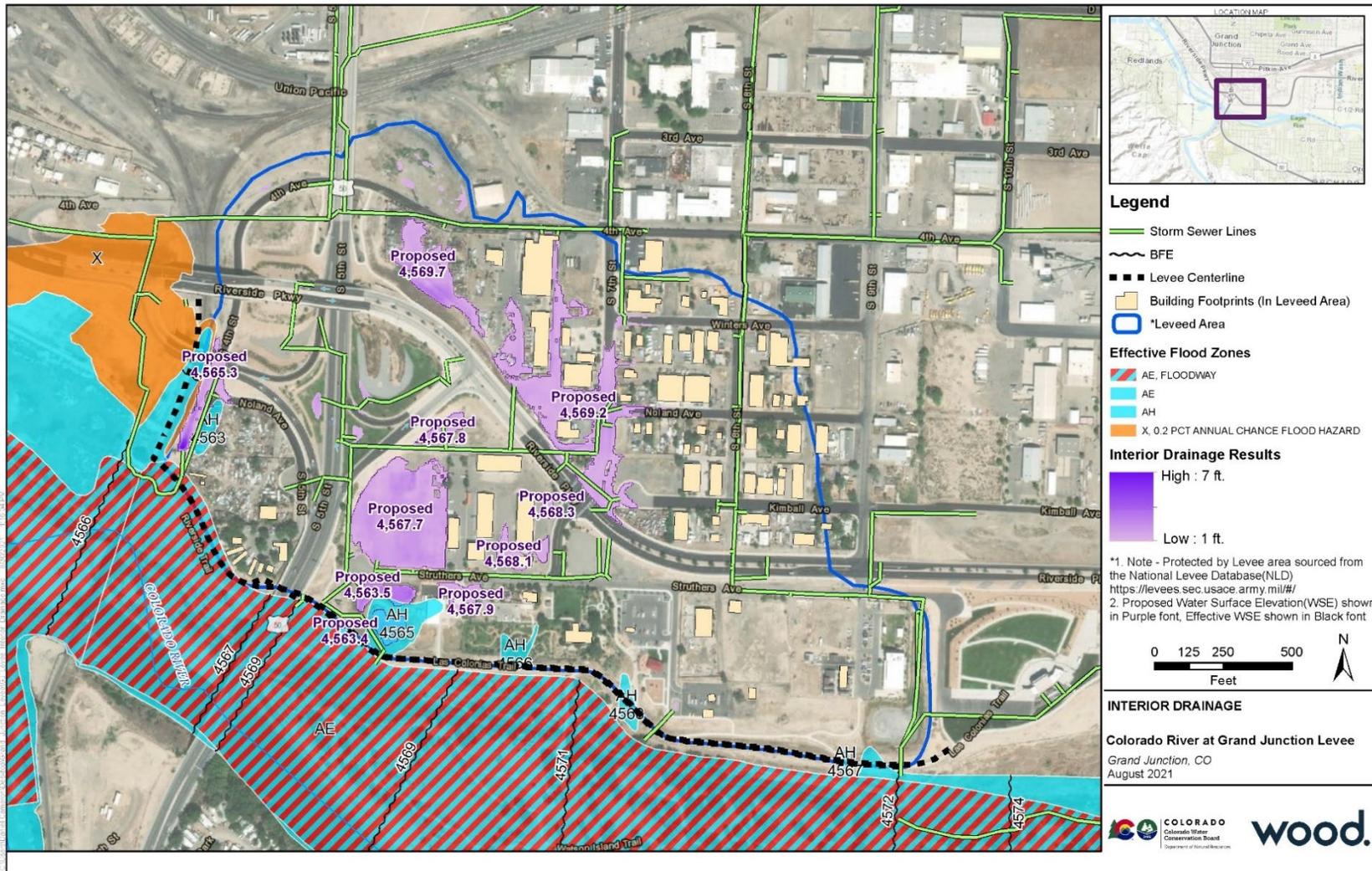


Figure 7: Preliminary Interior Drainage Extents Shown with Effective Flood Zone Data





2.7 Other Design Criteria

In unique situations, such as those where the levee system has relatively high vulnerability, FEMA may require that other design criteria and analyses be submitted to show that the levees provide adequate protection. In such situations, sound engineering practice will be the standard on which FEMA will base its determinations. FEMA will also provide the rationale for requiring this additional information.

The following subsections detail miscellaneous issues found during the field assessment. These issues do not fall under standard design requirements described in 44 CFR 65.10(b), however, it is recommended that these additional design criteria be addressed prior to certification.

2.7.1 Vegetation

Requirement

The USACE has developed standard guidelines for management of vegetation around levees and other similar structures in the report titled, "Guidelines for Landscape Planting and Vegetation Management at Levees, Floodwalls, Embankment Dams, and Appurtenant Structures" (2014). Within this report, the USACE defines the Vegetation-Free Zone, which is a three-dimensional corridor along levees and related structures that must be clear of all vegetation (other than native grasses) and other obstructions to, "assure adequate access by personnel and equipment for surveillance, inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and flood-fighting" (USACE, 2014). A secondary purpose of the Vegetation-Free Zone is that it provides distance between surrounding root systems and the levee. Root systems penetrating the levee can damage the structural integrity of the levee system through piping and seepage issues. Additionally, root systems of trees overturned due to high winds can leave large holes in the surrounding earth, which could also impact the structural integrity of the levee system. The width of the Vegetation-Free Zone is the width of the levee plus an additional 15ft on either side with a minimum height of 8ft, measuring vertically from any point on the ground (USACE, 2014). For areas with appurtenant structures, such as the relief wells, the Vegetation-Free Zone extends 15ft past the structure or to the easement boundary.

Findings

Vegetation was documented within the Vegetation-Free Zone along sections of the levee during the field assessment and through aerial imagery. Approximately 30 percent of the levee was found to have vegetation within the Vegetation-Free Zone on the landside, riverside, or on both sides of the levee. Most of this vegetation consists of smaller shrubs and brush, however, several trees were also found to be within the Vegetation-Free Zone. Figure 8 summarizes the areas of vegetation along the landside and riverside of the levee and denotes problematic areas of concern where vegetation is found within the Vegetation-Free Zone, which may require tree removal.

Vegetated areas within the Vegetation-Free Zone include parts of the Botanical Gardens and the Butterfly Garden. The Botanical Gardens are located on the landside of the levee centering around stormwater detention pond B. The portion of the Botanical Gardens within the Vegetation-Free Zone that includes shrubs and trees is largely adjacent to high ground. Therefore, most of the trees and large shrubs do not pose a threat to levee integrity. However as noted in Section 2.4, stormwater detention pond B does encroach into the levee prism and therefore vegetation against the levee within proximity of the pond could pose a risk.

The Butterfly Garden is located on the riverside of the levee at approximately levee station 15+00. The garden includes a row of trees approximately 10ft to 20ft away from the toe of the levee. These trees do not likely pose





a risk to levee integrity because they don't impede visibility and physical access for inspections and flood fighting. Additionally, this portion of the levee features inherently stable geometry that is typically wider with a 4.0H:1V landside slope.

Outside of these two areas, there are three additional trees located within the Vegetation-Free Zone. The first tree is located on the riverside of the levee near the access road to Watson Island and is approximately 10ft from the toe of the levee. The second tree is located on the landside of the levee at stormwater detention pond 2. The tree is located on the edge of the levee embankment. The last tree is located on the west side of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks where the levee turns north and follows the railroad embankment. The tree is located on the embankment. Pictures of the trees noted within the Vegetation-Free Zone as well as other vegetation are included in Appendix H.

Recommendations

The most straightforward path to levee certification would be the removal of all vegetation other than native grasses and small weeds within the Vegetation-Free Zone as documented in Figure 8. This will provide for adequate access for inspection and maintenance and would protect against potential root damage. However, it is acknowledged that some of the vegetation within the Vegetation-Free Zone may be important to the community and provide habitat for wildlife.

Another option would be to conduct additional field measurements and analysis for specific areas or plants within the Vegetation-Free Zone to avoid unnecessary removals. Analysis would include evaluating geotechnical conditions that pose a risk to levee integrity (e.g., slope stability and seepage) and analysis by a trained arborist to estimate the current or future extent of any tree root system. Certain tree species for example tend to have more vertical root systems than other trees and may pose less of a risk to the levee integrity. The arborist should also determine if the tree is healthy and stable or should be removed due to the health of the tree and risk imposed to general public or flood fighting personnel.

Wood initially recommends the removal of all large plants on the levee side of stormwater detention pond B, the tree near the Watson Island access, the tree at stormwater detention pond 2, and the tree on the railroad embankment as they are rooted within the levee prism and pose a higher risk. It is initially considered unlikely that the levee would be certifiable without their removal.



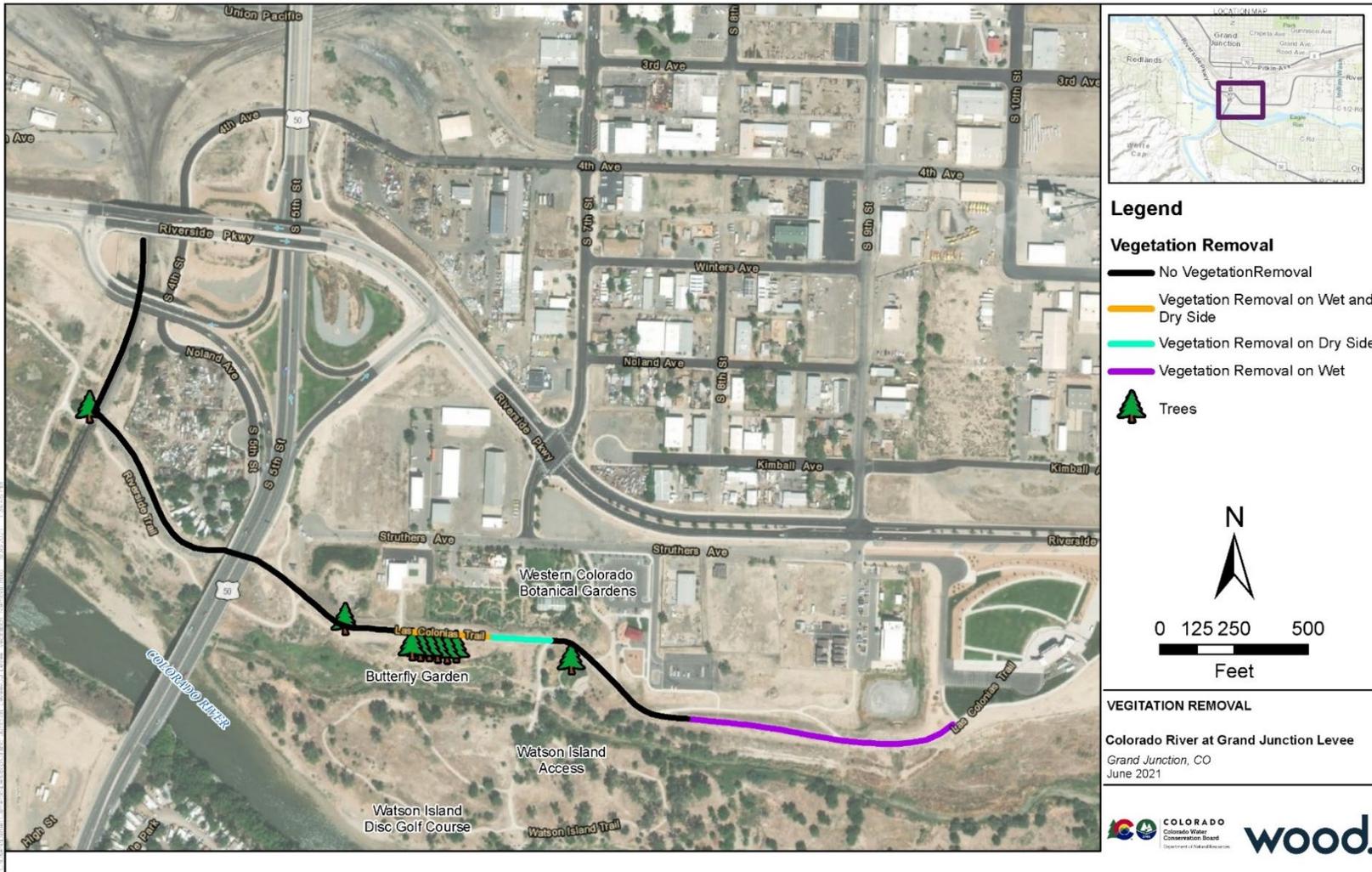


Figure 8: Recommended Vegetation Removal Summary





2.7.2 Encroachments

Requirement

The primary purpose of the USACE Vegetation-Free Zone is to provide adequate access to levees and other related structures through removing vegetation and other obstructions within the three-dimensional corridor, as discussed in Section 2.7.1. To achieve adequate access and facilitate visual inspections, other non-vegetative encroachments (e.g., fences, buildings, etc.) that could impede maintenance, operations, and flood fighting, or obscure the ground surface, thereby preventing early detection of seepage or scour, must also be considered for removal. Additionally, structures that may compromise the integrity of the levee should not be allowed within the levee prism.

Findings

Several non-vegetative encroachments were documented during the field assessment. Encroachments include three small retaining walls, two small sheds, and a couple of fences. Figure 1 shows the location of the retaining walls and Table 6 summarizes the major encroachments.

The first retaining wall, shown in Figure 9, is located over the outfall for stormwater detention pond 2 and cuts into the levee prism by approximately 2ft. The retaining structure is a simple gravity wall (i.e., utilizes its own weight to retain earth pressures) constructed of concrete masonry unit (CMU) blocks and appears to be in good condition. Since the retaining wall only measures approximately 2ft in height and has a 2H:1V backslope angle, it does not retain a significant amount of soil earth pressure and surcharge loads. Therefore, a wall failure would be unlikely to result in a soil mass collapse that would impact the integrity of the levee or cause a levee breach. Similarly, there is also a small shed, shown in Figure 10, located nearby that has its own small retaining wall also approximately 2ft in height with an approximate backslope angle of 5H:1V. For either case, the gravity retaining walls are located near the levee toe and do not cut significantly into the levee prism. Therefore, the seepage path across the embankment is not significantly shortened.

If the City wishes to certify the levee with these retaining walls, a more detailed geotechnical analysis will be required to confirm that they do not negatively impact the integrity of the levee. Particularly, the extent of the soil wedge supported behind the retaining walls should be assessed and a coupled seepage and stability analyses should be performed to determine if retaining wall failure affects the integrity of the levee.





Figure 9: Retaining Wall and Fence at Stormwater Detention Pond 2



Figure 10: Shed and Retaining Wall at Stormwater Detention Pond 2





An additional 2ft high retaining wall with a 2H:1V backslope, shown in Figure 11, is located over the outfall for stormwater detention pond B and cuts into the levee prism by about 2ft. This structure appears to be a cast-in-place concrete cantilever retaining wall (i.e., footing that holds the wall in position to resist overturning and sliding) and appears to be in good condition. There is also a small shed located nearby. As discussed in Section 2.4, stormwater detention pond B encroaches into the levee prism and the resulting steep slope is stabilized with large boulders. The reduction in levee prism also shortens seepage paths. This area generally will require further geotechnical analysis to evaluate the impact on levee stability and through seepage.



Figure 11: Retaining Wall, Fence, and Shed at Stormwater Detention Pond B (Photo Courtesy of USACE)





The final retaining wall, shown in Figure 12, is located over the outfall for stormwater detention pond C and cuts into the levee prism by approximately 4ft. This wall is constructed of CMU blocks and appears to be in good condition although there is some discoloration apparent on the front of the wall indicating that rainwater may seep through the wall during storm events. The height of this retaining wall and therefore the consequence of potential failure is higher than for the other walls. Failure of this retaining wall has a potential to cause a levee breach as the sliding soil mass (or soil wedge) may likely extend into the levee crest.



Figure 12: Retaining Wall at Stormwater Detention Pond C

In addition to the retaining walls and sheds, there are two fences within the Vegetation-Free Zone. These fences are located around stormwater detention ponds 2 and 2b, as shown in Figures 9 and 10, and stormwater detention pond B, as shown in Figure 11, and restrict access to the head gates for the interior drainage structures that cross the levee at these locations. The fence around stormwater detention pond 2 is barbed wire and does not appear to have an access gate from the levee side. The Fence around stormwater detention pond B is wrought iron and does include an access gate. These fences likely do not pose any geotechnical risk but do hinder inspection and flood fighting efforts along the levee.

Recommendations

As with unsuitable vegetation, encroachments are detrimental to the performance of levees as they restrict access during emergency operations, obscure areas from thorough visual inspections, and may introduce preferred seepage paths. Excavations, structures, or other obstructions present within the levee right-of-way and exclusion zones are generally prohibited (USACE, 2006). The most straight forward path to levee certification would be to remove all encroachments within the levee right of way and exclusion zones however certification may still be possible with further geotechnical analyses if the community prefers to certify with the existing encroachments.





It is Wood's opinion that the existing private chain-link fencing, other small pole structures similar in size to chain-link fencing posts, and small utility encroachments (e.g., utility cable boxes), may be left in place if they do not adversely restrict access to perform emergency operations, maintenance, or inspections. The fence around stormwater detention pond B for example may remain as long as there is a formalized plan, documented in the O&M manual summarizing where keys to the access gate are located in case of necessary access. Such encroachments are typically embedded less than 1ft to provide adequate lateral and overturning resistance and therefore, present minimal risk if post structures overturn or get ripped from the ground, which would result in surficial damage to the slope rather than deep-seated damage that would cause slope instability. Embedment depth for each of these encroachments would need to be satisfactorily demonstrated, and the encroachment approved by the certifying engineer prior to certification.

Wood recommends that other non-vegetative encroachments such as the retaining walls and small shed structures within the Vegetation-Free Zone be considered for removal or relocation prior to certification to provide adequate access to the levee as well as correct the cuts into the levee prism that could lead to levee instability. In contrast with chain-link fence or posts, these structures can obstruct visual evidence of erosion or other potentially unstable conditions. Any voids associated with the removal of the retaining walls and shed structures, including their foundations, should be backfilled and compacted in 6-inch lifts with similar levee materials in consultation with the certifying engineer. Levee certification may be possible with further geotechnical analyses if the community prefers to keep the smaller retaining walls and sheds, however it is unlikely that the levee will be certifiable without the removal of the retaining wall at stormwater detention pond C.

The small retaining walls do not retain a significant soil mass and therefore their failure is unlikely to result in levee failure or to have other detrimental consequences to levee stability. Further geotechnical analysis would be required to prove that this is the case. Failure of the larger retaining wall could lead to levee failure and therefore geotechnical analysis would need to prove that the wall is an engineered part of the levee capable of withstanding the 100yr event. From initial inspection the wall does not appear to be an engineered design and therefore is likely unacceptable.

Any encroachments that the City wishes to maintain will need to be permitted through USACE so that their future maintenance can be monitored and any modifications restricted. The City should also restrict any future encroachments or unauthorized activities within the levee right-of-way unless the City has reviewed and determined that these encroachments and activities will not impact the levee systems' performance and has received authorization from the USACE District Engineer as required in the O&M manual.





Table 6: Major Encroachments

Current Conditions								Action
Station	Type of Encroachment	Description	Approx. Length cut into Levee Prism (ft)	Approx. Height cut into Levee Prism (ft)	Material	Condition	Notes	
11+61.00	Wall / Fence	Retaining wall located at outlet for stormwater detention pond 2 (C2-261-902).	25	2	CMU Blocks	Good	Wall cuts approximately 2-ft into levee prism. Not in as-builts, no USACE permit. Access restricted by barb wire fence.	Recommend remove wall, repair levee, and extend pipe. Provide access to interior drainage headgate.
12+33.00	Shed / Wall	Shed with small retaining wall located near stormwater detention pond 2 (C2-261-902).	N/A	N/A	CMU Blocks	Good	Wall does not cut into levee prism, but is within 15-ft of levee toe	Likely not an issue, will need to analyze further.
18+55.00	Wall / Fence	Retaining wall located at outlet for stormwater detention pond B (Botanical Gardens).	20	2	Concrete	Unknown	Wall cuts approximately 2-ft into levee prism. Not in as-builts, no USACE permit. Iron fence restricting access, gate with lock.	Area generally needs further geotechnical investigation. Provide access plan for interior drainage headgate in O&M manual.
18+70.00	Shed	Small shed located near stormwater detention pond B (Botanical Gardens).	12	1	Rocks	Unknown	Wall appears to cut slightly into levee prism. Not in as-builts, no USACE permit.	Area generally needs further geotechnical investigation due to steep slope supported by boulders.
22+15.00	Wall	Retaining wall located at outlet for stormwater detention pond C (C2-262-902).	70	4	CMU Blocks	Appears to be seepage through wall	Wall cuts approximately 4-ft into levee prism. Not in as-builts, no USACE permit.	Recommend remove wall, repair levee, and extend pipe. Levee unlikely to be certifiable with this encroachment.





2.7.3 Property Ownership

Requirement

All operation and maintenance activities of levee systems must be under the jurisdiction of a Federal or State agency, an agency created by Federal or State law, or an agency of a community participating in the NFIP as described in 44 CFR 65.10(c) and (d).

Findings

The City's ArcGIS Online Parcel Map was accessed to view ownership around the levee (link provided in Section 7.0). The City of Grand Junction Parcel Map shows that the levee and the property around the levee upstream of US HWY 50 is owned by the City. Downstream of US HWY 50, there are some gaps in the available parcel information, however this area should be US HWY 50 and Union Pacific Railroad right of way. Every parcel along the levee with parcel ownership information is shown as owned by the City.

Recommendations

Assuming that the City has established access along the US HWY 50 and Union Pacific Railroad right of way, property ownership is not an issue for this levee certification. Ownership and easement status should be verified.

2.7.4 Utilities

Requirement

Utility penetrations through the levee can pose a risk to the structural integrity of the levee by creating potential seepage paths for flood waters and cause instability, erosion, or piping that could impact the levee. They should be evaluated to ensure seepage will not damage the levee prior to certification.

Findings

Several utility penetrations were documented in either the as-built plans, on the City of Grand Junction ArcGIS Online site, or in the 2019 USACE levee inspection report. Table 7 summarizes the location of these utilities and their characteristics, if known.





Table 7: Levee Utility Penetrations

As-Built Station	Source	Utility Type	Size (inches)	Material	Notes	Action
0+.00	City of Grand Junction GIS	Sanitary Sewer	30	RCP		Verify existence/condition
0+.00	City of Grand Junction GIS	Combined Sewer	21	CIPP		Verify existence/condition
0+92.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Sanitary Sewer	12	Unknown		Verify existence/condition
0+98.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Sanitary Sewer	14	DIP		Verify existence/condition
7+20.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Gas Line	10	Steel		Verify condition
8+00.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Electric	2 – 6"	Steel		Verify condition
8+00.00	USACE 1997, page C-7	Water	24	Steel		Verify condition
8+10.00	City of Grand Junction GIS	Sanitary Sewer	8	PVC		Verify condition
19+44.00	USACE 1997, page C-8	Water	24	Steel		Verify condition
21+50.00	USACE 2019, page 8 of 29	Unknown	4	PVC	Projecting from embankment mid slope. Pipe has been fully grouted	Verify condition and method of grouting
30+75.00	USACE 1997, page C-9	Water	24	Steel	Encased in 36" RCP	Verify existence/condition

Recommendations

The existence and condition in relation to seepage of utilities penetrating the levee summarized in Table 7. The action column indicates what will need to be determined prior to certification. A more complete search for other crossing utilities should also be completed.

3.0 Operation Plan

For a levee system to be recognized, the operational criteria must be as described below. All closure devices or mechanical systems for internal drainage, whether manual or automatic, must be operated in accordance with an officially adopted operation manual, a copy of which must be provided to FEMA by the operator when levee or drainage system recognition is being sought or when the manual for a previously recognized system is revised in any manner. All operations must be under the jurisdiction of a Federal or State agency, an agency created by Federal or State law, or an agency of a community participating in the NFIP. The following requirements must be met as described in 44 CFR 65.10(c).

- 65.10(c)(1): Closures
- 65.10(b)(2): Interior Drainage Plan





Findings

The O&M for the levee was written by the USACE. It covers levee operation, maintenance, flood fighting, and local cooperation. The manual is officially adopted, and the local sponsor (levee owner) is the City of Grand Junction. Many of the responsibilities for levee maintenance and operation fall under the jurisdiction of the designated levee superintendent. The levee superintendent is appointed by the City of Grand Junction and is responsible for training additional personnel.

Recommendations

The existing O&M manual meets the requirements for being officially adopted, and under the jurisdiction of a community participating in the NFIP.

3.1 Closures

The operation plans for closures must include the following, as described in Section 65.10(c)(1) of the NFIP Regulations.

3.1.1 Flood Warning System

Requirement

Documentation of the flood warning system, under the jurisdiction of Federal, State, or community officials that will be used to trigger emergency operation activities; and demonstration that sufficient flood warning time exists for the completed operation of all closure structures, including necessary sealing, before floodwaters reach the base of the closure.

Findings

The existing O&M manual does not state any formal flood warning system and there is no documentation demonstrating sufficient flood warning time for the completed operation of all closure structures. On page 16 the manual states *"When the water surface elevation of the river reaches a height which is equal to or greater than the elevation of the bottom of the flap gate opening, the slide gate should be manually closed."* There is no stated flowrate or stage along the Colorado River that would trigger the start of flood fighting activities. The manual states "immediately upon the receipt of information that high water is imminent" but does not state the information source, or the flowrate or stage at which activities should start.

Recommendations

The O&M manual should be updated to formalize the Flood Warning System to give specifics for stream discharges or stages when levee patrolling should begin, the gage that will be used to monitor this information, and the person responsible for monitoring this gage during flood events (see 3.1.2 for more information on chain of command). The results of the new hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the Colorado River can help determine the stream discharges or stages when these actions should occur. The stream discharge or stage selected and stated in the revised O&M manual should provide enough time for the responsible individual(s) to close the slide gates without allowing adverse impact due to backwater through the interior drainage structure or to the levee itself. This should be documented in the O&M manual by estimating the time required from when the responsible individual(s) is (are) notified by the Flood Warning System to when they are able to close the slide gates and comparing that against the estimated time it would take for adverse impacts to occur from not closing the slide gates. Note that any modifications to the O&M manual will have to be completed with USACE involvement.





3.1.2 Plan of Operation

Requirement

A formal plan of operation including specific actions and assignments of responsibility by individual name or title must be documented.

Findings

There are no formal assignments of responsibility by individual name or title in the current O&M manual. Section 4-09 simply states that *"The local sponsor is responsible for opening and closing the slide gates"* The O&M manual describes closure maintenance and inspection activities but does not describe their operation other than *"When the water surface elevation of the river reaches a height which is equal to or greater than the elevation of the bottom of the flap gate opening, the slide gate should be manually closed."* The manual also does not include a list of all of the closure structures and corresponding locations that should be operated in a flood event.

Recommendations

An addendum to the O&M manual is recommended to specify individual responsibilities, assignments, and chain of command triggered by the Flood Warning System during a flooding event. It is also recommended that the O&M manual be adapted to list all of the interior drainage structures and separate specific actions for those drainage structures. The slide gate manufacturer manual information should also be included in the O&M manual for reference on proper operation of the gates.

3.1.3 Periodic Operation of Closures

Requirement

Provisions for periodic operation of the closure structure for testing and training purposes, at not less than one-year intervals.

Findings

Sections 4-07 and 4-08 of the O&M manual detail flap gate and slide gate maintenance. The manual specifics that maintenance should occur at least twice a year, before and after each flood season, and include examination, lubrication, and trial operation of all structures. Any damage or maintenance issues discovered should be corrected in a timely manner.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the O&M manual be updated to list all flap gates and slide gates.

3.2 Interior Drainage Plan

Interior drainage systems associated with levee systems usually include storage areas, gravity outlets, pumping stations, or a combination thereof. These drainage systems will be recognized by FEMA on NFIP maps for flood protection purposes only if the following minimum criteria are included in the operation plan. The following requirements must be met as described in 44 CFR 65.10(c)(2).





3.2.1 Flood Warning System

Requirement

Documentation of the flood warning system, under the jurisdiction of Federal, State, or community officials that will be used to trigger emergency operation activities; and demonstration that sufficient flood warning time exists to permit activation of mechanized portions of the drainage system.

Findings

The existing O&M manual does not state any formal flood warning system and there is no documentation demonstrating sufficient flood warning time for the mobilization of a flood fighting effort. The manual states “immediately upon the receipt of information that high water is imminent” but does not state where that information is obtained from or the stream discharge or stage at which activities should start. The internal drainage structures are discussed in Section 3.1.1 and the internal drainage system for this levee does not currently have any pumps that would need to be activated.

Recommendations

The O&M manual should be updated to formalize the Flood Warning System as described in Section 3.1.1. If results from the final interior drainage analysis show interior drainage conditions such that the City chooses to install pumps to mitigate interior flooding, the stream discharge or stage selected and stated in the revised O&M manual should provide enough time for the responsible individual(s) to commence pumping activities. This should be documented in the O&M manual by estimating the time required from when the responsible individual(s) is(are) notified by the Flood Warning System to when they are able to commence pumping and comparing that against the estimated time it would take for adverse impacts to occur from not activating the pumps. (See Section 3.2.2 for additional information that would be needed for pumps).

3.2.2 Plan of Operation

Requirement

A formal plan of operation including specific actions and assignments of responsibility by individual name or title must be provided.

Findings

There are no formal assignments of responsibility by individual name or title in the existing O&M manual as described in Section 3.1.2.

Recommendations

As stated in Section 3.1.2, the O&M manual should include the following: an addendum to the O&M to specify individual responsibilities, assignments, and chain of command during a flooding event, interior drainage structures, the slide gate manufacturer manual information. In addition, if pumps are determined to be necessary, the manual should include specific locations of pumps, and information on how pumps should be transported and placed for each interior drainage structure. Additionally, if a pumping plan is pursued this will require a USACE 408 permit and coordination with the USACE.





3.2.3 Manual Backup

Requirement

Provision for manual backup for the activation of automatic systems must be in place.

Findings

There are no automatic systems that are part of the interior drainage system.

Recommendations

Since there are no automatic systems that are part of the interior drainage system, no manual backup is required. Should automatic systems ever be installed, the City in partnership with the USACE would be responsible for updating the O&M manual to include this information.

3.2.4 Periodic Inspection

Requirement

Provisions for periodic inspection of interior drainage systems and periodic operation of any mechanized portions for testing and training purposes. No more than 1 year shall elapse between either the inspections or the operations.

Findings

As described in Section 3.1.3, the O&M manual specifies required maintenance activities for flap gates and slide gates. Maintenance should occur at least twice a year, before and after each flood season, and include examination, lubrication, and trial operation of all structures. Any damage or maintenance issues discovered should be corrected in a timely manner. There are no pumps or automatic systems to inspect or test.

Sections 4-07 and 4-08 of the levee O&M manual also states that special attention be paid to the following items:

- Gate alignment and seating
- Pivots shall be free of stiff or binding action
- Debris or obstructions inhibiting full closure
- Trash or sediment that might obstruct gates or flow of water
- Damage
- Excessive vegetation
- Corrosion

Recommendations

As stated in 3.1.3, it is recommended that the O&M manual be updated to include all flap gates and slide gates.





4.0 Maintenance Plan

For levee systems to be recognized as providing protection from the base flood, the maintenance criteria must be as described in 44 CFR 65.10(d).

Requirements

1. Levee systems must be maintained in accordance with an officially adopted maintenance plan, and a copy of this plan must be provided to FEMA by the owner of the levee system when recognition is being sought or when the plan for a previously recognized system is revised in any manner.
2. All maintenance activities must be under the jurisdiction of a Federal or State agency, an agency created by Federal or State law, or an agency of a community participating in the NFIP that must assume ultimate responsibility for maintenance.
3. This plan must document the formal procedure that ensures that the stability, height, and overall integrity of the levee and its associated structures and systems are maintained. At a minimum, the plan shall specify the maintenance activities to be performed, the frequency of their performance, and the person by name or title responsible for their performance.

Findings

Section 3 of the O&M manual covers levee management and inspection, while Section 4 covers operation and maintenance. These sections together cover the levee maintenance plan. Most of the requirements in Section 3 fall under the jurisdiction of the appointed levee superintendent. The requirements presented in Section 4 are split between the City and the levee superintendent.

Specified levee maintenance activities include:

- Inspections, reporting, and record keeping
- Correcting settlement, sloughing, or material loss
- Monitoring and correcting erosion issues
- Maintaining service/patrol roads
- Correcting seepage and sand boil issues
- Maintaining drainage structures
- Maintaining riprap
- Monitoring for unpermitted encroachments
- Addressing burrowing animal issues
- Maintaining vegetation
- Channel maintenance
- Flap and slide gate maintenance
- Relief well inspection and maintenance

The plan does specify the maintenance activities that are to be performed and the frequency of their performance. However, it does not include any formal assignments of responsibility by individual name or title or provide specific locations where maintenance activities should be performed, if applicable.

Recommendations

The O&M manual should be more specific about the locations for required maintenance. The manual should also include an addendum to specify individual responsibilities related to these routine maintenance activities. It





is also recommended that the updated manual be re-organized such that all maintenance activities are listed under the maintenance section of the manual.

5.0 Certification Requirements

To obtain FEMA accreditation of the levee, data must be submitted to support that a given levee system complies with the structural requirements and must be certified by a registered professional engineer as described in 44 CFR 65.10(e). Also, certified as-built plans of the levee must be submitted.

Findings

As-built plans from the original levee construction exist. However, recent modifications to the levee do not appear in the as-built data. Modifications not appearing in the as-builts include:

- Two interior drainage structures associated with stormwater detention pond 3
- Three retaining walls within the levee embankment
- Modifications to the levee embankment at stormwater detention pond B

Additionally, the as-built levee profile does not match the levee crest elevations from the 2017 survey of the levee. It appears that the levee design was modified during construction, and it is necessary to consult multiple sheets to obtain a complete picture of the as-built conditions for any section of the levee. The drawings also present conflicting information as to pipe locations and diameters in a few places and there is no reference to the relief well locations. Overall, it is Wood's opinion that modifying the existing as-built plans to reflect current levee conditions is not adequate and might result in confusion during emergency operations.

Recommendations

It is recommended that updated as-built data be developed for the levee to reflect current conditions, especially where any levee improvements will (or have been) be made, and for any encroachments that the City wishes to retain. Additionally, certified as-built plans of the levee will need to be produced and submitted with the engineer's certification package once the levee documentation is submitted for FEMA accreditation.

6.0 Summary

The levee overall is well maintained and is in good condition. However, there are several items that may prevent the levee from achieving levee certification in its current condition. The recommended actions and additional analyses contained in this report are necessary to determine final levee compliance based on the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10. Depending on the findings of these additional analyses and efforts, modifications to the levee may be required to achieve levee certification under the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10.

The following table summarizes all levee accreditation requirements, the current levee condition, and recommendations prior to submitting for FEMA levee accreditation.





Table 8: FEMA Levee Accreditation Requirements

CFR Section	Requirements	Acceptable	Needs Additional Data	Unacceptable	Comments / Exceptions
65.10(b)(1) - Freeboard	Has 3 feet of freeboard	x			
65.10(b)(1) - Freeboard	Has 4 feet of freeboard wherever flow is restricted			x	Freeboard Requirement not met upstream of the railroad crossing
65.10(b)(1) - Freeboard	Has 3.5 feet of freeboard at upstream end of levee	x			
65.10(b)(2) - Closures	All openings are provided with closure devices that are structural parts of the system during operation and are designed according to sound engineering practice.	x			
65.10(b)(3) - Embankment Protection	Analyses demonstrate that no appreciable levee erosion can be expected during base flood event.		x		Although preliminary analysis shows that embankment protection is adequate, further investigation into geomorphology of site is recommended.
65.10(b)(3) - Embankment Protection	Anticipated erosion for base flood is not anticipated to result in failure of levee embankment or foundation.	x			
65.10(b)(4) - Embankment and Foundation Stability	Analysis indicates anticipated seepage into or through the levee during loading conditions associated with the base flood will not jeopardize embankment or foundation stability.		x		Unlikely that there will be embankment stability and seepage issues however geotechnical investigation required to meet requirements of FEMA Riverine Structures Form 3.
65.10(b)(5) - Embankment Settlement	Analysis indicates that anticipated future settlement will not result in a loss of freeboard per section (b) (1) of 65.10.		x		Unlikely that there will be settlement issues. However, further geotechnical investigation is required to meet requirements of FEMA Riverine Structures Form 3.





CFR Section	Requirements	Acceptable	Needs Additional Data	Unacceptable	Comments / Exceptions
65.10(b)(6) - Interior Drainage	Analysis has been developed and submitted identifying the sources of such flooding, the extent of the flooded area, and the water surface elevations. This analysis is based upon the joint probability of the interior and exterior.		x		Interior drainage model should be updated to account for stormwater system.
65.10(b)(7) - Other Design Criteria					
65.10(c)(1) - Operation/Closures	O&M manual includes documentation of an adequate flood warning system that provides a sufficient warning time to operate all closure structures.			x	O&M manual needs to include a flood warning system. Coordinate with USACE.
65.10(c)(1) - Operation/Closures	O&M manual contains a formal operations plan, including specific actions and assignments of responsibility by name or title.			x	O&M manual needs assignments of responsibility. Coordinate with USACE.
65.10(c)(1) - Operation/Closures	O&M manual requires periodic operation of closures at not less than one-year intervals.	x			
65.10(c)(2) - Operation/Interior Drainage Systems	O&M manual includes documentation of an adequate flood warning system that provides a sufficient warning time to operate all mechanized portions of the interior drainage system.			x	O&M manual needs to include a flood warning system. Coordinate with USACE.
65.10(c)(2) - Operation/Interior Drainage Systems	O&M manual contains a formal operations plan, including specific actions and assignments of responsibility by name or title.			x	O&M manual needs assignments of responsibility. Coordinate with USACE.
65.10(c)(2) - Operation/Interior Drainage Systems	O&M manual includes provisions for manual backup for activation of automatic systems.	x			No automatic systems
65.10(c)(2) - Operation/Interior Drainage Systems	O&M manual contains provisions for periodic inspection of interior drainage systems a minimum of annually.	x			
65.10(d) - Maintenance plans and criteria	Maintenance plan is an officially adopted maintenance plan.	x			





CFR Section	Requirements	Acceptable	Needs Additional Data	Unacceptable	Comments / Exceptions
65.10(d) - Maintenance plans and criteria	Maintenance plan includes provision that all maintenance activities must be performed under appropriate jurisdiction.	x			
65.10(d) - Maintenance plans and criteria	Maintenance plan documents formal procedure that ensures stability, height, and overall integrity of the levee system are maintained (includes specification of activities to be performed, their frequency, and person by name or title that is responsible).		x		Maintenance plan should be updated and re-organized. Coordinate with USACE.
65.10(e) - As-Built Drawings	As-built drawings of the levee system must be submitted as part of the certification package.			x	As-built plans need to be updated to reflect current conditions. Coordinate with USACE.





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APPENDIX A – AS-BUILT DRAWINGS





APPENDIX B – EFFECTIVE FEMA PRODUCTS





APPENDIX C- PRELIMINARY FREEBOARD ANALYSIS





APPENDIX D – PRELIMINARY EMBANKMENT PROTECTION ANALYSIS





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Department of Natural Resources

Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee – Grand Junction, CO

APPENDIX E – PRELIMINARY INTERIOR DRAINAGE ANALYSIS





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APPENDIX F – OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL





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Conservation Board**

Department of Natural Resources

Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee – Grand Junction, CO

APPENDIX G – OTHER REPORTS





COLORADO

**Colorado Water
Conservation Board**

Department of Natural Resources

Preliminary Levee Assessment Report

Colorado River Levee – Grand Junction, CO

APPENDIX H – PHOTOS



APPENDIX B



Base Level Engineering Report

Mesa County, Colorado

Project #32790120 | Colorado Water Conservation Board

Prepared for:

Colorado Water Conservation Board

1313 Sherman Street, Room 718, Denver, CO 80203

10/17/2019



Base Level Engineering Report

Mesa County, Colorado

Project #32790120 | Colorado Water Conservation Board

Prepared for:

Colorado Water Conservation Board
1313 Sherman Street, Room 718, Denver, CO 80203

Prepared by:

Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions

10/17/2019

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Base Level Engineering Report Overview

Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) has been engaged by the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) to provide technical support and consultation for the Colorado Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) program. The Risk MAP program is designed to deliver quality data, increase public awareness of flood risk, and encourage local/regional actions that reduce risk by working with stakeholders. The Discovery phase of the Risk MAP program is an integral process that provides for the exchange of information between local, state, federal, and private-sector stakeholders. Mesa County Discovery was funded by the CWCB and wood has compiled findings from the Discovery process in the 2019 document, *Discovery Report, Mesa County, CO*.

As part of the Discovery process in Mesa County, CO, Wood investigated the flood risk potential for the County through development and application of large-scale Base Level Engineering (BLE). Results from the BLE analysis are intended to inform and aid the County in future decisions related to flood risk. This report summarizes the methodologies and results of the BLE analysis and though it is a stand-alone document, is intended to complement the 2019 *Discovery Report*.

Table of contents

1.0	Background Information.....	1
2.0	Base Level Engineering.....	1
2.1	Topographic Data.....	2
2.2	Computational Boundaries.....	3
2.3	Hydrologic Analysis.....	4
2.3.1	Precipitation.....	5
2.3.2	Loss Methodology.....	5
2.3.3	Stream Gage Analyses and Other Inflows.....	7
2.4	Hydraulic Analysis.....	10
2.4.1	Terrain Development.....	10
2.4.2	2D Flow Area Development.....	10
2.4.3	Manning’s Roughness.....	12
2.4.4	Boundary Conditions.....	13
2.4.5	Computational Parameters.....	16
2.4.6	Calibration.....	16
2.5	Floodplain Mapping.....	19
3.0	References.....	20

List of figures

Figure 1:	Project Overview Map.....	1
Figure 2:	Topographic Dataset Coverage.....	3
Figure 3:	Computational Basin Boundaries.....	4
Figure 4:	NOAA Atlas 14 (Volume 8) - Western Colorado (Region 2) - First Quartile Hyetograph Distribution.....	5
Figure 5:	Curve Number Summary.....	7
Figure 6:	Example Hydroconnector Enforced DEM.....	10
Figure 7:	Example 2D Flow Area Mesh.....	12
Figure 8:	Calibration Point Summary.....	17
Figure 9:	Plateau Creek Calibration Summary.....	18

List of tables

Table 1:	Summary of Topographic Datasets.....	2
Table 2:	Eastern Land Cover-Hydrologic Soil Group CN Matrix.....	6
Table 3:	Western Land Cover-Hydrologic Soil Group CN Matrix.....	6
Table 4:	Stream Gage Analysis Summary.....	9
Table 5:	2D Flow Area Mesh Cell Sizes and Spacing.....	11
Table 6:	Land Cover Classification Manning’s n Roughness Values.....	12
Table 7:	External Inflow Hydrograph Boundary Condition Summary.....	15
Table 8:	Final Model Calibration Results.....	19

List of Acronyms

2D	Two Dimensional	LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging Data
BLE	Base Level Engineering	NLCD	National Land Cover Database
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations		
CID	Community Identification	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
CN	Curve Number	PFDS	Precipitation Frequency Data Server
CWCB	Colorado Water Conservation Board	QL	Quality Level
DEM	Digital Elevation Model	Risk MAP	Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning
DNR	Department of Natural Resources	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
DSS	Data Storage System	SEP	Standard Error of Prediction
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	SSURGO	Soil Survey Geographic Database
HEC-RAS	Hydrologic Engineering Center Riverine Analysis System	TR-55	Technical Release 55
HEC-SSP	Hydrologic Engineering Center Statistical Software Package	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code	USGS	U.S. Geologic Survey
IFSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar	Wood	Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
		WRIR	Water Resources Investigations Report

1.0 Background Information

Mesa County is approximately 3,350 square miles and is located in western Colorado along the Colorado-Utah Stateline. There are three major river that flow through the county, including the Colorado River, the Dolores River, and the Gunnison River. The topography in the region is very diverse, and includes high elevation mesas, mountainous terrain, and flat valleys. The predominant land cover types in the county are agricultural fields, desert shrubs, pinon-juniper trees, and other forested lands. Figure 1 provides an overview of Mesa County, showing the location of the communities within the county, the three major rivers, and the HUC-8 Watersheds that cover the county.

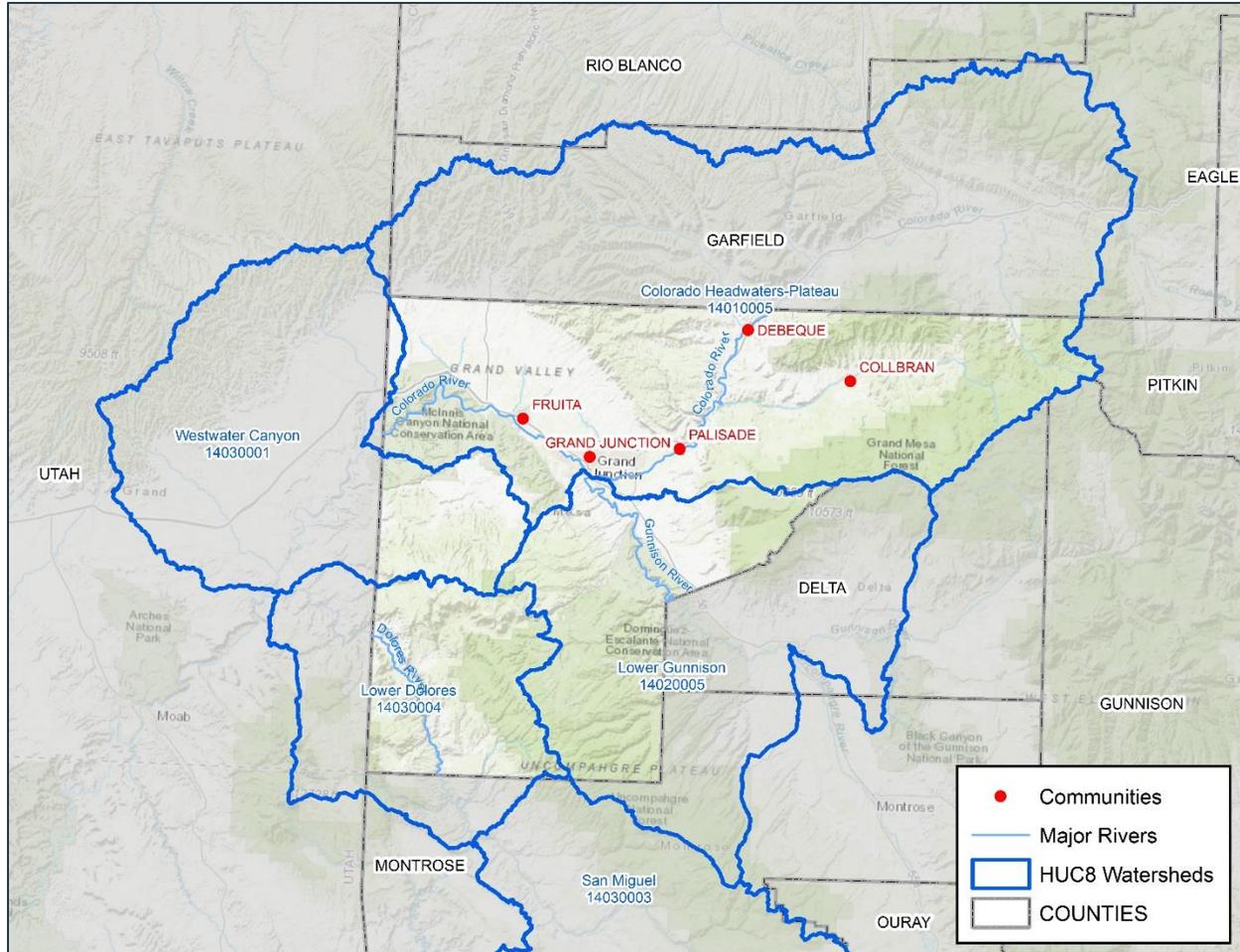


Figure 1: Project Overview Map

2.0 Base Level Engineering

As part of this Discovery process in Mesa County, a two-dimensional (2D) Base Level Engineering (BLE) analysis in the USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) Version 5.0.6 was performed. BLE provides flood risk information at large scales that can be shared with governing officials to make informed decisions regarding flooding for areas that lack or have outdated flood risk information. BLE differs from typical FEMA flood risk products because it often applies engineering methodologies at large scales (i.e. watershed), as opposed to communities or specific reaches of stream. BLE data is used as best available information for unmapped areas and areas designated as Zone A floodplain (BLE Guidance).

The following sections detail the 2D BLE model development for Mesa County.

2.1 Topographic Data

Several topographic datasets were used as part of this analysis. The primary topographic data used was 0.7-meter resolution LiDAR data. This data meets FEMA standards (QL2) and was gathered in 2015 and 2016 by Woolpert, Inc. The LiDAR data covers all of Mesa County and all analysis and mapping within the county boundaries utilized this topography source. A combination of other LiDAR and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (IFSAR) datasets and 10-meter digital elevation model (DEM) datasets were used to supplement areas of contributing drainage areas outside of the Mesa County LiDAR extents. Table 1 summarizes all the topographic datasets used for this analysis and Figure 2 depicts the coverage of each dataset.

Table 1: Summary of Topographic Datasets

Region	Topographic Dataset	Quality Level	Point Resolution	Year Flown	Flown By	Provided By
Mesa County	Mesa County QL2 LiDAR	QL2	0.7 m	2015-2016	Woolpert, Inc.	CWCB
Delta County	Western Colorado LiDAR	QL2	< 1 m	2015	Quantum	CWCB
Garfield County	Colorado CGS 3DEP	QL2	0.9 m	2016-2017	Merrick & Company, Inc.	CWCB
Montrose County	USACE Colorado IFSAR	QL3+	15 ft	Unknown	InterMap, Inc.	CO-DNR
Utah	USGS 1/3 arc-second (10-meter) DEM	N/A	N/A	Continuous Updates	N/A	N/A

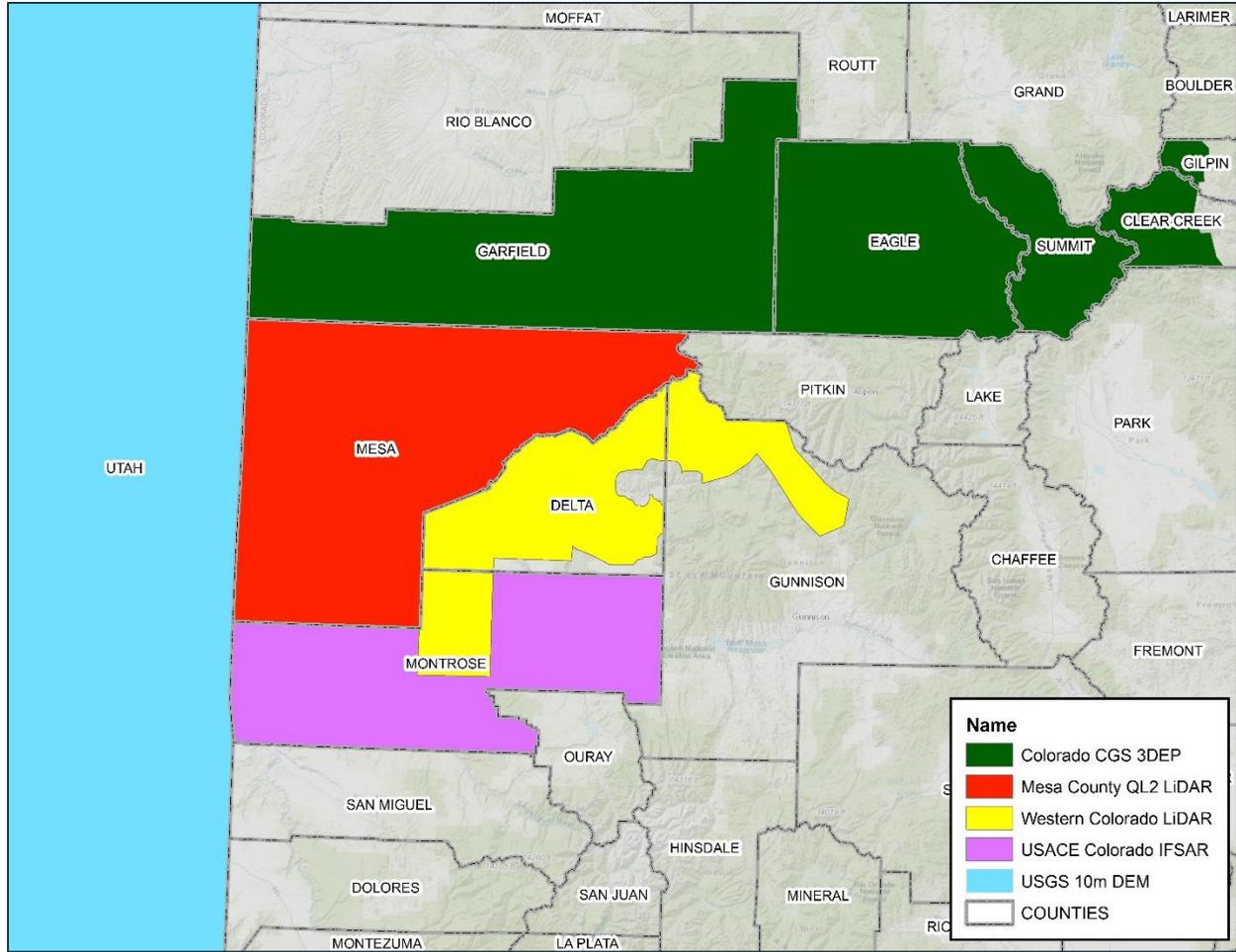


Figure 2: Topographic Dataset Coverage

2.2 Computational Boundaries

Mesa County and select contributing drainage areas outside of the county were divided in to 20 sub-watersheds, or basins. These basin boundaries were determined based on a combination of the Mesa County boundary and HUC-10 and HUC-12 watershed boundaries. The basins range from 61 to 250 square miles (Figure 3). A separate 2D rain-on-grid hydraulic model was developed for each basin and hydrologic parameters were estimated for each basin. The average basin size for this analysis was significantly smaller than a typical 2D BLE basin size to allow for more detail in the hydrologic parameter estimation and hydraulic model development.

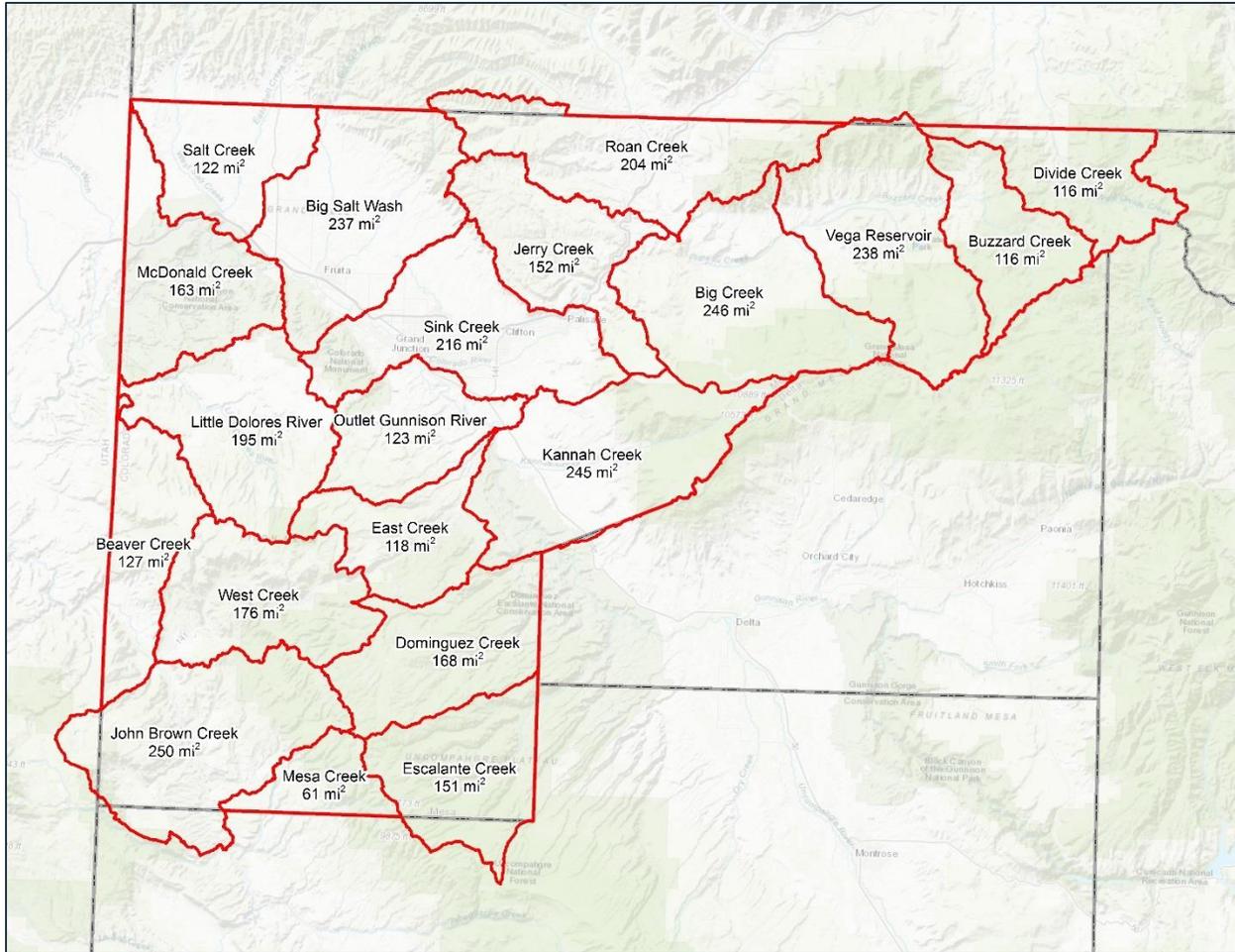


Figure 3: Computational Basin Boundaries

2.3 Hydrologic Analysis

Mesa County is located in Western Colorado along the Colorado-Utah Stateline. The topography of Mesa County varies from high elevation mesas, like the Grand Mesa, to low-lying flat, wide valleys. Three major rivers flow into the county: the Colorado River, the Dolores River, and the Gunnison River.

Mesa County is generally a semi-arid climate, with a larger amount of total precipitation in the higher elevations of the eastern and southern portions of the county compared to the drier central and northern portions of the county.

A rain-on-grid methodology was used for the 2D BLE analysis. This methodology applies precipitation directly to the modeling surface of the resulting runoff through the 2D mesh to perform the hydraulic calculations.

The pre-model development hydrologic analysis of Mesa County included obtaining precipitation data for the entire county and developing inflow hydrographs for the three major rivers flowing into the county. Additionally, hydrographs for several minor streams flowing into the county were leveraged from the Garfield County and Delta County 2D BLE analyses provided by the CWCB.

2.3.1 Precipitation

Precipitation data for the analysis was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) Atlas 14 Precipitation Frequency Data Server (PFDS). Precipitation grid data was downloaded from the PFDS (Volume 8: Midwestern States) for each required recurrence interval and was spatially averaged using ArcGIS Version 10.2.2 for each sub-watershed basin to obtain a single basin average precipitation depth. The NOAA Atlas 14 (Volume 8) - Western Colorado (Region 2) - First Quartile Hyetograph Distribution, shown in Figure 4 as used to temporally distribute the precipitation depths for each recurrence interval.

No areal reduction factors were utilized for this project. This is discussed in more detail in the Calibration section below.

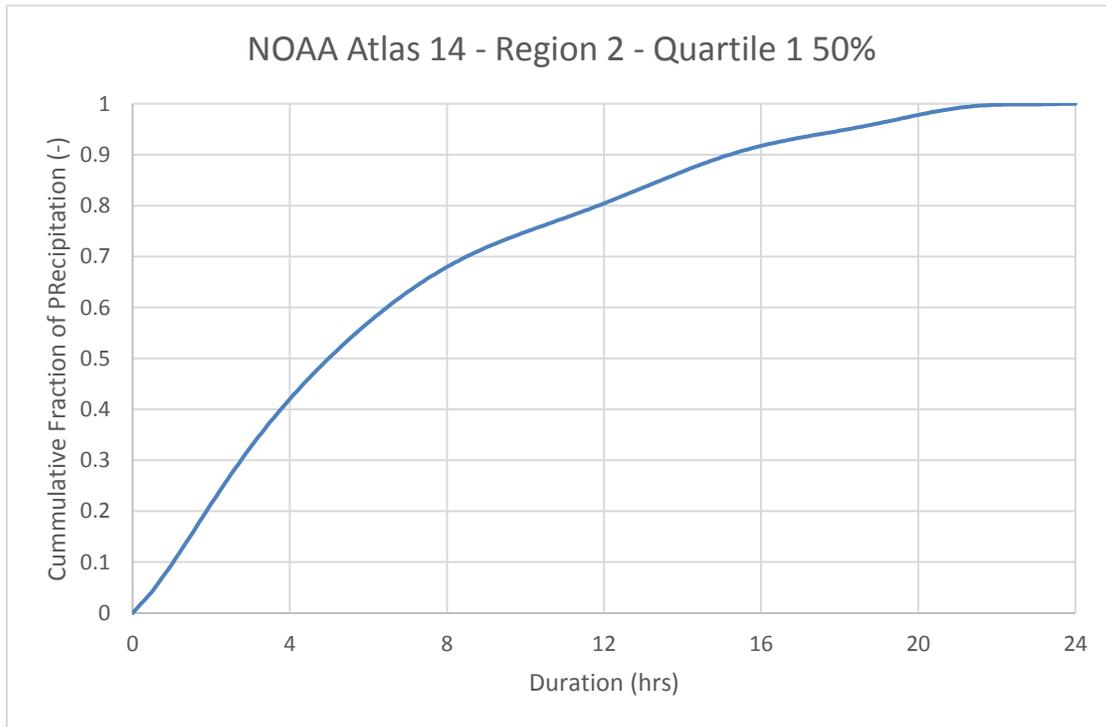


Figure 4: NOAA Atlas 14 (Volume 8) - Western Colorado (Region 2) - First Quartile Hyetograph Distribution

2.3.2 Loss Methodology

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Runoff Curve Number (CN) Method was used to estimate the amount of rainfall lost to various physical abstractions and the resulting amount of rainfall that contributes to runoff for each basin. Land cover data and soil data was used to estimate a CN for each basin based on Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Technical Release 55 (TR-55). National Land Cover Database (NLCD) 2011 data was obtained to define the land cover for Mesa County and NRCS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) data was used to define the hydrologic soil group regions for the CN calculations. The CN for each basin was estimated by first spatially intersecting the land cover data and soil data with the basin boundaries and assigning a CN for each spatial element based on its land cover type and hydrologic soil group using the matrices presented in Table 2 and Table 3. A spatial average was then computed for each basin to determine the basin's CN. Separate matrices were used to calculate the CN for the western and eastern portions of the county due to differences in land cover, specifically with the hydrologic condition of the land cover. Figure 5 shows the regional matrix utilized and the resulting estimated CN for each basin.

Table 2: Eastern Land Cover-Hydrologic Soil Group CN Matrix

NLCD Value	Land Cover	TR-55 Equivalent	Soil Condition	Hydrologic Soil Group			
				A	B	C	D
11	Open Water	Impervious Areas	N/A	98	98	98	98
12	Perennial Ice/Snow	Impervious Areas	N/A	98	98	98	98
21	Developed, Open Space	Open Space	Fair	49	69	79	84
22	Developed, Low Intensity	Residential District (1/4 acre)	N/A	61	75	83	87
23	Developed, Medium Intensity	Residential District (1/8 acre)	N/A	77	85	90	92
24	Developed, High Intensity	Commercial and Business	N/A	89	92	94	95
31	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	Pasture, grassland, or range	Poor	68	79	86	89
41	Deciduous Forest	Woods	Fair	36	60	73	79
42	Evergreen Forest	Woods	Fair	36	60	73	79
43	Mixed Forest	Woods	Fair	36	60	73	79
52	Shrub/Scrub	Brush	Fair	35	56	70	77
71	Grassland/Herbaceous	Herbaceous	Fair	71	71	81	89
81	Pasture/Hay	Pasture, grassland, or range	Fair	49	69	79	84
82	Cultivated Crops	Row Crops (SR+CR)	Poor	71	80	87	90
90	Woody Wetlands	Woods	Poor	45	66	77	83
95	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Herbaceous	Poor	80	80	87	93

Table 3: Western Land Cover-Hydrologic Soil Group CN Matrix

NLCD Value	Land Cover	TR-55 Equivalent	Soil Condition	Hydrologic Soil Group			
				A	B	C	D
11	Open Water	Impervious Areas	N/A	98	98	98	98
12	Perennial Ice/Snow	Impervious Areas	N/A	98	98	98	98
21	Developed, Open Space	Open Space	Fair	49	69	79	84
22	Developed, Low Intensity	Residential District (1/4 acre)	N/A	61	75	83	87
23	Developed, Medium Intensity	Residential District (1/8 acre)	N/A	77	85	90	92
24	Developed, High Intensity	Commercial and Business	N/A	89	92	94	95
31	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	Pasture, grassland, or range	Poor	68	79	86	89
41	Deciduous Forest	Pinyon-juniper	Fair	58	58	73	80
42	Evergreen Forest	Pinyon-juniper	Fair	58	58	73	80
43	Mixed Forest	Pinyon-juniper	Fair	58	58	73	80
52	Shrub/Scrub	Desert Shrub	Poor	63	77	85	88
71	Grassland/Herbaceous	Herbaceous	Fair	71	71	81	89
81	Pasture/Hay	Pasture, grassland, or range	Fair	49	69	79	84
82	Cultivated Crops	Row Crops (SR+CR)	Poor	71	80	87	90
90	Woody Wetlands	Woods	Poor	45	66	77	83
95	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Herbaceous	Poor	80	80	87	93

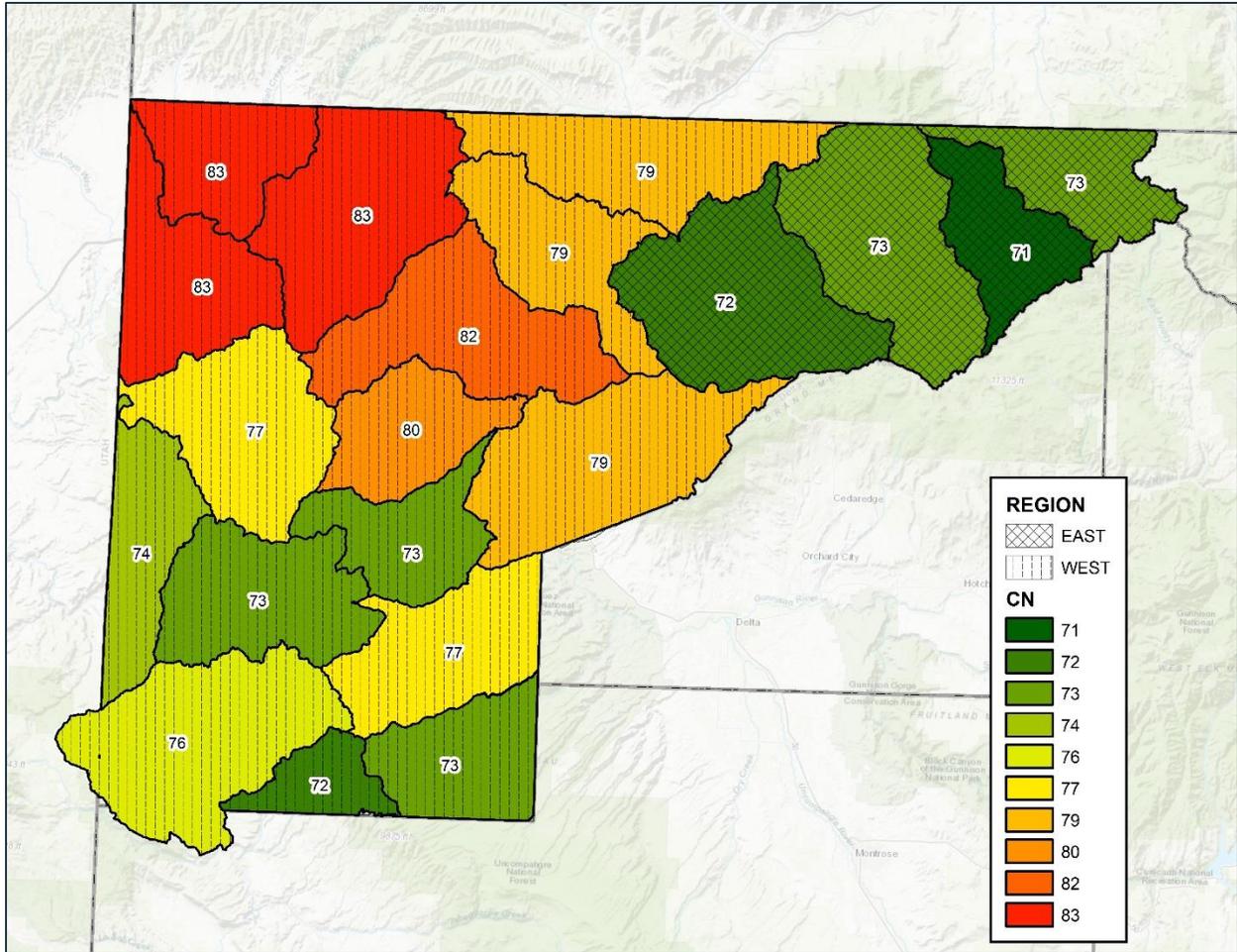


Figure 5: Curve Number Summary

At the time of this analysis, HEC-RAS does not have the capability to model abstraction losses within the model. To account for this, excess rainfall hyetographs were calculated outside of the program in spreadsheets using the SCS Runoff Curve Number equations outlined in TR-55. These excess rainfall hyetographs were then applied to the HEC-RAS models for each basin.

2.3.3 Stream Gage Analyses and Other Inflows

Three major rivers flow into Mesa County: the Colorado River, the Dolores River, and the Gunnison River. Strictly using a rain-on-grid methodology would require modeling the entire watershed for each of these rivers, which would add an additional 18,700 square miles of drainage area. This would increase the modeled drainage area to nearly 5.5 times the size of Mesa County and dramatically increase the complexity and computational demand of the model. Instead, hydrographs were developed for the three rivers based on stream gage data for each recurrence interval and input into the models where the rivers cross into the county.

Historical stream gage data was used to conduct Log Pearson Type III flood frequency analyses using Bulletin 17C methods in the USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center Statistical Software Package (HEC-SSP) Version 2.1.1.137 to determine peak flows for the three major rivers flowing into Mesa County. The Colorado River flood frequency analysis was done as part of the regional Colorado River Hydrologic Evaluation



previously conducted by Wood, which studied the Colorado River from Granby to the Colorado-Utah Stateline (2017).

Several additional stream gages were also analyzed using the same methodology as above for model calibration. Table 4 summarizes the stream gages analyzed for this study and the resulting peak flows.

Hydrograph data was also leveraged from the neighboring Delta and Garfield County BLE studies for smaller drainages flowing into the county. These studies also employed a 2D rain-on-grid methodology and were provided to Wood by the CWCB. Using hydrograph data from these studies reduced the size of the required rain-on-grid study area for the Mesa County while also creating a seamless connection between these neighboring studies.

Table 4: Stream Gage Analysis Summary

USGS Gage ID	Gage Name	Status	Years of Record	Drainage Area (mi ²)	Bulletin 17C Peak Flows (cfs)						
					10%	4%	2%	1% -	1%	1% +	0.2%
09097600	Brush Creek near Collbran, CO.	Inactive	12	9.30	217	321	419	352	537	1,260	911
09097500	Buzzard Creek near Collbran, CO.	Inactive	59	143	1,130	1,390	1,560	1,500	1,720	2,040	2,030
09095500	Colorado River near Cameo, CO	Active	84	7,990	29,600	34,200	37,400	37,800	40,400	44,300	46,800
09106150	Colorado River below Grand Valley Diversion	Active	27	8,750	30,900	38,400	43,800	44,500	49,000	55,400	60,600
09163500	Colorado River near Colorado-Utah State Line	Active	67	17,855	46,900	56,200	68,600	70,500	78,100	89,200	101,000
09180000	Dolores River near Cisco, UT	Active	53	4,570	8,870	11,800	14,300	13,500	16,800	23,500	23,600
09152500	Gunnison River near Grand Junction, CO	Inactive	109	7,930	22,800	27,200	29,900	29,900	32,200	35,800	36,300
09152000	Kannah Creek near Whitewater, CO	Inactive	64	60.8	919	1,130	1,290	1,290	1,450	1,740	1,870
09104500	Mesa Creek near Mesa, CO	Inactive	24	5.33	75.4	105	134	122	169	304	285
09096500	Plateau Creek near Collbran, CO.	Inactive	59	80.4	1,060	1,240	1,380	1,310	1,510	1,940	1,800
09105000	Plateau Creek near Cameo, CO	Inactive	80	592	3,240	4,080	4,690	4,640	5,290	6,180	6,650
09153290	Reed Wash near Mack, CO	Inactive	25	15.8	248	315	374	352	440	662	634
09095000	Roan Creek near DeBeque, CO.	Inactive	22	323	1,230	1,620	1,940	1,900	2,290	2,920	3,200
09089500	West Divide Creek near Raven, CO.	Inactive	50	64.2	794	1,020	1,190	1,160	1,360	1,720	1,770

2.4 Hydraulic Analysis

The 2D rain-on-grid hydraulic models for Mesa County were developed in HEC-RAS Version 5.0.6. The following sections detail the model development and the calibration steps conducted for these models.

2.4.1 Terrain Development

The multiple topographic data sources summarized in Table 1 were first merged into a single 4-foot by 4-foot cell resolution DEM covering the entire analyzed area. To model culvert crossings that are not represented in the raw DEM, automated tools were developed to create a “hydroconnected” DEM. The series of tools connects the low elevations upstream and downstream of a culvert crossing by enforcing the elevation with a linear slope across the road. The resulting voids in the DEM (referred to here as hydroconnectors) result in improved model accuracy by allowing for conveyance through roadways and other embankment structures while also modeling upstream ponding effects. Through sensitivity analyses, 4-foot hydroconnectors were determined to best represent the actual hydraulic conditions for most culvert crossings. The hydroconnector locations and orientations were determined using Wood proprietary tools and through manual edits. Figure 6 shows an example of a hydroconnector enforced in the DEM.

The merged hydroconnector enforced DEM was then clipped to each basin boundary and imported into HEC-RAS to define each model’s terrain data.

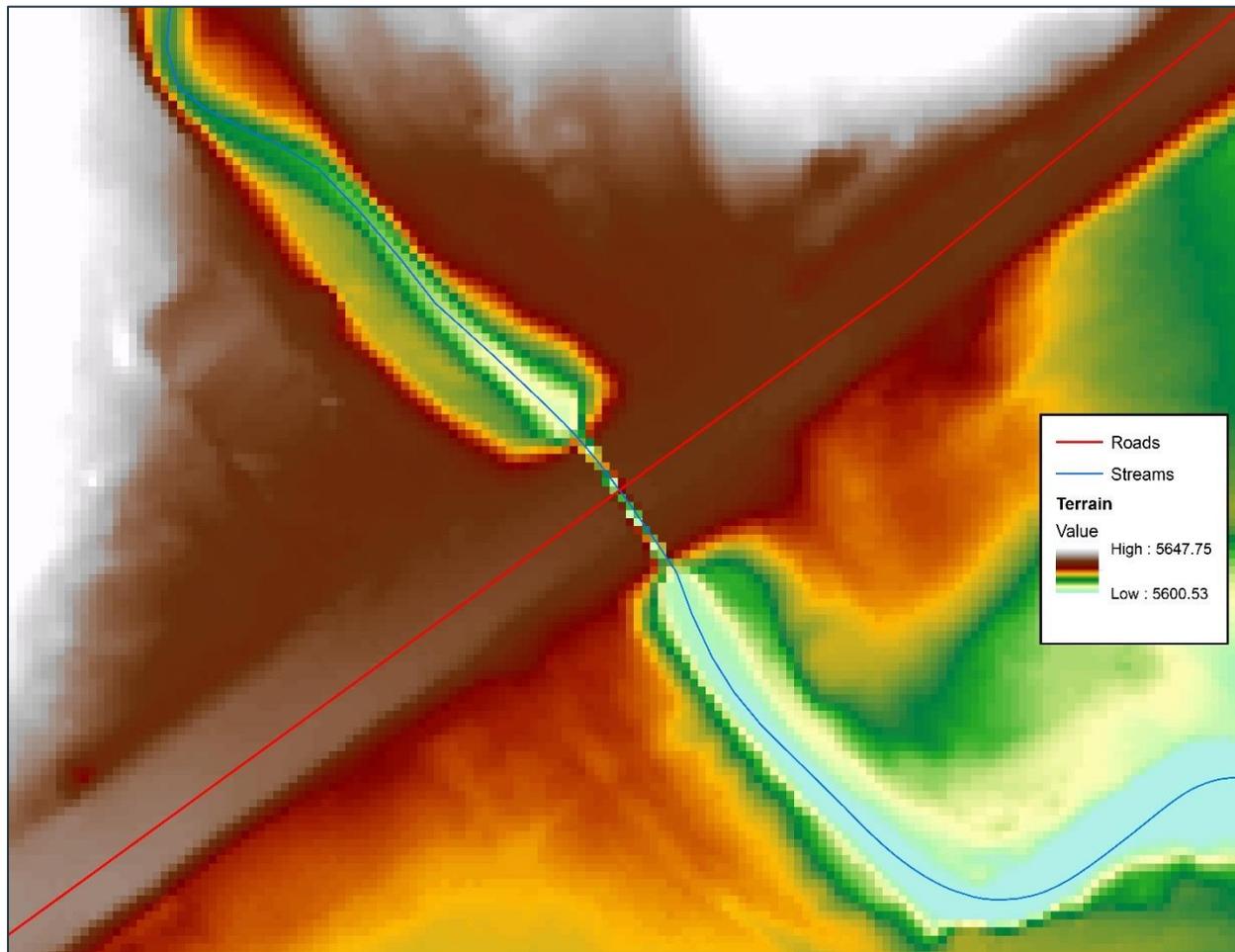


Figure 6: Example Hydroconnector Enforced DEM

2D Flow Area Development

2D flow areas were developed for each of the 20 basins to route the rainfall runoff. The boundaries of the 2D flow areas were determined by buffering the boundaries of the 20 basins by 300 feet to ensure all contributing drainage area is included for each basin, due to small inaccuracies in the basin boundaries, and to provide overlap for floodplain mapping purposes.

The 2D flow area computational mesh was generated within the buffered basin boundaries using an average cell size of 200 feet by 200 feet. Stream centerline breaklines and buffered refinement regions were then enforced in the 2D flow areas to refine the mesh along streams with a drainage area greater than one square mile. Additional breaklines were then added along roadways, railroads, dams, and other embankments or high points in the terrain to add additional refinement and to align the mesh cell faces to these features. Roadway and railroad breaklines were derived from Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) data while dam centerline and other embankment breaklines were delineated manually. The average cell spacing for the refinement regions and along the breaklines as well as the starting average cell size for the 2D flow area computational mesh is summarized in Table 5.

2D flow area connections were added to the models to record hydrograph data throughout the model for connecting upstream models to downstream models and for calibration purposes. The average cell size along the 2D flow area connections is also summarized in Table 5. The 2D flow area connections are discussed in more detail in the Boundary Conditions and Calibration sections.

An example of a 2D flow area computational mesh for Mesa County is shown in Figure 7.

Table 5: 2D Flow Area Mesh Cell Sizes and Spacing

2D Flow Area Parameter	Average Cell Size/Spacing (ft)
2D Flow Areas	200
Stream Refinement Regions	50
Grand Junction Refinement Region	100
Breaklines	25-50
2D Flow Area Connections	40-50

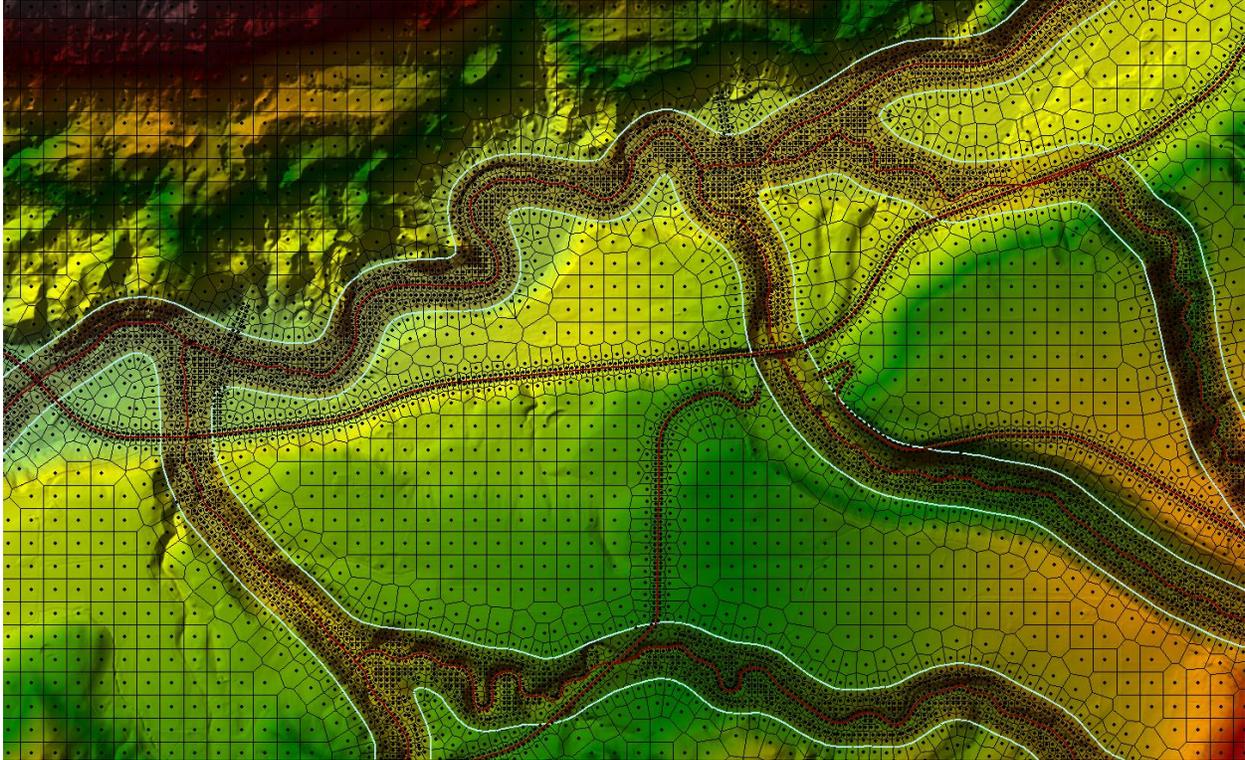


Figure 7: Example 2D Flow Area Mesh

2.4.2 Manning’s Roughness

NLCD 2011 data was used to delineate the Manning’s n roughness regions for the 2D flow areas. Table 6 summarizes the Manning’s n roughness value assigned to each NLCD land cover classification.

Table 6: Land Cover Classification Manning’s n Roughness Values

NLCD Value	Land Cover	Manning’s n Roughness Value
11	Open Water	0.04
12	Perennial Ice/Snow	N/A
21	Developed, Open Space	0.04
22	Developed, Low Intensity	0.1
23	Developed, Medium Intensity	0.12
24	Developed, High Intensity	0.15
31	Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	0.03
41	Deciduous Forest	0.12
42	Evergreen Forest	0.12
43	Mixed Forest	0.12
52	Shrub/Scrub	0.07
71	Grassland/Herbaceous	0.04
81	Pasture/Hay	0.03
82	Cultivated Crops	0.035
90	Woody Wetlands	0.07
95	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.07

2.4.3 Boundary Conditions

Upstream Boundary Conditions

Precipitation hyetographs and inflow hydrographs were defined for the upstream boundary conditions of the 2D flow areas. The basin specific excess precipitation hyetographs determined outside of HEC-RAS were applied evenly across each 2D flow area. All precipitation hyetographs were 24-hour hyetographs starting at the beginning of the simulation and used a 6-minute time step.

There were two types of inflow hydrographs used in this analysis; external computational boundary inflow hydrographs (external) and internal computational boundary inflow hydrographs (internal). The external inflow hydrographs were used to account for unmodeled drainage area upstream of the computational boundary extents. Internal inflow hydrographs were used to link upstream models to downstream models within the analyzed area.

External inflow hydrographs were defined in the models for the three major rivers flowing into Mesa County and for select streams from the leveraged neighboring Delta County and Garfield County BLE studies. Upon review of nearby stream gage data, the shape of the inflow hydrographs for the three major rivers was approximated as a constant value equal to the peak flow rate for the entire duration of the simulation. This assumption was made because the gage data showed that the hydrographs for these rivers typically peaked over the duration of a few weeks, while the simulation run times for this analysis were only over a few days. Table 7 summarizes the streams where an external inflow hydrograph boundary condition was used for this analysis.

Internal inflow hydrographs linked upstream models to downstream models by taking hydrograph data near the outlet of the upstream models and applying it to the downstream models as an inflow hydrograph. The hydrograph data from the upstream models was recorded in HEC-RAS data storage system (DSS) files using 2D flow area connection cross sections. These 2D flow area connections were drawn perpendicular to the floodplains and enforced in the 2D flow area computational mesh, as described in the Hydraulic Analysis

The 2D rain-on-grid hydraulic models for Mesa County were developed in HEC-RAS Version 5.0.6. The following sections detail the model development and the calibration steps conducted for these models.

2.4.4 Terrain Development

The multiple topographic data sources summarized in Table 1 were first merged into a single 4-foot by 4-foot cell resolution DEM covering the entire analyzed area. To model culvert crossings that are not represented in the raw DEM, automated tools were developed to create a "hydroconnected" DEM. The series of tools connects the low elevations upstream and downstream of a culvert crossing by enforcing the elevation with a linear slope across the road. The resulting voids in the DEM (referred to here as hydroconnectors) result in improved model accuracy by allowing for conveyance through roadways and other embankment structures while also modeling upstream ponding effects. Through sensitivity analyses, 4-foot hydroconnectors were determined to best represent the actual hydraulic conditions for most culvert crossings. The hydroconnector locations and orientations were determined using Wood proprietary tools and through manual edits. Figure 6 shows an example of a hydroconnector enforced in the DEM.

The merged hydroconnector enforced DEM was then clipped to each basin boundary and imported into HEC-RAS to define each model's terrain data.

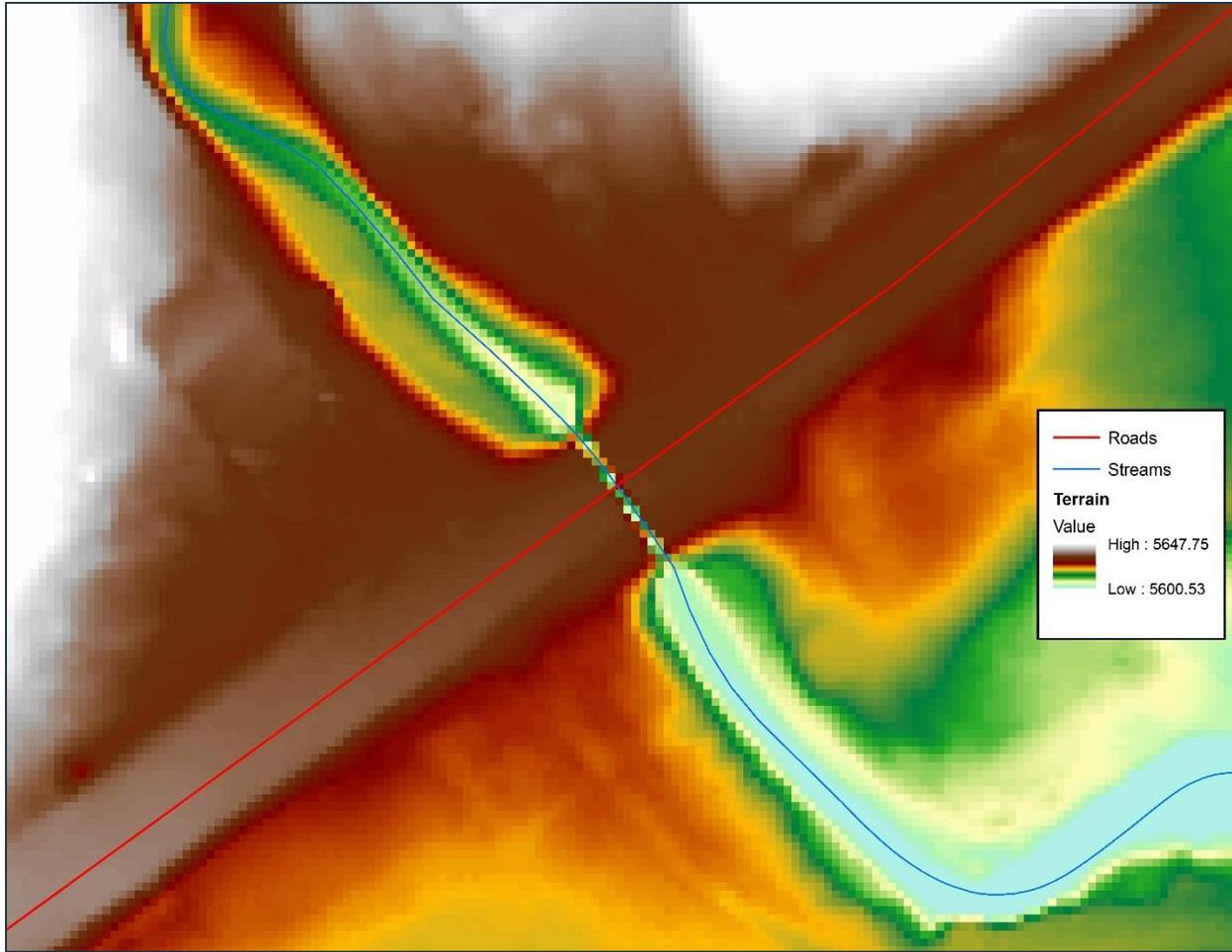


Figure 6: Example Hydroconnector Enforced DEM

2D Flow Area Development section.

A total of four external and internal inflow hydrographs boundary conditions did not follow the standard modeling approach. The modeling approach utilized for these boundary conditions and the reasoning behind why the standard modeling approach was not used is summarized below.

Little Dominguez Creek Tributary 1 – this external inflow hydrograph boundary condition was scoped to utilize leveraged hydrograph data from the neighboring Delta County BLE study. However, that BLE study did not model the 1%- annual chance recurrence interval event, which was modeled in this BLE analysis. To model this event, this hydrograph was approximated by first calculating the peak flow percent difference of the 1%+ annual chance recurrence interval event and the 1% event. This percent difference was then inverted, and the 1% event peak flow was scaled down by this factor to approximate the 1%- event peak flow. The resulting 1%- event peak flow was very close to the 4% event peak flow, so the 4% event hydrograph shape was used to approximate the 1%- event hydrograph shape.

Little Dominguez Creek - this external inflow hydrograph boundary condition was also scoped to utilize leveraged hydrograph data from the neighboring Delta County BLE study. In addition to the 1%- event not being modeled, the Delta County BLE study peak flows for the other recurrence intervals for Little Dominguez Creek were found to be much higher than regression equations peak flows. Additionally, most of the Little Dominguez Creek watershed is within Mesa County, and this external boundary was only necessary because Little Dominguez Creek briefly flows through Delta County before re-entering Mesa

County. Considering all these factors, the hydrograph data was ultimately decided not to be leveraged from the Delta County BLE study and instead sourced from the Mesa County BLE study. The hydrograph results where Little Dominguez Creek exits Mesa County were taken from the first model run and then applied to this external inflow hydrograph boundary condition where Little Dominguez Creek re-enters Mesa County for the second model run. For calibration purposes, this hydrograph was scaled down.

Gunnison River (Sink Creek Basin Model) – this internal inflow hydrograph boundary condition models the Gunnison River inflow into the Colorado River at Grand Junction, CO. As opposed to directly taking the resulting Gunnison River hydrograph from the downstream extents of the upstream basin model (Outlet Gunnison River) to link the models, the Gunnison River inflow hydrographs for each recurrence interval were entered as constant values equal to the difference between the projected stream gage analysis results for the Colorado River just upstream and downstream of the confluence. This ensured the Colorado River peak flows stayed within calibration tolerances downstream of the confluence as opposed to overestimating the Colorado River flows if the Gunnison River was directly linked using the upstream basin model flows. The calibration procedures are discussed in more detail in the Calibration section.

West Creek – this internal inflow hydrograph boundary condition models the West Creek inflow into the Dolores River where they confluence near the intersection of the Beaver Creek, John Brown Creek, and West Creek basin models. This would normally be a standard internal inflow hydrograph boundary condition, however, there is a distinct split flow on West Creek as it flows into the Dolores River. The main stem of West Creek flows into the Dolores River within the borders of the John Brown Creek basin while the split flow flows into the Dolores River within the borders of the Beaver Creek basin. To account for this, the 2D flow area connection that was used to record the hydrograph data for West Creek was split into two 2D flow area connections. The main stream 2D flow area connection was linked to the John Brown Creek basin while the split flow 2D flow area connection was linked to the Beaver Creek basin.

Downstream Boundary Conditions

Normal depth boundary conditions were used for the downstream boundary and overflow boundary conditions for the 2D flow areas. The normal depths, or normal slopes, were determined from taking the average slope from the merged DEM at the respective downstream boundaries. Individual normal depths were determined for defined flow paths exiting the 2D flow areas and general overflow normal depths filled the gaps along the 2D flow area boundary between those normal depth boundary conditions and the upstream inflow hydrograph boundary conditions (if present). This resulted in every computational mesh cell face along the border of the 2D flow area to have a boundary condition so that ponding did not occur along the perimeter.

Table 7: External Inflow Hydrograph Boundary Condition Summary

Stream Name	Source	Notes
Big Salt Wash	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Brush Creek	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Camp Gulch 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Camp Gulch 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Camp Gulch Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Camp Gulch Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Camp Gulch Trib 2.5	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Coal Gulch Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Coal Gulch Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Colorado River	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Colorado River	Stream Gage Analysis	Results taken from the Colorado River Hydrologic Evaluation (Amec Foster Wheeler, 2017). Hydrograph shape approximated as constant peak flow.
Colorado River Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Colorado River Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Colorado River Trib 3	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Demaree Canyon	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Demaree Canyon Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Dolores River	Stream Gage Analysis	Hydrograph shape approximated as constant peak flow.
Dry Canyon Wash	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Dry Canyon Wash Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek Trib 3	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek Trib 4	Garfield County 2D BLE	
East Salt Creek Trib 5	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Gunnison River	Stream Gage Analysis	Hydrograph shape approximated as constant peak flow.
Little Dominguez Creek	Mesa County 2D BLE	Hydrograph determined from this 2D BLE analysis. See detailed description.
Little Dominguez Creek Trib 1	Delta County 2D BLE	There was no modeled 1%- annual chance recurrence interval event. Had to approximate. See detailed description.
Mack Wash	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Prairie Canyon	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Roan Creek	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Roan Creek Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Roan Creek Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
Ruby Lee Trib	Garfield County 2D BLE	
West Salt Creek	Garfield County 2D BLE	
West Salt Creek Trib 1	Garfield County 2D BLE	
West Salt Creek Trib 2	Garfield County 2D BLE	
West Salt Creek Trib 3	Garfield County 2D BLE	
West Salt Creek Trib 4	Garfield County 2D BLE	

2.4.5 Computational Parameters

Each recurrence interval model simulation was run for 4 days to allow the peak of the hydrograph resulting from the 24-hour storm to pass through the entire county. The computational timestep varied from 3 seconds to 5 seconds depending on model size and stability. This range of computation timestep provided stable model results with minimal numerical inaccuracies while maintaining reasonable run times. This range in the computation timestep was determined to be appropriate for the level of detail of this study. The average volume accounting error for all models was less than 0.2 percent, indicating the models were satisfactorily achieving a conservation of mass. For models with large stream inflow hydrographs, an initial condition ramp-up time was used to gradually increase the inflow hydrograph before the simulation started so that the stream would not go from dry to flood stage conditions rapidly. This also improved model stability during the earlier stages of the simulations.

2.4.6 Calibration

The 2D rain-on-grid models were calibrated against stream gage analysis peak flows and regional regression equations peak flows. The calibration peak flows were compared against hydrographs recorded throughout the models in HEC-RAS DSS files using 2D flow area connection cross sections. The placement of the 2D flow area connection calibration cross sections were guided by HUC-12 watershed boundaries and basin boundaries.

Stream gage analysis peak flow data was the primary calibration source and was projected along the gaged streams using the methodology outlined in the Water Resources Investigations Report (WRIR) 99-4190 (USGS, 2002). For ungaged streams or reaches of stream where stream gage results could not be projected due to the limits established in the WRIR 99-4190 report, regional regression equation peak flow data was used for calibration. Figure 8 shows the calibrations points used in this analysis and classifies the type of calibration point.

The 1% annual chance recurrence interval event was the primary focus of the calibration process since only the floodplains associated with this recurrence interval were developed. The results of the first several iterations of the 1% annual chance recurrence interval were used to make CN adjustments across the county within the limits of the NRCS TR-55 guidance. The goal of the CN adjustment was to get the majority of the modeled 1% annual chance recurrence interval peak flows within 25% of the stream gage analysis calibration peak flows and within 1 standard error of prediction (SEP) for the regression equation peak flow calibration points. The secondary goal was to minimize the absolute percent difference between the modeled and calibration peak flows. This calibration was specifically geared toward tributaries with smaller drainage areas to ensure that the peak flows on these streams were close to the calibration flows. This resulted in the peak flow on streams with larger drainage areas to initially overestimate when compared to calibration flows. These streams were calibrated using the methods described below.

Typically, the precipitation depths for large watershed models like the ones developed for this BLE analysis are reduced using areal reduction factors. Areal reduction factors are used to convert point rainfall estimates to area-averaged rainfall estimates. They are "reduction" factors because an area-averaged precipitation depth is lower than a small localized precipitation depth. Areal reduction factors can significantly reduce the precipitation depths, especially for large watersheds. Using areal reduction factors helps reduce peak flows so that the peak flow on larger streams is not overestimated, however, if they are applied across an entire watershed, it often results in the smaller tributaries higher in the basin having their peak flows underestimated. This results in floodplains that are too small and do not accurately show the true risk.

Instead of using precipitation areal reduction factors, this analysis utilized negative internal boundary condition hydrographs to reduce peak flows only on large streams within Mesa County. This methodology

reduces the peak flows on the larger tributaries in the basin by applying a scaled down inverted hydrograph while leaving the rest of the model unaffected.

Negative internal boundary condition hydrographs were used on five major streams within Mesa County, including Buzzard Creek, the Dolores River, the Gunnison River, Kannah Creek, and Plateau Creek. The Colorado River did not require any negative internal boundary condition hydrographs because the smaller tributaries flowing into the Colorado did not cause a significant increase in peak flow due to the large differences in magnitude and because the Gunnison River inflow hydrograph was reduced to ensure the peak flow on the Colorado River stayed within calibration tolerances, as discussed in the Boundary Conditions section.

It was found that negative internal boundary condition hydrographs were needed when the modeled drainage area of a tributary started to increase above 100 square miles. This is illustrated for the Plateau Creek watershed in Figure 9, which is 100% within the computational boundaries of this analysis. Through testing, the maximum percentage reduction without causing significant numerical instabilities was found to be 15%. For streams where the initial modeled peak flow was greater than 15% different from the calibration targets, multiple negative internal boundary condition hydrographs were utilized.

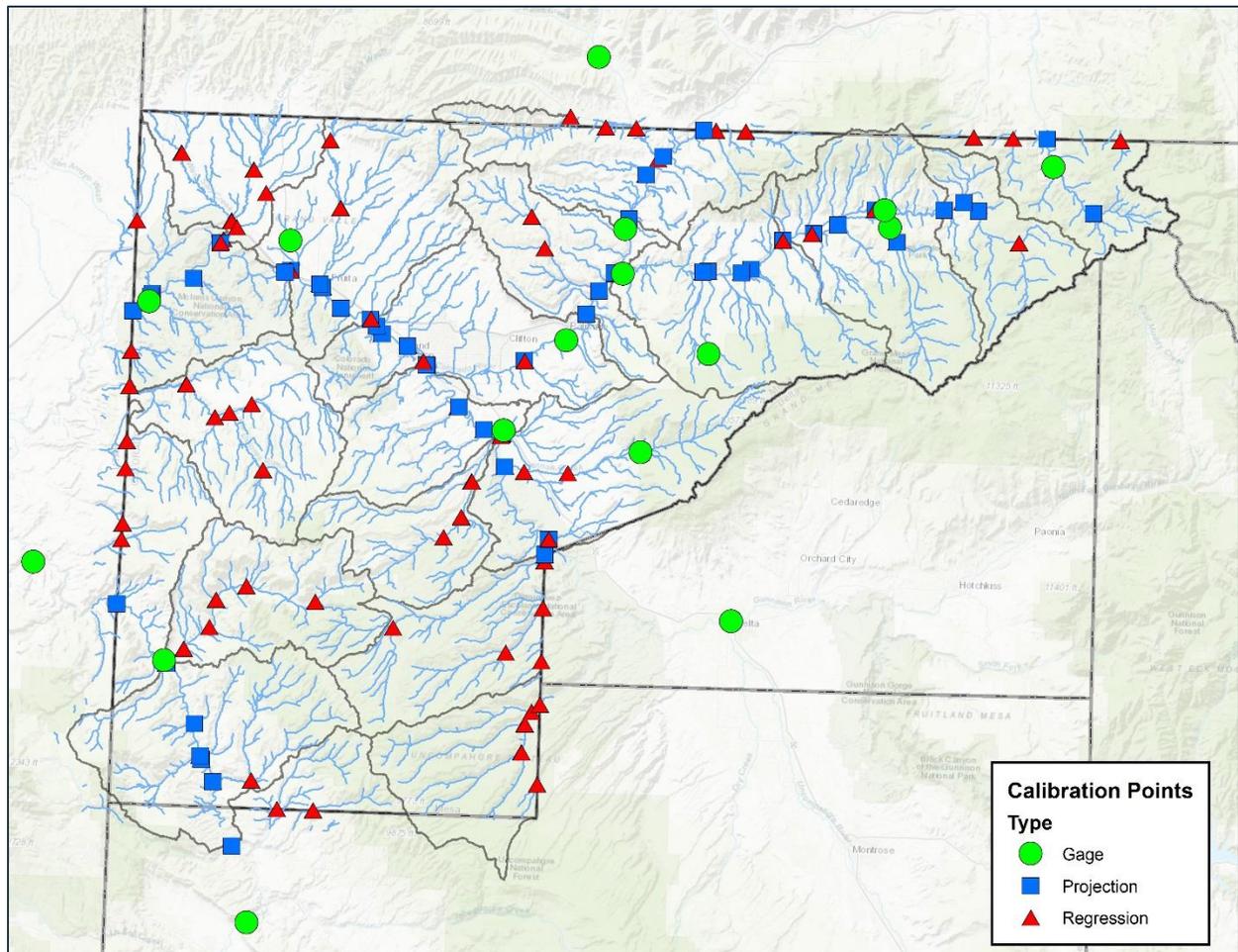


Figure 8: Calibration Point Summary

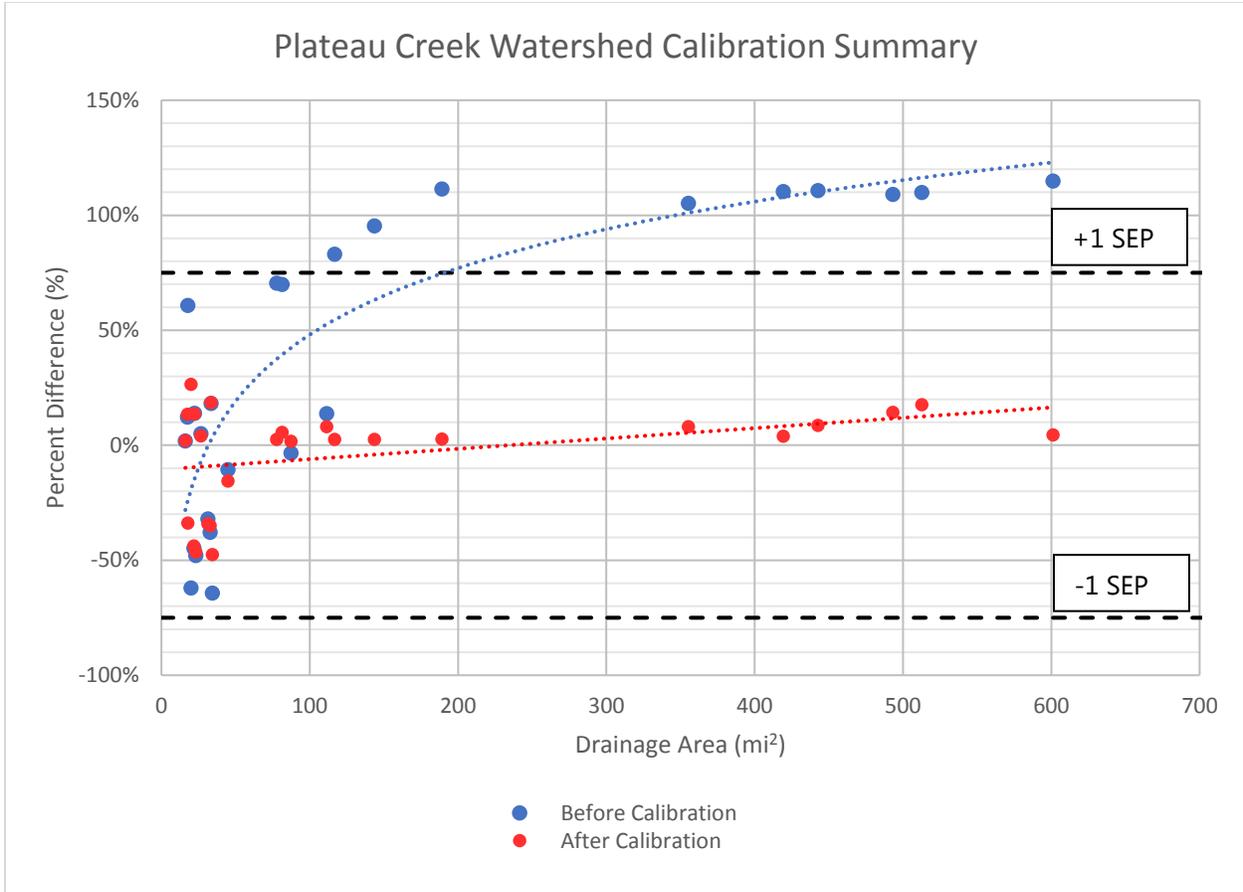


Figure 9: Plateau Creek Calibration Summary

Table 8 summarizes the final calibration results for all 20 basins. 95% of the calibration points were within 1 SEP of the regression equation calibration flows or 25% of the stream gage analysis calibration flows. 100% of the calibration points were within 2 SEP of the regression equation calibration flows or 50% of the stream gage analysis calibration flows.

Table 8: Final Model Calibration Results

Model	Average Percent Difference (%)	Number of Calibration Points	Calibration Points Outside 1 SEP ¹	Percentage of Points Outside 1 SEP ¹	Calibration Points Outside 2 SEP ²	Percentage of Points Outside 2 SEP ²
Beaver Creek	-30%	4	0	0%	0	0%
Big Creek	-13%	11	0	0%	0	0%
Big Salt Wash	-1%	8	0	0%	0	0%
Buzzard Creek	7%	6	0	0%	0	0%
Divide Creek	22%	7	4	57%	0	0%
Dominguez Creek	17%	6	0	0%	0	0%
East Creek	-30%	6	1	17%	0	0%
Salt Creek	-12%	6	0	0%	0	0%
Escalante Creek	-21%	8	1	13%	0	0%
Jerry Creek	7%	6	0	0%	0	0%
John Brown Creek	-1%	9	0	0%	0	0%
Kannah Creek	-3%	12	0	0%	0	0%
Little Dolores River	-2%	7	0	0%	0	0%
McDonald Creek	15%	6	0	0%	0	0%
Mesa Creek	-33%	1	0	0%	0	0%
Outlet Gunnison River	1%	6	0	0%	0	0%
Roan Creek	6%	8	0	0%	0	0%
Sink Creek	-1%	8	0	0%	0	0%
Vega Reservoir	0%	12	1	8%	0	0%
West Creek	-23%	7	0	0%	0	0%
Mesa County	-5%	144	7	5%	0	0%

Notes

1. Or 25% for stream gage analysis calibration flows.
2. Or 50% for stream gage analysis calibration flows.

2.5 Floodplain Mapping

1% annual chance recurrence interval floodplains were developed for all streams within Mesa County with drainage areas greater than one square mile. This follows FEMA guidance for setting the extents of flood studies since drainage areas less than one square mile are considered local drainage problems (FEMA, 2003). The floodplains were developed using Wood proprietary tools that take raw HEC-RAS outputs and produce smoothed and corrected floodplains for the select streams.

The 1% annual chance recurrence interval floodplains were added to the Discovery Maps presented to the communities and other stakeholders within Mesa County during the Discovery Meeting. The Discovery Meeting is discussed in more detail in the following section. The 1% annual chance recurrence interval floodplains are also provided as supplemental data to this report to be used as best available information.

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APPENDIX C

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL
FOR
COLORADO RIVER AT GRAND JUNCTION
COLORADO

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

COLORADO RIVER, GRAND JUNCTION
COLORADO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION		
1-01	Project Authorization	1
1-02	Purpose of the Manual	1
1-03	Project Location	1
1-04	Description of Project Works	1
1-05	Protection Provided	1
1-06	Definitions	2
1-07	Construction Data and Contractors	2
SECTION II - LOCAL COOPERATION		
2-01	Limits of Responsibility	3
2-02	Assurances of Local Cooperation	3
2-03	Responsibility for Flood Control Facilities	3
2-04	Transfer of Responsibility	4
SECTION III - MANAGEMENT & INSPECTION		
3-01	Responsibilities of the District Engineer	5
3-02	Responsibilities of the Superintendent	6
3-03	Field Inspections	7
3-04	Semiannual Reports	8

3-05	Encroachment Permits	9
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SECTION IV - OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

4-01	Reference to Approved Regulations	11
4-02	General Provisions	11
4-03	Levee Maintenance	12
4-04	Levee Operation	13
4-05	Riprap Maintenance	14
4-06	Channel Maintenance	14
4-07	Flap Gate Maintenance	15
4-08	Slide Gate Maintenance	15
4-09	Slide Gate Operation	16
4-10	Relief Wells	16
4-11	Mitigation Plantings Maintenance	17

SECTION V - COMBATING FLOODS

5-01	Suggested Methods	18
5-02	Inspections	18
5-03	Preliminary Activities	18
5-04	Levees	19
5-05	Sand Boils	20
5-06	Wave Wash	20
5-07	Scour	20
5-08	Topping	20
5-09	Transportation	21
5-10	Disaster Relief	21
5-11	Technical Assistance	21
5-12	Government Equipment	22

5-13

Premeditated Damages

22

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A - PLATES 1 THROUGH 5

EXHIBIT B - CODE OF FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL REGULATIONS

EXHIBIT C - LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT D - INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

EXHIBIT E - SEMIANNUAL REPORT FORM

EXHIBIT F - SAMPLE PERMIT FOR USE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY

EXHIBIT G - SUGGESTED FLOOD FIGHTING METHODS

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

1-01. Project Authorization. The construction of local flood control protection measures along the Colorado River, in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Colorado, was authorized under Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act as amended (33USC7015).

1-02. Purpose of the Manual. The purpose of this manual is to provide local interests with pertinent information as to the details of operation and maintenance for the levee and appurtenances. The general intent of the procedures contained herein is to ensure that the structures and facilities, provided by the United States for flood protection and recreation, are continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain maximum benefits and insure a safe project. This manual was prepared by the Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for the project engineering, design, and construction. The Sacramento District is also responsible for monitoring project operations and maintenance after the completion of the project.

1-03. Project Location. The study area is located along the Colorado River in Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado. This area is in west-central Colorado approximately 30 miles east of the Utah State border (See EXHIBIT A, Plates 1 & 2). The specific project reach extends approximately 3,100 feet upstream on the Colorado River, beginning immediately upstream of the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers (See EXHIBIT A, Plate 3). The flood-prone project area along the Colorado River in Grand Junction extends from the Denver-Rio Grande Western Railroad (DRGWRR) bridge, which crosses the Colorado River just upstream of its confluence with the Gunnison River, to the uranium tailings pile near 9th Street.

1-04. Description of Project Works. The Grand Junction, Colorado River Flood Control Project consists of a setback levee, approximately 3,100 feet in length, varying in height from approximately 4 feet to 10 feet, including freeboard. A standard section will consist of a 12-foot crown width, with a 1V on 3H sideslope waterside and a 1V on 2H sideslope landside (See Exhibit A, Plate 4). The project also includes three small detention basins to control interior flooding, mitigation plantings of 24 cottonwood trees, a patrol road and turnouts along the levee crown, an access road to Watson Island, and an impermeable clay berm at the downstream limit of the project. Refer to the □As Constructed□ drawings for details relating to the specific features of the project works. The project was initially evaluated by the Corps in □Colorado River, Grand Junction, Colorado Section 205 Detailed Project Report for Flood Control and Environmental Assessment□ (July 1992). As determined by the Section 205 Report, a setback levee designed for the 500-year level of protection provides the maximum net benefits.

1-05. Protection Provided. The area subject to flooding along the study reach is a mixed use area of industrial, commercial, and low income residential structures, consisting of approximately 100 acres (See EXHIBIT A, Plate 5). Commercial and industrial businesses include warehousing, auto body shops, manufacturing, construction yards, and salvage yards.

The flooding problems along the Colorado River in the project reach are the result of snowmelt flooding. The worst flooding occurs when the melting snowpack is augmented by rain. Snowmelt floods are characterized by sustained periods of high flow and marked daily fluctuations, with peak flows occurring sometime during the months of April, May, or June. When completed, the Grand Junction, Colorado Flood Control Project will provide adequate protection, up to the 500-year event, to this flood-prone area. The south bank of the river rises approximately 70 feet above the river through the project reach, and no flood-prone developments exist there.

1-06. Definitions. Some pertinent definitions applicable to this manual are:

District Engineer: The chief executive of the Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814-2922. In certain contexts, the term may be construed to include representatives of the District Engineer.

Superintendent: The local official(s) with responsibility (pursuant to Regulations) for developing and maintaining, and directly in charge of an organization charged with the efficient operation and maintenance of flood control facilities and/or recreation features provided by the United States.

Regulations: Part 208--Flood Control Regulations, Chapter II--Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Title 33--Navigation and Navigable Waters, Code of Federal Regulations. These are the rules that govern local interests in operating and maintaining flood control projects. (See EXHIBIT B).

Right (or Left) Bank: The right (or left) side of a stream or waterway as the viewer faces downstream.

1-07. Construction Data and Contractors. Construction contracts required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete the project works were as follows:

Contract No. DACW94-C-0153; Specification No. 9349; M.A. Concrete Construction, Inc., Grand Junction, CO; 30 September 1994 to 31 July 1996.

SECTION II - LOCAL COOPERATION

2-01. Limits of Responsibility.

Prior to the start of construction, the City of Grand Junction was designated as the agency to fulfill the local interests responsibilities. The City has entered into agreements with the Department of the Army. The Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was executed on 8 April, 1994. (See Exhibit C)

2-02. Assurances of Local Cooperation.

After the Government has turned the completed project, or functional portion thereof, over to the City of Grand Junction, it shall be the responsibility of the District Engineer to supply the local interests with a copy of the Project Operations and Maintenance Manual. In accordance with the required assurances of local cooperation, it shall be the responsibility of the City of Grand Junction to operate, maintain, repair, and rehabilitate the completed project in accordance with Federal Regulations. The local interests will also be responsible for preventing impairment of the design capacity of the project.

2-03. Responsibility for Flood Control Facilities

A. The City of Grand Junction shall be responsible for all operation, maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation, without cost to the Government, of all completed facilities constructed to aid in Flood Control in accordance with regulations or directions as prescribed by the Government. (See EXHIBIT C - Local Cooperation Agreement for Flood Control).

B. The City of Grand Junction hereby gives the Government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon land which it owns or controls for access to the Project for the purpose of inspection, and, if necessary, for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the Project. If an inspection shows that the City of Grand Junction for any reason is failing to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement without receiving prior written approval from the Government, the Government will send a written notice to the City of Grand Junction. If the City of Grand Junction persists in such failure for 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice, then the Government shall have a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon lands the City of Grand Junction owns or controls for access to the Project for the purpose of competing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the Project. No completion, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or rehabilitation by the Government shall operate to relieve the City of Grand Junction of responsibility to meet its obligations as set forth in the Agreement, or to preclude the Government from pursuing any other remedy at law or equity to assure faithful performance pursuant to the Agreement.

2-04. Transfer of Responsibility.

Responsibility for operating and maintaining the completed project works, or functional portion thereof, is formally conveyed to the local sponsors upon completion of each construction contract. EXHIBIT B, Paragraph 208.10 (a) (10) of Regulations (Part 208 - Flood Control Regulations, Chapter II - Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Title 33 - Navigation and Navigable Waters, Code of Federal Regulations) provides that:

This Operation and Maintenance Manual for the completed project, is furnished to assist local interests in carrying out their obligations.

Letters of acceptance from the local sponsors are attached as EXHIBIT C.

SECTION III - MANAGEMENT & INSPECTION

3-01. Responsibilities of the District Engineer. The District Engineer is the authorized engineer, or authorized representative, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. A general outline of the responsibilities of the Superintendent is contained in Section 208.10, Subsection (a) of the Regulations. Subparagraph (2) is an overview of these responsibilities. It reads:

The State, political subdivision thereof, or other responsible local agency, which furnished assurance that it will maintain and operate flood control works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, as required by law, shall appoint a permanent committee consisting of or headed by an official hereinafter called the "Superintendent", who shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of, and directly in charge of, an organization responsible for the efficient operation and maintenance of all of the structures and facilities during flood periods and for continuous inspection and maintenance of the project works during periods of low water, all without cost to the United States.

- A. Furnish "As Constructed" drawings of the project works upon issuance of this manual to the local interests.
- B. Make periodic inspections of the project works and notify the local interests of any repairs or maintenance measures which the District Engineer deems necessary in addition to measures taken by the Superintendent.
- C. Submit to the Office, Chief of Engineers, all cases of noncompliance with full details thereof for determination of corrective measures to be taken.
- D. Make prior determination that any proposed encroachment, improvement, excavation, construction within the rights-of-way, or alteration of the project works, will not adversely affect the functioning of the protective facilities.
- E. Assist local interests, as may be practicable, in their duties of ascertaining storms developments having flood-producing potential and assembling flood-fighting operations to the extent permitted by existing laws and regulations.

- F. Assist, advise, or otherwise suggest the course of action to be taken if the project works have sustained serious damage which is beyond the capability of the local interests to repair.

3-02. Responsibilities of the Superintendent. The Superintendent is the person appointed by the local interests to be directly in charge of an organization which will be fully responsible for the continuous operation and inspection of the project works. A general outline of the responsibilities of the Superintendent is contained in Section 208.10 (a) of the Code of Federal Regulations (See EXHIBIT B). Major specific duties of the Superintendent include the following:

A. Training Key Personnel. Key personnel shall be trained in order that regular maintenance work may be performed efficiently and to ensure that unexpected problems related to flood control may be handled in an expeditious and orderly manner. The Superintendent should have available, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all his key personnel and a reasonable number of substitutes. These key persons should, in turn, have similar data on all of those who will assist them in the discharge of their duties. The organization of key personnel should include the following:

- (1) An Assistant to act in the place of the Superintendent in case of his absence or indisposition.
- (2) Sector foremen in sufficient numbers to lead maintenance patrol work of the levee, inspect the channel, and operate the structures properly during flood periods. High qualities of leadership and responsibility are necessary for these positions.

B. Files and Maintenance Records. The Superintendent shall maintain a file of reports, records, and drawings concerning the project works readily available at all times to the District Engineer.

C. Preventing Encroachment or Trespass on Rights-of-Way. In accordance with the provisions of Regulations 208.10 (a) (4), no encroachment or trespass, which will adversely affect the efficiency of the operation and maintenance of the project works, shall be permitted on the rights-of-way for the protective facilities. The Superintendent will, therefore, cause notices to be posted at conspicuous places along the project rights-of-way directing public attention to this regulation. The Superintendent shall take whatever action is necessary, under local ordinances and authorities, to remove any unauthorized encroachment or to prosecute the trespassers.

D. Coordination of Local Activities. In accordance with the provisions of Regulations 208.10 (a) (9), the Superintendent will, during periods of flood flow, coordinate the functions of

all agencies, both public and private, that are connected with the protective works. Arrangements shall be made with the local law enforcement agencies, street departments, railroad, utilities and any other concerned local interests for developing a coordinated flood-fighting program. An outline of this program shall be filed with the District Engineer;

E. Responsibilities for Repair and Maintenance of Project Works. In accordance with the provisions of Regulations 208.10 (b) (1), the Superintendent will be fully responsible for maintenance, repairs, and the methods used to accomplish them. All repairs shall be made in accordance with standard engineering practice; to line, grade and in accordance with details shown on the □As Constructed□ drawings for the project works. No change or alteration shall be made in any feature of the project works without prior determination by the District Engineer that such alteration will not adversely affect the stability and functioning of the protective facilities. Plans and specifications of all changes or alterations that may be proposed by the Superintendent shall be submitted for forwarding to the District Engineer for investigation and approval before commencement of the work.

3-03. Field Inspections.

A. The Superintendent must make periodic inspections to ensure that effective maintenance is continuing. These inspections shall determine the condition of the various components of the project and disclose any areas that require repair or replacement. Inspections shall be made as stated in Regulations:

1. Prior to the beginning of each flood season to ensure the structural integrity of the project works, allowing sufficient time to complete any repairs determined necessary by inspection.
2. After each period of high water to ensure the structural integrity of project works following the flood period.
3. At intervals not exceeding 90 days.
4. And at any intermediate times as may be required to maintain a safe and efficient project.

B. In addition, inspections shall be made after earthquakes based upon the following criteria:

- (1) For earthquakes measuring less than 5.0 on the Richter Scale, inspections shall be performed when the epicenter is within 3 miles of the project.
- (2) For earthquakes measuring 5.0 to 6.0 on the Richter Scale, inspections shall be performed when the epicenter is less than 30 miles from the project.

(3) For earthquakes measuring 6.0 or higher on the Richter Scale, inspections shall be performed when the epicenter is less than 50 miles from the project.

(4) Inspections shall also be performed after any earthquake in which specific reports of damage are received.

C. The suggested checklists and instructions, shown as EXHIBIT D, should be followed to ensure that features of the project works are not overlooked during inspections. These checklists are to be used to implement required repairs and to prepare the semiannual reports.

D. During inspections, particular attention is to be paid to the following:

- 1) Condition of the main floodway noting obstacles and debris which could pose a threat to the levee or bridge piers during periods of high flow.
- 2) Condition of levee, riprap and any recent repairs.
- 3) Condition of structures, culverts, flap gates, and slide gates.
- 4) Condition of access and service roads, especially to areas where problems are likely to develop.
- 5) Availability of emergency supplies (quantity, location, condition).
- 6) Communications with operating personnel (telephone, radio).
- 7) Availability of personnel on short notice (operators, labor, etc.).

3-04. Semiannual Reports. In accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Regulations, paragraph 208.10 (a) (6), the Superintendent shall submit a semiannual report to the District Engineer within a 10-day period following 1 October and 15 April. The report will comprise statements of the following:

A. The physical condition of the protective works as summarized from logs of inspections.

B. Flood-fighting activities during the report period and the behavior of the protective works during floods.

C. Prosecutions for encroachment or trespass of any individuals that have affected the efficient operation or maintenance of the project.

- D. Permits issued for rights-of-way or use of rights-of-way.
- E. Permits issued for improvement of construction within the project rights-of-way.
- F. Maintenance measures taken; nature, date of construction, and date of removal of temporary repairs; date of permanent repairs.
- G. Fiscal statement of the cost for maintenance and operation for the report period.
- H. Any unusual, abnormal, or unexpected conditions or occurrences bearing on the stability or effectiveness of the protective works.
- I. It is suggested that photographs showing any areas of concern be included.

A suggested form for submission of the semiannual report is included as EXHIBIT E. A copy of the inspectors' field notes as recorded on a check list (EXHIBIT D) will be made an enclosure to the semiannual report. Photographs may be used to supplement the narrative portion. The report is to be submitted to the District Engineer, Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814-2922.

3-05. Encroachment Permits.

A. Improvements for local flood protection and the associated rights-of-way are owned, operated, and maintained by the City of Grand Junction in accordance with the Regulations. Paragraph 208.10 (a) (5) of Regulations provides that permits for use of the rights-of-way and construction of any improvements of flood control projects so owned, operated, and maintained are subject to the approval of the District Engineer.

B. Applications for use of flood control project rights-of-way should be addressed to the City of Grand Junction. The City of Grand Junction will forward the application to the District Engineer together with recommendations and the reasons for encroachment. It is suggested that a draft copy of the permit be included with the application and recommendations so any objectionable features of the permit can be eliminated prior to its approval. The proposed permit should state the exact use of rights-of-way for which permission is being required and any conditions or restrictions that apply. It should be signed by the applicant and a representative of the City of Grand Junction. A drawing, sketch, or detailed plan is required to show the exact location and nature of the work to be permitted, and the proposed method of its execution should be attached to the copy of the proposed permit.

D. If the use proposed by an applicant could result in damage to the rights-of-way or associated flood control structures, it is suggested that the applicant be required to post a bond to protect the local interests from any costs for removal, repair, or restoration. This bond will guarantee that the permittee faithfully meets conditions imposed by the approved permit. In such

cases, the permit would state the amount and conditions of the bond.

E. In cases involving construction, approval must be given by the District Engineer that such improvements will not affect the efficient operation and maintenance of the project works. All construction shall be performed under standard engineering practice. Upon completion of the improvement, □As Constructed□ drawings or prints showing such improvements as finally constructed shall be furnished to the District Engineer.

F. The City of Grand Junction may be responsible for obtaining permits needed for major repairs. The City of Grand Junction should coordinate all major repair efforts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, the Colorado Resources Agency, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to avoid environmental problems which may arise with the permit Public Notice.

G. A permit format that has been utilized by a number of cities and flood control districts and agencies is attached as EXHIBIT F.

SECTION IV - OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

4-01. Reference to Approved Regulations. This manual is submitted in accordance with provisions of Title 33 - Navigation and Navigable Waters, Chapter II, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Part 208 - Flood Control Regulations. (A copy is included as EXHIBIT B)

4-02 General Provisions. The general provisions of the Flood Control Regulations contained in paragraphs 208.10 (a) (1) through 208.10 (a) (10) are quoted as follows:

- (1) The structures and facilities constructed by the United States for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits.
- (2) The State, political subdivision thereof, or other responsible local agency, which furnished assurance that it will maintain and operate flood control works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, as required by law, shall appoint a permanent committee consisting of, or headed by an official hereinafter called the "Superintendent," who shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of, and directly in charge of an organization responsible for the efficient operation and maintenance of all structures and facilities during flood periods and for continuous inspection and maintenance of the project works during periods of low water, all without cost to the United States.
- (3) A reserve supply of materials needed during a flood emergency shall be kept on hand at all times.
- (4) No encroachment or trespass which will adversely affect the efficient operation or maintenance of the project works shall be permitted upon the rights-of-way of the protective facilities.
- (5) No improvement shall be passed over, under or through the walls, levees, improved channels or floodways, nor shall any excavation or construction be permitted within the limits of the project rights-of-way, nor shall any change be made in any features of the work without prior determination by the District Engineer of the Department of the Army or his authorized representative that such improvement, excavation,

construction or alteration will not adversely affect the functioning of the protective facilities. Such improvements or alterations found to be desirable shall be constructed in accordance with standard engineering practice. Advice regarding the effect of proposed improvements or alterations on the function of the project and information concerning methods of construction acceptable under standard engineering practice shall be obtained from the District Engineer, or if otherwise obtained, shall be submitted for his approval. Drawings or prints showing such improvements or alterations as finally constructed shall be furnished to the District Engineer after completion of the works.

- (6) It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to submit a semiannual report to the District Engineer covering inspection, maintenance, and operation of the protective works.
- (7) The District Engineer or his authorized representative shall have access at all times to all portions of the protective works;
- (8) Maintenance measures or repairs, which the District Engineer deems necessary, shall be promptly taken or made.
- (9) Appropriate measures shall be taken by local authorities to ensure that the activities of all local organizations operating public or private facilities connected with the protective works are coordinated with those of the Superintendent's organization during flood periods.
- (10) The Department of the Army will furnish local interests with an Operation and Maintenance Manual for each completed project, or separate useful part thereof, to assist them in carrying out their obligations under this part.

4-03. Levee Maintenance. Inspections shall be made to determine maintenance measures necessary to ensure serviceability of the levee to withstand flows up to the design flood event. These inspections shall be made by the Superintendent as previously stated in Section 3-03 - Field Inspections. Immediate steps will be taken to correct dangerous conditions disclosed by such inspections. These inspections shall be made to ensure that the following maintenance measures are being effectively carried out:

A. No unusual settlement, sloughing, or material loss of grade has taken place. In all cases where the levee crown grade settles below the design elevations, the crown grade must be raised to the original design elevation. The levee cross section shall be maintained to its original condition as much as practicable. Generally, all material in any failed zone should be removed. Fill placement preparation shall consist of removing all vegetation, trash, debris or rock greater than six inches in size. The surface to receive fill shall be scarified to a depth of approximately six inches. New fill material similar to that

used in the original construction is to be placed and compacted in layers to obtain design grades.

B. Service/patrol roads along or on the levee shall be maintained in a usable condition during all-weather conditions, especially during periods of precipitation to allow vehicular patrols and monitoring of levee performance. All holes, soft areas, cracks, or damaged road surfaces are to be repaired annually. Where service roads have settled and are to be repaired, gravel that is salvageable may be removed, stored, and reused.

C. The landside slope and toe shall be maintained to control seepage and prevent sand boils or saturated areas from developing. Any signs of seepage, sand boils, or wet areas should be immediately reported to the City Engineer (See EXHIBIT G, Page 1).

D. Drains through the levee and drainage gates shall be maintained in good working condition and unobstructed by debris or material to prevent the build-up of high pressure heads behind the gates.

E. In locations where riprap exists, the designed thickness shall be maintained and any locations of displaced, eroded, or removed stone shall be replaced to at least the original thickness.

F. No action shall be taken which will compromise erosion protection of the earth structure. An example of an inappropriate action would include burning grass or weeds along the embankment or toe areas just prior to the rainy season.

G. Unauthorized motorized vehicular traffic on the levee shall not be tolerated.

H. No encroachments shall be made on the levee rights-of-way which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of emergency.

I. Burrowing animals found in the embankments shall be controlled and removed. The dens and runways shall be opened, then thoroughly compacted as they are backfilled. Dens and runways formed within the levee by burrowing animals are frequently the cause of levee failure during flood stages.

J. Growth of vegetation shall not be allowed on the levee and shall be removed. Any holes created by removal of vegetation shall be backfilled and compacted to bring the levee back to design.

4-04. Levee Operation. Operational requirements consist of monitoring for conditions which can adversely affect the safe performance of the levee. Areas of concern that can affect the safe operation of the earth structure are described below.

- A. Look for signs of seepage along the landside slopes or toes. Where levee or foundation material is being transported with the seepage, this condition evidences uncontrolled seepage which requires immediate remedial action because levee failure can result.
- B. Inspect for signs of scour or erosion activity along the levee. These conditions, if uncorrected, can often result in progressive levee distress and ultimate failure.
- C. Inspect for settlement or depressions resulting in low areas along the levee which can lead to possible overtopping.
- D. Look for signs of distress such as cracks both longitudinal or transverse, loss of grade, sloughs, or slides which can indicate structural distress of the levee.

Appropriate advance measures will be taken to ensure the availability of adequate labor and materials to meet all contingencies. Sources for equipment suited for earthwork and riprap replacement shall be located. Sources for levee fill and stone for riprap which can be made readily available shall be nearby. Immediate steps shall be taken to control any condition which endangers the levee and to repair distress or damaged areas.

4-05 Riprap Maintenance. Portions of the levee protected by riprap shall be inspected as prescribed in Section 3-03 - Field Inspections. Displaced riprap shall be replaced in order to maintain design grade. The slope protection shall be replaced as soon as practical after the recession of flood water and before the next flood run-off. Furthermore, particularly close attention shall be given to the following:

A. Trees and brush should not be allowed to grow through the riprap to the extent that it displaces the stone protection from the levee.

B. In the event an inspection reveals that due to scour, settlements or other causes, slope protection on the levee is required beyond the limits of the original construction, local interests shall provide additional stone protection as needed to protect the completed work. The work shall be done in a manner acceptable under standard engineering practice.

4-06. Channel Maintenance. Inspections shall be made semiannually, before and after the flood season, to ensure that the following maintenance measures are being effectively carried out:

- A. The channel or floodway is clear of large debris (downed trees, etc.) which could become lodged against the banks or bridge piers during periods of high water flow. Such obstructions shall be removed and disposed of properly.

- B. The channel or floodway is not being restricted by the building of unauthorized structures or other encroachments.
- C. Approach and egress channels, adjacent to the improved channel or floodway, are sufficiently clear of obstructions and debris to permit proper functioning of the project works.
- D. Shoaling or aggradation at the inlets or outlets of side drainage structures does not occur. All drains shall be kept open and unobstructed at all times. Particular attention should be given to the banks to ensure that they are not being damaged by rain or wave wash, and that no sloughing of banks has occurred.

If any adverse conditions are disclosed, immediate steps will be taken to remedy them.

4-07. Flap Gate Maintenance. Flap gates shall be examined, lubricated, and trial operated at least twice a year. These inspections shall occur before and after each flood season, allowing sufficient time for the completion of any maintenance measures needed. The Superintendent shall make the inspections to be certain that attention is being paid to the following:

- A. The gates shall be checked for alignment and seating.
- B. The pivots shall be free of any stiff or binding action.
- C. The gates shall not be jammed in an open position by debris or other obstructions; they shall be thoroughly cleaned so that they swing freely to a true closure. If any parts of the gates have been damaged or broken, they shall be replaced with new parts.
- D. The flap gates shall be lubricated at least twice a year, as stated above with an environmentally safe lubricant as suggested by the manufactures.
- E. There shall be no trash or sediment deposits that can interfere with movement of the gates or the flow of water.
- F. Excessive vegetal growth shall not be permitted in front of or around the structure to insure a complete opening of the outlet structures.
- G. Immediate steps shall be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or correct adverse conditions disclosed by inspections.

4-08. Slide Gate Maintenance. Slide gates shall be examined, lubricated, and trial operated at least twice a year to ensure proper functioning. These inspections shall take place before and after each flood season. Inspections shall be made by the Superintendent to be certain that

attention is being paid to the following:

- A. Flap gates and adjacent outlet structures are kept clear and that care is being taken to prevent the accumulation of trash, drift debris, and sediment on or near the structures.
- B. Exposed gate seal surfaces are clean and free of rocks and debris and that gates come to a true closure against the bottom seal.
- C. Slide gates shall be free of corrosion.
- D. Excessive vegetation growth shall not be permitted in front of or around the structures.
- E. Slide gates shall be lubricated at least twice a year, as stated above, with an environmentally safe lubricant as suggest by the manufactures.
- F. Immediate steps shall be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or correct adverse conditions disclosed by inspections.

4-09. Slide Gate Operation. The local sponsor is responsible for opening and closing the slide gates as pending conditions may facilitate. They should be operated as follows:

- A. When the water surface elevation of the river reaches a height which is equal to or greater than the elevation of the bottom of the flap gate opening, the slide gate should be manually closed.
- B. At all other times, the slide gates should remain open in order to alleviate interior ponding.

4-10. Relief Wells. Two relief wells were installed to provide a reduction in uplift forces near the toe of the embankment. Proper maintenance of the relief wells is essential to the continual functioning of the wells. A plan for the inspection, monitoring, evaluation and maintenance of the wells is essential. Water levels of relief wells that flow infrequently or remain dry should be observed on an annual basis, preferably prior to the normal high water season. Read water levels every three months for wet wells or when any ground water is detected. The procedure for taking readings is:

- (1) Unlock and open lid covering the well.
- (2) Check water level indicator for proper operation by inserting sensor probe in

- a container of water.
- (3) Dry sensor probe and lower into the pipe. Based on the initial depth indicated, lower the probe again to a depth a few feet above the free water surface.
 - (4) Slowly lower the probe until contact with water. Record the depth to the nearest tenth of a foot.
 - (5) Note that condensation forms on the walls of the well. This will tend to collect on the probe and falsely indicate that water contact has been made. Shake the lead wire and probe until the indicator needle stops fluctuating.
 - (6) After each reading, dry the probe thoroughly. Replace the well lid and lock.
 - (7) After use, the probe & instrument should be cleaned, dried and stored.

Any flow from the relief wells should be recorded with the date and correlated with pool elevation. The amount of sediment in the wells should be recorded yearly. Pumping tests should be conducted every five years to determine specific capacity and well efficiency. If there is a reduction in the capacity accompanied by an increase in the observation well water level or a decrease in efficiency of 20 percent or more from the initial pumping test, the relief well should be redeveloped by mechanical or chemical methods. Mechanical methods include water jetting, block surging, over pumping and blow out with compressed air. Chemical methods include the use of various acids, chelating agents, chlorine, hypochlorites, detergents, and hot water or steam. All additives to the relief wells should comply with the laws and regulations of applicable permitting agencies. Results of annual inspections and readings of relief wells shall be sent to the District Engineer.

Proper maintenance includes removing sand or other material that accumulates in and around flap gates of outlets. Outfall ditches and bank slopes should be properly maintained in the vicinity of any horizontal outlets. The area which extends to about five feet beyond the wells should be kept free from weeds, trash and debris to allow for inspection and servicing.

4-11. Mitigation Plantings Maintenance. Responsibility for the maintenance of the vegetation on mitigation areas waterward of the levee, is also transferred to the City of Grand Junction. Mitigation plantings are for the purpose of mitigating fish and wildlife damages caused by the project. The following items address the responsibilities of the City of Grand Junction in maintaining acceptable site and plant conditions that will not impede vegetative growth.

- A. Protect and preserve all vegetation within the mitigation area, including vegetative growth as it volunteers throughout the life of the project.
- B. Throughout the life of the project, replant and replace all vegetation lost due to vandalism, fire, flooding, bank erosion, and negligent maintenance practices. Replacement of waterward plantings will not be required where plant loss occurred to normal stream alteration and where such alteration in terrain was significant and replanting is deemed impractical.

- C. No removal of vegetation from the mitigation area shall occur without prior approval from the local sponsor. If vegetation is removed from the mitigation area, an equal number of the same species will be replanted in the mitigation area by the City of Grand Junction for the first three year maintenance period.

- D. Preserve all existing trees within the mitigation area. Pruning and removal is to be limited to the minimum necessary to remove inured limbs and branches, and those trees which directly interfere with levee or revetment maintenance.

- E. General weed control within the mitigation area is not desirable as it could cause more destruction to the desirable vegetation than the benefits received by its eradication. Whenever weed control is necessary, care shall be taken to ensure that only the targeted plant is affected.

SECTION V - COMBATING FLOODS

5-01. Suggested Methods. Most of the methods described herein have been developed during many years of experience with the various problems that often arise during periods of high water. They are not intended to restrict the Superintendent, or others concerned, to a rigid set of rules for every condition that may arise. They should be considered general guides to procedures that have been effective during past floods, and in themselves or with modifications indicated by an ongoing emergency, would probably be effective in the future.

The following methods are primarily concerned with the earthen portions of the levee system. If problems not covered by these suggestions arise where the Superintendent is in doubt as to the procedure to be taken, he will be expected to consult the State Department of Water Resources and follow standard engineering practices in meeting the situation.

It should be noted that it is much safer to be over-prepared for a "flood fight" than it is to find at the last moment that preparations were incomplete or unsatisfactory. Confidence of the persons and firms protected is a valuable asset that should not be carelessly lost through inefficient operation of the protection system in time of emergency.

5-02. Inspections. Immediately upon receipt of information that high water is imminent, local interests responsible for maintenance should form a skeleton organization, capable of quick expansion, and assign individuals (Work Supervisors) to have charge of definite reaches of the levee. As his initial activity, each Supervisor should go over his entire sector and parts of adjacent sectors, making a detailed inspection, particularly with reference to the following matters:

- A. Sector limits; ascertain that the dividing line between sectors is plainly determined and, if necessary, marked;
- B. Condition of levee and recent repairs;
- C. Condition of culverts, flap gates;
- D. Transportation facilities; roads, rail and water communications;
- E. Material supply; quantity, location, and condition;
- F. Communications; locate and check all necessary telephones in the sector.

5-03. Preliminary Activities. After the initial inspection has been made, each Work Supervisor should recruit a labor crew and provide it with tools such as shovels, axes, wheelbarrows, etc. In

addition, bulldozers, scrapers, trucks, etc. should be located and made ready for use in case of an emergency. Immediate action should be taken to perform the following work:

- A. Fill holes or washes in the levee crown, slopes, and landside berms. Where new construction has been completed during the year, rain washes and deep gullies may have developed. While the levee is new, preparations should be made in advance to combat wave wash along the exposed reaches.
- B. Repair gaps where road crossings have been worn down and the levee is below grade. In filling the road crossings, it may be necessary to obtain material from landside borrow pits, in which case excavation of the material should be kept at least 50 feet from the toe of the levee. Any filling done in this connection should be tamped in place and, if in an exposed reach subject to wave wash, the new station should be faced with bags of sand.
- C. Repair and close all flap gates on culverts and see that they are seated properly before they are covered with flood waters.
- D. Ascertain that all roads to and along the levee are in a good state of repair. The Superintendent should obtain assistance from the city and/or county road forces to have all roads put in first-class condition.
- E. Locate necessary tools and materials (sacks, sandbags, brush, lumber, lights, etc.), and distribute and store the same at points where active maintenance is anticipated.
- F. Check and obtain repair of all telephone lines necessary for operation; obtain lists of all team forces, motorboats, motor cars, and truck transportation that can be made available.
- G. Make thorough arrangements with reliable citizens of the community for the supply of transportation, subsistence, and shelter for the necessary labor.
- H. Remove all dynamite and explosives of any kind from the vicinity of the levee.

5-04. Levees. A levee is in danger whenever there is water against it. This danger is directly proportional to the height of the water, the duration of the flood stage, and the intensity of either the current or wave action. The danger is inversely proportional to the cross-sectional area of the levee, the levee's height, and the degree of maintenance. A well-constructed levee of proper section should, if maintained and not overtopped, hold through any major flood. However, serious damages and loss of life may result from a break. Foundation troubles result in sand boils or a sinking levee, and the local use of unsatisfactory materials causes slides and sloughs. However, such threatened failures can be met if prompt action is taken and proper methods of treatment are used. Wave wash is to be expected whenever the levee is exposed to a wide stretch

of open water and is serious if permitted to continue over a considerable length of time.

5-05. Sand Boils. These danger spots are serious if discharging material. The common method of controlling sand boils consists of walling up a watertight sack ring around the boil up to a height necessary to reduce the velocity of flow to a point at which material is no longer discharging from the boil (see EXHIBIT G). The sack ring around the boil should be large enough to protect the defective area immediately surrounding the boil. If several boils of sufficient force to displace material are observed, a sack sub-levee may be built around the entire nest of boils, rising to such a height that none of the boils will discharge with enough force to displace any material.

5-06. Wave Wash. The Superintendent and Work Supervisor should study the levee beforehand to determine the possibility of wave wash. All such reaches should be located well in advance and for use in an emergency, a reserve supply of filled sacks and rolls of polyethylene sheeting canvas should be kept on board flats. If the slope is well sodded, a storm of an hour's duration should cause very little damage. During periods of high wind and high water, experienced personnel should observe where the washouts are beginning by sounding or by prodding along the submerged slope with a rod. Sections of canvas or polyethylene sheeting should be placed over the washed area, as shown on EXHIBIT G. As an alternative, filled sacks should be placed in the cut in an effective manner and as soon as possible. The filled sacks should be laid in sections of sufficient length to give protection well above the anticipated rise. Bagging as just suggested, must be thoroughly weighted down to be effective. EXHIBIT G shows a movable type of wave wash protection also used with good results. Its advantage is that it can be rapidly built at any convenient place and easily set in place on the job.

5-07. Scour. A careful observation should be made of the waterside of the levee at all localities where a current of more than two feet per second is observed, or where profiles show a high water gradient of two feet per mile or greater. Scours may be found near the ends of old levee dikes, road crossing ramps and places where pipes, sewers or other structures penetrate the levee. All scours should be carefully observed to determine the necessity and adequacy of repairs to be accomplished. An approved method to control scour is to construct deflection dikes using brush, lumber, filled sacks, stones, or combinations of such and securing with wire and stakes. (See EXHIBIT G.)

5-08. Topping. The levee is to be continuously maintained at project design grade. If any reaches are determined to be below design grade, emergency topping should be undertaken at once to provide design grade, as follows:

A. Sandbag Topping.

Material filled sacks may be used to raise the crown of the levee about three feet. The sacks should be laid stretcher-wise or along the levee for the first layer, crosswise for the second layer, and so on. Sacks should be lapped at least 1/3 either way and well fitted into place. When

properly sacked and tamped, one sack will give about three to four inches of topping. If gravel is available, it should be used for front facing to avoid washing out. (See EXHIBIT G)

B. Lumber and Sandbag Topping.

This is the most commonly used method for raising low reaches in emergencies. In putting on this topping, as well as other toppings, a careful line of levels should be run and grade stakes set in advance. 2" x 4" x 6' stakes should then be driven on the waterside of the crown six feet apart, and 1" x 12" boards nailed to landside of the stakes. This wall, backed with a single tier of sacks, will hold out at least one foot of water. If a second foot is necessary, the layers of sacks will have to be increased in number and reinforced. The stakes should be driven 3 feet in the ground, and should project out 3 feet, thus providing, in extreme cases, a 3-foot topping if properly braced behind with sacks and earth. In some instances, it may be practical to back up the planking with tamped earth obtained in the vicinity in lieu of the sacks, as shown on Exhibit G.

C. Mud Box Levee.

Mud boxes consist of two parallel wooden walls placed near the waterside of the levee crown or a berm and filled with available material. When constructed on a wide levee crown, it may permit a portion of that crown to remain as a limited roadway. Use mud boxes when fill material has a soupy consistency; the inner face of the wall should first be lined with canvas or polyethylene sheeting. (See EXHIBIT G.) Boxes with smaller dimensions than illustrated may be constructed when necessitated by limited right-of-way or materials; however, the box measurements should be determined by the same ratio as that of a box 24" high by 30" wide.

5-09. Transportation. In instances where it is necessary to send equipment over roads that are impassable due to mud or sand, their passage may be provided by the use of a plank road or by means of steel or wire mats. Telephone or radio communication should be provided along dangerous stretches of the levee when travel or other satisfactory means of communications cannot be maintained.

5-10. Disaster Relief. It is the responsibility of local, state and municipal authorities supported by and/or working in connection with the American Red Cross to adopt measures for the relief of flood disaster victims. Relief measures can be undertaken by the Department of the Army through its Army Area Commander under existing Army Regulations, but such measures will be undertaken only as a last resort in extreme cases and under compelling circumstances where local resources are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation.

5-11. Technical Assistance. During a flood alert, the Corps of Engineers has three major tasks: first, to give local authorities the benefit of the Corps' flood fighting experience; second, to

answer requests for assistance in flood fighting received through the Department of Water Resources; and third, in cooperation with the Department, to assist local agencies in planning maintenance of flood control works and preparation for flood emergencies. The authority granted under Code 910-200 of ER 500-1-1, □Emergency Operations,□ applies to emergency flood fighting. This authority allows divisions/districts to furnish required assistance in support of other agencies and by supplementing local resources as appropriate. Corps assistance may include the following:

- A. Furnishing technical advice and assistance;
- B. Furnishing flood fighting materials;
- C. Hiring of equipment and operators for flood fighting operations;
- D. Removal of log or debris jams that are blocking stream flow and causing flooding of communities.

During the emergency situation, Code 910-200 funding will be used when materials are purchased for issue. These funds will also be used to replace items issued from disaster preparedness and other stocks when local interests are not able to provide replacements. All unused stocks on loan will be returned to the Corps when the operation is complete. Consumed supplies will be replaced in kind or paid for by local interests to the extent considered feasible and practical by the Division or District Commander.

5-12. Government Equipment. The District Engineer is authorized to use or loan Government property and plant in cases of an extreme emergency where life is in danger and there is no opportunity to secure prior authority for such use. The authority also extends to saving of property where no suitable private equipment is available, provided such use is without detriment to the Government.

5-13. Premeditated Damages. In the event of an extraordinary flood requiring a flood fight over long stretches of levee on both sides of the channel there is a possibility that threatened landowners may be tempted to relieve the strain by premeditated breaching of the opposite levee. Local interests should continually guard against such premeditated damage to the levees. Personnel of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, whether military or civilian are not vested with any civil police authority in performance of their engineering duties and they will not attempt to exercise any such authority. The responsibility for protecting flood control works against sabotage, acts of depredation, or other unlawful acts rests with the local interests through local and State Government agencies. In the event that local law enforcement agencies prove inadequate, local interests, as provided by law, can request the aid of state forces and the aid of Federal Troops if additional support becomes necessary.

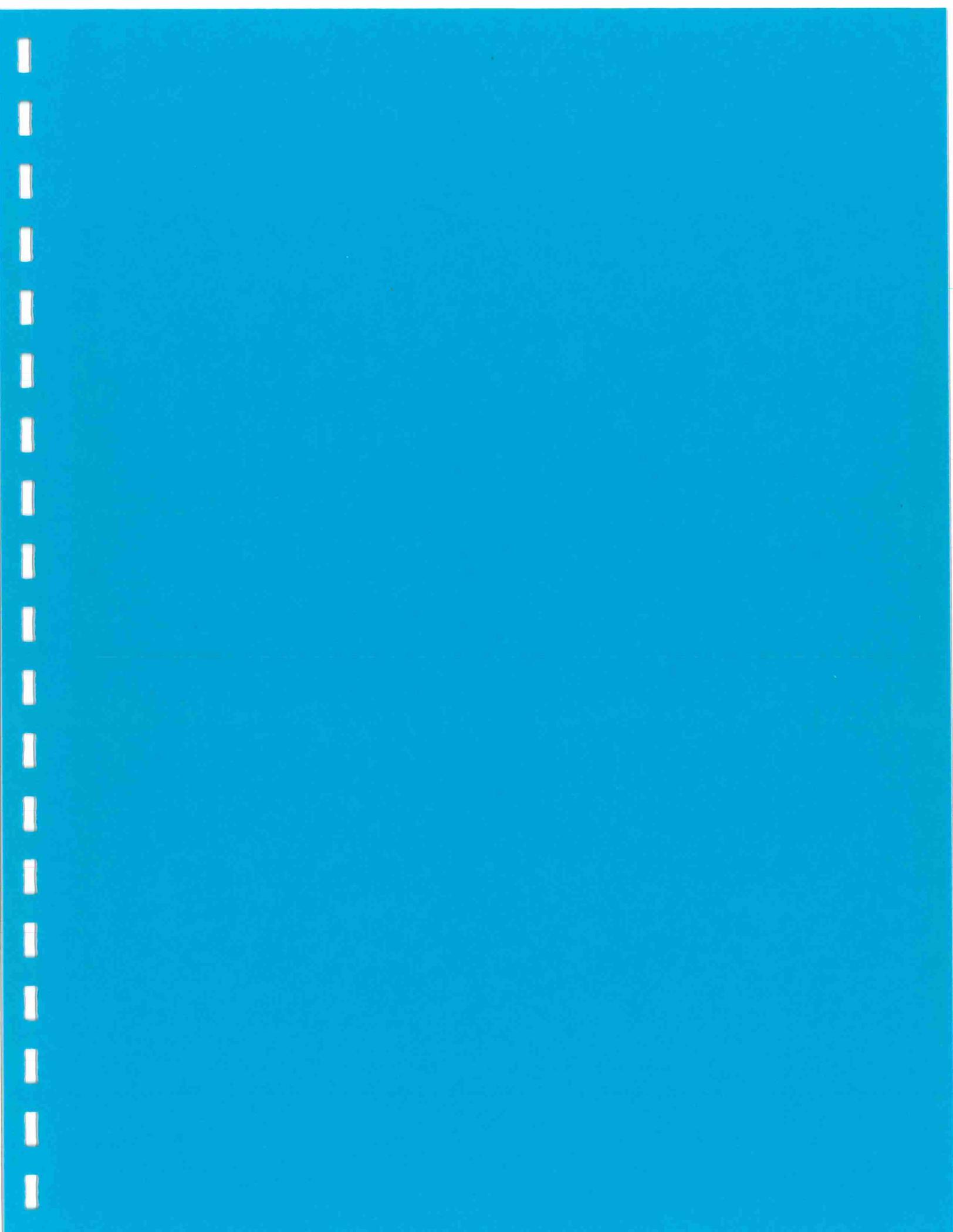
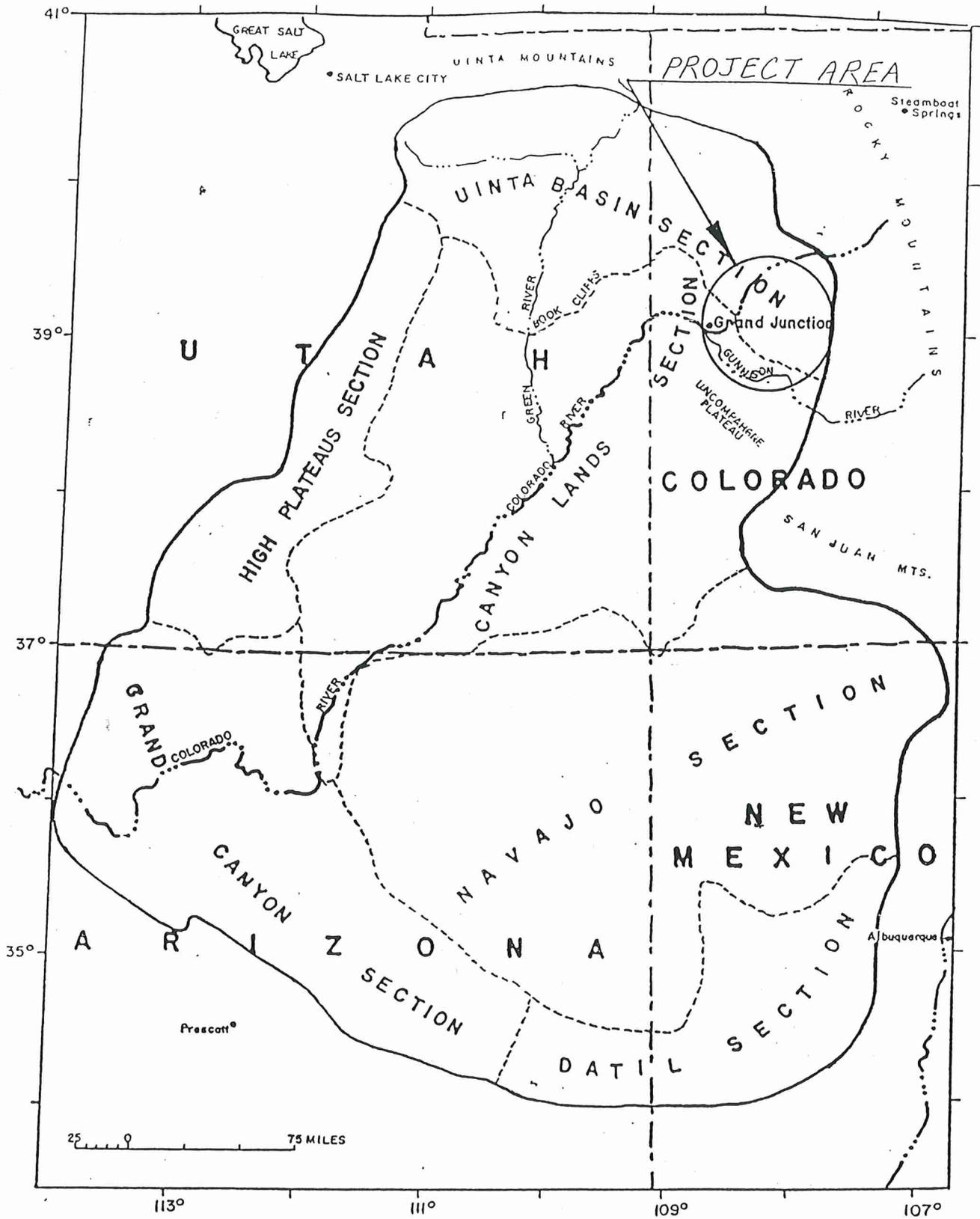
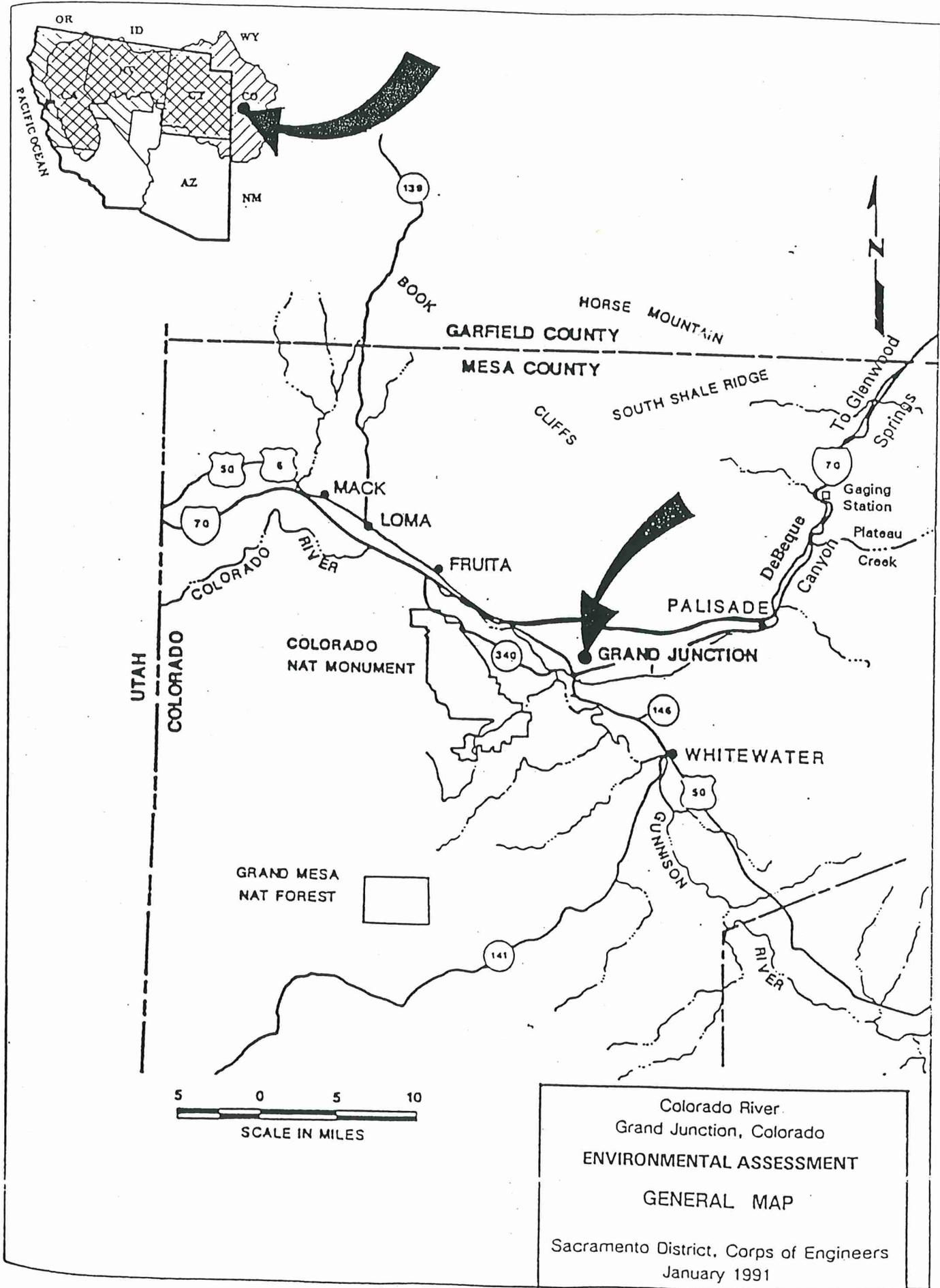


EXHIBIT A

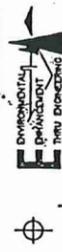
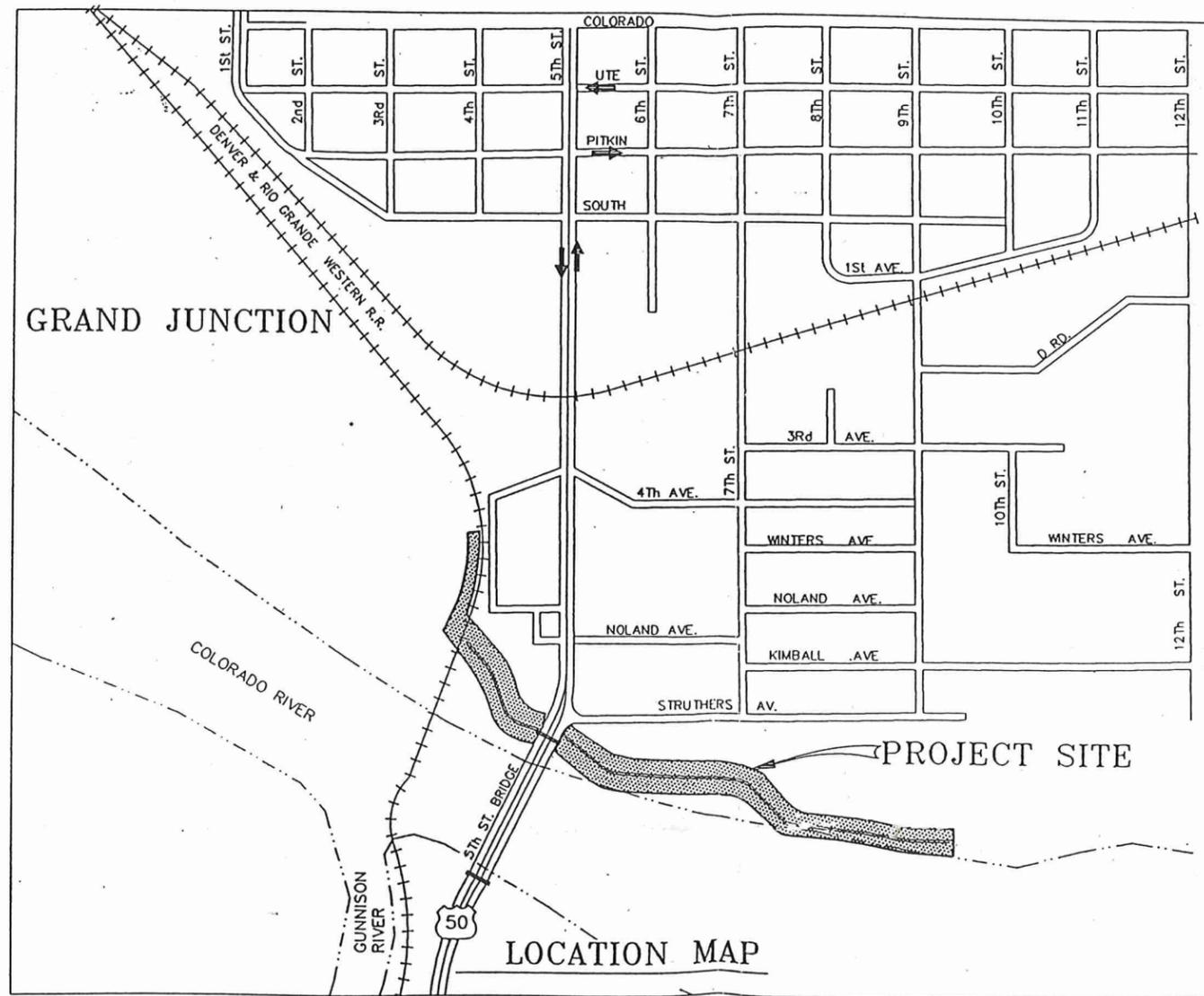
PLATES 1 THROUGH 5



Index map showing the Colorado Plateau Geomorphic Province and its six sections, (Modified from C.B. Hunt 1956, Cenozoic Geology of the Colorado Plateau). The levee project is in the northeast corner of Canyonlands Section in Grand Junction, Colorado.

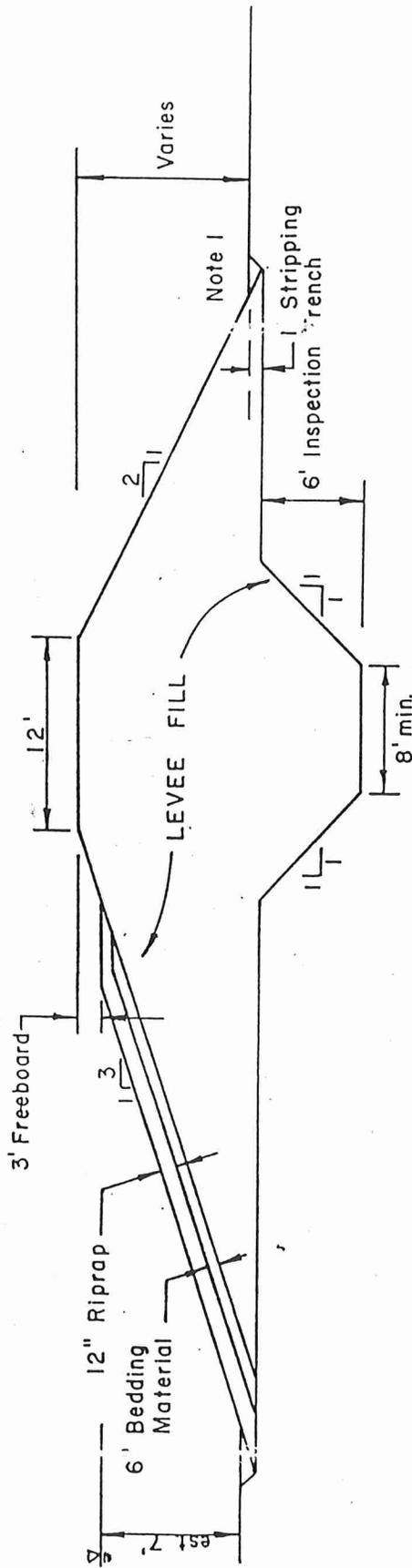


GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO LEVEE PROJECT



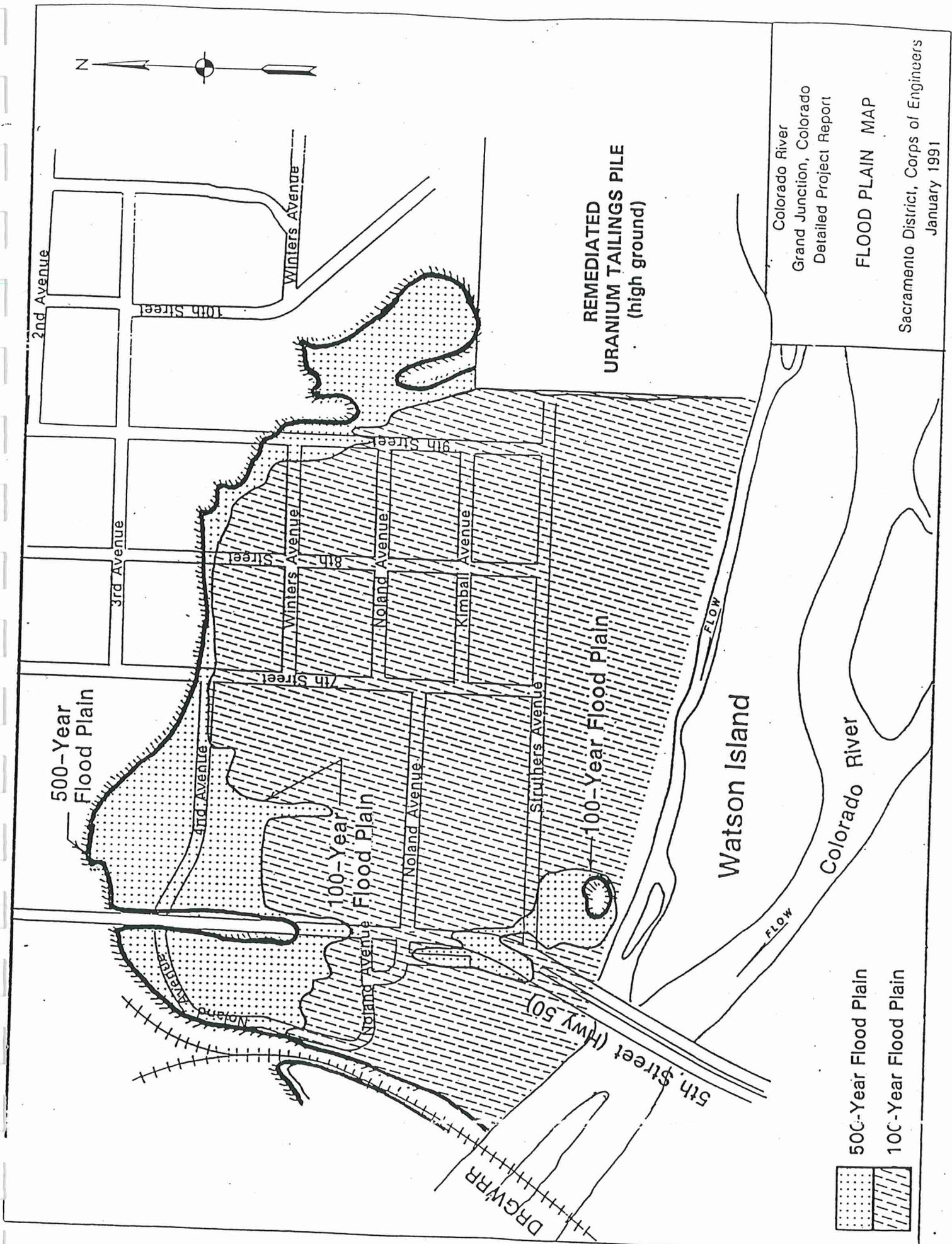
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DATE	BY	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA		
GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO		
LEVEE PROJECT LOCATION MAP		
APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION	APPROVED	DATE
PREPARED FOR THE DISTRICT BY		
U.S. DEPT. OF ARMY, U.S.A.		
DISTRICT ENGINEER	FILE NO.	DATE



GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO
 SECTION 205
 FEASIBILITY STUDY

FLOOD CONTROL LEVEE
 TYPICAL SECTION



Colorado River
 Grand Junction, Colorado
 Detailed Project Report
FLOOD PLAIN MAP
 Sacramento District, Corps of Engineers
 January 1991

500-Year Flood Plain
 100-Year Flood Plain

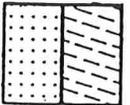




EXHIBIT B

FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL REGULATIONS

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (EXTRACT)

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND
NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers,
Department of the Army

PART 208—FLOOD CONTROL REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: § 208.10 issued under Sec. 7,
58 Stat. 890; 33 U.S.C. 709.

§ 208.10 *Local flood protection works; maintenance and operation of structures and facilities—(a) General.* (1) The structures and facilities constructed by the United States for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits.

(2) The State, political subdivision thereof, or other responsible local agency, which furnished assurance that it will maintain and operate flood control works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, as required by law, shall appoint a permanent committee consisting of or headed by an official hereinafter called the "Superintendent," who shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of, and directly in charge of, an organization responsible for the efficient operation and maintenance of all of the structures and facilities during flood periods and for continuous inspection and maintenance of the project works during periods of low water, all without cost to the United States.

(3) A reserve supply of materials needed during a flood emergency shall be kept on hand at all times.

(4) No encroachment or trespass which will adversely affect the efficient operation or maintenance of the project works shall be permitted upon the rights-of-way for the protective facilities.

(5) No improvement shall be passed over, under, or through the walls, levees, improved channels or floodways, nor shall any excavation or construction be permitted within the limits of the project right-of-way, nor shall any change be made in any feature of the works without prior determination by the District Engineer of the Department of the Army or his authorized representative that such improvement, excavation, construction, or alteration will not adversely affect the functioning of the protective facilities. Such improvements or alterations as may be found to be desirable and permissible under the above determination shall be constructed in accordance with standard engineering practice. Advice regarding the effect of proposed improvements or alterations on the functioning of the project and information concerning methods of construction acceptable under standard engineering practice shall be obtained from the District Engineer or, if otherwise obtained, shall be submitted for his approval. Drawings or prints showing such improvements or alterations as finally constructed shall be furnished the District Engineer after completion of the work.

(6) It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to submit a semiannual report to the District Engineer covering inspection, maintenance, and operation of the protective works.

(7) The District Engineer or his authorized representatives shall have ac-

cess at all times to all portions of the protective works.

(8) Maintenance measures or repairs which the District Engineer deems necessary shall be promptly taken or made.

(9) Appropriate measures shall be taken by local authorities to insure that the activities of all local organizations operating public or private facilities connected with the protective works are coordinated with those of the Superintendent's organization during flood periods.

(10) The Department of the Army will furnish local interests with an Operation and Maintenance Manual for each completed project, or separate useful part thereof, to assist them in carrying out their obligations under this part.

(b) *Levees—(1) Maintenance.* The Superintendent shall provide at all times such maintenance as may be required to insure serviceability of the structures in time of flood. Measures shall be taken to promote the growth of sod, exterminate burrowing animals, and to provide for routine mowing of the grass and weeds, removal of wild growth and drift deposits, and repair of damage caused by erosion or other forces. Where practicable, measures shall be taken to retard bank erosion by planting of willows or other suitable growth on areas riverward of the levees. Periodic inspections shall be made by the Superintendent to insure that the above maintenance measures are being effectively carried out and, further, to be certain that:

(i) No unusual settlement, sloughing, or material loss of grade or levee cross section has taken place;

(ii) No caving has occurred on either the land side or the river side of the levee which might affect the stability of the levee section;

(iii) No seepage, saturated areas, or sand boils are occurring;

(iv) Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells are in good working condition, and that such facilities are not becoming clogged;

(v) Drains through the levees and gates on said drains are in good working condition;

(vi) No revetment work or riprap has been displaced, washed out, or removed;

(vii) No action is being taken, such as burning grass and weeds during inappropriate seasons, which will retard or destroy the growth of sod;

(viii) Access roads to and on the levee are being properly maintained;

(ix) Cattle guards and gates are in good condition;

(x) Crown of levee is shaped so as to drain readily, and roadway thereon, if any, is well shaped and maintained;

(xi) There is no unauthorized grazing or vehicular traffic on the levees;

(xii) Encroachments are not being made on the levee right-of-way which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of emergency.

Such inspections shall be made immediately prior to the beginning of the flood season; immediately following each major high water period, and otherwise at intervals not exceeding 90 days; and such intermediate times as may be necessary to insure the best possible care of the levee. Immediate steps will be taken to correct dangerous conditions disclosed by such inspections. Regular maintenance repair measures shall be accom-

plished during the appropriate season as scheduled by the Superintendent.

(2) *Operation.* During flood periods the levee shall be patrolled continuously to locate possible sand boils or unusual wetness of the landward slope and to be certain that:

(i) There are no indications of slides or sloughs developing;

(ii) Wave wash or scouring action is not occurring;

(iii) No low reaches of levee exist which may be overtopped;

(iv) No other conditions exist which might endanger the structure.

Appropriate advance measures will be taken to insure the availability of adequate labor and materials to meet all contingencies. Immediate steps will be taken to control any condition which endangers the levee and to repair the damaged section.

(c) *Flood walls—(1) Maintenance.* Periodic inspections shall be made by the Superintendent to be certain that:

(i) No seepage, saturated areas, or sand boils are occurring;

(ii) No undue settlement has occurred which affects the stability of the wall or its water tightness;

(iii) No trees exist, the roots of which might extend under the wall and offer accelerated seepage paths;

(iv) The concrete has not undergone cracking, chipping, or breaking to an extent which might affect the stability of the wall or its water tightness;

(v) There are no encroachments upon the right-of-way which might endanger the structure or hinder its functioning in time of flood;

(vi) Care is being exercised to prevent accumulation of trash and debris adjacent to walls, and to insure that no fires are being built near them;

(vii) No bank caving conditions exist riverward of the wall which might endanger its stability;

(viii) Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells are in good working condition, and that such facilities are not becoming clogged.

Such inspections shall be made immediately prior to the beginning of the flood season, immediately following each major high water period, and otherwise at intervals not exceeding 90 days. Measures to eliminate encroachments and effect repairs found necessary by such inspections shall be undertaken immediately. All repairs shall be accomplished by methods acceptable in standard engineering practice.

(2) *Operation.* Continuous patrol of the wall shall be maintained during flood periods to locate possible leakage at monolith joints or seepage underneath the wall. Floating plant or boats will not be allowed to lie against or tie up to the wall. Should it become necessary during a flood emergency to pass anchor cables over the wall, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the concrete and construction joints. Immediate steps shall be taken to correct any condition which endangers the stability of the wall.

(d) *Drainage structures—(1) Maintenance.* Adequate measures shall be taken to insure that inlet and outlet channels are kept open and that trash, drift, or debris is not allowed to accumulate near drainage structures. Flap gates and manually operated gates and valves on drainage structures shall be examined, oiled, and trial operated at least once

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (EXTRACT)

every 90 days. Where drainage structures are provided with stop log or other emergency closures, the condition of the equipment and its housing shall be inspected regularly and a trial installation of the emergency closure shall be made at least once each year. Periodic inspections shall be made by the Superintendent to be certain that:

(i) Pipes, gates, operating mechanism, riprap, and headwalls are in good condition;

(ii) Inlet and outlet channels are open;

(iii) Care is being exercised to prevent the accumulation of trash and debris near the structures and that no fires are being built near bituminous coated pipes;

(iv) Erosion is not occurring adjacent to the structure which might endanger its water tightness or stability.

Immediate steps will be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or remedy adverse conditions disclosed by such inspections.

(2) *Operation.* Whenever high water conditions impend, all gates will be inspected a short time before water reaches the invert of the pipe and any object which might prevent closure of the gate shall be removed. Automatic gates shall be closely observed until it has been ascertained that they are securely closed. Manually operated gates and valves shall be closed as necessary to prevent inflow of flood water. All drainage structures in levees shall be inspected frequently during floods to ascertain whether seepage is taking place along the lines of their contact with the embankment. Immediate steps shall be taken to correct any adverse condition.

(e) *Closure structures*—(1) *Maintenance.* Closure structures for traffic openings shall be inspected by the Superintendent every 90 days to be certain that:

(i) No parts are missing;

(ii) Metal parts are adequately covered with paint;

(iii) All movable parts are in satisfactory working order;

(iv) Proper closure can be made promptly when necessary;

(v) Sufficient materials are on hand for the erection of sand bag closures and that the location of such materials will be readily accessible in times of emergency.

Tools and parts shall not be removed for other use. Trial erections of one or more closure structures shall be made once each year, alternating the structures chosen so that each gate will be erected at least once in each 3-year period. Trial erection of all closure structures shall be made whenever a change is made in key operating personnel. Where railroad operation makes trial erection of a closure structure infeasible, rigorous inspection and drill of operating personnel may be substituted therefor. Trial erection of sand bag closures is not required. Closure materials will be carefully checked prior to and following flood periods, and damaged or missing parts shall be repaired or replaced immediately.

(2) *Operation.* Erection of each movable closure shall be started in sufficient time to permit completion before flood waters reach the top of the structure sill. Information regarding the proper method of erecting each individual closure structure, together with an estimate

of the time required by an experienced crew to complete its erection will be given in the Operation and Maintenance Manual which will be furnished local interests upon completion of the project. Closure structures will be inspected frequently during flood periods to ascertain that no undue leakage is occurring and that drains provided to care for ordinary leakage are functioning properly. Boats or floating plant shall not be allowed to tie up to closure structures or to discharge passengers or cargo over them.

(f) *Pumping plants*—(1) *Maintenance.* Pumping plants shall be inspected by the Superintendent at intervals not to exceed 30 days during flood seasons and 90 days during off-flood seasons to insure that all equipment is in order for instant use. At regular intervals, proper measures shall be taken to provide for cleaning plant, buildings, and equipment, repainting as necessary, and lubricating all machinery. Adequate supplies of lubricants for all types of machines, fuel for gasoline or diesel powered equipment, and flash lights or lanterns for emergency lighting shall be kept on hand at all times. Telephone service shall be maintained at pumping plants. All equipment, including switch gear, transformers, motors, pumps, valves, and gates shall be trial operated and checked at least once every 90 days. Megger tests of all insulation shall be made whenever wiring has been subjected to undue dampness and otherwise at intervals not to exceed one year. A record shall be kept showing the results of such tests. Wiring disclosed to be in an unsatisfactory condition by such tests shall be brought to a satisfactory condition or shall be promptly replaced. Diesel and gasoline engines shall be started at such intervals and allowed to run for such length of time as may be necessary to insure their serviceability in times of emergency. Only skilled electricians and mechanics shall be employed on tests and repairs. Operating personnel for the plant shall be present during tests. Any equipment removed from the station for repair or replacement shall be returned or replaced as soon as practicable and shall be trial operated after reinstallation. Repairs requiring removal of equipment from the plant shall be made during off-flood seasons insofar as practicable.

(2) *Operation.* Competent operators shall be on duty at pumping plants whenever it appears that necessity for pump operation is imminent. The operator shall thoroughly inspect, trial operate, and place in readiness all plant equipment. The operator shall be familiar with the equipment manufacturers' instructions and drawings and with the "Operating Instructions" for each station. The equipment shall be operated in accordance with the above-mentioned "Operating Instructions" and care shall be exercised that proper lubrication is being supplied all equipment, and that no overheating, undue vibration or noise is occurring. Immediately upon final recession of flood waters, the pumping station shall be thoroughly cleaned, pump house sumps flushed, and equipment thoroughly inspected, oiled and greased. A record or log of pumping plant operation shall be kept for each station, a copy of which shall be furnished the District Engineer following each flood.

(g) *Channels and floodways*—(1) *Maintenance.* Periodic inspections of improved channels and floodways shall be made by the Superintendent to be certain that:

(i) The channel or floodway is clear of debris, weeds, and wild growth;

(ii) The channel or floodway is not being restricted by the depositing of waste materials, building of unauthorized structures or other encroachments;

(iii) The capacity of the channel or floodway is not being reduced by the formation of shoals;

(iv) Banks are not being damaged by rain or wave wash, and that no sloughing of banks has occurred;

(v) Riprap sections and deflection dikes and walls are in good condition;

(vi) Approach and egress channels adjacent to the improved channel or floodway are sufficiently clear of obstructions and debris to permit proper functioning of the project works.

Such inspections shall be made prior to the beginning of the flood season and otherwise at intervals not to exceed 90 days. Immediate steps will be taken to remedy any adverse conditions disclosed by such inspections. Measures will be taken by the Superintendent to promote the growth of grass on bank slopes and earth deflection dikes. The Superintendent shall provide for periodic repair and cleaning of debris basins, check dams, and related structures as may be necessary.

(2) *Operation.* Both banks of the channel shall be patrolled during periods of high water, and measures shall be taken to protect those reaches being attacked by the current or by wave wash. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the formation of jams of ice or debris. Large objects which become lodged against the bank shall be removed. The improved channel or floodway shall be thoroughly inspected immediately following each major high water period. As soon as practicable thereafter, all snags and other debris shall be removed and all damage to banks, riprap, deflection dikes and walls, drainage outlets, or other flood control structures repaired.

(h) *Miscellaneous facilities*—(1) *Maintenance.* Miscellaneous structures and facilities constructed as a part of the protective works and other structures and facilities which function as a part of, or affect the efficient functioning of the protective works, shall be periodically inspected by the Superintendent and appropriate maintenance measures taken. Damaged or unserviceable parts shall be repaired or replaced without delay. Areas used for ponding in connection with pumping plants or for temporary storage of interior run-off during flood periods shall not be allowed to become filled with silt, debris, or dumped material. The Superintendent shall take proper steps to prevent restriction of bridge openings and, where practicable, shall provide for temporary raising during floods of bridges which restrict channel capacities during high flows.

(2) *Operation.* Miscellaneous facilities shall be operated to prevent or reduce flooding during periods of high water. Those facilities constructed as a part of the protective works shall not be used for purposes other than flood protection without approval of the District Engineer unless designed therefor. (Sec. 3, 49 Stat. 1571, as amended; 33 U.S.C. 701C) (9 F.R. 9999, Aug. 17, 1944; 9 F.R. 10203, Aug. 22, 1944)

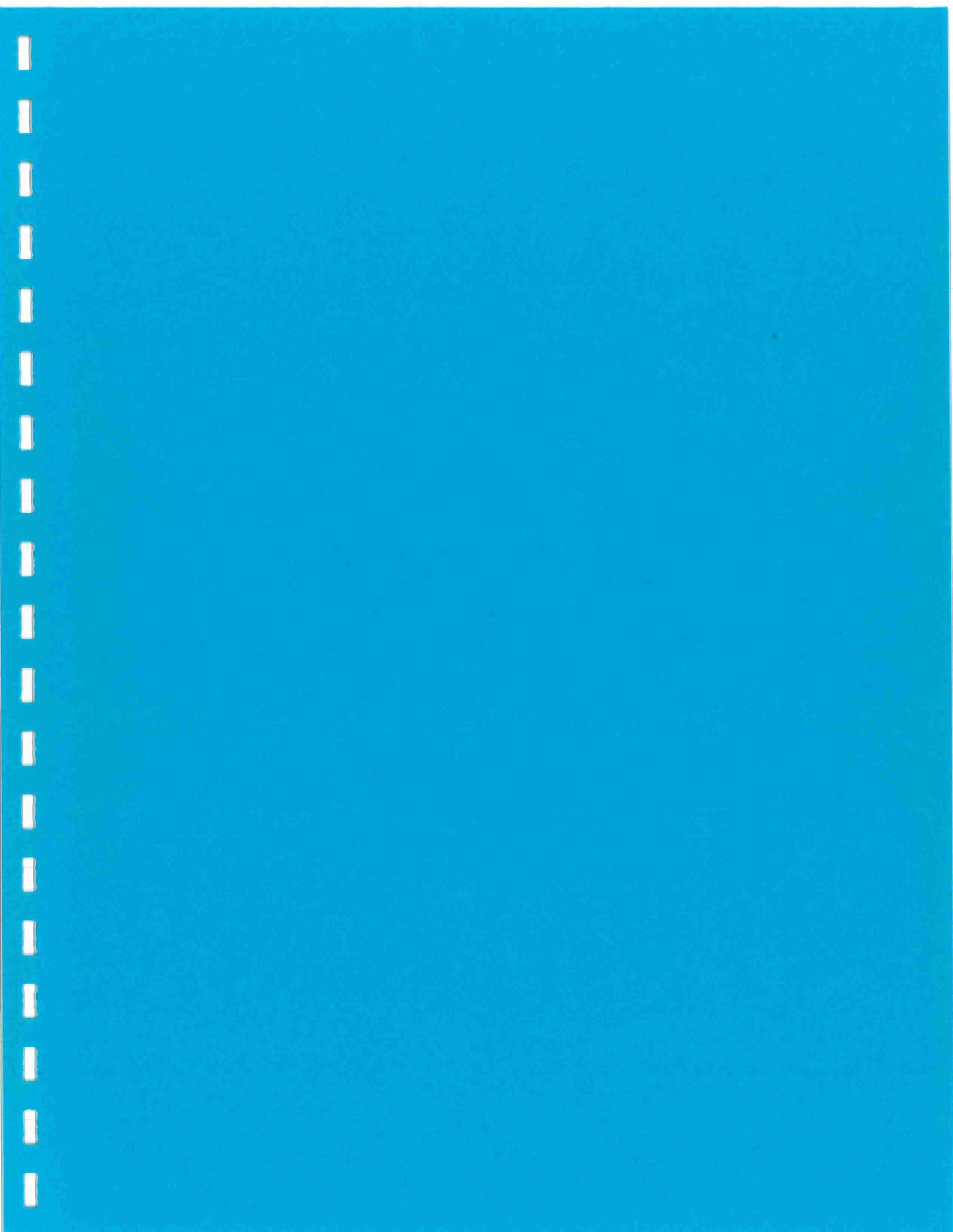


EXHIBIT C

LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM

SECTION 205
SINGLE PURPOSE
STRUCTURAL
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

AND

THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

GRAND JUNCTION LEVEE PROJECT

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this 8th day of April, 1994, by and between the DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (hereinafter referred to as the "Government"), acting by and through the District Engineer for the Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the City of Grand Junction, Colorado (hereinafter referred to as the Local Sponsor), acting by and through the City Manager.

WITNESSETH, THAT:

WHEREAS, the authority for the construction of the Grand Junction Levee Project at the north overbank of the Colorado River between the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Bridge and the Uranium Tailings Pile near 9th Street (hereinafter referred to as the "Project", as defined in Article I.a. of this Agreement), is contained in Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 701s; and

WHEREAS, Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 701s, limits the amount the Federal Government may expend on a single project to \$5,000,000; and,

c. The term "period of construction" shall mean the time from the advertisement of the first construction contract to the time of acceptance of the Project by the Contracting Officer.

d. The term "Contracting Officer" shall mean a representative of the Government with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings.

e. The term "highway" shall mean any highway, thoroughfare, roadway, street, or other public road or way.

f. The term "relocations" shall mean alterations, modifications, lowering or raising in place, and/or new construction related to, but not limited to, existing railroads, highways, bridges, railroad bridges and approaches thereto, buildings, pipelines, public utilities (such as municipal water and sanitary sewer lines, telephone lines, and storm drains), aerial utilities, cemeteries, and other facilities, structures, and improvements determined by the Government to be necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

g. The term "fiscal year" shall mean one fiscal year of the United States Government, unless otherwise specifically indicated. The Government fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

h. The term "involuntary acquisition" shall mean the acquisition of lands, easements, and rights-of-way by eminent domain.

i. The term "functional portion of the Project" shall mean a completed portion of the Project as determined by the Contracting Officer to be suitable for tender to the Local Sponsor to operate and maintain in advance of completion of construction of the entire Project.

j. Words which appear between brackets, whether they appear between or within lines of text, do not constitute a part of this Agreement. They are intended only as instructions regarding the proper completion of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II- OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES

a. The Government, subject to and using funds provided by the Local Sponsor and appropriated by the Congress of the United States, shall expeditiously construct the Project (including relocations of railroad bridges and approaches thereto), applying those procedures usually followed or applied in Federal projects, pursuant to Federal laws, regulations, and policies. To the extent possible, the Local Sponsor shall be

h. The Local Sponsor agrees to participate in and comply with applicable Federal flood plain management and flood insurance programs.

i. The Local Sponsor shall comply with all items of local cooperation set out in the aforementioned report entitled Colorado River, Grand Junction, Colorado, Section 205 Detailed Project Report for Flood Control prepared by the Sacramento District, dated July 1992, and approved by South Pacific Division on 16 November 1992.

ARTICLE III- LANDS, FACILITIES, AND PUBLIC LAW 91-646
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

a. The Local Sponsor shall furnish to the Government all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, as may be determined by the Government to be necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project, and shall furnish to the Government evidence supporting the Local Sponsor's legal authority to grant rights-of-entry to such lands. The necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way may be provided incrementally, but all lands, easements, and rights-of-way determined by the Government to be necessary for work to be performed under a construction contract must be furnished prior to the advertisement of the construction contract.

b. The Local Sponsor shall provide or pay to the Government the cost of providing all retaining dikes, wasteweirs, bulkheads, and embankments, including all monitoring features and stilling basins, that may be required at any dredged material disposal areas necessary for construction of the Project.

c. Upon notification from the Government, the Local Sponsor shall accomplish or arrange for accomplishment at no cost to the Government all relocations (excluding railroad bridges and approaches thereto) determined by the Government to be necessary for construction of the Project.

d. The Local Sponsor shall comply with all the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, as amended by Title IV of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-17), and the Uniform Regulations contained in 49 CFR Part 24, in acquiring lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of the Project, and inform all affected persons of applicable benefits, policies, and procedures in connection with said Act. The Local Sponsor shall provide such documentation as the Contracting Officer requires to demonstrate compliance.

b. The costs of relocations which will be included in total project costs and credited towards the Local Sponsor's share of total project costs shall be that portion of the actual costs as set forth below, and approved by the Government:

1. Highways and Highway Bridges: Only that portion of the cost as would be necessary to construct substitute bridges and highways to the design standard that the State of Colorado would use in constructing a new bridge or highway under similar conditions of geography and traffic loads.

2. Utilities and Facilities (including railroads): Actual relocation costs, less depreciation, less salvage value, plus the cost of removal, less the cost of betterments. With respect to betterments, new materials shall not be used in any alteration or relocation if materials of value and usability equal to those in the existing facility are available or can be obtained as salvage from the existing facility or otherwise, unless the provision of new material is more economical. If, despite the availability of used material, new materials is used, where the use of such new material represents an additional cost, such cost will not be included in total project costs, nor credited toward the Local Sponsor's share.

ARTICLE V- CONSTRUCTION PHASING AND MANAGEMENT

a. To provide for consistent and effective communication between the Local Sponsor and the Government during the period of construction, the Local Sponsor and the Government shall appoint representatives to coordinate on scheduling, plans, specifications, modifications, contracting costs, and other matters relating to construction of the Project. The Local sponsor will be informed of any change in cost estimates.

b. The representatives appointed above shall meet as necessary during the period of construction and shall make such recommendations as they deem warranted to the Contracting Officer.

c. The Contracting Officer shall consider the recommendations of the representatives in all matters relating to construction of the Project, but the Contracting Officer, having ultimate responsibility for construction of the Project, has complete discretion to accept, reject, or modify the recommendations.

e. In the event the Local Sponsor has made cash contributions in excess of 5 percent of total project costs which result in the Local Sponsor's having provided more than its required share of total project costs, the Government shall, no later than 90 calendar days after the final accounting is complete, subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and subject to the Federal cost limitation set out in Article II.f., return said excess to the Local Sponsor; however, the Local Sponsor shall not be entitled to any refund of the five percent cash contribution required pursuant to Article II.c. of this Agreement.

f. If the Local Sponsor's total contribution under this Agreement (including lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations, and suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas provided by the Local Sponsor) exceeds 50 percent of total project costs, the Government shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose, and subject to the Federal limitation set out in Article II.f., refund the excess to the Local Sponsor no later than 90 calendar days after the final accounting is complete.

ARTICLE VII - DISPUTES

Before any party to this Agreement may bring suit in any court concerning an issue relating to this Agreement, such party must first seek in good faith to resolve the issue through negotiation or other forms of nonbinding alternative dispute resolution mutually acceptable to the parties.

ARTICLE VIII - OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, AND REHABILITATION

a. After the Government has turned the completed Project, or functional portion of the Project, over to the Local Sponsor, the Local Sponsor shall operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the completed Project, or functional portion of the Project, in accordance with regulations or directions prescribed by the Government.

b. The Local Sponsor hereby gives the Government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon land which it owns or controls for access to the Project for the purpose of inspection, and, if necessary, for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the Project. If an inspection shows that the Local Sponsor for any reason is failing to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement without receiving prior written approval from the Government, the Government will send a written notice to the Local Sponsor. If the Local Sponsor persists in

published in Part 300 of Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations. as well as Army Regulation 600-7, entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Assisted or Conducted by the Department of the Army".

ARTICLE XIII - RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

The parties to this Agreement act in an independent capacity in the performance of their respective functions under this Agreement, and neither party is to be considered the officer, agent, or employee of the other.

ARTICLE XIV - OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT

No member of or delegate to the Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

ARTICLE XV - COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES

The Local Sponsor warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this Agreement upon agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Local Sponsor for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Government shall have the right to annul this Agreement without liability, or, in its discretion, to add to the Agreement or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

ARTICLE XVI - TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION

a. If at any time the Local Sponsor fails to make the payments required under this Agreement, the Secretary of the Army shall terminate or suspend work on the Project until the Local Sponsor is no longer in arrears, unless the Secretary of the Army determines that continuation of work on the Project is in the interest of the United States or is necessary in order to satisfy agreements with any other non-Federal interests in connection with the Project. Any delinquent payment shall be charged interest at a rate, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, equal to 150 per centum of the average bond equivalent rate of the 13-week Treasury bills auctioned immediately prior to the date on which such payment became delinquent, or auctioned immediately prior to the beginning of each additional 3-month period if the period of delinquency exceeds 3 months.

ARTICLE XVIII - CONFIDENTIALITY

To the extent permitted by the laws governing each party, the parties agree to maintain the confidentiality of exchanged information when requested to do so by the providing party.

ARTICLE XIX - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

a. After execution of this Agreement and upon direction by the Contracting Officer, the Local Sponsor shall perform, or cause to be performed, such environmental investigations as are determined necessary by the Government or the Local Sponsor to identify the existence and extent of any hazardous substances regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9601-9675, on lands necessary for Project construction, operation, and maintenance. All actual costs incurred by the Local Sponsor which are properly allowable and allocable to performance of any such environmental investigations shall be included in total project costs and cost shared as a construction cost in accordance with Section 103 of Public Law 99-662.

b. In the event it is discovered through an environmental investigation or other means that any lands, easements, rights-of-way, or disposal areas to be acquired or provided for the Project contain any hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA, the Local Sponsor and the Government shall provide prompt notice to each other, and the Local Sponsor shall not proceed with the acquisition of lands, easements, rights-of-way, or disposal areas until mutually agreed.

c. The Government and the Local Sponsor shall determine whether to initiate construction of the Project, or if already in construction, to continue with construction of the Project, or to terminate construction of the Project for the convenience of the Government in any case where hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA are found to exist on any lands necessary for the Project. Should the Government and the Local Sponsor determine to proceed or continue with construction after considering any liability that may arise under CERCLA, as between the Government and the Local Sponsor, the Local Sponsor shall be responsible for any and all necessary clean up and response costs, to include the costs of any studies and investigations necessary to determine an appropriate response to the contamination. Such costs shall not be considered a part of total project costs as defined in this Agreement. In the event that Local Sponsor fails to provide any funds necessary to pay for the clean up and response costs or to otherwise discharge its responsibilities under this paragraph upon direction by the Government, the Government may either terminate or suspend work

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

I, Dan Wilson do hereby certify that I am the principal legal officer of the City of Grand Junction, Colorado, that the City of Grand Junction, Colorado, is legally constituted public body with full authority and legal capability to perform the terms of the Agreement between the Department of the Army and the City of Grand Junction, Colorado, in connection with the Grand Junction Levee Project, and to pay damages, if necessary, in the event of the failure to perform, in accordance with Section 221 of Public Law 91-611, and that the person(s) who has/have executed this Agreement on behalf of City of Grand Junction, Colorado, has/have acted within their statutory authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have made and executed this certification this 30th day of March 19 94.



Dan Wilson
Dan Wilson
City Attorney

EXHIBIT D

INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

INSPECTION CHECKLIST
FOR
LEVEE AND FLOODWAY

Inspector _____
Superintendent _____

Date _____
Sheet No. _____

ITEM	REMARKS
A) Location by levee station	
B) Landside levee conditions	
C) Waterside levee conditions	
D) Evidence of seepage	
E) Channel and Floodway conditions	
F) Extent of vegetative growth	
G) Accumulation of debris and refuse	
H) Condition of riprap	
I) Condition of roadways and ramps	
J) Condition of gates and fences	
K) New construction or encroachment within right-of-way	
L) Measures taken since last inspection	
M) Condition of mitigation plantings	
N) Comments	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
INSPECTION CHECKLIST FOR LEVEES AND FLOODWAYS

ITEM A) Indicate levee station corresponding to plans of project or, on the downstream channel, the river mile.

ITEM B) Indicate condition of the levee landside embankment and levee crown. Note if there is any settlement, sloughing, loss of grade or erosion on the levee. Indicate amount of settlement to tenths of a foot. Indicate the new slope if sloughing has occurred. Indicate extent of erosion if it occurred.

ITEM C) Indicate condition of the levee waterside embankment. Note if there is any settlement, sloughing, loss of grade or erosion on the levee. Indicate amount of settlement to tenths of a foot. Indicate the new slope if sloughing has occurred. Indicate extent of erosion if it occurred. Indicate any evidence of rodent holes and the extent to which it occurred.

ITEM D) Indicate any evidence of seepage through the embankment section, such as boils, drainage pipe leaks, etc.

ITEM E) Indicate condition of the channel and the floodway. Note the extent of aggradation or degradation. Indicate any change in channel and floodway grade or alignment. Note amount of sediment buildup such as shoals or extent of scouring.

ITEM F) Note nature, extent and size of vegetal growth within the limits of the flood flow channel.

ITEM G) Note nature and extent of debris and refuse that might interfere with flow capacity of the channel or flood fighting operations. This includes clogging of conduits, interference with gates or bridges and obstructing channel flow.

ITEM H) Indicate condition of riprap. Note if the rock has been deteriorated or damaged. Note any movement of rock or if any erosion has taken place. Note the presence of any vegetal growth through the riprap

ITEM I) Indicate condition of roadways and ramps. Note any changes such as potholes, undulations, or any other damage. Note any inadequacy in surface drainage system.

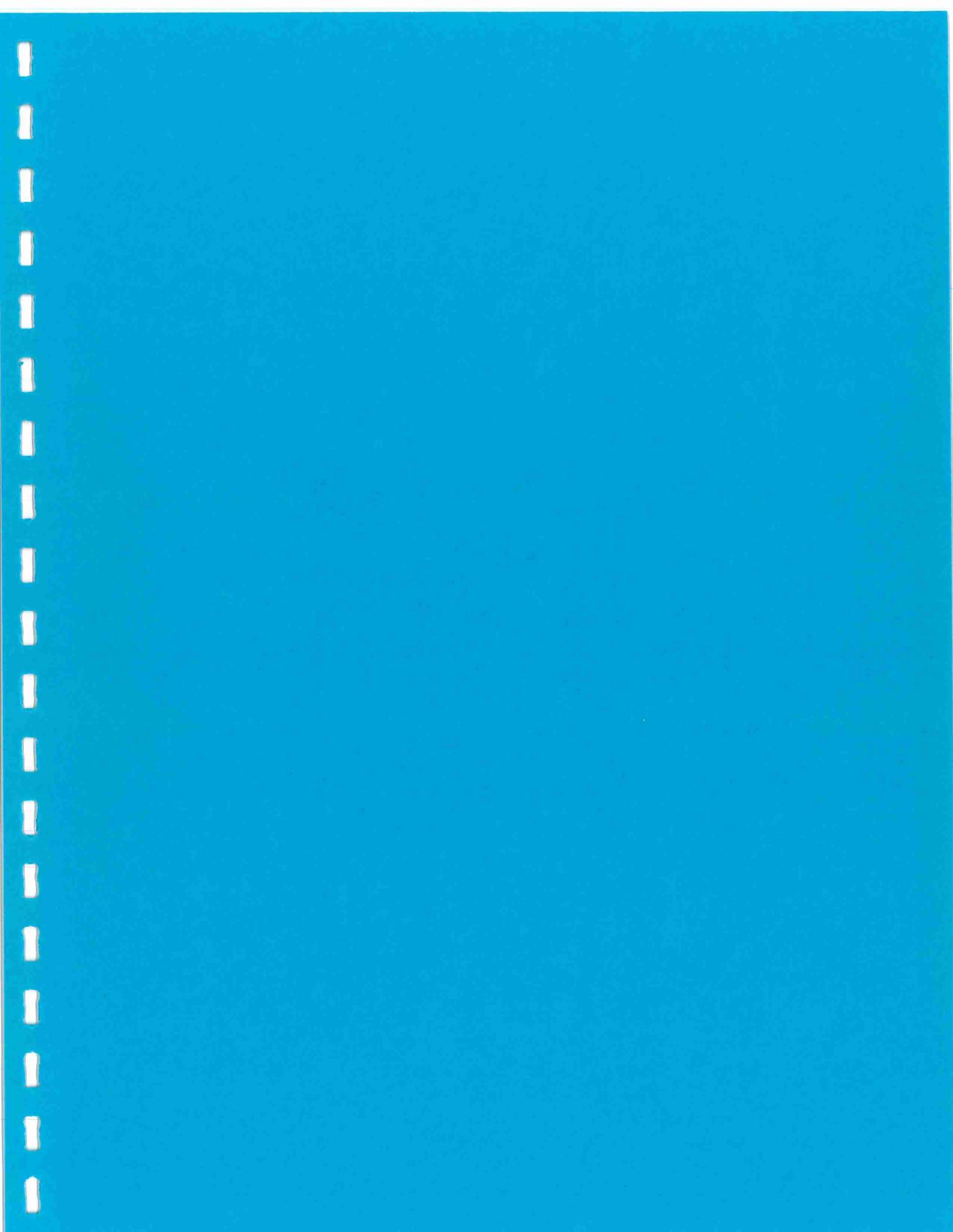


EXHIBIT E

SEMIANNUAL REPORT FORM

TO: District Engineer
Sacramento District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922

(1 May 19__)
(1 Nov 19__)

Dear Sir:

The semi-annual report for the period of (1 May 19__ to 31 October 19__ or 1 November 19__ to 30 April 19__) for the _____ project, _____ County, Colorado is as follows:

A) The condition of the mitigation plantings is summarized as follows:

(Superintendent's summary of conditions may be inserted here)

It is our intention to perform (within 6 months) the following maintenance operations in order to repair or correct the conditions indicated above:

(Superintendent's summary of maintenance operations for the following 6 months)

B) During this report period major high water periods (water surface reached or exceeded the toe of the project levee) occurred on the following dates:

STREAM	GAGE STATION	DATE	MAXIMUM ELEVATION

Comments on the behavior of the protective works during such high water periods are as follows:

(Superintendent's log of flood observations)

During the high water stages when the water level reached a height of _____, on the gage or excess thereof (dates) _____, it was necessary to organize and carry out flood operations as follows:

(See Maintenance Manual _____)

C) The inspections have indicated (no) or (the following) encroachments or trespasses upon the project right-of-way.

D) (No) (_____) permits have been issued for (the following improvements) or (construction within) the project right-of-way.

Executed copies of the permit documents issued are transmitted for your files.

E) The status of maintenance measures, indicated in the previous semi-annual report as being required or as suggested by the representatives of the District Engineer, is as follows:

(Statement of maintenance operations, item by item with percent completion)

F) The fiscal statement of the Superintendent's operations for the current report period is as follows:

	Labor	Material	Equipment	Overhead	Total
1. Inspection					
2. Maintenance					
3. Flood Fighting Operations					
TOTAL					

Respectfully submitted,

Superintendent of Works

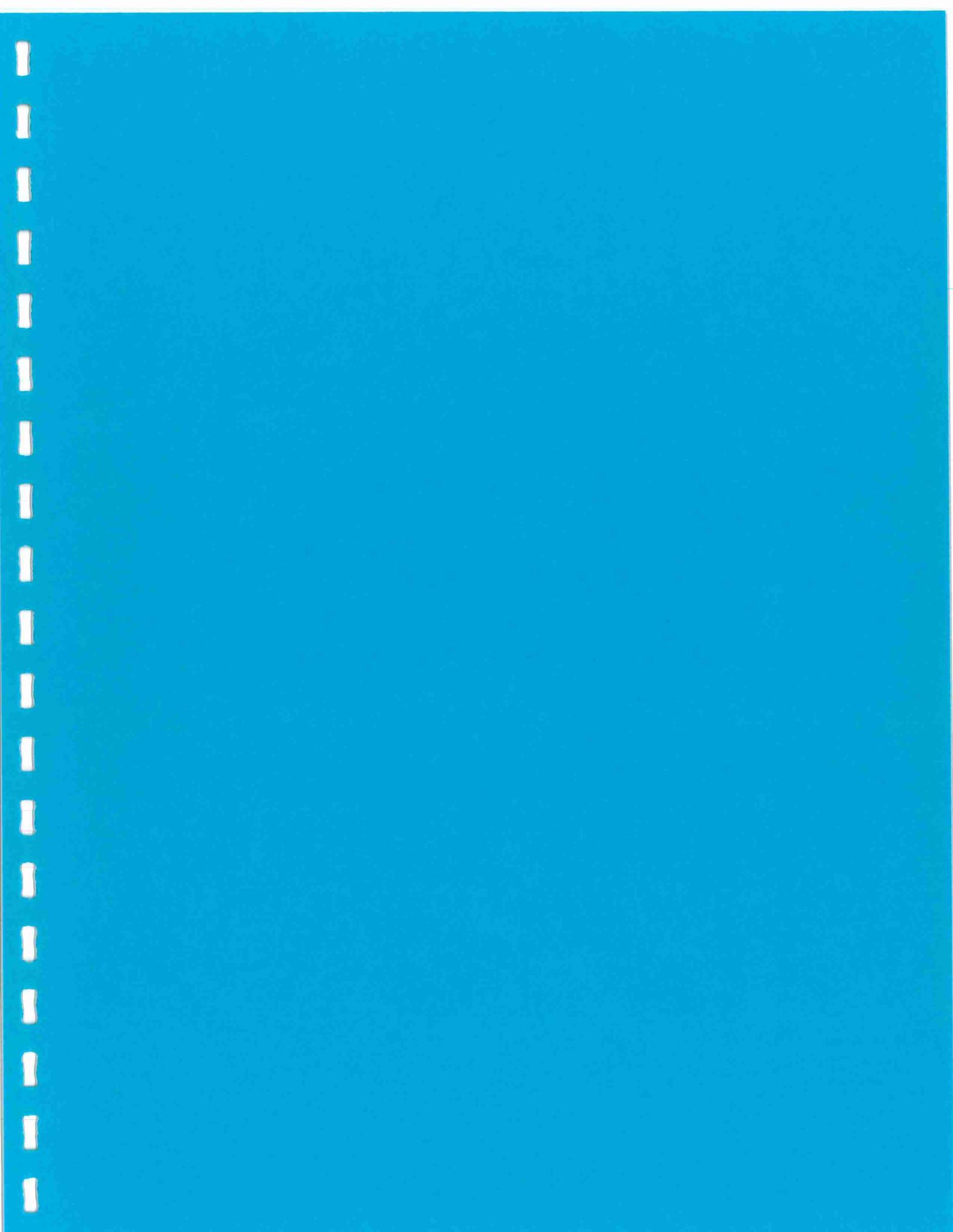


EXHIBIT F

**SAMPLE PERMIT FOR USE OF
RIGHT-OF-WAY**

PERMIT

(Name of Levee Commission or City)

(Location)

Permission is hereby granted to:

(Name of Firm or Individual)

(Address)

TO: (Describe in these spaces the proposal, including kind and type of construction, purpose intended, location by stationing. Indicate passageway provided by means of gates, etc. Use separate sheet if necessary, identifying each by reference herein.)

Provided That:

Upon termination or expiration of this permit (whether by voluntary relinquishment by the grantee, by revocation by the grantor or otherwise) the grantee shall remove all structures, improvements, or appurtenances which may have been erected or constructed under this permit, and shall repair or replace any portion of the flood protection structures or right-of-way which may have been damaged by his operations (including grading and seeding, or sodding, if necessary), to the satisfaction of the grantor.

The structure or operation for which this permit is issued shall be maintained by the grantee in such manner as shall not injure or damage the flood protection structure, or interfere with its operation and maintenance in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Army.

The structure or operation covered by this permit may be damaged, removed or destroyed by the grantor in time of flood emergency if such action is determined by the grantor to be necessary in order to preserve life or property or prevent damage or impairment to the use or safety of the flood protection structure, and the grantor shall not be liable to the grantee for such damage or destruction.

Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, this permit may be cancelled at any time by the grantor upon 10 days written notice mailed to the address shown above. During such 10 day period, (or such other period as may be provided herein), the grantee will be permitted to remove any property or improvements installed under this permit, and to repair or replace any damage to the flood protection right-of-way or structures resulting from his use or operations. At the end of such period, the grantor shall have the right to possess and dispose of any such property or improvements remaining upon its right-of-way, and may proceed to repair or replace any such damage, and the grantee herein shall be liable to the grantor for the full cost of such repairs or replacements.

The construction, installation and maintenance of the structure or structures covered by this permit shall be subject to inspection by representatives of the grantor and the United States at all reasonable times.

In the event the work covered by this permit consists of or includes major construction, the cost of inspection thereof by the grantor and/or the United States shall be paid by the applicant.

Grantee agrees that it will not use the area or facilities covered by this permit, or permit such area to be used, for any purpose other than is specifically covered by this permit.

(Use these spaces for special conditions applicable to this permit.)

THIS PERMIT SHALL NOT BE VALID UNTIL APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, OR HIS AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE.

Terms of this permit
are hereby accepted

Signature (Grantor)

(Title)

(Date)

Approved:

Signature (Grantee)

(Date)

District Engineer

(Date)

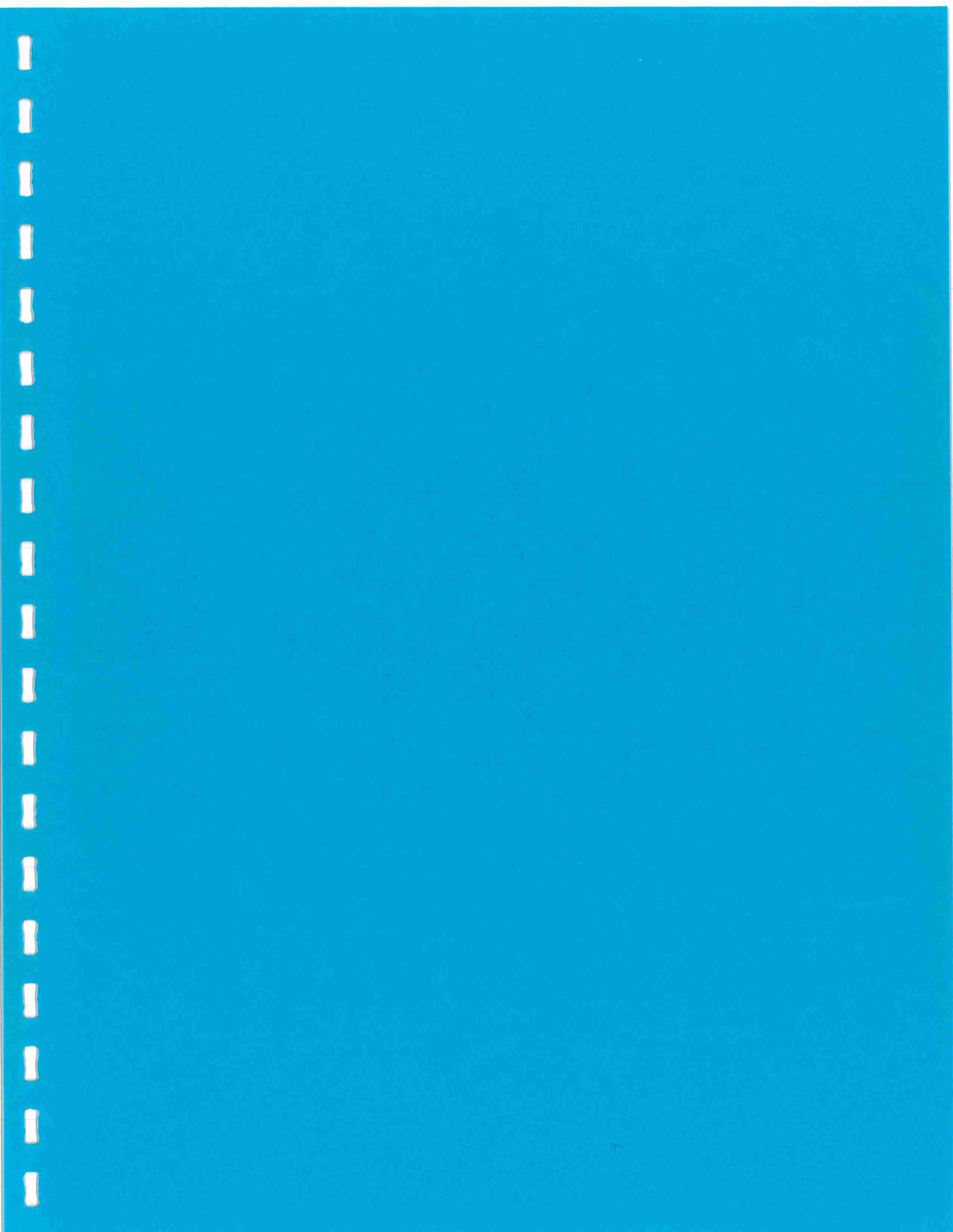
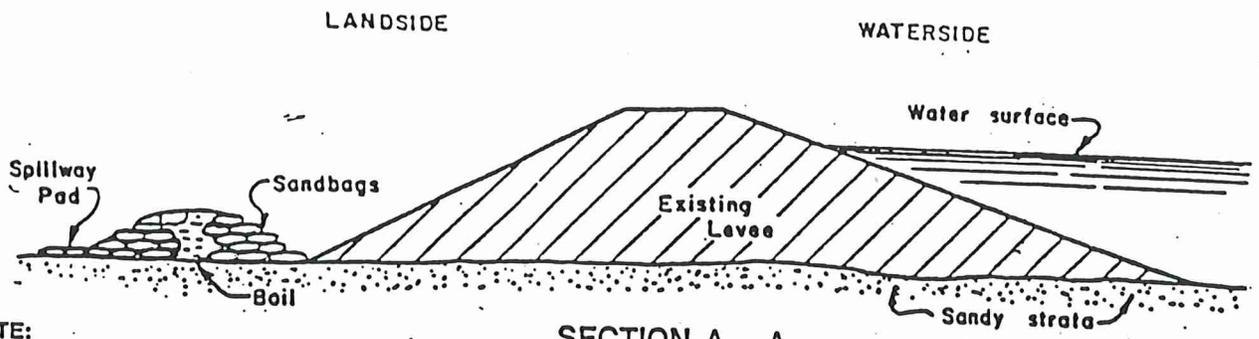


EXHIBIT G

SEMIANNUAL REPORT FORM



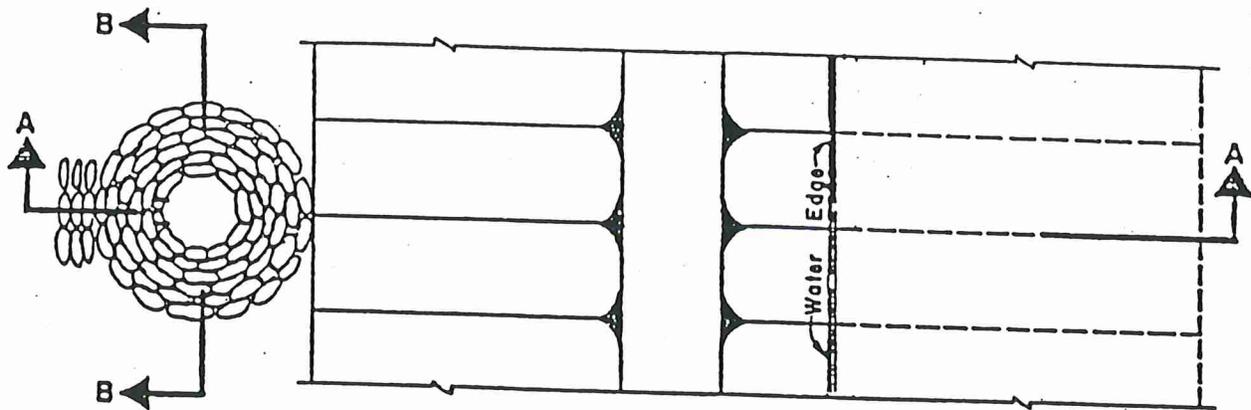
NOTE:

Bottom width to be no less than 1.5 times height.

Be sure to clear sand discharge.

Tie into levee if boil is near toe.

SECTION A - A



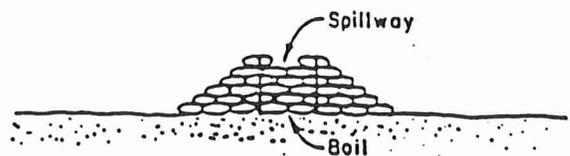
PLAN

NOTE:

Do not sack boils which do not put out material.

Height of sack loop or ring should be only sufficient to create enough head to slow down flow through boil so that no more material is displaced and boil runs clear.

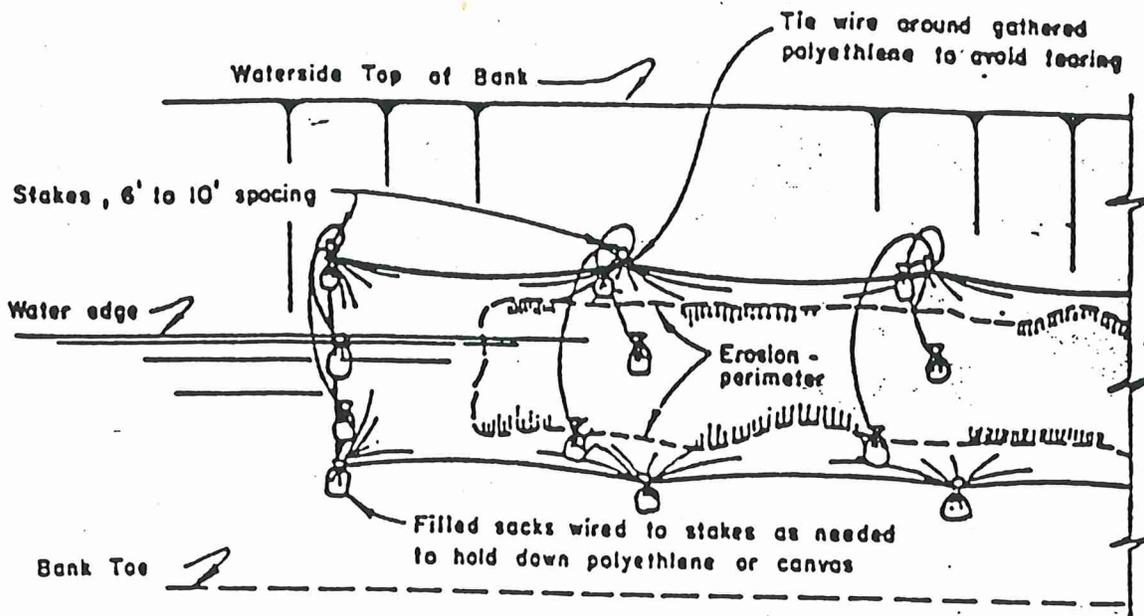
Never attempt to stop completely the flow through a boil.



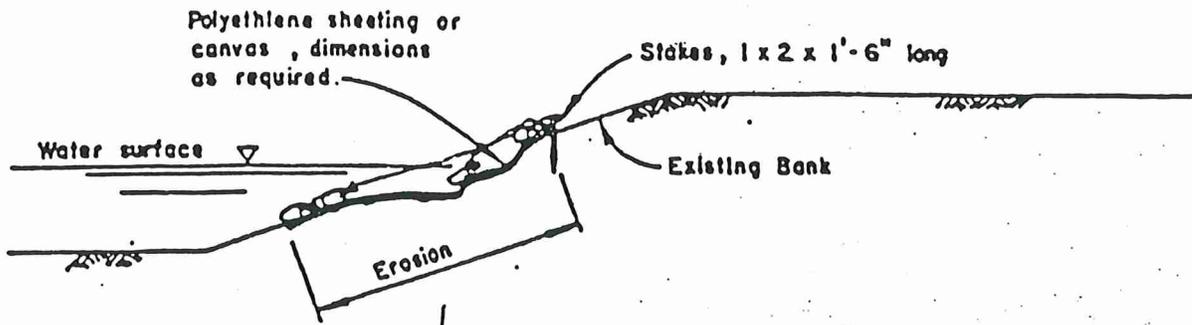
SECTION B - B

**PLATE 1
CONTROL OF SAND BOILS**

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



PLAN



SECTION

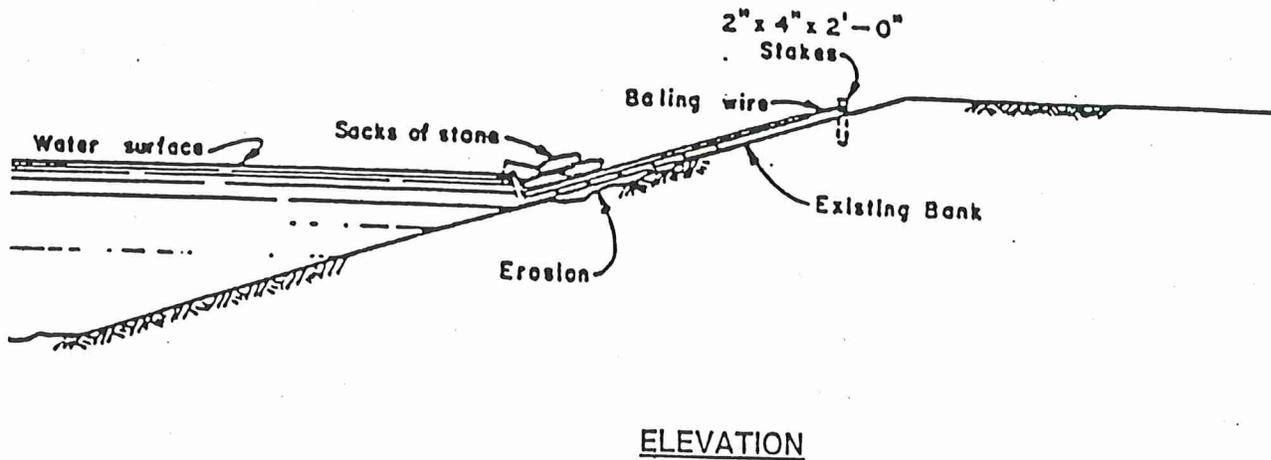
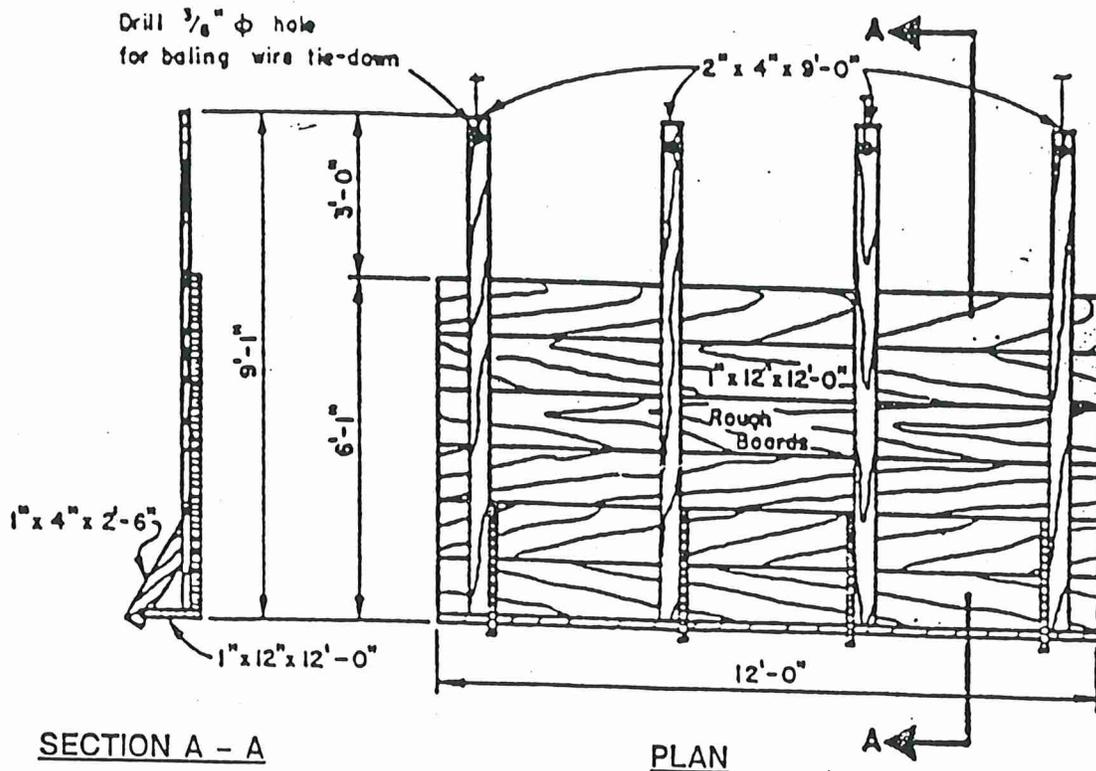
NOTE:

Use polyethylene sheets, preferably 16' to 20' wide, available in standard 100' long rolls, approximately 6 mil thickness, or use canvas sheets as available. Lay length of sheeting parallel to edge of bank top. Tie upper edge to stakes and tie sacks to bottom edge. Crew will then simultaneously toss all bottom sacks over damaged slope to avoid tearing. Remaining intermediate sacks will be immediately placed as shown to hold down sheeting. Have ALL items prepared beforehand. Begin laying sheets from downstream end of erosion to enable correct lapping of sheets. Overlap edges a minimum of 2 feet.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR 100 FEET	
<u>LUMBER</u>	
30	Sharpened stakes 1" x 2" x 18"
<u>SANDBAGS</u>	
120	Bags
<u>SHEETING</u>	
	Polyethylene or Canvas sheeting as required
<u>WIRE</u>	
650 ft.	16 Gauge Baling Wire

PLATE 2
WAVE WASH PROTECTION

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



BILL OF MATERIAL FOR 100 FEET

LUMBER

56 pieces	1" x 12" x 12'-0"
32 pieces	1" x 4" x 2'-6"
32 pieces	2" x 4" x 9'-0"
*32 pieces	2" x 4" x 2'-0"

*sharpened

WIRE

200 ft. Baling Wire

NAILS

4-1/2 lbs. 8d nails

PLATE 3

MOVABLE WAVE WASH PROTECTION

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

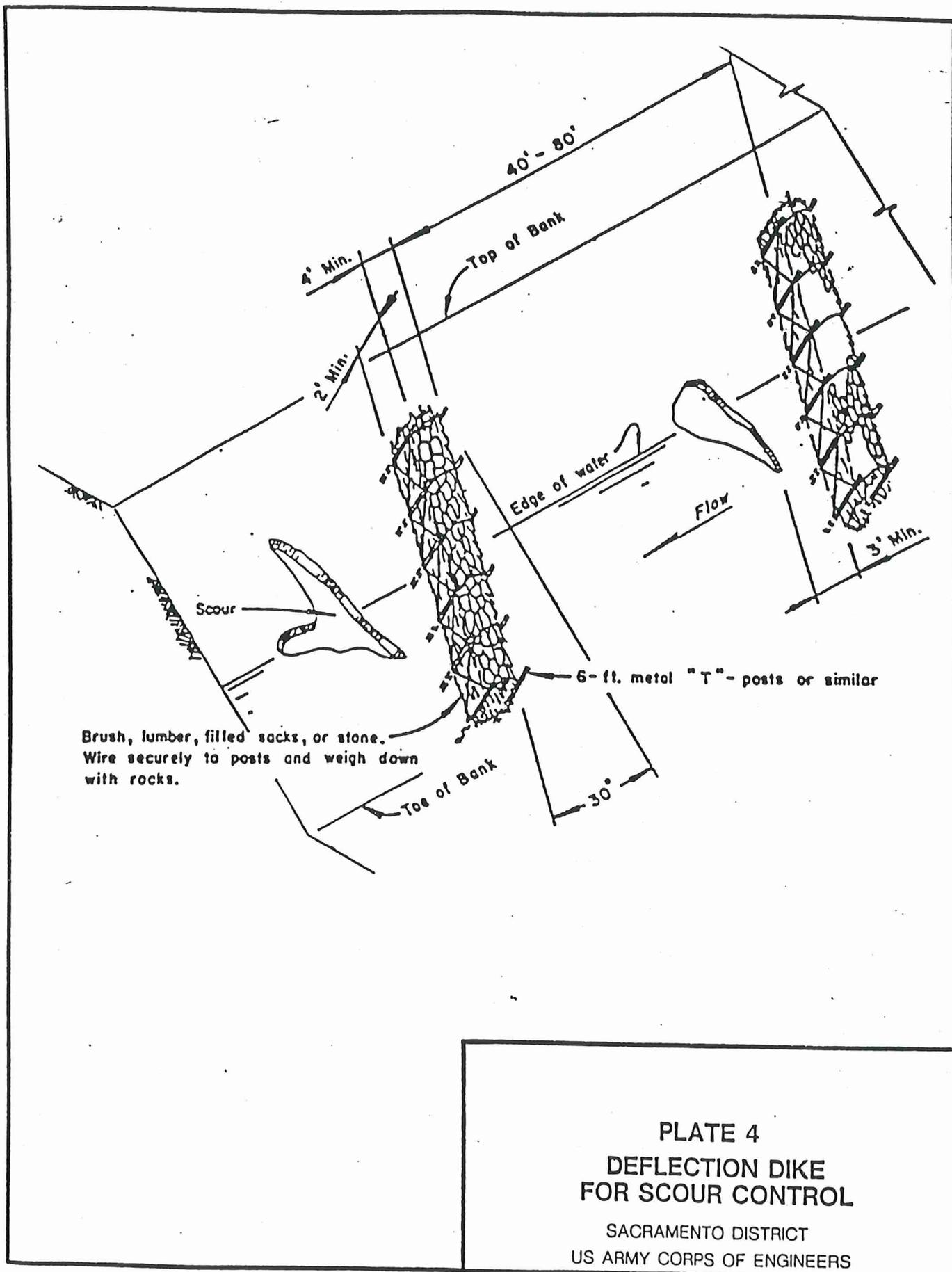


PLATE 4
DEFLECTION DIKE
FOR SCOUR CONTROL

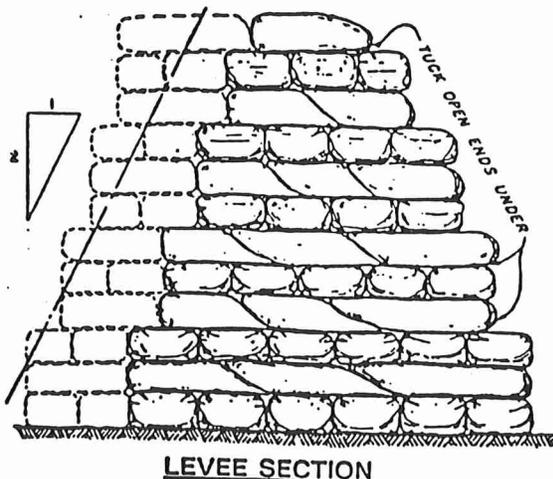
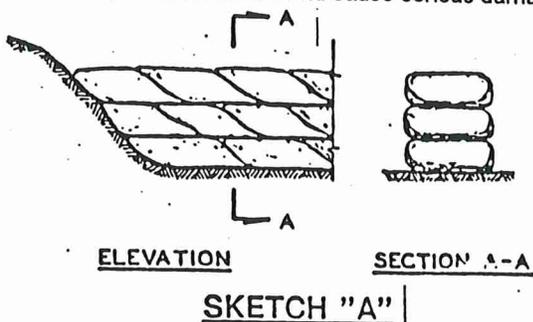
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

LEVEE CONSTRUCTION

Sandbagging is used to prevent overtopping of existing levees and for retaining flood waters where no back up material is available.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill sandbags 1/2 to 2/3 full but leave enough flap to turn under. Do not tie. Leave ends open.
2. For heights of one foot or less, lay 3 single courses with sacks lengthwise as shown in sketch "A" below.
3. For heights greater than one foot, place as indicated in sketch "B" below.
4. When bags are placed, flatten out and fill voids by mashing bags with feet and vigorously tramp each course of the levee section. This is an extremely important operation for providing a levee which will be as impervious to water as possible and to insure stability of section. Loosely placed sandbags, improperly keyed together, may result in failure and cause serious damage.



For heights in excess of the above (approx. 3'-6") hold same batter and build on the side as indicated by dashed lines above. Alternate header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise).

SKETCH "B"

ESTIMATING DATA:

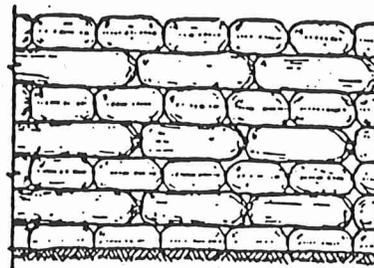
1. Average sandbag weight- approx. 50 lbs.
2. Approx. 1000 sandbags are required for 100 sq. ft. of surface (height x distance).

REVETMENTS

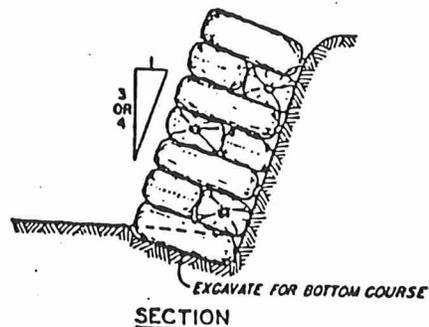
Used for emergency bank protection to prevent under cutting and control course of flood channels.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill sandbags 2/3 full and tie open ends.
2. Tuck in bottom corners of bag after filling.
3. Place bags perpendicular to slope.
4. Lay stretcher and header courses with choke and side seams in as shown below:



ELEVATION



ESTIMATING DATA:

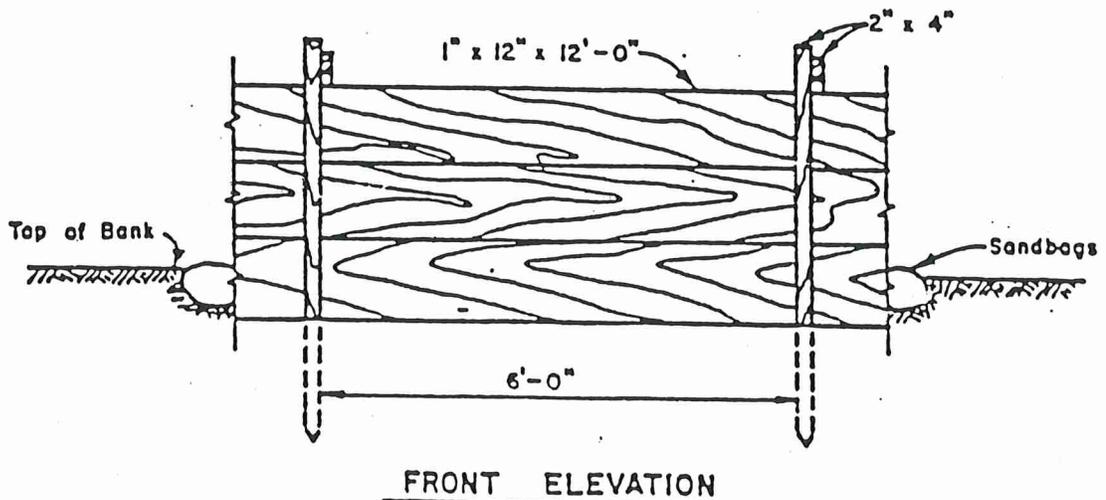
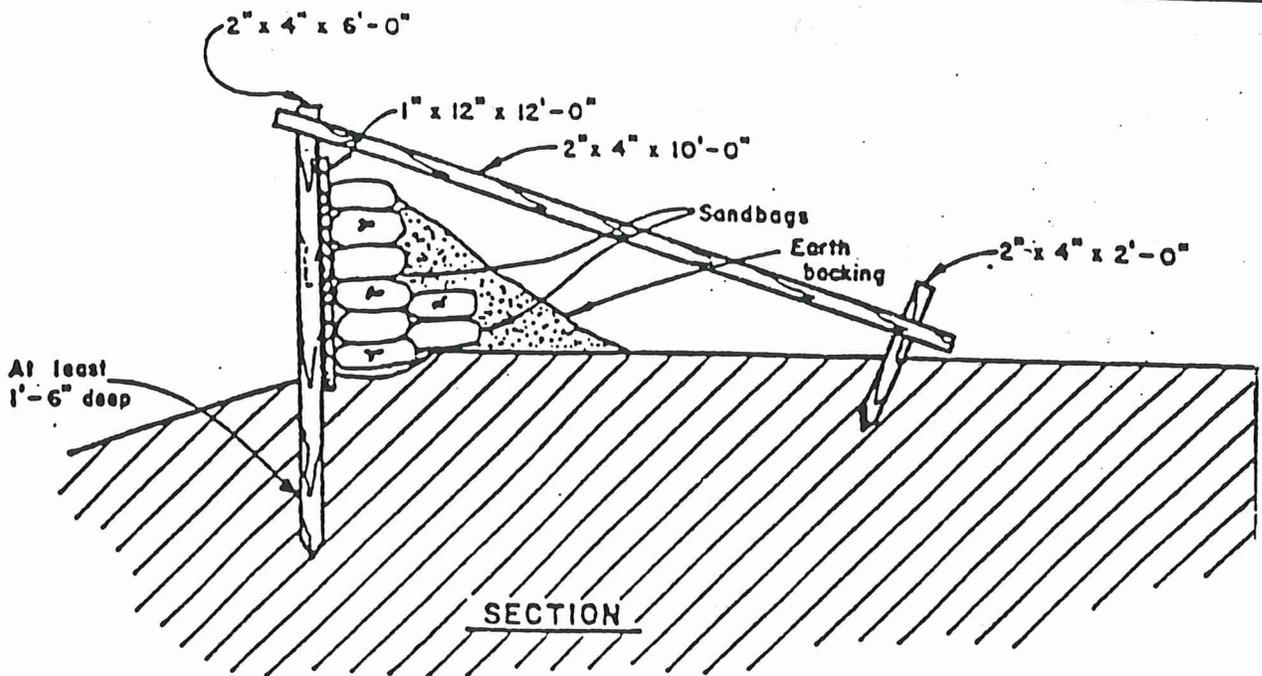
1. Average sandbag weight- approx. 65 lbs.
2. Approx. 320 sandbags are required for each 100 sq. ft. of surface to be reveted.

FILL MATERIAL:

The ideal material for filling sandbags is a fine sand or coarse silt. Avoid, as much as possible, the use of coarse gravel and heavy clays.

PLATE 5 (1 OF 2) INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLACING SANDBAGS

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



**BILL OF MATERIAL FOR 100
LINEAR FEET OF BANK**

LUMBER

- 25 pieces 1" x 12" x 12'-0"
- 17 pieces 2" x 4" x 10'-0"
- *17 pieces 2" x 4" x 6'-0"
- *17 pieces 2" x 4" x 2'-0"
- * sharpened

NAILS

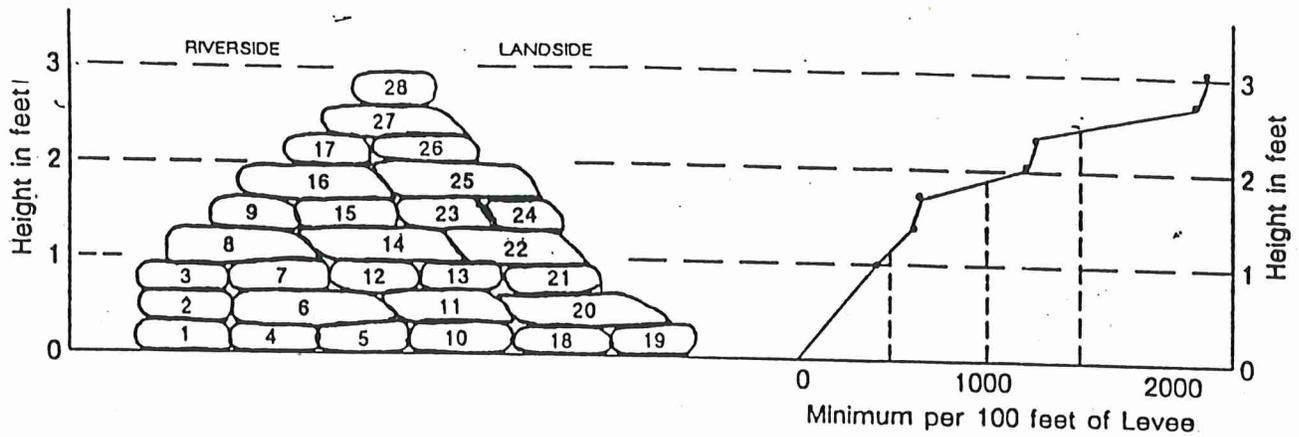
- 1 lb. 8d nails
- 2 lbs. 16d nails

SANDBAGS

120 Bags

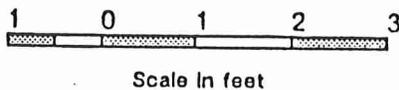
**PLATE 6
LUMBER & SANDBAG TOPPING**

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



SANDBAG LEVEE CROSS SECTION

NUMBER OF SANDBAGS

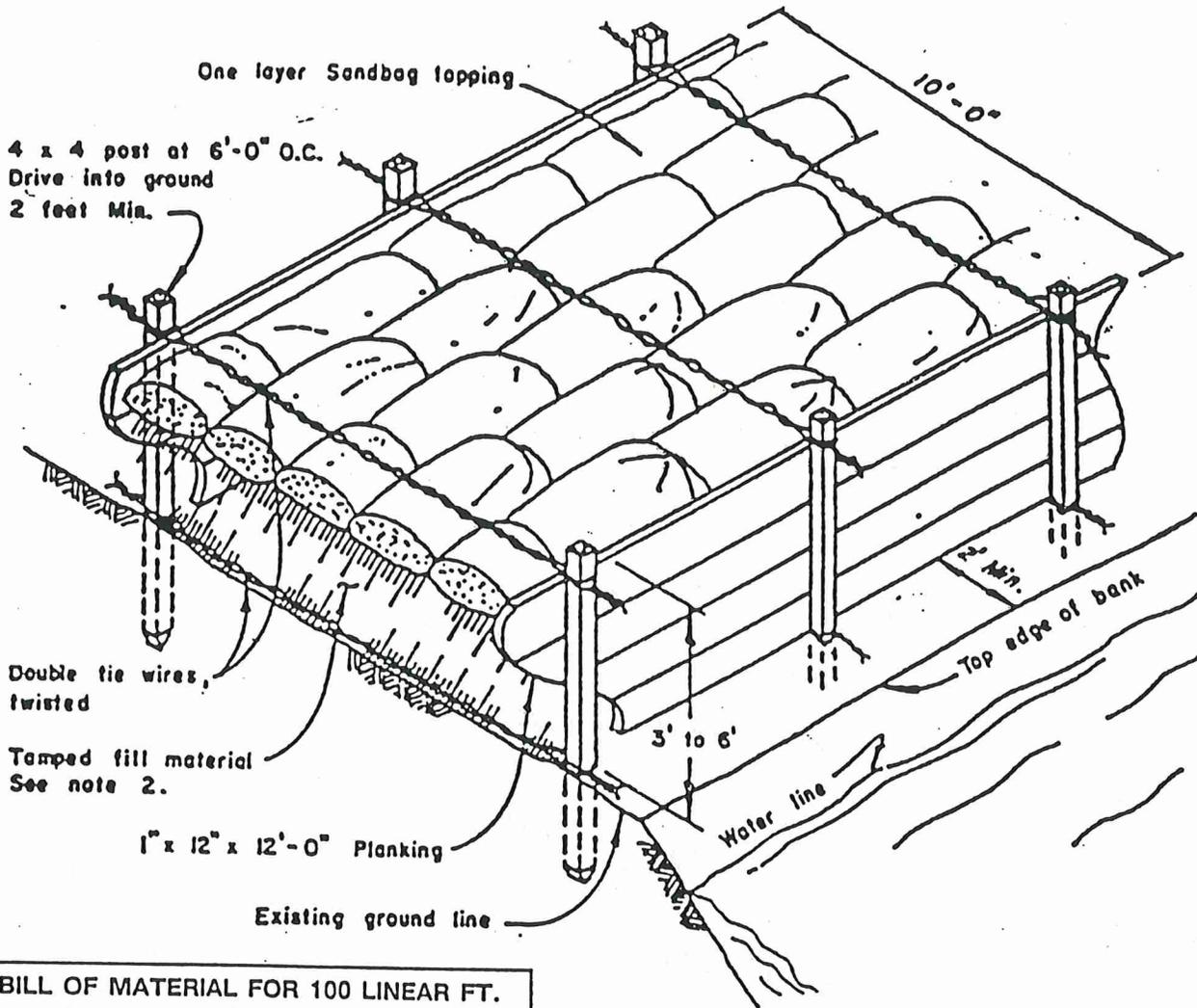


Notes:

1. Entire base to be cleared and scarified.
2. Best material for filling sandbags is a fine sand or coarse silt. Avoid, as much as possible, the use of coarse gravel and heavy clays.
3. Fill sandbags 1/2 to 2/3 full, 50 to 60 pounds, and leave enough flap to turn under. Do not tie.
4. Numbers shown on the sandbags are for the general order of placing the sandbags to give the highest protection with the minimum number of sandbags.
5. When bags are placed, flatten out and fill voids by mashing bags with feet and vigorously tramping each course of the levee. This will make the levee section as impervious to water as possible. Alternate direction of sacks and stagger joints wherever practical.
6. The above section is based upon an average in-place sandbag section of 4" x 12" x 18".

**PLATE 5 (2 OF 2)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR
PLACING SANDBAGS**

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



BILL OF MATERIAL FOR 100 LINEAR FT.

4 FEET HIGH

*34 Pieces lumber 4" x 4" x 7'-0"
 67 pieces lumber 1" x 12" x 12'-0"
 25 lbs. - 12 gauge wire
 13 lbs. - 10d nails
 600 sandbags
 140 CY earth-fill material

5 FEET HIGH

*34 Pieces lumber 4" x 4" x 8'-0"
 84 pieces lumber 1" x 12" x 12'-0"
 25 lbs. - 12 gauge wire
 15 lbs. - 10d nails
 600 sandbags
 185 CY earth-fill material

6 FEET HIGH

*34 Pieces lumber 4" x 4" x 9'-0"
 100 pieces lumber 1" x 12" x 12'-0"
 25 lbs. - 12 gauge wire
 17 lbs. - 10d nails
 600 sandbags
 222 CY earth-fill material

* Sharpened

NOTES:

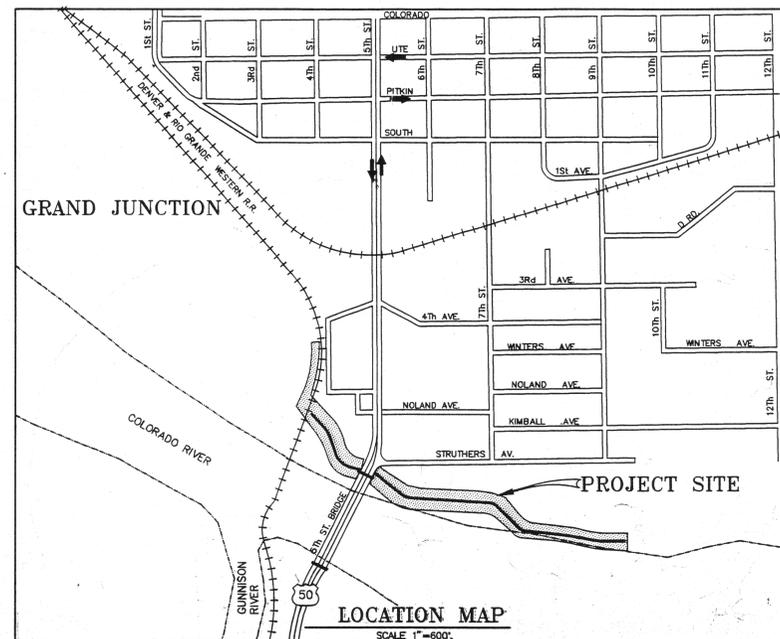
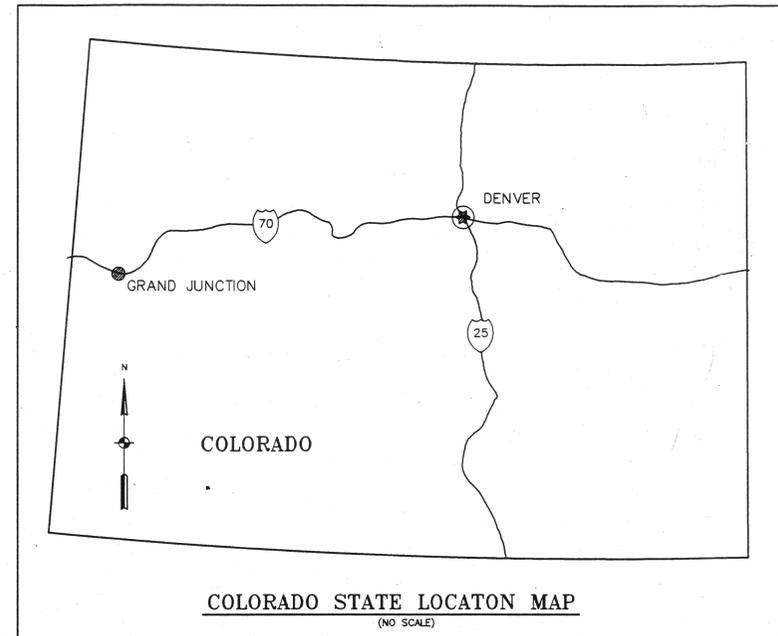
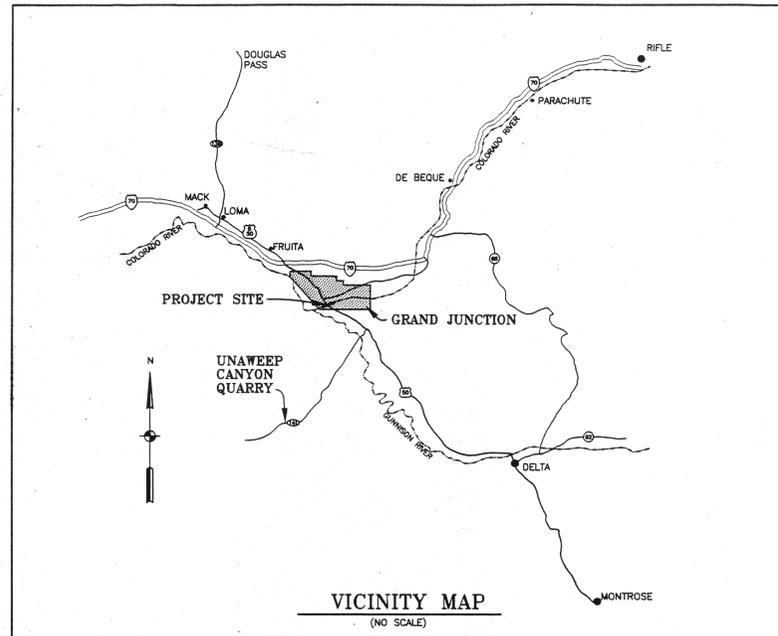
1. This method may be used when flood flows threaten to overtop the bank.
2. Inside walls of planking should be lined with canvas or polyethylene sheeting when fill material has a soupy consistency.
3. Moderate to heavy vegetation should be cleared to discourage water seepage.

**PLATE 7
 MUD BOX LEVEE
 TO PREVENT OVERTOPPING**

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

APPENDIX D

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO LEVEE PROJECT



INDEX:

G-1	1 OF 14	COVER SHEET
C-1	2 OF 14	EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
C-2	3 OF 14	EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
C-3	4 OF 14	DEMOLITION, STAGING & ACCESS PLAN
C-4	5 OF 14	DEMOLITION, STAGING & ACCESS PLAN
C-5	6 OF 14	SITE PLAN
C-6	7 OF 14	SITE PLAN
C-7	8 OF 14	PLAN & PROFILE, STA. 0+00 TO 13+00
C-8	9 OF 14	PLAN & PROFILE, STA. 13+00 TO 21+00
C-9	10 OF 14	PLAN & PROFILE, STA. 21+00 TO 32+00
C-10	11 OF 14	DETAIL SHEET
C-11	12 OF 14	DETAIL SHEET
C-12	13 OF 14	DETAIL SHEET
C-13	14 OF 14	DETAIL SHEET

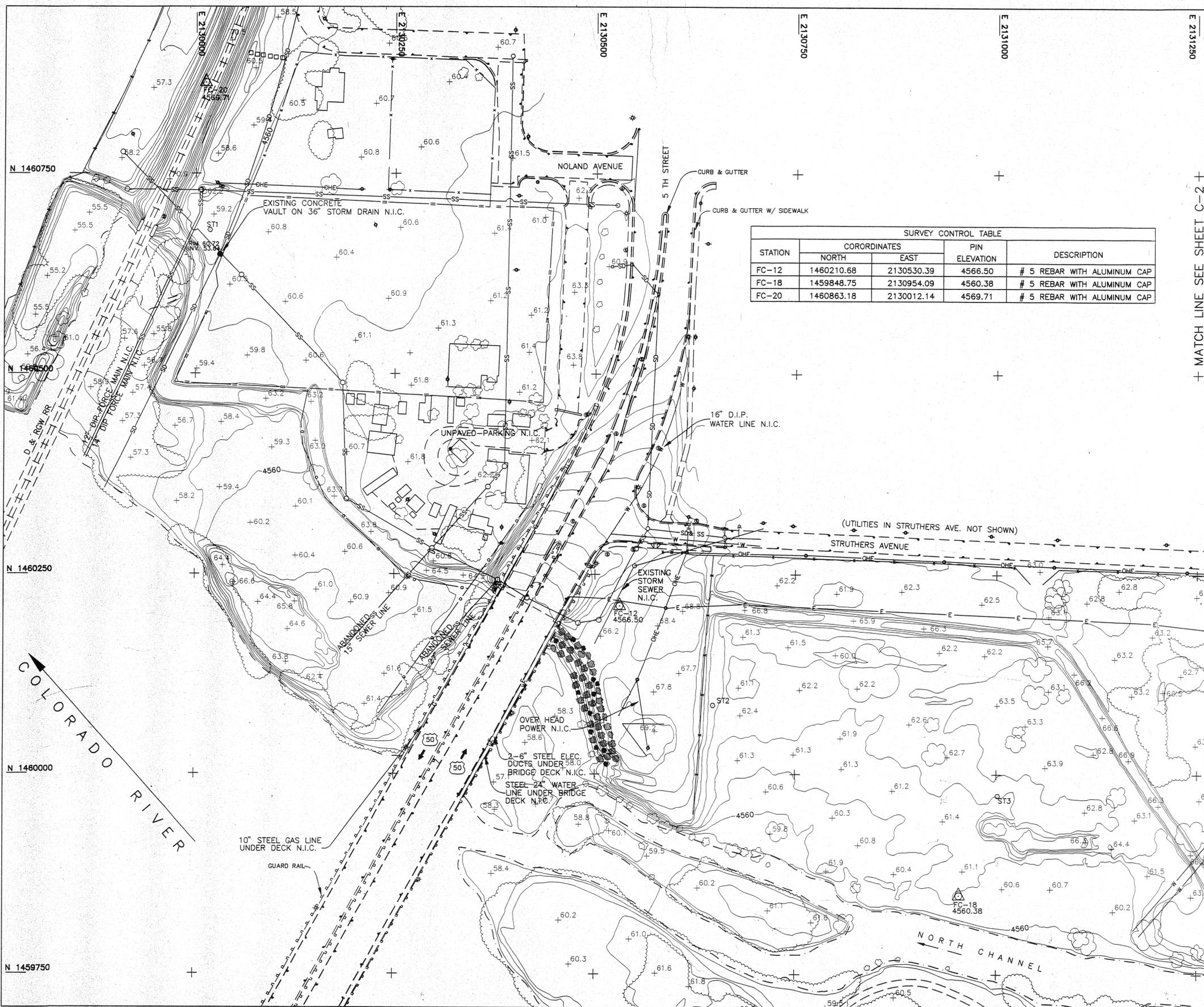
AS-BUILT



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DESIGNER:		GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO	
DRAWN:		LEVEE PROJECT	
CHECKED:		COVER SHEET	
COMPLETED:		9 AUGUST 1974	
APPROVAL:		DATE	
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF:		SHEET	
JOHN N. REESE		G-1	
DISTRICT ENGINEER		1 OF 14	
FILE NO.		9349	
DATE		12-13-012	

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN



STATION	CORORDINATES		PIN ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
	NORTH	EAST		
FC-12	1460210.68	2130530.39	4566.50	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP
FC-18	1459848.75	2130954.09	4560.38	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP
FC-20	1460863.18	2130012.14	4569.71	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP

PROPOSED **EXISTING** **TO BE REMOVED**

- BUILDING
- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
- EDGE OF WATER
- CONTOUR LINES (5)
- CONTOUR LINES (1)
- FINISH GRADE
- SPOT ELEVATION
- SWALE OR DITCH
- RAILROAD TRACK
- FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
- WATER LINE
- FIRE HYDRANT
- GATE VALVE
- SANITARY SEWER LINE
- MANHOLE
- STORM DRAIN LINE
- STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
- MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
- GAS LINE
- TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
- ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
- ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
- POWER POLE
- LUMINAIRE
- SIGN
- WOOD FENCE
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- WIRE MESH FENCE
- STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
- BOLLARDS
- PANEL CONTROL POINT
- SOIL TEST HOLE
- TREE
- TREE LINE
- RIPRAP
- RELIEF WELLS

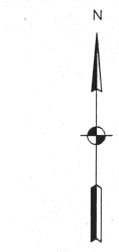
ABBREVIATION LEGEND

- N.I.C. NOT IN CONTRACT
- R.C.P. REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- D.I.P. DUCTILE IRON PIPE
- C.I.P. CAST IRON PIPE
- TYP TYPICAL
- LF LINEAL FEET
- CL CENTER LINE

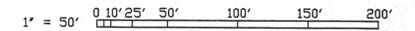
SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

- NOTES:**
- AERIAL, SURVEY, & MAPPING PREPARED JULY 1993 BY KLH - INTERMOUNTAIN TECHNICAL SERVICE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO
 - ALL ELEVATIONS BASED ON N.G.V.D. 1929
 - GRID COORDINATES ARE BASED ON COLORADO STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM, ZONE C, COMBINED FACTOR = .99971593
 - PANEL CONTROL POINTS SHALL BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION STAKING
 - SANITARY SEWER LINE SURVEYED AUGUST 1993 BY KLH-ITS, ALL OTHER UTILITIES BASED ON PREVIOUS MAPPING.



GRAPHIC SCALES



DESIGNED BY KLH - INTERMOUNTAIN TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.	DATE 2 Aug 94	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO. 9349
DRAWN BY KLH - INTERMOUNTAIN TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.	DATE 2 Aug 94	SHEET C-1	FILE NO. 12-13-012
CHECKED BY APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS INC.	DATE 2 Aug 94	SHEET 2 OF 14	FILE NO. 12-13-012
SUBMITTED BY Dannell W. Horton CHIEF DESIGNER & SURVEYOR		APPROVED BY [Signature]	

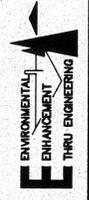
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC.
130 SKI HILL RD., SUITE 250
BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)463-7546
P.O. BOX 1659

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO

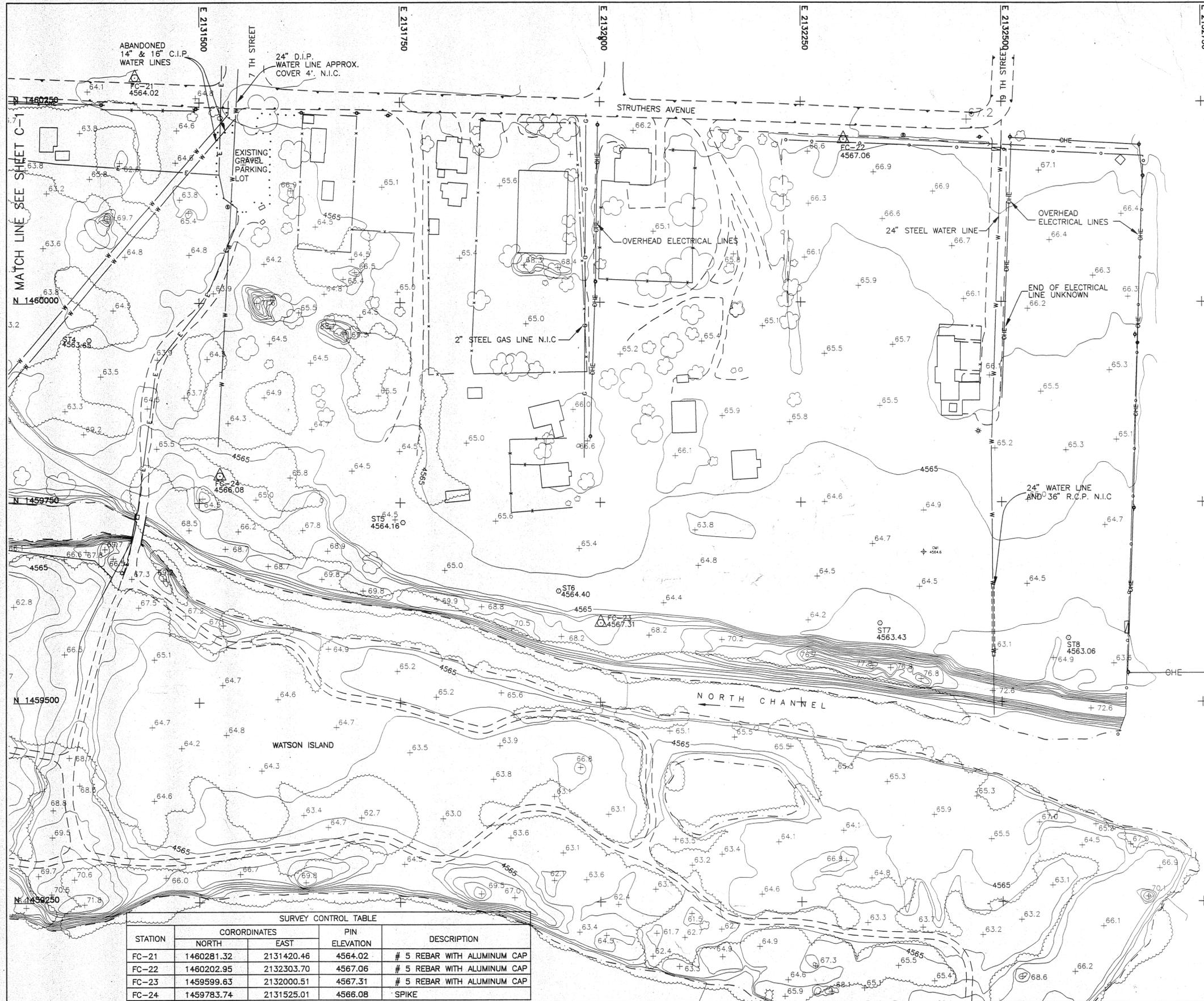
LEVEE PROJECT

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY



FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN



PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GAS LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RIPRAP
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RELIEF WELLS

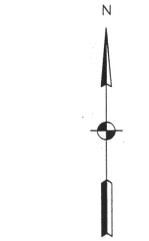
ABBREVIATION LEGEND

N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
R.C.P.	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE

SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 8/4/11

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

- NOTES:**
1. AERIAL, SURVEY, & MAPPING PREPARED JULY 1993 BY KLH - INTERMOUNTAIN TECHNICAL SERVICE, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO
 2. ALL ELEVATIONS BASED ON N.G.V.D. 1929
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 4. PANEL CONTROL POINTS SHALL BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION STAKING
 5. SANITARY SEWER LINE SURVEYED AUGUST 1993 BY KLH-ITS, ALL OTHER UTILITIES BASED ON PREVIOUS MAPPING.



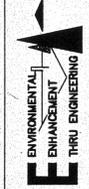
SURVEY CONTROL TABLE

STATION	CORORDINATES		PIN ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
	NORTH	EAST		
FC-21	1460281.32	2131420.46	4564.02	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP
FC-22	1460202.95	2132303.70	4567.06	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP
FC-23	1459599.63	2132000.51	4567.31	# 5 REBAR WITH ALUMINUM CAP
FC-24	1459783.74	2131525.01	4566.08	SPIKE

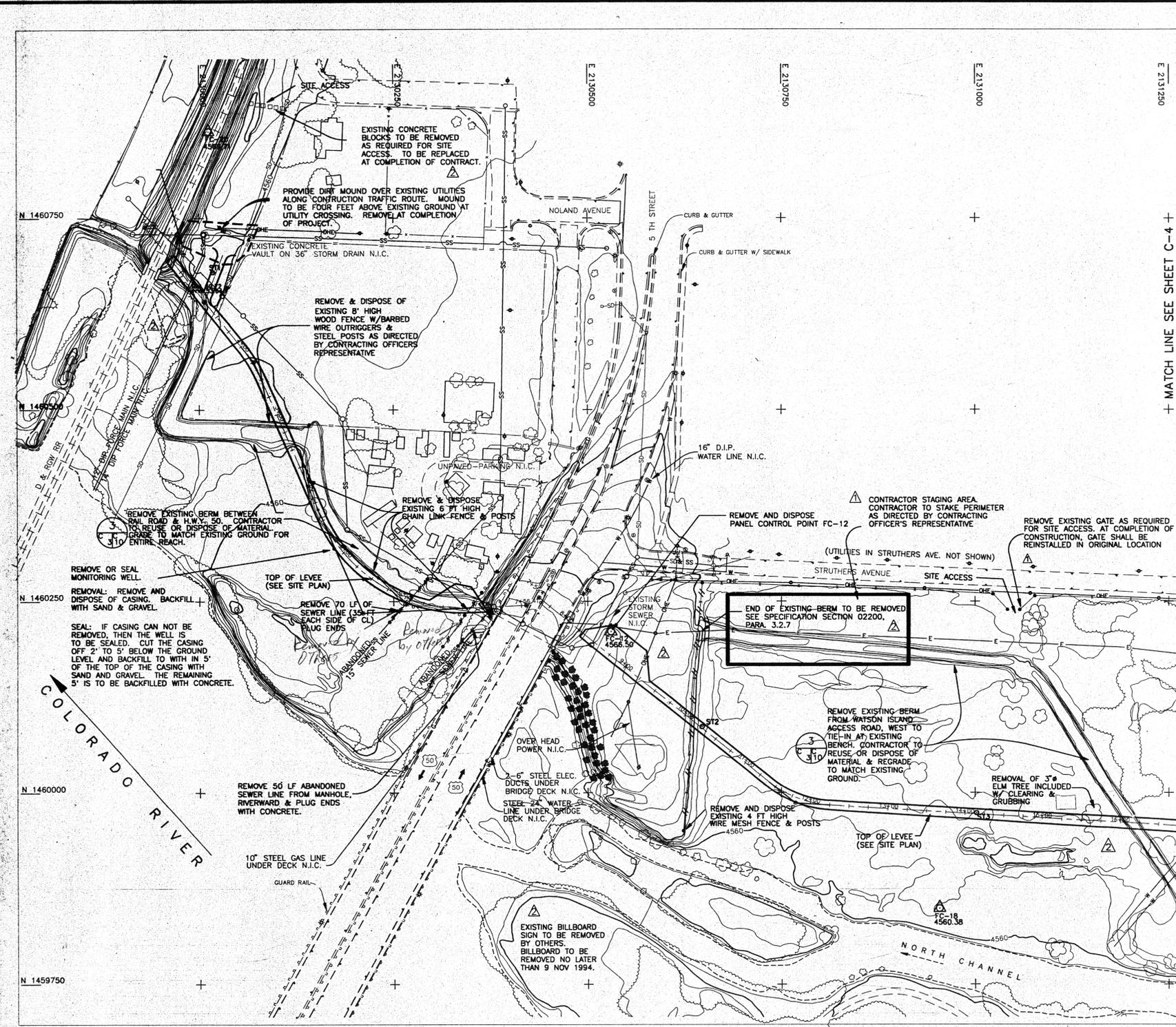
DESIGNED BY	KLH - INTERMOUNTAIN TECHNICAL SERVICES INC.	DATE	2 Aug 94
PROJECT	GRAND JUNCTION LEVEE PROJECT	SCALE AS SHOWN	SPEC. No. 9349
CLIENT	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	SHEET	C-2
FILE NO.	12-13-012	DATE	2 Aug 94

APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS INC. 130 8th Hill Rd. Suite 250 Breckenridge, CO 80424 (303)463-7545 P.O. Box 1659

Donnell W. Hunter, Chief, Design & Studies Section



FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS



CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE-OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RIPRAP
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RELIEF WELLS

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

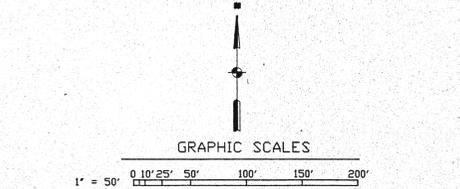
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RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN. MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS DRAWN

1. ALL WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR. DISPOSAL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION ORDINANCES.
2. CONTRACTOR TO CALL FOR UTILITY LOCATES PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION, OR MOBILIZATION ONTO SITE.
3. ANY DAMAGE TO ITEMS NOT IN CONTRACT SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.
4. CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION AREA RIGHT OF WAY LIMITS: LEVEE EMBANKMENT FOOTPRINT AND ACCESS PLUS 10 FEET EITHER SIDE; RAILROAD EMBANKMENT SECTION PLUS 10 FEET; DETENTION BASIN FINISH GRADE LINE PLUS 10 FEET; TREE PLANTING SITES, FOOTPRINT OF EXISTING BERM REMOVAL PLUS 10 FEET EITHER SIDE, AND CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA.
5. CONTRACTOR TO CLEAR AND GRUB ENTIRE LEVEE ALIGNMENT. CLEARING AND GRUBBING LIMITS TO EXTEND FROM CENTERLINE OF THE LEVEE TO 10 FEET FROM THE TOE.



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	8/24/01	CHANGE CLEARING & GRUBBING LIMITS, WIRE MESH NOTES	WJ
2	8/27/01	REVISIONS	WJ
3	8/27/01	REVISIONS	WJ

APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC.
150 5th HILL RD. SUITE 250
SACRAMENTO, CA 95834 (916)433-7645
P.O. BOX 1869

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT: GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO

LEVEE PROJECT
DEMOLITION, STAGING,
& ACCESS PLAN

DESIGNED: P. MCCARTHY
DRAWN: S. TICE
CHECKED: W. FULLERTON

SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET: C-3
DATE: 2 Aug 01
FILE NO.: 9349
4 OF 14
12-13-012

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GAS LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RIPRAP
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RELIEF WELLS

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
R.C.P.	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP.	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS DRAWN

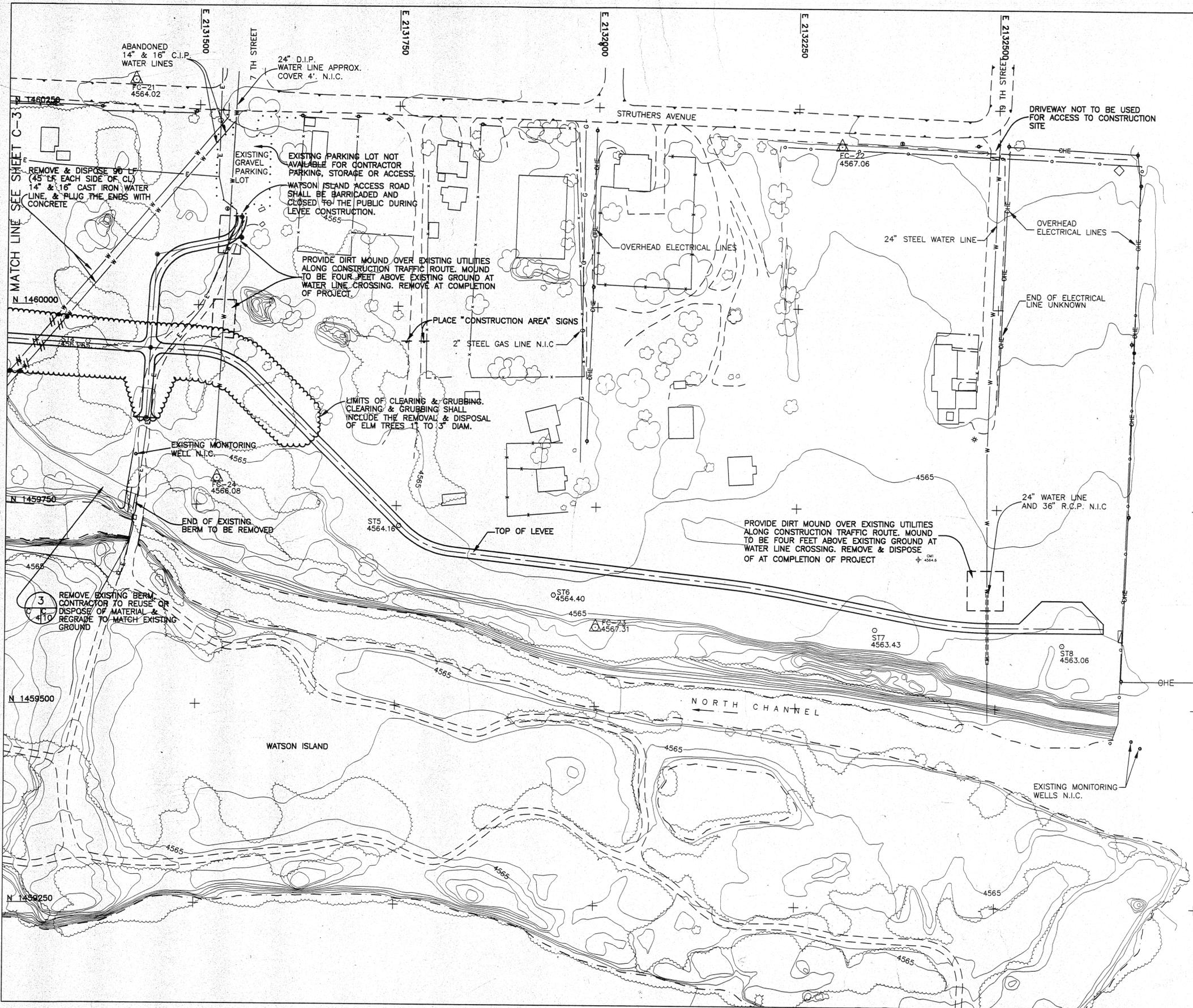
- NOTES:
1. ALL WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR. DISPOSAL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION ORDINANCES.
 2. CONTRACTOR TO CALL FOR UTILITY LOCATES PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION, OR MOBILIZATION ONTO SITE.
 3. ANY DAMAGE TO ITEMS NOT IN CONTRACT SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

N



GRAPHIC SCALES

1" = 50' 0' 10' 25' 50' 100' 150' 200'



ENVIRONMENTAL
ENHANCEMENT
THRU ENGINEERING

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	BY
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 130 SKI HILL RD. SUITE 250 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)463-7646 P.O. BOX 1889				
DESIGNED: P. MCCARTHY DRAWN: S. TICE CHECKED: W. FULLERTON SUBMITTED:			DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	
GRAND JUNCTION LEVEE PROJECT DEMOLITION, STAGING, & ACCESS PLAN			COLORADO	
SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET: C-4 5 OF 14		SPEC. NO.: 9349 DATE APPROVED: 2 Aug 94 12-13-012		

GLEBE.DWG 3/7/94

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GAS LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RIPRAP
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RELIEF WELLS

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

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R.C.P.	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE

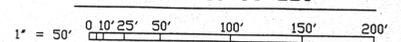
NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS DRAWN

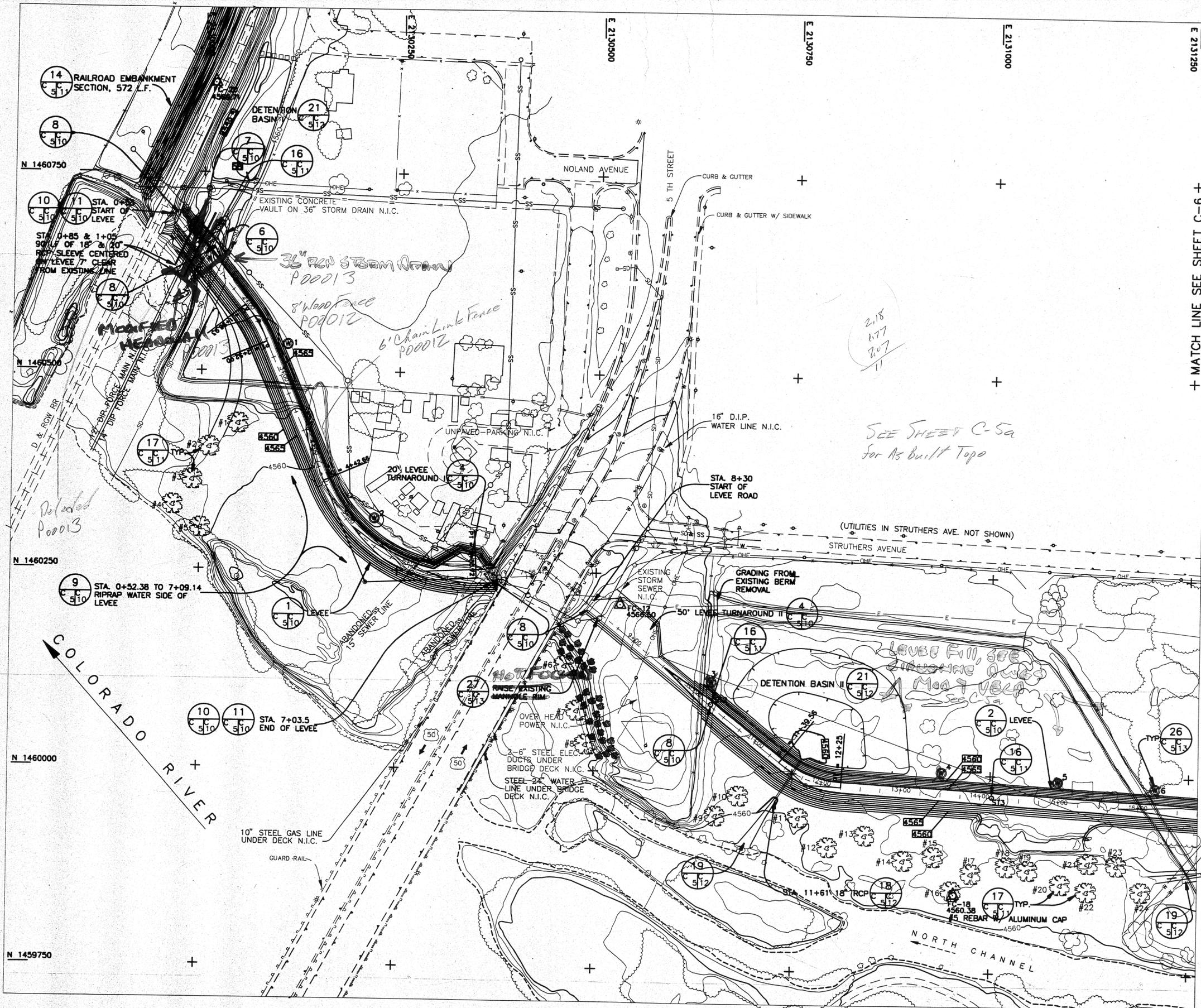
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2. CONTRACTOR TO CALL FOR UTILITY LOCATES PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION, OR MOBILIZATION ONTO SITE.
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4. RELIEF WELL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. FINAL LOCATION SHALL BE PER THE CONTRACTING OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS.

GRAPHIC SCALES



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

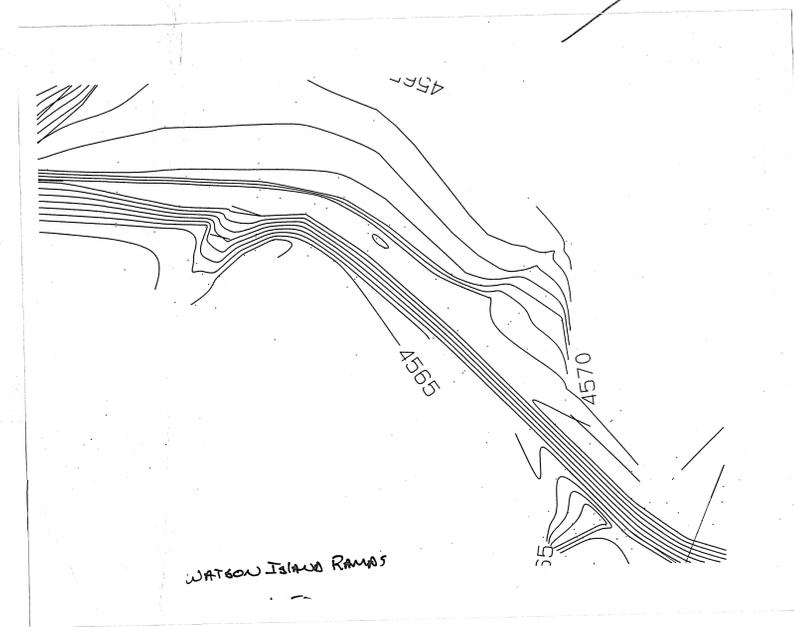
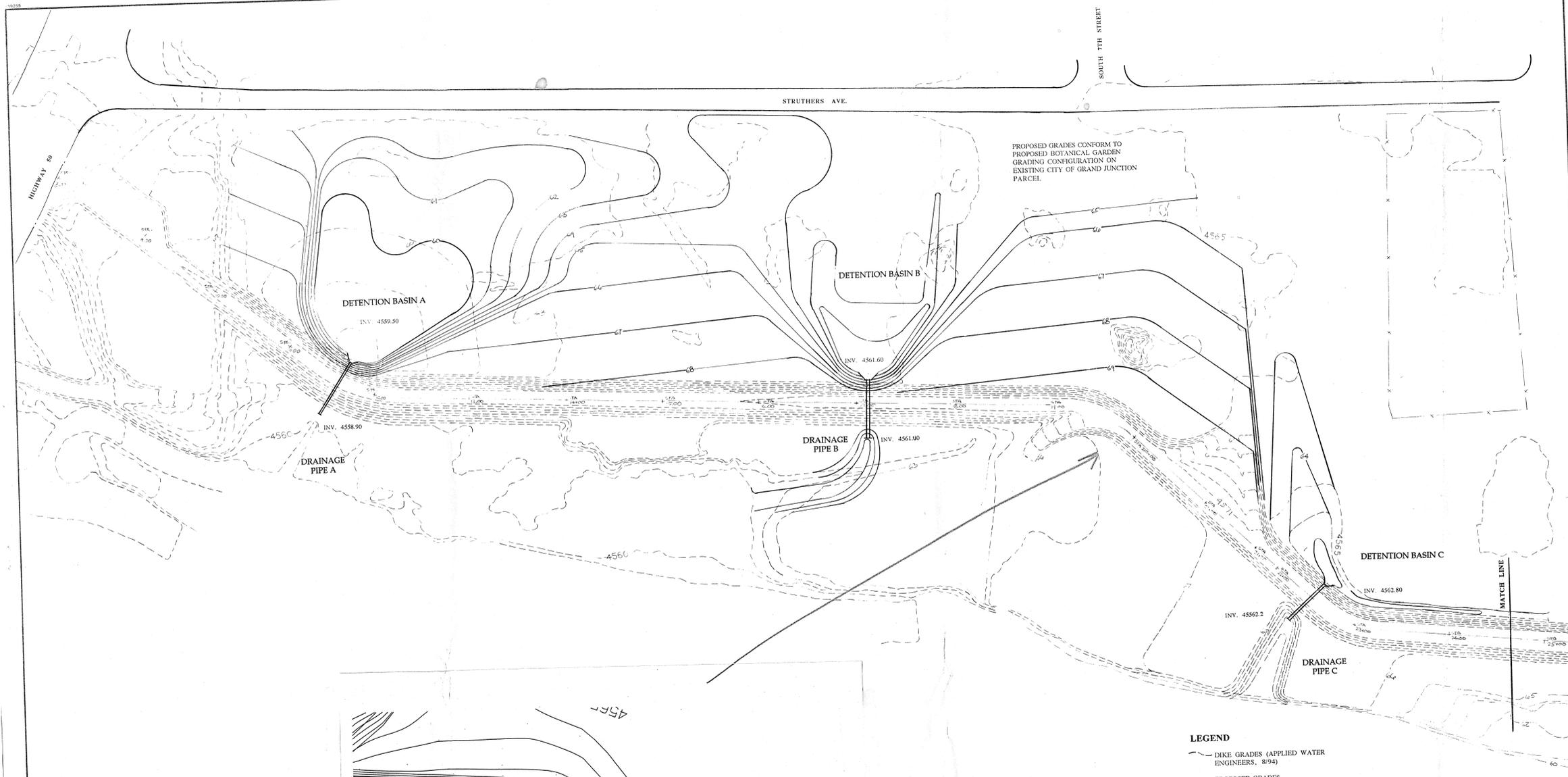
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 130 SKI HILL RD. SUITE 250 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)453-7545 P.O. BOX 1659		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	
DESIGNED: P. MCCARTHY	GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO		
DRAWN: S. TICE	LEVEE PROJECT		
CHECKED: W. FULLERTON	SITE PLAN		
SUBMITTED: <i>Danell W. Horton</i>	DATE APPROVED: 2 Aug 94	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO. 9349
CHIEF DESIGN & STUDIES SECTION		SHEET: C-5	FILE NO. 12-13-012
		6 OF 14	



2.18
1.77
2.07
11

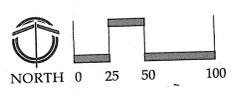
SEE SHEET C-5a
for As Built Topo

ENVIRONMENTAL
ENHANCEMENT
THRU ENGINEERING



LEGEND
 --- DIKE GRADES (APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, 8/94)
 --- PROPOSED GRADES
 --- 18" RCP

*Spec 9349
 FILE 12-13-012
 Sheet G5a*



9509-4-4-1

**GRAND JUNCTION LEVEE PROJECT
 SEEPAGE BERM ALTERNATIVE**

DRAWN *C.F.*
 CHECKED *T.C.*
 JOB NO. *9509*
 DATE *4-4-95*
 REVISIONS:

SHEET NO. *1 OF 2*

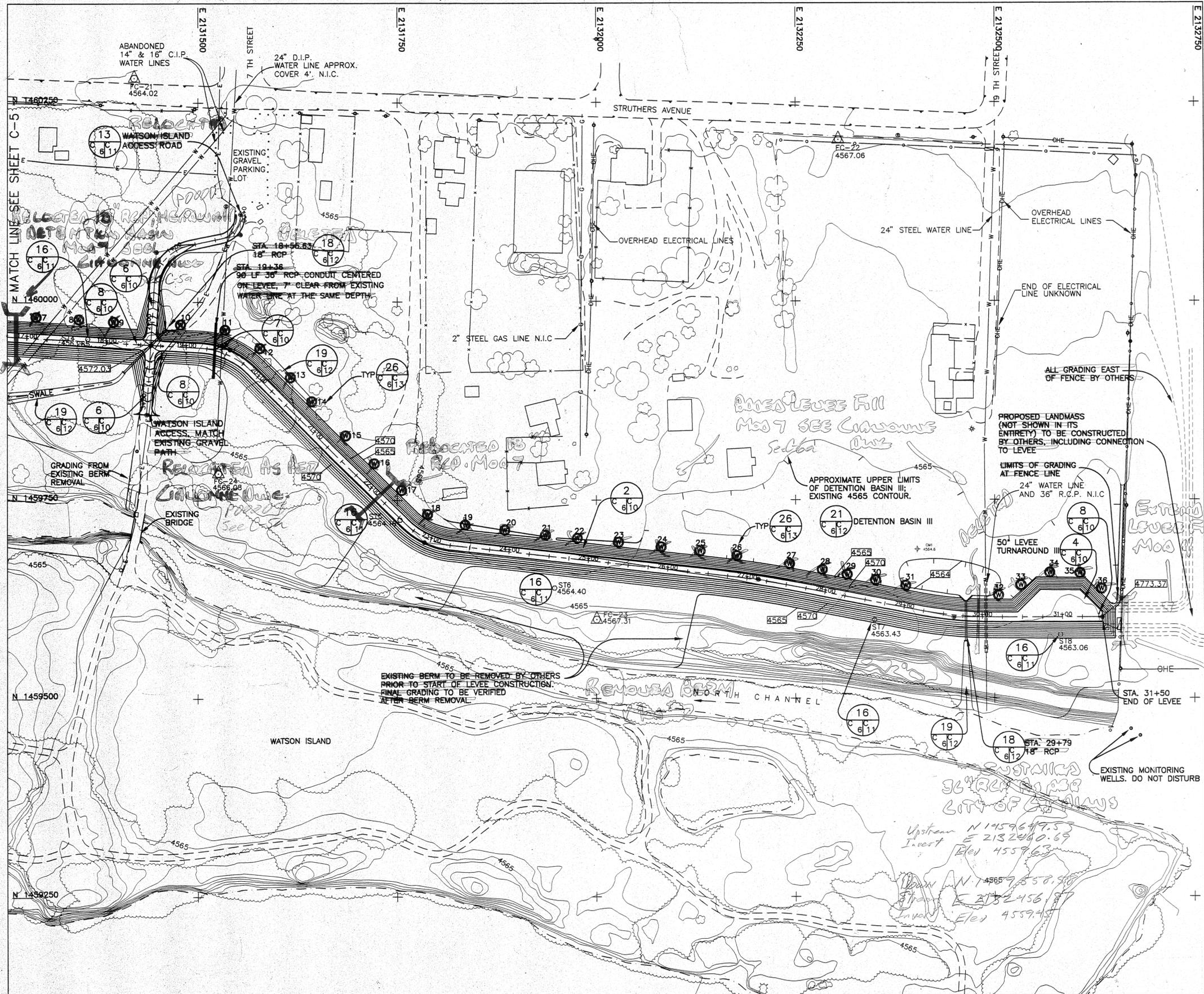
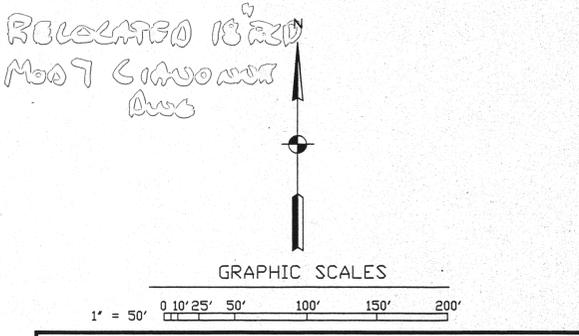
CIAVONNE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SITE PLANNING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 844 GRAND AVE., #1
 GRAND JUNCTION, CO.
 303-241-0745
 FAX 303-241-0765
 81501

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RIPRAP
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RELIEF WELLS

- ABBREVIATION LEGEND**
- N.I.C. NOT IN CONTRACT
 - R.C.P. REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
 - D.I.P. DUCTILE IRON PIPE
 - C.I.P. CAST IRON PIPE
 - TYP. TYPICAL
 - LF LINEAL FEET
 - CL CENTER LINE
- SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**
- 8 / 411
- NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN OR DETAIL IS DRAWN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.**
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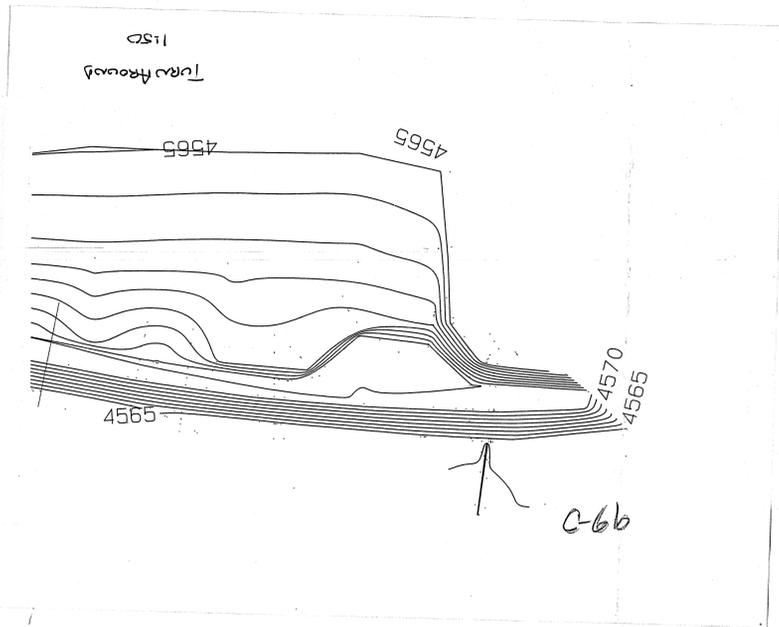
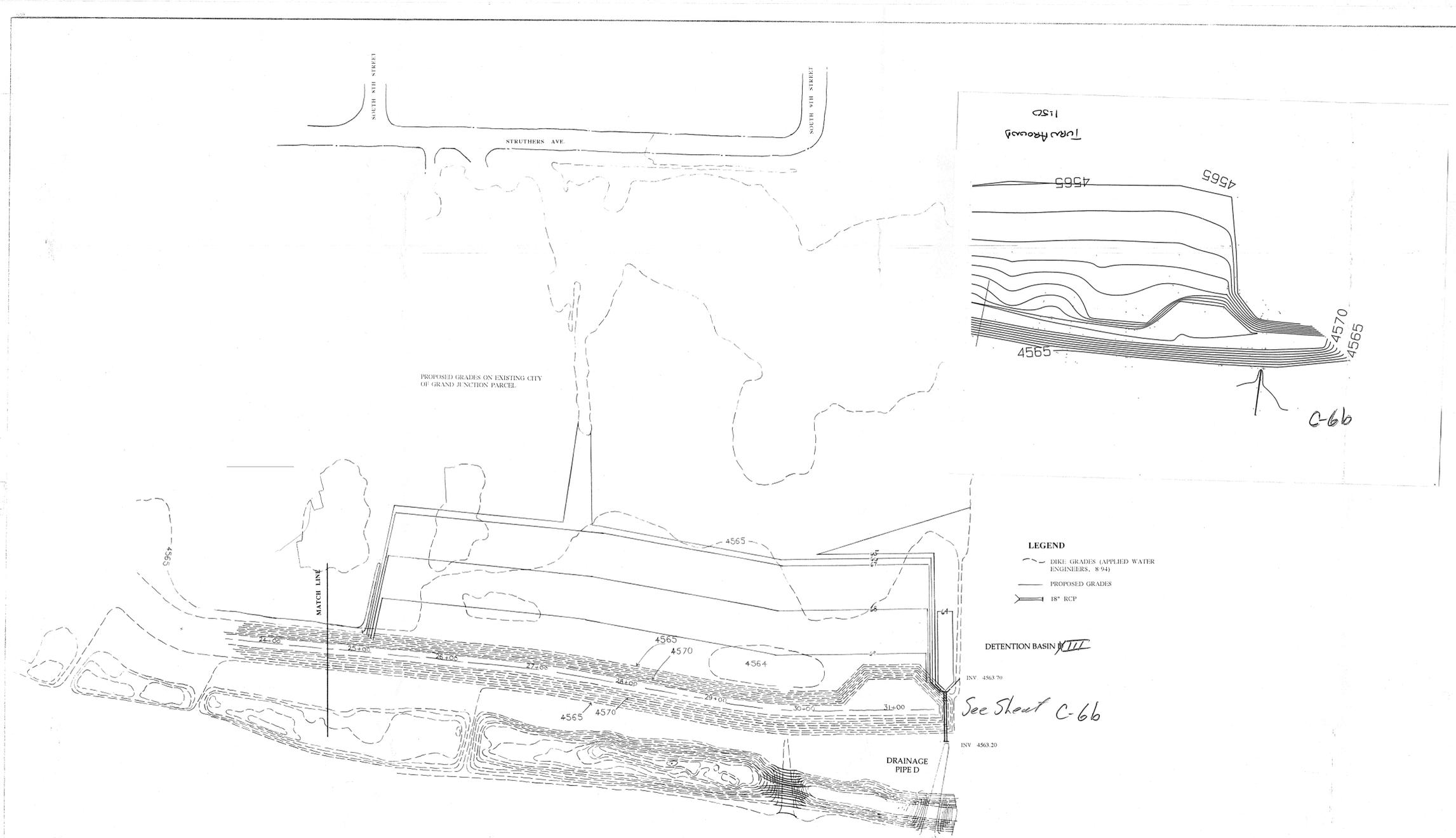


DESIGNED BY	GRAND JUNCTION	COLORADO
DRAWN BY	LEVEE PROJECT	
CHECKED BY	SITE PLAN	
APPROVED BY	DATE: 2 Aug 94	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-6	FILE NO.: 12-13-012
SPEC. NO.: 9349	7 OF 14	

ENVIRONMENTAL
ENGINNERING
THRU ENGINEERING

3/7/94

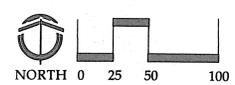
GRAND JUNCTION LEVEE PROJECT
SEEPAGE BERM ALTERNATIVE



LEGEND
 --- DIKE GRADES (APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, 8/94)
 --- PROPOSED GRADES
 --- 18" RCP

DETENTION BASIN # III
 See Sheet C-66

Spec 9349
 File 12-13-012
 Sheet C-6a

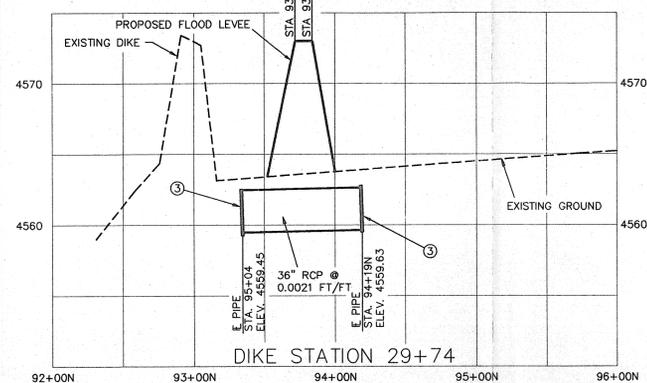
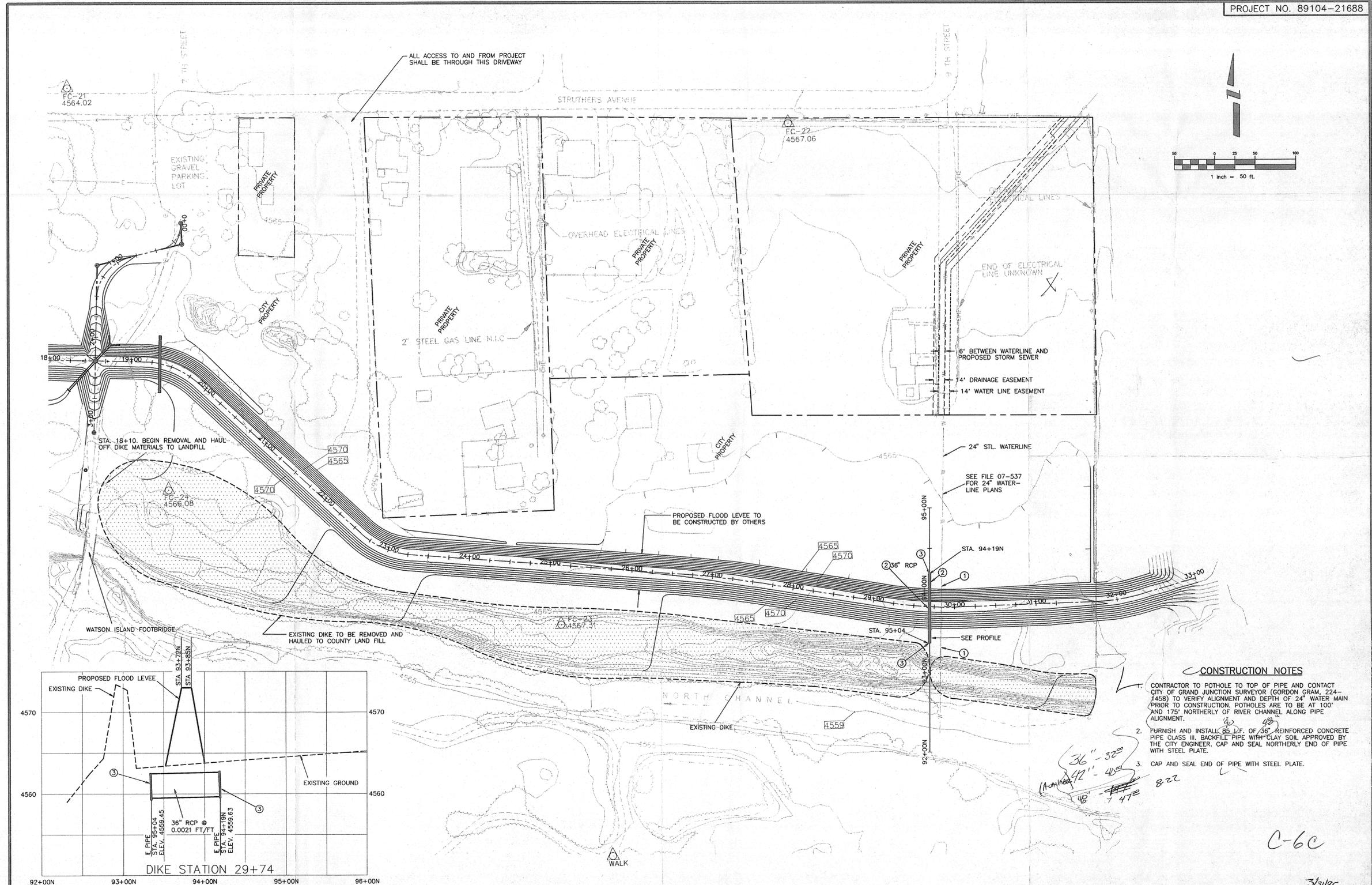


DRAWN	
CHECKED	
JOB NO.	
DATE	
REVISIONS:	

SHEET NO. 292

CIAVONNE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

SITE PLANNING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 844 GRAND AVE., #1,
 GRAND JUNCTION, CO.
 303-241-0745
 FAX 303-241-0765
 #1501



- CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- CONTRACTOR TO POthOLE TO TOP OF PIPE AND CONTACT CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION SURVEYOR (GORDON GRAM, 224-7458) TO VERIFY ALIGNMENT AND DEPTH OF 24" WATER MAIN PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. POTHOLE ARE TO BE AT 100' AND 175' NORTHERLY OF RIVER CHANNEL ALONG PIPE ALIGNMENT.
 - FURNISH AND INSTALL 85 L.F. OF 36" REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE CLASS III, BACKFILL PIPE WITH CLAY SOIL APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. CAP AND SEAL NORTHERLY END OF PIPE WITH STEEL PLATE.
 - CAP AND SEAL END OF PIPE WITH STEEL PLATE.

Handwritten notes:
 36" - 32"
 42" - 48"
 48 - 472 822

C-6c

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE
REVISION			DPW	3-31-95	PLAN 1"=50'
REVISION					PROFILE 1"=50'
REVISION					VERT. 1"=5'

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES
 ENGINEERING DIVISION
 CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO
 LEVEE PROJECT

SHEET NO. 1
 OF 1
 FILE NO. 89104-2.DWG

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CURBS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARD (LOCATION ON C-5 & C-6)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

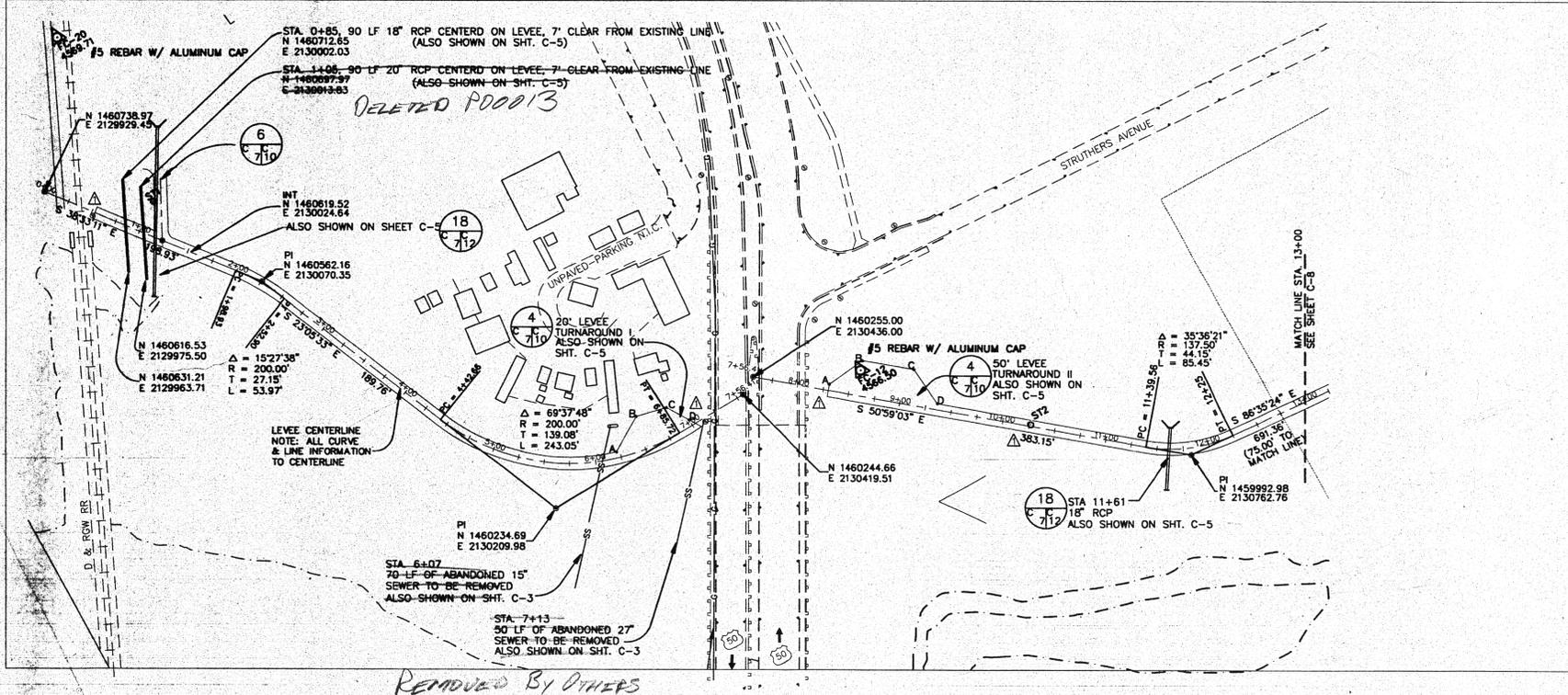
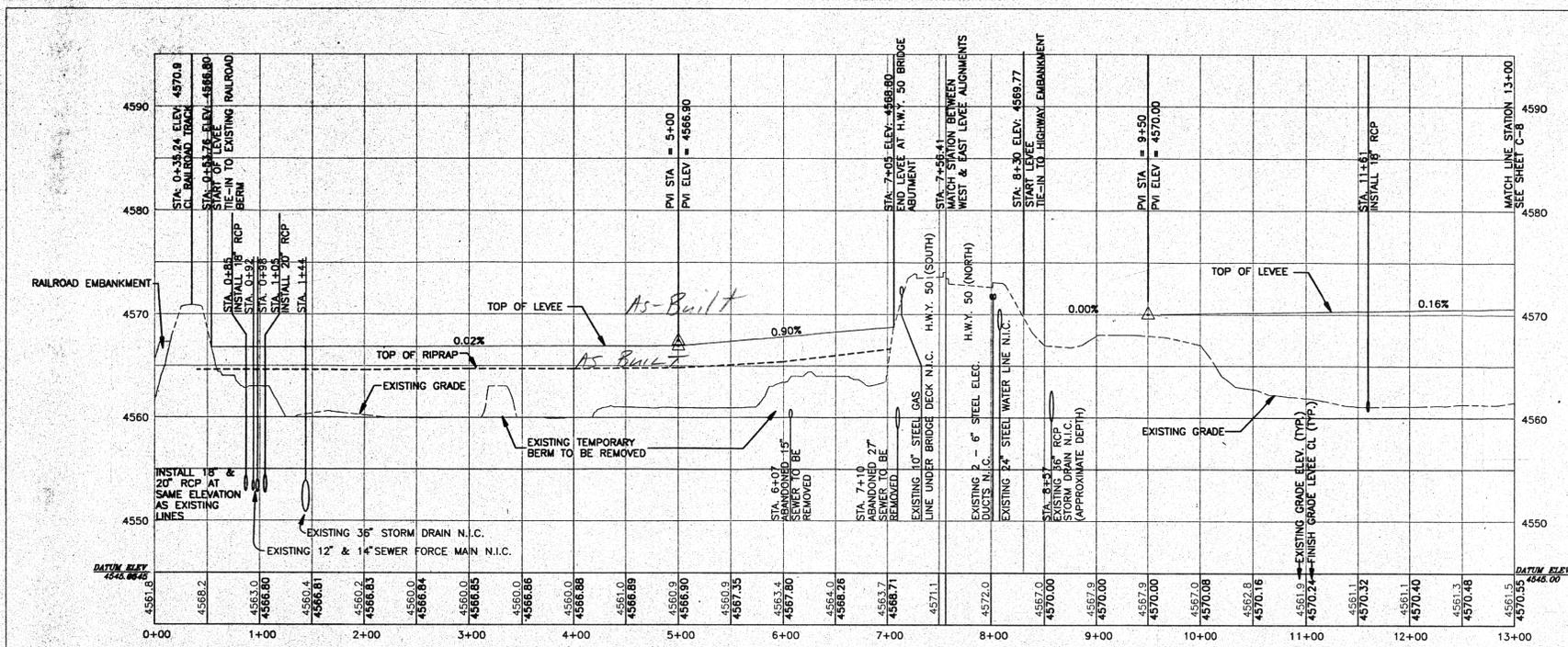
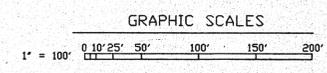
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NUMBER OF SHEET WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS DRAWN

1. SEE SHEETS C-5, & C-6 FOR HORIZONTAL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES ALONG LEVEE PROFILE.



ENVIRONMENTAL
ENHANCEMENT
THRU ENGINEERING

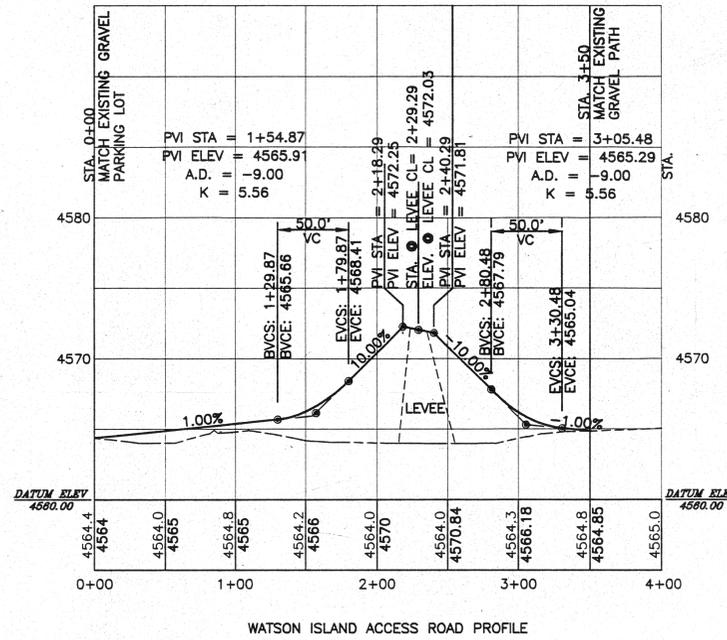
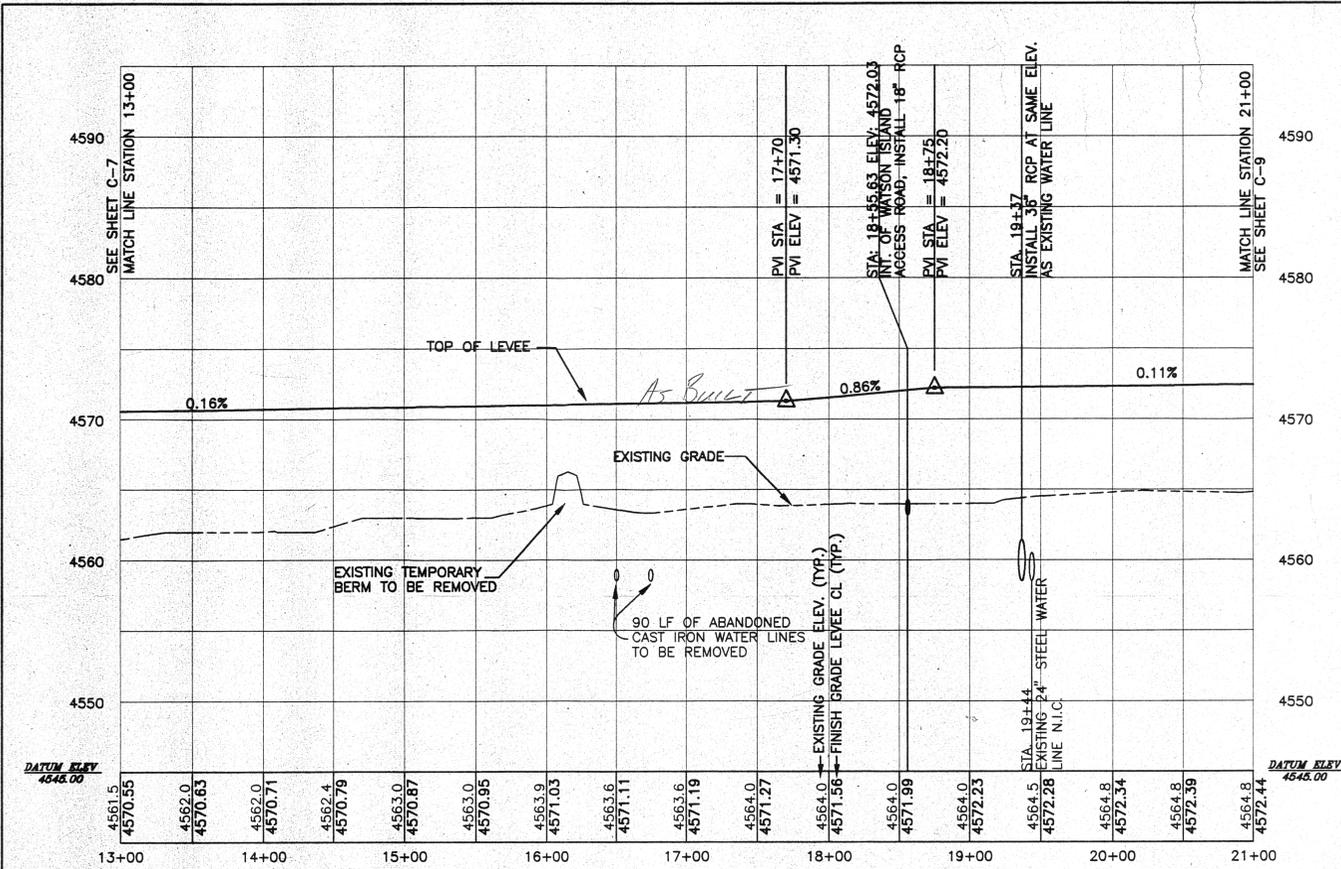
SAFETY PAYS

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK
1	8/17/94	BOLLARD LOCATIONS DELETED, LOCATIONS SHOWN ON C-5 & C-6	MC	BT

APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC.
 130 5TH FLOOR, SUITE 200
 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)453-7546
 P.O. BOX 1859

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT: GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO
 DRAWN: P. MCCARTHY
 CHECKED: S. TICE
 DATE: 2 Aug 94
 SCALE: AS SHOWN
 SHEET: C-7
 DATE: 12-13-012



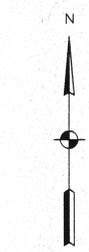
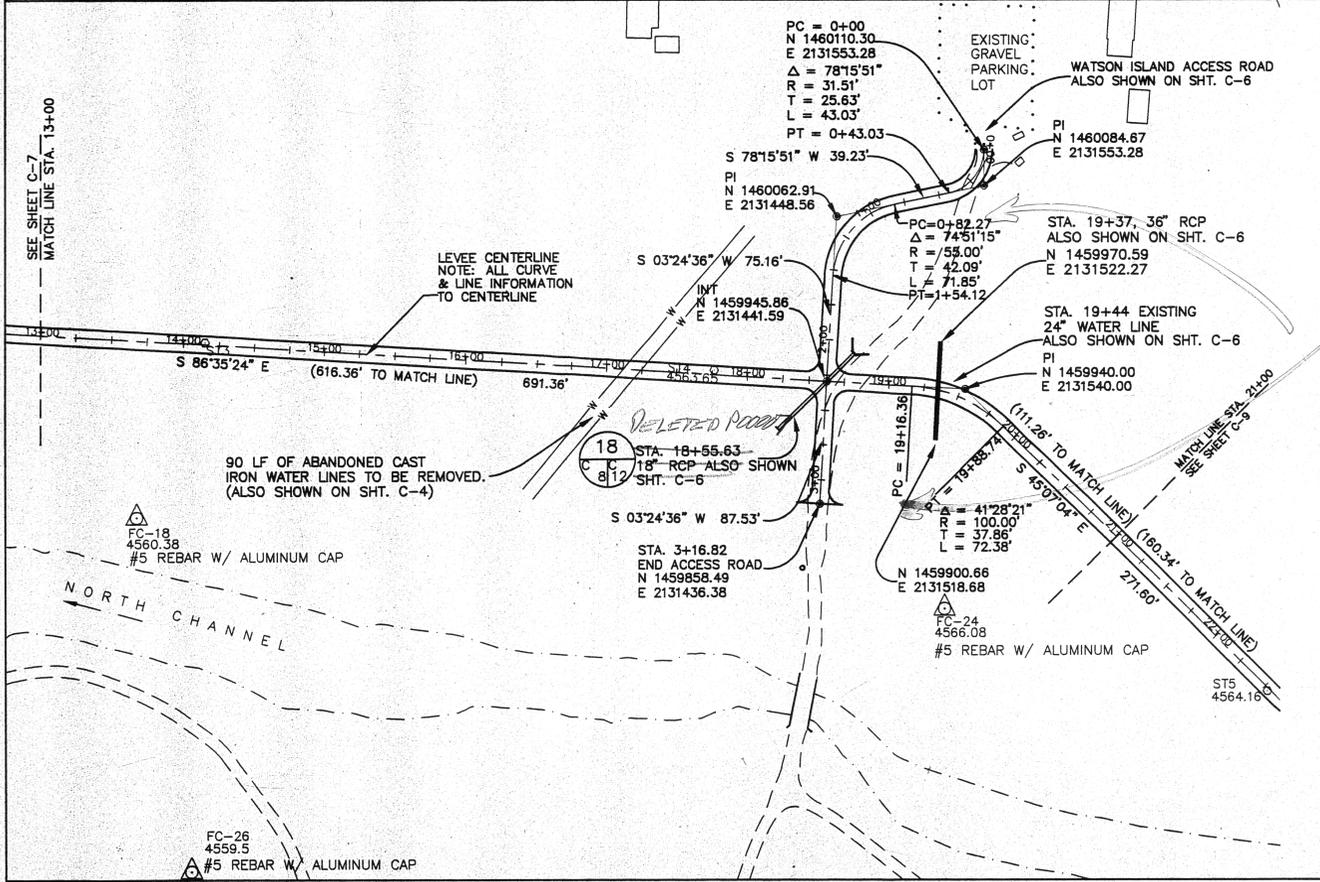
PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
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[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GAS LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

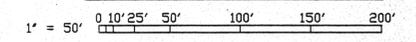
N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE
[Symbol]	SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
[Symbol]	NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

1. SEE SHEETS C-5, & C-6 FOR HORIZONTAL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES ALONG LEVEE PROFILE.

Access Roads Modified
As Per Catherine & Assoc Aug
4/24/98
P00003 See C-5a



GRAPHIC SCALES



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	BY
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 130 SIKI HILL RD., SUITE 250 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)468-7546 P.O. BOX 1650				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA				
DESIGNED:	GRAND JUNCTION		COLORADO	
DRAWN:	P. MCCARTHY			
CHECKED:	S. TICE			
APPROVED:	W. FULLERTON			
SUBMITTED:		DATE APPROVED:	SCALE AS SHOWN:	SPEC. NO. 9349
[Signature]		2 Aug 94	C-8	12-13-012
CHIEF, REGION 5 STUDIES SECTION			9 OF 14	

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

CIVIL LEGEND OF MATERIALS - PLAN

PROPOSED	EXISTING	TO BE REMOVED	
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BUILDING
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PAVED ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	EDGE OF WATER
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (5)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CONTOUR LINES (1)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FINISH GRADE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SPOT ELEVATION
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SWALE OR DITCH
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	RAILROAD TRACK
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FORCE MAIN (SEWER)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WATER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	FIRE HYDRANT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GATE VALVE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SANITARY SEWER LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	MANHOLE W/SLOTTED INLET
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	GAS LINE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TELEPHONE LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDERGROUND)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	ELECTRICAL LINE (OHE=OVERHEAD ELEC.)
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	POWER POLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	LUMINAIRE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SIGN
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WOOD FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	CHAIN LINK FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	WIRE MESH FENCE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	STORM DRAIN CULVERTS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	BOLLARDS
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	PANEL CONTROL POINT
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	SOIL TEST HOLE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE
[Symbol]	[Symbol]	[Symbol]	TREE LINE

ABBREVIATION LEGEND

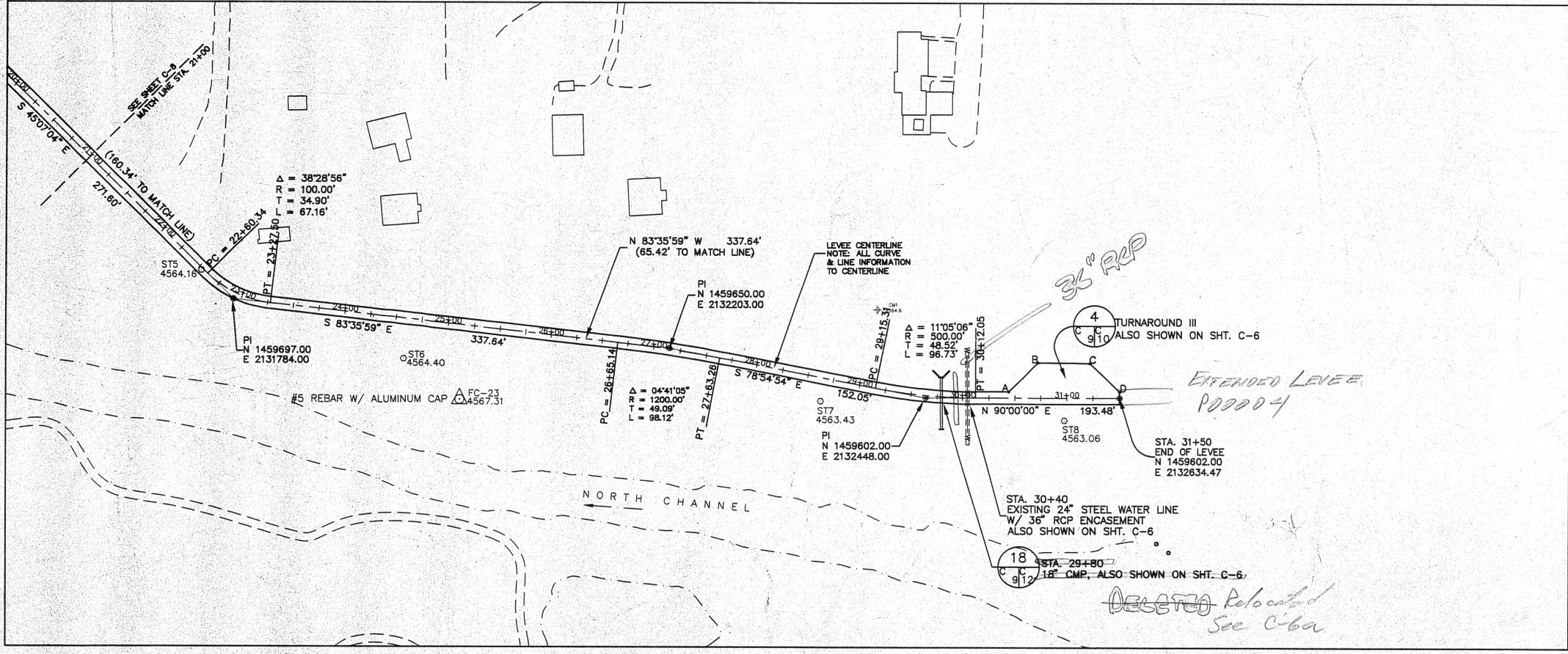
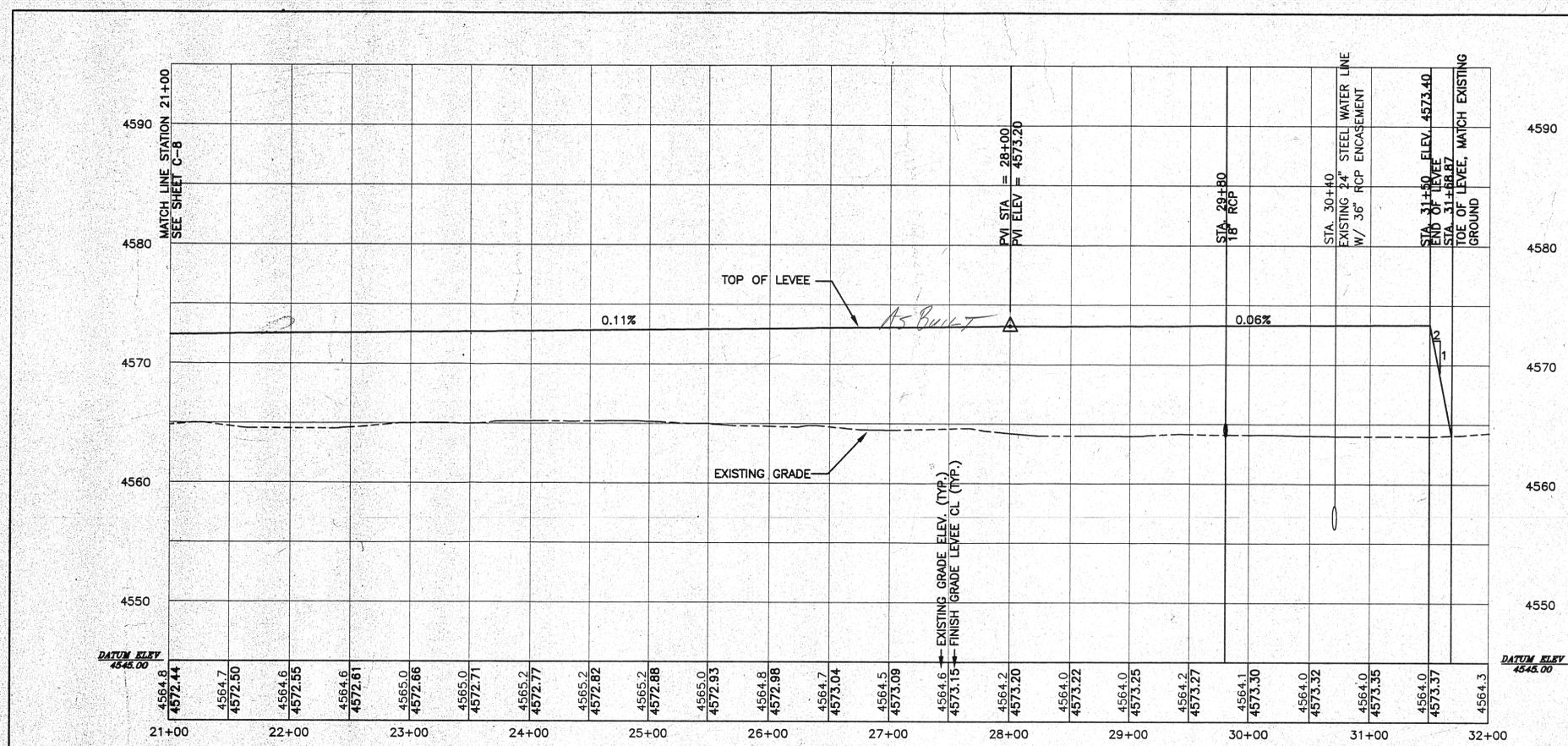
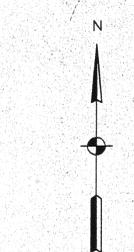
N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
D.I.P.	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
C.I.P.	CAST IRON PIPE
TYP	TYPICAL
LF	LINEAL FEET
CL	CENTER LINE

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS TAKEN MAY BE MORE THAN ONE SHEET.

SECTION OR DETAIL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NUMBER OF SHEET ON WHICH SECTION OR DETAIL IS DRAWN

1. SEE SHEETS C-5, & C-6 FOR HORIZONTAL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES ALONG LEVEE PROFILE.



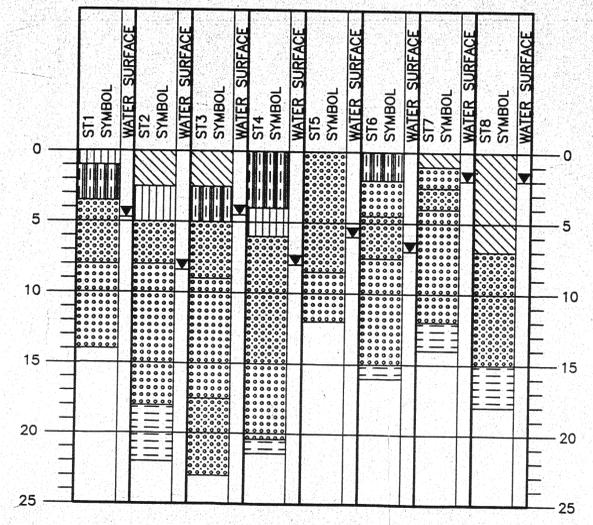
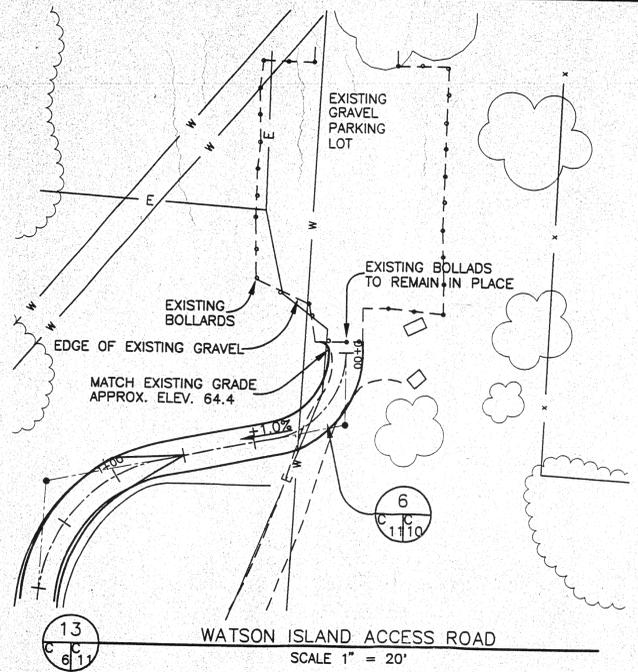
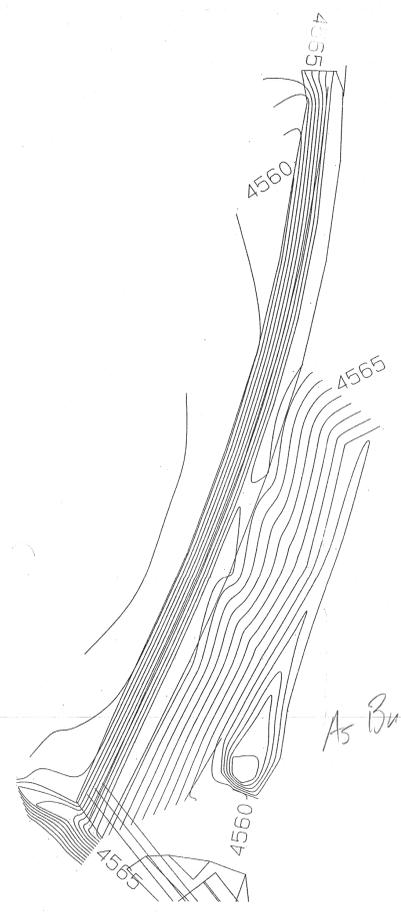
REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	BY
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 130 SKI HILL RD., SUITE 250 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)463-7646 P.O. BOX 1856		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA		
DESIGNED:	GRAND JUNCTION		COLORADO	
DRAWN:	LEVEE PROJECT			
DESIGNED:	PLAN & PROFILE			
	STA 21+00 - 32+00			
SUBMITTED:	DATE APPROVED:	SCALE AS SHOWN:	SHEET:	FILE NO.:

ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT THRU ENGINEERING

LEVEE PROJ. 3/7/94

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

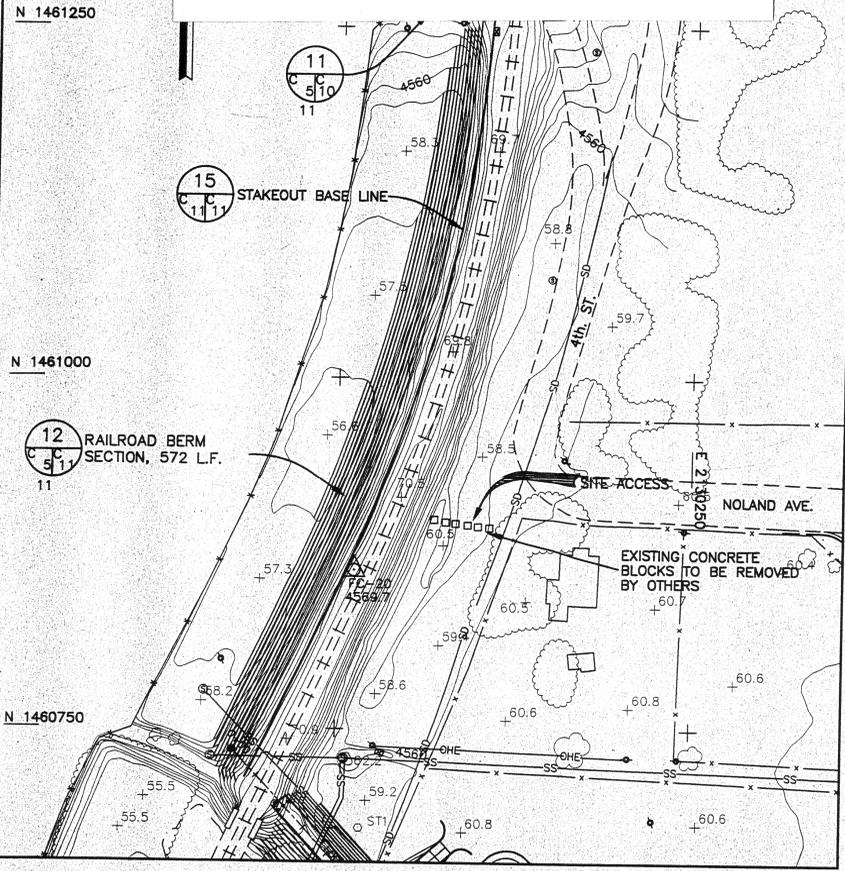
40' MIN
FINAL EMBANKMENT
SLOPE TO BE SEE
ELEV. VARIES
4556.6 MIN.



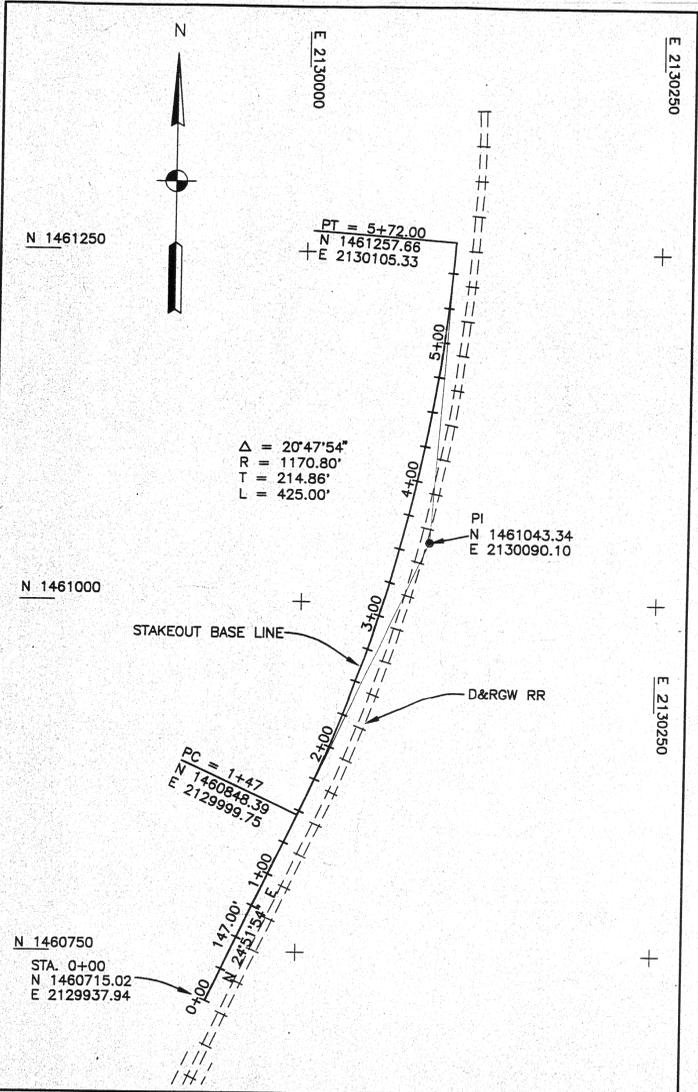
LEGEND

- MAN MADE FILL
- ML LOW-PLASTICITY SILT
- SP/SM POORLY-GRADED SAND, SILTY
- GP POORLY-GRADED SAND
- GW WELL-GRADED GRAVEL
- SHALE
- FREE WATER TABLE

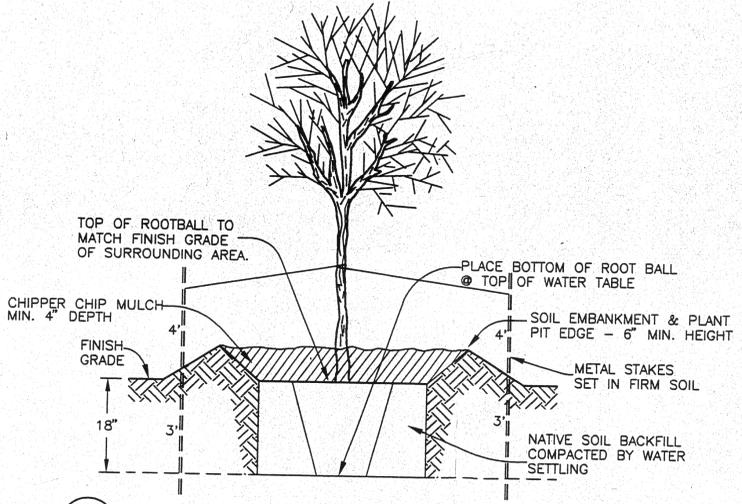
BORING LOGS
(NO SCALE)



RAILROAD BERM PLAN
SCALE 1" = 50'



RAILROAD EMBANKMENT STAKEOUT INFO
SCALE 1" = 50'



TREE PLANTING DETAIL
(NO SCALE)

TREE PLANTING LOCATION TABLE

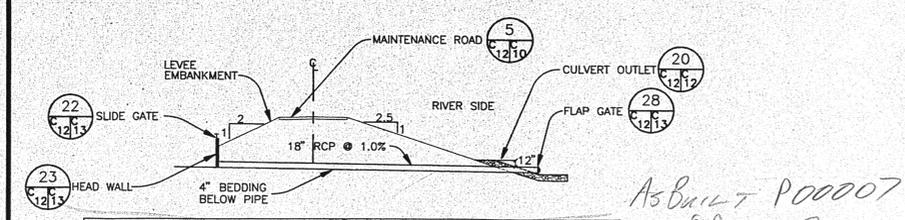
TREE #	NORTHING	EASTING
#1	1460433.83	2130046.54
#2	1460404.35	2130010.11
#3	1460362.74	2129991.03
#4	1460329.79	2129966.75
#5	1460302.05	2130001.44
#6	1457994.09	2130513.64
#7	1459979.67	2130547.48
#8	1459944.52	2130598.95
#9	1459970.18	2130683.90
#10	1459944.51	2130758.77
#11	1459943.40	2130758.77
#12	1459905.89	2130796.30
#13	1459922.07	2130843.39
#14	1459891.18	2130891.22
#15	1459896.33	2130929.48
#16	1459854.40	2130951.55
#17	1459876.47	2130976.57
#18	1459885.29	2131021.45
#19	1459880.88	2131049.41
#20	1459863.96	2131090.82
#21	1459891.91	2131125.20
#22	1459855.14	2131122.99
#23	1459888.24	2131159.79
#24	1459855.88	2131191.42

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	BY
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 1800 5TH HILL, RD., SUITE 200 BERKELEY, CA 94704 (909)463-7545 P.O. BOX 1659				
DESIGNED: P. MCCARTHY			DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	
DRAWN: S. TICE			GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO	
CHECKED: W. FULLERTON			LEVEE PROJECT DETAIL SHEET	
SUBMITTED:			DATE APPROVED: 2 Aug 94	
APPROVED: <i>Danell W. Harton</i> CHIEF DESIGN & STUDIES SECTION			SCALE AS SHOWN SHEET: C-11 FILE NO.: 12 OF 14 SPEC. NO.: 9349 12-13-012	



DETAILS DWG 3/7/94

FUNCTIONAL



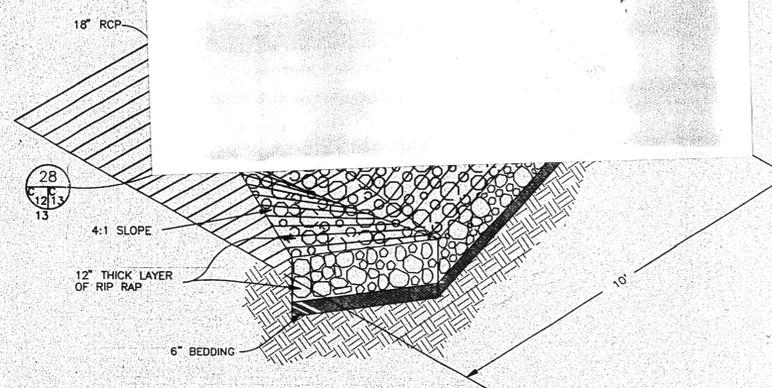
CULVERT INFORMATION							
CULVERT STATION	INLET			OUTLET			L/H
	INV.	NORTHING	EASTING	INV.	NORTHING	EASTING	
STA. 0+73	4557.50	1460702.63	2129994.03	4556.50	1460646.66	2129961.48	100
STA. 11+61	4559.50	1460019.56	2130763.12	4558.90	1459968.19	2130730.54	60
STA. 18+55.63	4563.90	1459965.32	2131461.13	4563.10	1459911.43	2131447.33	80
STA. 29+79	4563.70	1459622.37	2132463.27	4563.20	1459911.54	2132463.61	50

18
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

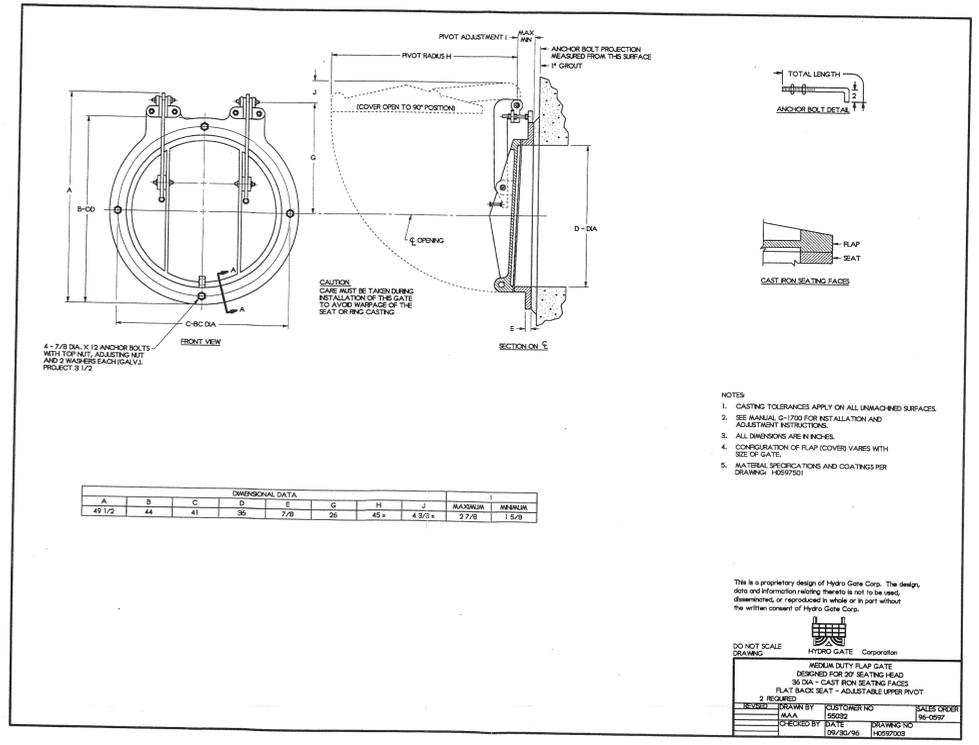
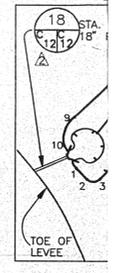
Time: 08-11-97 11:21:43
Page 1
JOB: 188-9508
Crew: SLH AVP
Material: COORDINATE DATA
Notes: ASBUILT 5 PIPES AND 2 MONITOR WELLS
DATE BEGIN: 08-19-97 07:07:02
DATE END: 08-19-97 09:08:47
UNIT: FEET

AS BUILT

POINT	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	CODE	DESCRIPTION
2	1460024.4020	2130564.4510	4569.5300	0	CP
23	1459599.6300	2132000.5100	4567.3100	0	CP
100	1460019.4577	2130763.0180	4562.9988	58.330	CLPIPEHEADWALL
101	1459968.4810	2130730.4015	4561.6429	58.860	CLPIPEHEADWALL
102	1459976.5450	2131302.7997	4561.6133	0	FL18"RCP
103	1459917.2239	2131295.7557	4562.5436	60.840	CLPIPEHEADWALL
104	1459751.2904	2131717.0342	4572.6072	0	DHCP#104
105	1460633.7129	2130010.3005	4565.8714	0	DHCP#105
106	1460598.2387	2129996.3128	4559.0129	52.710	CLPIPEHEADWALL
107	1460596.5837	2130000.0586	4559.0342	52.830	CLPIPEHEADWALL
108	1460590.8257	2130008.4145	4559.0798	52.480	CLPIPEHEADWALL
109	1460743.8229	2130032.8711	4559.0919	54.250	GRD@MONWELL
110	1459820.7066	2131409.0282	4564.7313	0	CLPIPEHEADWALL
111	1459710.4790	2131723.2118	4564.8077	62.130	CLPIPEHEADWALL
112	1459742.7505	2131765.5338	4566.1267	62.650	CLPIPEHEADWALL
113	1459649.5312	2132460.6885	4568.0342	0	GRD@2.5"PIPE
114	1459609.2550	2132650.5631	4567.5529	63.920	CLPIPEHEADWALL
115	1459561.3435	2132646.4117	4566.1067	63.510	CLPIPEHEADWALL
116	1459558.5761	2132456.8723	4564.5503	0	GRD@2.5"PIPE
1000	1460133.3890	2130190.7490	4561.3900	0	CP



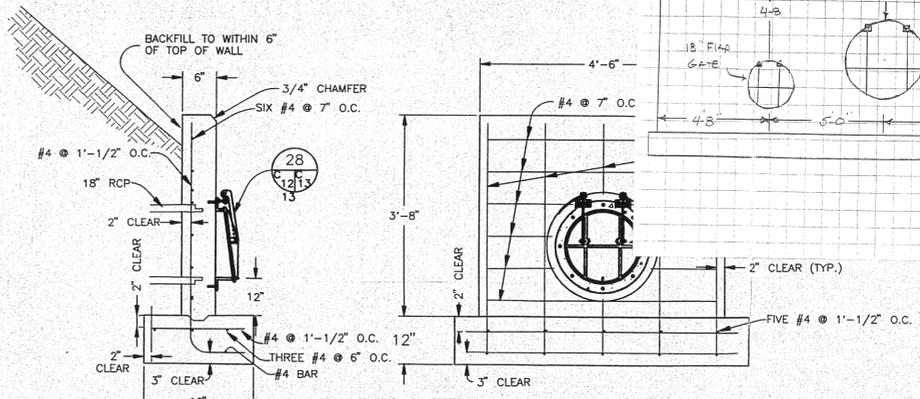
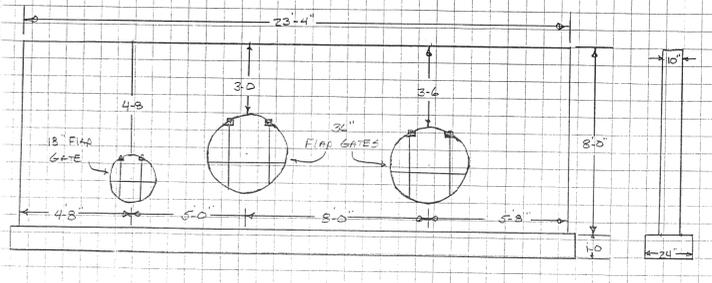
20
12
12
CULVERT OUTLET
(NO SCALE)



GRADE A CONSTANT, SMOOTH SLOPE FROM UPPER LIMITS OF DETENTION BASIN TO CULVERT INLET.

POINT LOCATION NUMBER	DETENTION BASIN I		DETENTION BASIN II		DETENTION BASIN III	
	NORTHING	EASTING	NORTHING	EASTING	NORTHING	EASTING
1	1460691.97	2130011.35	1460017.67	2130769.23	1459628.72	2132471.45
2	1460683.34	2130049.70	1460004.4			
3	1460683.55	2130030.90	1460004.4			
4	1460652.50	2130088.00	1460015.0			
5	1460880.18	2130098.18	1460113.8			
6	1460886.42	2130094.68	1460138.9			
7	1460872.67	2130068.87	1460156.6			
8	1460972.62	2130065.64	1460156.0			
9	1460725.06	2130005.71	1460137.8			
10	1460712.56	2130000.70	1460096.4			
11			1460065.7			
12			1460027.1			

21
5
12
DETENTION
(NO SCALE)

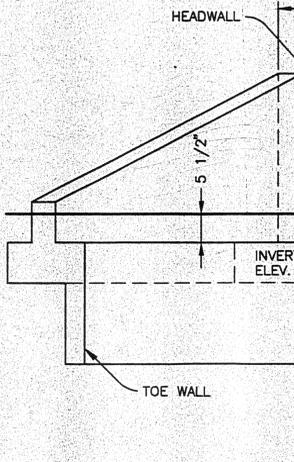
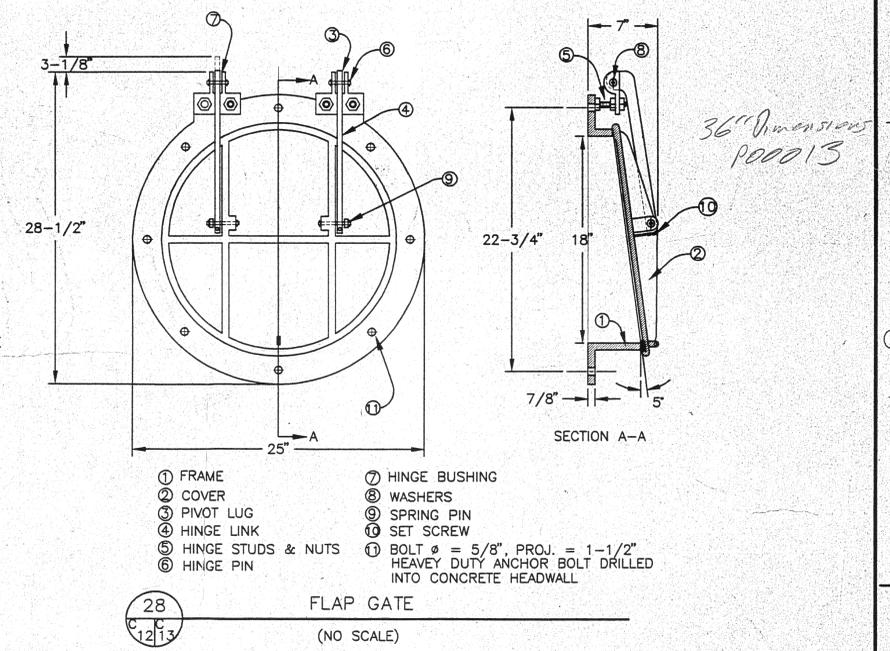
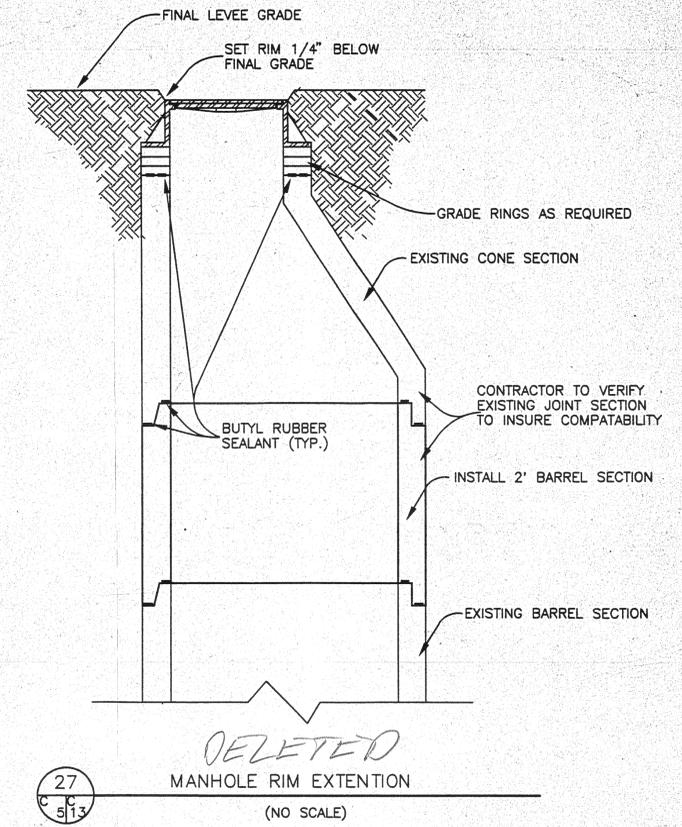
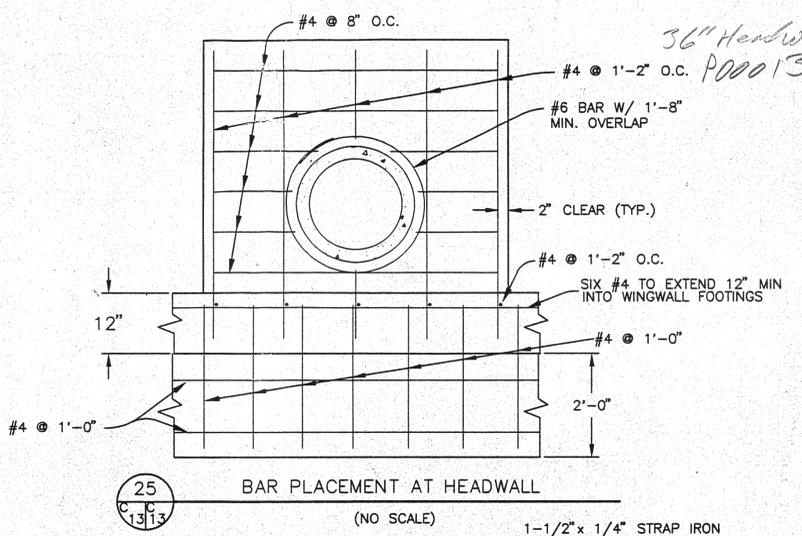
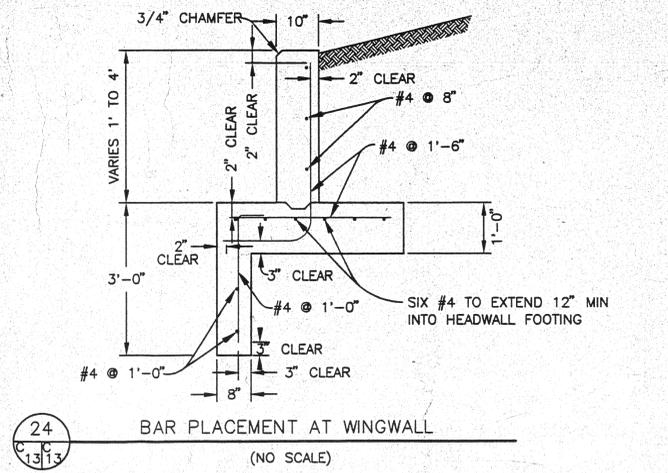
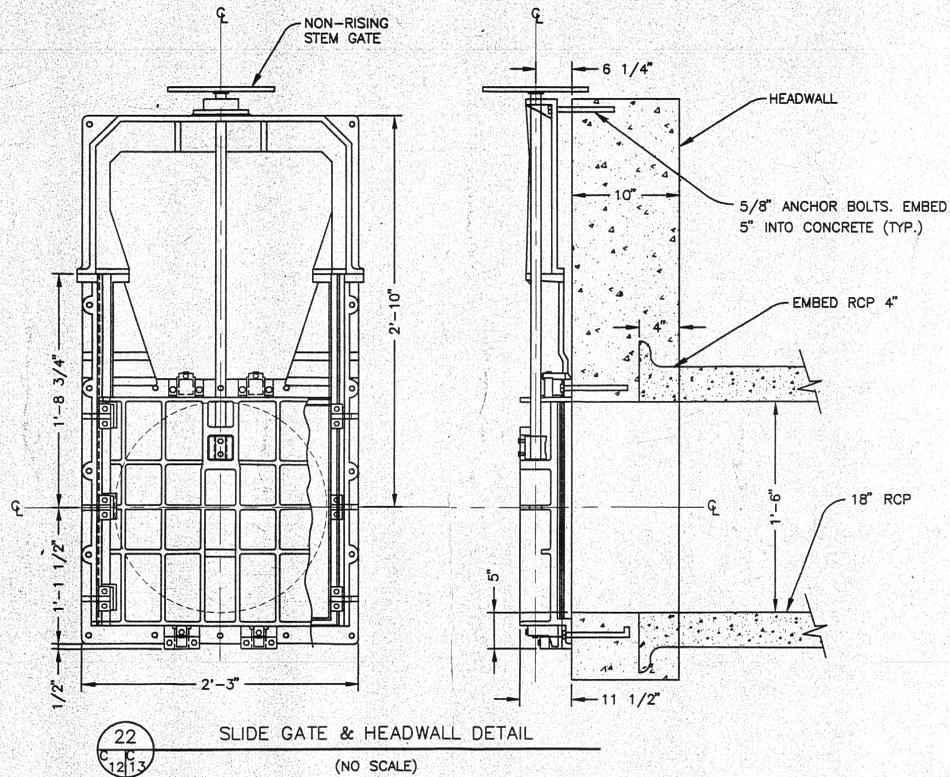


20A
12
12
CULVERT OUTLET HEAD WALL
(NO SCALE)

DATE: 8/15/94	REVISION: MISCELLANEOUS REVISION	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
REGION: GRAND JUNCTION	DESCRIPTION: LEVEE PROJECT	DATE APPROVED: 2 Aug 94	FILE NO: 12-13-012
DESIGNED BY: P. MCCARTHY	CHECKED BY: S. TICE	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
APPROVED BY: W. FULLERTON	DATE: 2 Aug 94	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 190 8th St. Suite 250 Sacramento, CA 95811-3445 P.O. Box 1859		DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	
SUBMITTED: []		SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
APPROVED: []		SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
SUBMITTED: []		SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12
APPROVED: []		SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-12

ENVIRONMENTAL
ENHANCEMENT
THRU ENGINEERING

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS - VE PAYS

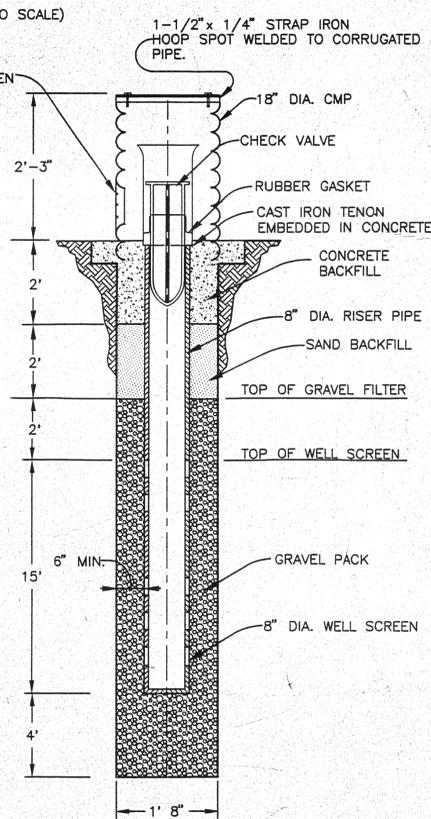


FROM: D H SURVEYS PROJECT NO.: 245 0301 Aug. 19 1997 09:35AM P2
Time: 08-11-97 11:21:43 Page 1
JOB: 188-950B
Crew: SLH AVF
History: COORDINATE DATA
Notes: ABUILD 2 PIPES AND 2 MONITOR WELLS
DATE BEGIN: 08-13-97 07:07:02
DATE ENDED: 08-19-97 10:08:08
UNITS: FEET

POINT	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	CODE	DESCRIPTION
2	1460024.4020	2130064.4510	4568.5900	0	CP
23	1459999.5300	2132000.3100	4567.3100	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
100	1460019.4577	2130763.0190	4562.8988	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
101	1459968.4810	2130730.4015	4561.6439	0	FL 18" RCP
102	1459976.5400	2131902.7997	4561.6133	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
103	1459917.2229	2131295.7557	4568.5936	0	DHCP#104
104	1459791.9904	2131717.0342	4572.6072	0	DHCP#105
105	1460033.7129	2130010.3006	4555.8714	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
106	1460988.2387	2129996.3128	4559.0129	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
107	1460936.5937	2130005.8886	4559.0042	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
108	1460952.8587	2130048.4145	4559.0798	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
109	1460743.8229	2130032.8711	4558.0919	0	GRD@MIDWELL
110	1459820.7056	2131409.0282	4564.7813	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
111	1459710.4790	2131723.2119	4564.1257	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
112	1459742.7505	2131753.5338	4568.3342	0	GRD@STRIP
113	1459649.5312	2132460.6885	4567.2529	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
114	1459629.2500	2132560.6691	4566.1067	0	CLP IPE@HEADWALL
115	1459581.3436	2132446.4117	4564.3503	0	GRD@STRIP
116	1459538.0763	2132456.8723	4561.4132	0	MIDWELL#1
117	1459534.2500	2130108.3262	4561.4132	0	MIDWELL#2
118	1460275.9786	2130263.0359	4561.3800	0	CP
1000	1460185.3890	2130190.7490	4561.3800	0	CP

WELL LOCATION RELIEF WELL LOCATIONS

WELL NUMBER	NORTHING	EASTING
1	1460534.27	2130107.42
2	1460314.35	2130219.14
3	1460114.20	2130647.40
4	1460004.03	2130938.01
5	1459993.66	2131083.58
6	1459986.25	2131207.65
7	1459981.17	2131297.53
8	1459978.14	2131351.43
9	1459975.04	2131394.88
10	1459971.36	2131478.70
11	1459964.55	2131533.72
12	1459941.37	2131577.78
13	1459904.55	2131616.17
14	1459874.36	2131643.39
15	1459831.48	2131686.04
16	1459796.26	2131721.17
17	1459762.59	2131755.38
18	1459732.30	2131787.98
19	1459719.02	2131834.96
20	1459712.38	2131885.24
21	1459705.80	2131935.83
22	1459702.01	2131978.21
23	1459695.90	2132027.59
24	1459690.94	2132080.97
25	1459685.82	2132129.25
26	1459679.74	2132175.65
27	1459669.66	2132242.32
28	1459662.09	2132283.61
29	1459655.97	2132314.50
30	1459648.94	2132349.35
31	1459641.96	2132387.31
32	1459629.51	2132504.80
33	1459642.49	2132532.74
34	1459658.36	2132568.37
35	1459657.74	2132606.59
36	1459638.03	2132633.52



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	BY
APPLIED WATER ENGINEERS, INC. 130 SKI HILL RD., SUITE 250 BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 (303)463-7848 P.O. BOX 1089				
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DRAWN: P. MCCARTHY				
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APPROVED: W. FULLERTON				
SUBMITTED: <i>Darrell W. Horton</i>		DATE APPROVED: 2 Aug 94	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SHEET: C-13
CHIEF DESIGN & STUDIES SECTION		FILE NO.: 12-13-012	SPEC. NO.: 9349	

ENVIRONMENTAL
ENHANCEMENT
THRU ENGINEERING

DETAILING 9/7/94

City of Grand Junction

Colorado River Levee Consultants

RFP-5062-22-SH

RFP No.: P22-052

Date: May 3, 2022

Time: 2:30 PM



2000 S. Colorado Blvd.
Ste. 2-1000
Denver, CO 80222
phone: 303.935.655
web: woodplc.com

May 3, 2022

City of Grand Junction
General Services Department - Purchasing
Attn.: Duane Hoff, Jr.
910 Main Street
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Re: Colorado River Levee Consultant Services | Request for Proposal RFP-5062-22-SH

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (Wood) is pleased to propose this proposal and fee for levee certification services for the Grand Junction Levee System. The following scope of services is to evaluate the levee system's compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 65.10 and its compliance with the Code; prepare a report for FEMA certifying the levee system to obtain FEMA's accreditation of the levee system; and to continue to recognize the levee system as providing protection for the 1% annual flood event on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's). The goals of this project are to:

1. Ensure safety of the City of Grand Junction,
2. Certify the levee and get FEMA accreditation
3. Partner with other federal agencies, such as the USACE, project partners, and the public,
4. Maintain the unique features along the levee, such as the butterfly garden and Botanic Gardens

Wood has brought on two partners to accomplish this project. Lithos Engineering, who specializes in geotechnical analysis and design, and SGM who will provide survey support. We are proud of the team we have assembled and believe we are uniquely qualified to work with the City to meet the goals of this project.

Based on our initial assessment of the levee, which was performed on behalf of FEMA, we believe there is a good chance that the levee can be accredited with minor modifications. The primary issues to be worked out are the freeboard deficiency upstream of the levee, and some encroachments. Additionally, we realize the Botanic Gardens property also has encroachments that will need to be evaluated as part of this certification, and obtain USACE concurrence on, as the levee is a USACE-built levee. As such, some of our scope elements are laid out to completion, while others are still unknown, and are outlined accordingly throughout this document. We are happy to clarify this scope with the City prior to executing the contract, or answer any additional questions you may have.

Finally, it is possible non-compliance issues that were not previously identified may be discovered throughout this analysis preventing certification without first correcting the identified deficiency. If those issues are identified, we will immediately discuss these issues with the City.

The principal contact for this project will be:

Chris Ide, PE, CFM
2000 S. Colorado Blvd., Ste. 2-1000, Denver, CO 80222
(303) 748-9534 – christopher.ide@woodplc.com

Sincerely,
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.



Chris Ide, PE, CFM
Project Manager



E. John Loranger, PE, CFM
Central Mountain Water Service Line Lead

Table of Contents

City of Grand Junction
Colorado River Levee Consultant Services

Qualifications, Experience and Credentials	1
Why Choose Wood?	1
Our Partners	2
What Do Others Say?	2
Technical Expertise.....	3
Team Organization and Capacity	4
Experience with Similar Work	5
Familiarity with the Project and Project Area.....	7
Strategy and Implementation	8
Project Management.....	8
Project Coordination/Outreach	8
Geotechnical Investigation and Exploration	8
Hydraulic Analysis.....	9
Documentation for 44 CFR 65.10 Levee Accreditation	10
Additional Geotechnical Analyses.....	12
Geotechnical Design.....	14
Project Schedule and Work Plan	15
References	19

Qualifications, Experience and Credentials

Wood is a global leader in the delivery of project, engineering and technical services to energy and industrial markets. We operate in more than 60 countries, employing around 40,000 people. We provide performance-driven solutions throughout a projects life cycle and strive to be the best technical services company to work with, work for and invest in. (www.woodplc.com).

Why Choose Wood?

Wood is particularly well known in the United States for its floodplain and stormwater management expertise. Our Colorado operation, founded in 1978, has over 85 professional staff in four offices, including one in Grand Junction. Wood is a center of excellence for this expertise and provides services in the areas of flood hydrology and hydraulics, levee certification and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) accreditation, localized drainage infrastructure improvements and design. The key Wood staff identified in this proposal, for the Grand Junction Levee (GJL) Certification work in our Denver office and have extensive experience working together on Western Colorado issues and levee analysis. This includes extensive knowledge of Colorado levee systems, including the GJL, Las Animas Levee in Bent County, and Alamosa Levee in Alamosa County. We have also worked closely with local municipalities with a variety of drainage issues, including within Mesa County, and have worked across the state performing flood risk and mitigation identification with the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) as part of their hazard mapping program.

The Wood Team includes the deep technical resources and the right partners to tackle every aspect of this important project. This includes team members that have recently analyzed drainage across Mesa County, as well as performing preliminary levee assessments for CWCB and FEMA. As you read this proposal, consider the following:

- Wood has national levee engineering and certification experience, including over 15 certification projects across the United States (US). Our levee certification experience uniquely qualifies us to complete the assessment, analysis and any improvements on this project working closely with the City, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and FEMA throughout the process
- We have proven technical experts to execute all aspects of the work efficiently and effectively
- Wood has deep resources to handle every aspect of the project, and excess capacity to handle any unexpected challenges that may arise during the project
- Our engineering experts have a unique understanding of the GJL system, having performed the preliminary analysis of the levee, on behalf of FEMA and CWCB, and are currently performing the county-wide mapping that the GJL will be incorporated into
- Wood utilizes the latest hydrology and hydraulics techniques, including 2-dimensional methods that will provide accurate results for the analysis. These models have already been developed previously by Wood and will be leveraged as part of this study
- Wood has partnered with Lithos Engineering and SGM to provide geotechnical and survey experience, respectively. Both companies have a strong track record of providing exceptional service across Mesa County
- Wood believes strongly in a thorough public involvement process. You can be sure we will involve the public in a meaningful and respectful way
- Our office has a culture of quality. We check every step of the design as it progresses, then check every submittal before we deliver it to you. You will have no reason to doubt the quality of our work

Wood's national leadership in FEMA Levee Certification and Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) Services provides the relationships, knowledge, and experience necessary to lead the proposed services related to the levee accreditation and FEMA certification process. Wood's personnel, tools, procedures, and relationships with federal agencies have allowed us to rise to the top of the industry in developing a nationwide program in understanding and addressing FEMA's levee certification requirements.

Our Partners

We have added Lithos Engineering as our geotechnical subconsultant to our team to address and provide options to cover the geotechnical work. Additionally, have added SGM to our team to provide survey support. These firms bring best expertise and levee experience, allowing for a seamless levee certification and subsequent levee accreditation for the City.

Lithos Engineering



Lithos Engineering has worked on numerous drainage projects including levee certification, embankment dams, stormwater pipelines and drainage tunnels. Lithos was formed with the vision of serving our communities by providing our client's projects with recognizable value through prudent risk evaluations that lead to practical and constructible solutions. Lithos focuses on geological engineering, rehabilitation, geotechnical, tunnel, trenchless, and underground engineering and design services through uniquely tailored approaches that suit our client's needs. Our focused knowledge in the geotechnical and rehabilitation field coupled with our unparalleled commitment to customer service means you get our best each and every time.

At Lithos Engineering, we focus on functional, buildable designs and the idea that usually, simple is better. While we have the know-how and experience to handle the complexity of each project, we strive to work with the design team, the owner, and the contractor to find the most efficient way to get the work accomplished. This leads to less confusion, lower bids, and better quality. Our design professionals appreciate the essentials of geotechnical design and will utilize care and expertise to provide constructible and cost-effective solutions from the ground down. Working with the subsurface fuels our passion for excellence and translates directly into successful projects.

Lithos Engineering has provided geotechnical engineering and design services for hundreds of projects across the nation. We believe that a collaborative approach including the owner and the design team, from inception to construction is the key to success for our projects. Lithos Staff's national experience brings value to each community's project in the core areas: tunnels, trenchless, geotechnical, geological, geostructural, and rehabilitation engineering, design, and construction management services.

SGM



SGM, a multi-disciplinary engineering, surveying, and consulting firm, was founded in 1986. For more than 35 years, SGM employees have lived and raised families in the Western Slope communities they have helped build. SGM's services are delivered with unparalleled authenticity and pride with attention to quality and detail. As a result of SGM's **commitment to quality service and long-term client relationships**, SGM has grown to more than 125 employees – the largest full-service engineering, consulting, and surveying firm in Western Colorado. In addition to our headquarters in Glenwood Springs, SGM also has offices in Durango, Gunnison, Grand Junction, Salida, Aspen, and Meeker to provide local and timely service to our clients.

What Do Others Say?

- “[Wood’s] work on the hydrologic and hydraulic portions of these projects has been professional, well received, and reflects great credit on our profession.” – Stuart Gardner, Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Region 3 Hydraulics Engineer
- “Both the community of Creede and local watershed organization, Headwaters Alliance, have benefited enormously from the rigor and integrity of Wood. As an isolated, rural community with legacy mining impacts and outdated infrastructure, Wood has taken the time to come to Creede and meet locally, consult subject-matter experts and engage in meticulous review of data in order to arrive at qualified outcomes that the local government and community partners can integrate into future decision making and projects. Central to the success of this process is Wood’s willingness to provide consistent and generous education.” – Heather Greenwolf, Executive Director, Headwaters Alliance
- “I was extremely impressed with [Wood’s] professionalism, ease of collaboration, knowledge of flood-frequency analysis... Undertaking such a complex and comprehensive study of Colorado River requires outstanding education and experience... Thank you for the opportunity to collaborate.” – Bob Jarret, United States Geological Survey (USGS) (retired)

Technical Expertise

Wood has assembled a qualified, multi-disciplinary team to partner with the City in the preparation of the Levee Certification and FEMA Accreditation. The roles for each key staff person are described below and in the subsequent organization chart.

Chris Ide, PE, CFM, Project Manager, Denver Office

Mr. Ide is a registered Professional Engineer and has 16 years of experience of professional engineering experience, specializing in levees and urban stormwater hydrology and hydraulics. He has worked extensively with local, state, and federal governments since 2009, performing engineering analysis and technical reviews, performing levee assessments, developing new flood risk products, performing community outreach and education, and helping to set national stormwater guidance and policy. He has also worked closely with the CWCB to develop new hydrology and hydraulics for areas across the state, which recently included a county-wide 2-dimensional hydrology and hydraulics study in Mesa and updating the county-wide flood maps for FEMA.

Mr. Ide has assembled an exceptionally strong team of flood control engineers and planners to partner with the City to complete this levee certification. His personal goals for the project will be to provide the greatest value to the City by producing a painless certification that attracts strong stakeholder support, and ultimately provides for the safe passage of floodwaters along the Colorado River.

John Loranger, PE, CFM, Technical Review and QA/QC Lead, Denver Office

Mr. Loranger has over 17 years of professional engineering experience, including the design of storm sewer systems, detention pond design, drainage facility design, master planning, stream restoration, dam breach analysis, floodplain modeling, FEMA no-rise certifications, bridge hydraulic analysis, scour analysis, LID implementation and the design of open channels systems. Mr. Loranger has knowledge in hydrologic modeling, 1-dimensional (1D) and 2-dimensional (2D) hydraulic modeling and steady and unsteady state hydraulic modeling as well as research and analysis, with published findings. Mr. Loranger is the Wood Mountain Region Water Sector Lead and leads over 20 water resources engineers in both Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado, as well as the current Wood Program Manager for the Utah Office of Emergency Management and the CWCB FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM)/Risk MAP programs.

Larry Sample, Levee Subject Matter Expert, Kansas Office

Mr. Sample has extensive experience as a water resources engineer with a focus on dam, levee, and municipal stormwater analysis and design. Mr. Sample has been involved with a variety of projects including hydrologic and hydraulic floodplain/watershed modeling, dam breach analysis, levee certification and design, waste containment system design, watershed planning projects, and stormwater analysis and design. He is currently the Levee Account Lead for the ARC PTS contract with FEMA and is responsible for all levee systems with FEMA's Zone1 regions. He has managed federal, state, and private sector projects ranging in value from \$30K to \$2.9M and has been a Program Manager and Assistant Program manager on four federal contracts (>= \$11M). In recent years, Mr. Sample has been involved with 20 levee certification projects (which have included rehabilitation designs) and over 700 dam assessment / breach / rehabilitation projects.

Elizabeth Jefferson, PE, CFM, Engineering and Certification Lead, Denver Office

Ms. Jefferson is a mid-level water resources engineer with Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions in Denver, CO. Her experience covers hydrological and hydraulic analyses from peak flowrate development to floodplain modeling in 1-D and 2-D, stormwater system design for state Department of Transportation (DOT) projects, nuisance flooding feasibility studies, levee assessments against 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 65.10, and structure design. She has worked on projects from FEMA, CDOT, Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT), and local municipalities. Ms. Jefferson is familiar with ArcGIS, HEC-RAS, HEC-HMS, HEC-SSP (Bulletin 17C), USGS StreamStats, MODFLOW, HY-8, and MATLAB. Prior to her employment with Wood, Ms. Jefferson spent 6 months in the field on the Kalamazoo River oil spill where she took water quality measurements, installed low flow sampling wells, and gained familiarity with survey equipment.

Lance Heyer, Geotechnical Lead, Lithos Engineering

Mr. Heyer is an associate and geotechnical engineer with Lithos Engineering and has 12 years of experience in the engineering industry. Mr. Heyer has over seven years of specific experience designing and observing construction for jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional embankment dams, levees, and other water storage and retention facilities. Mr. Heyer has been directly involved in the geotechnical exploration and analyses for existing levee systems throughout Colorado and in Omaha. These

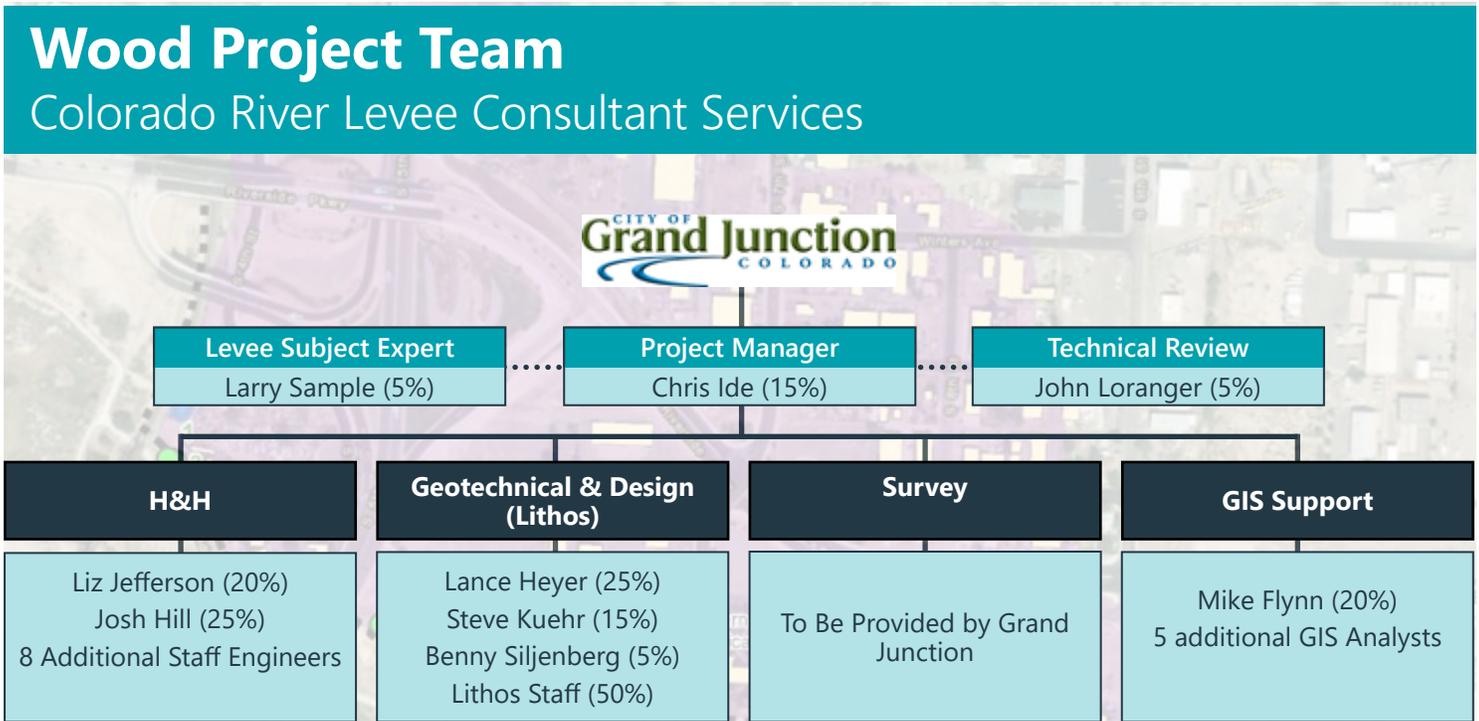
existing levee systems had either over-topped, been designated for increased freeboard requirements, or had other US Army Corps of Engineers identified deficiencies. In all cases Corps approved guidelines and strategies were proposed to recertify the levee systems. Direct communication with the Corps was required for several of the systems to discuss the planned geotechnical investigation, collected geotechnical data, and review completed geotechnical analyses

Team Organization and Capacity

By selecting Wood, the City will receive an “A Team” of professionals from Wood, Lithos Engineering and SGM. We have assembled a team of professionals that are not only experts in their respective fields but have extensive experience with FEMA levee certification, are easily accessible, and have successfully managed complex multi-discipline projects in the past. Proposed project manager Chris Ide works out of our Denver, CO Office, and has served as project manager for numerous levee projects within Colorado and maintains a close relationship with FEMA Region VIII. Stephen Noe will serve as our Levee Subject Matter Expert for the project, drawing on his extensive nationwide levee certification and FEMA mapping experience. John Loranger will draw on his large multi-discipline project management and oversight experience and implement a QA/QC process to assure implementation of QA/QC procedures that meet and exceed City of Grand Junction’s compliance standards. Elizabeth Jefferson brings a wealth of levee experience within Colorado, manages our ongoing Mesa County Risk MAP project, and has a close relationship with USACE Albuquerque District staff.

Wood is committing the following team organization and average percentages of time for the listed individuals to the completion of the project. This includes both key personnel listed above, and additional support staff. We recognize the urgency of the work and the need to dedicate focused high-quality time to the effort. The percentages are averages and there will be certain periods of time where the actual efforts will require 100% of a person’s time. Resumes for each person key and support staff person identified to work on this project are also included in Appendix B.

Figure 1: Project Organizational Chart



We have included a project schedule (Table 1) that shows how we plan to meet the schedule laid out in the request for proposal (RFP). To keep this project on schedule, our management team will:

- Keep the same team that developed the preliminary levee assessment for the GJL on behalf of CWCB and FEMA, bringing a wealth of existing project knowledge to the table
- Communicate frequently and openly to ensure decisions are made in a timely manner
- Leverage existing data and quickly obtain the remaining required data (i.e., geotechnical data and updated top of levee survey) necessary for design and levee certification

- Check each step as the project progresses, which will help keep the project on schedule by minimizing backtracking and rework
- Carefully prepare for meetings to ensure that the appropriate individuals are present, and attendees have enough information to make decisions
- Work hand-in-hand with CWCB and FEMA on the ongoing Risk MAP county-wide mapping project currently ongoing in Mesa County, to ensure the levee is seamlessly incorporated

We can meet this schedule with the individuals presented in our organizational chart; in addition, we can quickly add qualified personnel to the team as necessary, as we have plenty of redundancy and reserve capacity. For example, with our Colorado Hazard Mapping Program work, which entails floodplain mapping in 11 counties on a tight timeline, we successfully utilized water resource engineers from Wood's other offices to address enhanced modeling that became necessary for the project, while keeping up with project milestones. We have completed many other projects on accelerated schedules, as well.

Experience with Similar Work

The Wood Team brings a breadth of successful flood and stormwater control projects including levee analysis and certification knowledge to the City. We have worked in diverse and challenging urban environments and have successfully worked through the accreditation process with FEMA, partnering with the USACE, community officials, and special interest groups.

The requested scope of work is extremely well-suited to the Wood Team's specific expertise, with projects that have included:

- Preliminary Levee Assessments, and levee certification support across Colorado
- Drake and Timberline Levee Recertification (Fort Collins, Colorado)
- Florence Levee Certification (Florence, Kansas)
- Grand Junction RE Various Culverts (Wood and Lithos previously teamed on this project)

The following four project descriptions provide a small sampling of our relevant experience through projects with similar elements as requested by this RFQ and demonstrate the capabilities of Wood.

Colorado Preliminary Levee Assessments and Levee Support

Wood partnered with the CWCB and FEMA to provide preliminary levee assessments and levee support for the following levees across Colorado:

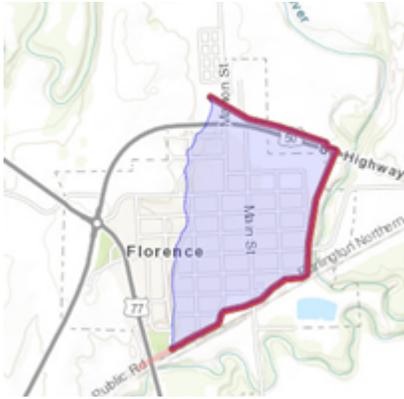
Alamosa Levee, Alamosa, CO – 6.4 miles – preliminary levee assessment and certification support (complete)

- Grand Junction Levee, Grand Junction, CO – 0.7 miles – preliminary levee assessment (complete)
- Las Animas Levee, Bent County, CO – 10.5 miles – preliminary levee assessment (complete)
- Willow Creek Levee, Creede, CO – 230 feet – levee certification support (complete)
- West Fountain Creek Levee, Pueblo, CO – 0.3 miles – preliminary levee assessment (in progress)
- East Fountain Creek Levee, Pueblo, CO – 1.7 miles – preliminary levee assessment (in progress)
- Dry Creek Levee, Pueblo, CO – 0.3 miles – preliminary levee assessment (in progress)
- Arkansas River/ Wildhorse Creek Levee, Pueblo, CO – 2.9 miles – hydraulics impact review (in progress)



The preliminary levee assessment projects involved developing a preliminary levee assessment report where the levee condition was analyzed against 44 CFR 65.10 criteria requirements for FEMA levee accreditation. Each preliminary levee analysis included a site visit with a full visual inspection, desktop review of available data, desktop geotechnical analysis, high-level interior drainage analysis using 2D hydraulic modeling, freeboard and scour calculations based on the most recent hydraulic analyses, and an in-depth review of the Operations and Maintenance manuals. Additional certification support was provided for select projects to provide certification documentation for the levee owners to use. Each community received support, ongoing communication, and community meetings to discuss the findings, potential paths forward, and review next steps.

Florence Levee System Certification



Wood was retained by the City of Florence to perform a levee certification and subsequent FEMA accreditation for the Florence Cottonwood River Levee in Florence, Kansas. The Florence Cottonwood River Levee is an approximately 1.6 mile long and 12-foot high earthen levee along both the Cottonwood River and Doyle Creek. The levee was constructed by USACE in 1962 and is owned by the City of Florence for continued operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement activities.

As part of the study, Wood completed a review of historical data and information and performed a preliminary levee assessment to determine the existing state of the levee. Following this assessment, where non-compliance items were noted, Wood worked with the community to correct deficiencies. Once complete, Wood performed the analysis for all criteria required within 44 CFR 65.10 for FEMA levee accreditation, including the full geotechnical investigation and analysis which required 12 borings. The levee is currently undergoing final review with FEMA for accreditation.

Drake and Timberline Levee Recertification

The City of Fort Collins owns and operates two USACE-regulated levee systems to protect various development and infrastructure from Cache La Poudre River Flooding. The Timberline levee system, located in central Fort Collins, is approximately 2,000 feet in length and up to seven feet in height, and protects downstream existing and future residential and commercial development. The Drake levee system, located in south-central Fort Collins, is approximately 2,500 feet in length and up to 15 feet in height, and protects the Drake Water Reclamation Facility which is a significant piece of the City's overall water infrastructure. Due to a revised flood master plan completed by the City in 2012, both levee systems had been identified to be two to three feet freeboard deficient. In addition, during routine inspection by the Corps, various other deficiencies were discovered along the Drake levee including animal burrows, excessive woody vegetation, concrete structure deterioration, and insufficient seepage control for a piped ditch that crosses through the levee.



Lithos aided in providing a geotechnical investigation through and adjacent to the levee and identifying preliminary seepage and slope stability characteristics for the levee system. During the investigation program at the Timberline levee site, the foundation materials for the levee system were discovered to consist of sugar beet spoils, which are known to deteriorate and void over time with the addition of water. Due to the consistent presence and depth of spoils, Lithos recommended a seepage cutoff extending through the levee crest to a more competent alluvial or bedrock layer underlying the spoils. A cost benefit analysis performed during design ultimately led the City to abandon reconstruction of this levee and pursue other flood control measures upstream. Continuous sampling was performed at the Drake levee site to fully understand levee and foundation conditions along the alignment. At the time of writing of this project description, the City intends to pursue levee repairs for the animal burrows, vegetation, and ditch piping, and further plans to modify grades and other facilities upstream along the Poudre River such that the levee does not need to be locally raised during design flooding events (existing height will provide sufficient freeboard).

Grand Junction RE Various Culverts

Wood and Lithos Engineering partnered with CDOT to design and replace three structurally deficient culverts within Mesa County, Colorado. Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis was performed and determined that all three structures were to be replaced rather than rehabilitated due to them being undersized per CDOT drainage criteria. Culvert replacement challenges existed for all three culverts sites due to significant cover over each pipe (>20') and the resulting construction limitations. Wood and Lithos provided tunnel related plans and specifications for all three structures that included recommended pipe material and the appropriate tunnel excavation/pipe installation methods based on geotechnical data and analyses and site

logistics. To allow CDOT the most economical solution, Wood and Lithos informed CDOT of the benefits of considering steel for the new culverts. The most advantageous benefit of using steel pipe is that steel pipe can be installed via a percussive pipe ramming technique that would destroy CDOT's preferred reinforced concrete pipe (RCP). Because of the additional steel material needed to accommodate the installation forces the design included sacrificial pipe thickness that would provide the required design life.

Additional recommendations included appropriate construction methods for tunnel excavation and advancement, ground support, pipe backfill, and geotechnical instrumentation and monitoring. The project was successfully delivered such that the winning construction bids were under engineer's estimate, and the final construction cost was under the total budget which included force accounts. During installation of the culverts the ground conditions encountered varied from what was originally found in the initial geotechnical investigation. Wood and Lithos were able to work with the real-time data provided by the contractor to offer engineering solutions that allowed the contractor to keep working. One of the solutions involved analyzing the elevation tolerance for the gravity installation to allow the contractor to install the pipe not in conformance with the bid docs but within the hydrologic needs of the project. These on-the-fly design changes minimized change orders for the project.

Familiarity with the Project and Project Area

Project Site Familiarity

Wood has visited the GJL system, analyzed it extensively, and developed the Preliminary Levee Assessment Report that was presented with the RFP. As such, we have gained a detailed understanding of the levee system, unique challenges that may be associated with certification, and an understanding of issues important to the local community (i.e., preserving the botanical gardens and stormwater detention). You will see in our Project Approach and Proposed Schedule section that we have detailed some of these challenges, which include correcting encroachments while preserving the Botanical Gardens to the greatest extent possible and providing a better solution for the dry wells. We have also developed a preliminary 2D HEC-RAS model of interior drainage which will be used as part of a joint probability analysis (JPA). The JPA will accurately reflect the 100-year event for interior drainage taking into consideration that the peak flows on the Colorado River are typically non-coincidental with major local precipitation events. The JPA will also reduce, or eliminate altogether, the need for pumping operations during the 1% annual chance flood event, as there should be a notable reduction in ponding areas when compared to coincident 1% high water on the Colorado River and a 1% storm event in the basin. The work Wood has performed to date has given us a time to understand the system, local community needs, and to put together a well thought out path forward for developing the levee certification. The levee certification package will provide for a smooth FEMA levee accreditation.



Mesa County Projects

Wood has worked on other projects the greater Grand Junction area and within Mesa County, that give us a unique understanding of the project area. In addition to recently completing the GJL Preliminary Assessment, we are currently working with FEMA and CWCB on county-wide flood risk mapping update as part of FEMA's Risk MAP project. This follows county-wide high-level 2D modeling for Mesa County, that mapped all flood sources within the county that have drainage areas greater than one-square mile. As part of our partnership with CWCB, Wood also updated the hydrology of the Colorado River from its headwaters through Mesa County to the state line. This updated hydrology is being used by Wood to update the hydraulics of the Colorado River, which directly impacts the GJL and its certification.

Wood is also currently working with Mesa County on a Drainage Feasibility Study within the Reed Mesa and Melody Estates Subdivisions to help reduce localized flooding for residents. Completed projects over the last five years include work coordinating directly with the City of Grand Junction and the 521 Drainage Authority to investigate the potential adoption of a drainage user fee across the county and also working with the County on the O Road Feasibility Study, where we thoroughly studied and evaluated the *Mesa County/City of Grand Junction Stormwater Management Manual*.

Each of these projects have given us an understanding of the unique hydrologic characteristics of the greater Grand Junction area, in addition to understanding and valuing the culture and people of Mesa County as we have developed positive working relationships.

Local Office

Wood regularly does business in Grand Junction and has an office that is located near the US 50/I-70 interchange. SGM also has a local presence in Grand Junction and has an office in the City center on Grand Avenue.

Strategy and Implementation

Project Management

At the beginning of the project, we will hold a kick-off meeting on-site to discuss coordination of the project activities and project updates. In total, we anticipate there will be three on-site meetings: 1. An on-site kick-off meeting; 2. An on-site geotechnical kickoff meeting prior to drilling; 3. A final meeting to present findings to City Staff and the City Council. Besides field activities and investigations, these three meetings are the only on-site meetings that are anticipated for the project. In addition, monthly progress calls, presumably each week prior to the scheduled City Council Meetings, will be held to discuss project status and scheduling. We will use Microsoft Teams or Zoom, so that multiple City officials can call in from different locations if desired. Following each of these meetings, meeting minutes will be developed and furnished as part of the project documentation.

While we anticipate this project will take between six to eight months to complete, it is also possible that additional non-compliance issues may be identified throughout this analysis preventing certification without first correcting the identified deficiencies. If such issues are identified, the project manager will immediately discuss these issues with the City. A description of the deficiency will be provided along with project cost estimate to address the deficiency.

Project Coordination/Outreach

A successful levee project will involve coordination with the USACE, FEMA, CWCB, City administrators, and adjacent property owners. The project team anticipates the following specific coordination items:

- **USACE:** The project will likely require a USACE 408 permit for levee modifications and a 404 permit if any work needs to take place on the riverside of the levee. (Permit preparation not included in scope). Additionally, the USACE views the Operations And Maintenance Manual as a contract between the USACE and the community and will need to be highly involved in updating and approving the manual. Finally, the USACE will want to be involved in updating and approving the as-built drawings for the levee
- **FEMA:** Coordination with FEMA will be required to notify them of the upcoming levee submittal and to coordinate with the reviewers before and during the review process to minimize the review and approval timeline. Wood currently attends monthly calls with FEMA, where all state of Colorado projects are discussed, and will leverage these existing meetings to keep FEMA up to date with the levee certification project
- **CWCB:** Coordination with CWCB will be key to ensure the levee fits in with the overall Risk MAP timeline. As the cooperating technical partner (CTP) with FEMA, CWCB is responsible for moving the county-wide project through completion. Wood currently serves as the contractor performing this study in Mesa County and is already conducting a weekly meeting with CWCB to discuss Mesa County, the GJL, and other statewide projects
- **Western Colorado Botanic Gardens:** This project will require coordination for property access to evaluate impacts of specific site development on the levee. Ad-hoc support for providing items such as figures, to help with understanding the scope of the project and potential impacts
- **Property Owners:** Obtain permission for any private property access due to survey or drilling and send out notices to property owners touching the levee right-of-way to notify of ongoing activities

Geotechnical Investigation and Exploration

In the Preliminary Levee Assessment Report, Wood identified several design elements that require geotechnical engineering analysis as part of the certification process to meet 44 CFR 65.10 criteria. These are:

- **Freeboard** – geotechnical analyses to raise small section of levee near the railroad crossing

- **Embankment and Foundation** – seepage and stability analyses, relief well evaluation
- **Settlement** – determine any locations where significant future settlement might be expected
- **Interior Drainage** – Evaluate the effect of standing water against the levee and retaining walls within the levee prism. Support City in correction of these encroachments
- **Encroachments** – geotechnical analyses to evaluate if the Botanic Gardens boulders, and small retaining wall can remain

In support of the design effort for the levee system, Lithos will coordinate with RockSol to perform a site-specific geotechnical investigation to collect and test soil samples from both the levee embankment and levee foundation. We have assumed RockSol will complete the investigation, including coordination and lab testing, under their on-call agreement with Grand Junction and have therefore not included their fees in our estimate. Lithos has budgeted for time to be onsite during drilling to direct the investigation including boring locations, sampling depths, and termination depths, and to log geotechnical borings. In addition, Lithos will develop the laboratory testing program to support the engineering analyses after the investigation is complete.

Assumptions and Exclusions- Coordination and Investigation

Lithos has assumed the following in preparing our scope and fee for the project. If any of the assumptions below are incorrect, a change in scope and fee may result.

- Ground survey support is not included. The publicly available Quality Level 2 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data is assumed to be of sufficient quality to develop cross-sections to support the geotechnical analysis and determine boring elevations. Lithos proposes to collect boring location information using a hand-held GPS device
- RockSol will complete geotechnical drilling of up to 10 borings in accordance with the scope of work provided by Lithos. Boring locations, depths, sampling intervals, and geotechnical testing will be selected by Lithos and completed by RockSol
- RockSol will directly complete all boring location staking, utility clearance, permitting, and abandonment in accordance with USACE procedures
- The drilling will require up to four consecutive days to complete. Weekend work will not be required
- Significant weather will not impact the schedule of the proposed field studies

Geotechnical Report

After the geotechnical analyses (described in further detail below) are complete, Lithos will prepare a geotechnical report that provides the conclusions of our study. The report will include commentary related to accreditation status and, if necessary, provide geotechnical recommendations for areas failing to meet FEMA criteria. The report will be submitted as a draft for review and then finalized after one review cycle. The report will include, at a minimum, the following items:

- A site vicinity and boring location map
- Detailed boring logs including results of field exploration and laboratory testing
- A summary of the geotechnical analysis assumptions, methods, and conclusions. Model results will be included.
- Recommendations for levee improvements needed for accreditation for Freeboard, Embankment and Foundation, Settlement, Interior Drainage, Vegetation and Encroachments
- Provide construction recommendations including:
 - Site grading and earthwork
 - Relief well abandonment considerations

If no modifications to the levee are necessary, this geotechnical report will be furnished for meeting 44 CFR 65.10 criteria. If additional modifications to the levee are needed, other than those already anticipated as part of this scope, finalizing reports to meet CFR criteria will be included in any scope amendment.

Hydraulic Analysis

Wood, under contract with the CWCB, recently completed draft hydraulic modeling for the Colorado River along the levee system that protects the City of Grand Junction. Wood will leverage this modeling to establish the 100-year water surface elevations for certification. While this modeling has not yet been through FEMA's independent technical review process, no major model flaws or errors are anticipated. Given the timeline of the levee project, Wood is currently accelerating this schedule and will work to complete this modeling concurrently to be able to provide final FEMA approved water surface elevations for use in design. In addition to determining final freeboard, this model will also be used to determine scour

potential of the levee to verify the existing riprap design.

As part of the preliminary levee assessment, Wood has already developed a preliminary interior drainage model, which includes incorporation of significant interior drainage structures. This model will be leveraged and improved with more detailed structure data, refined manning's "n" values, and additional refinement of the 2-dimensional model mesh, to meet the quality of a FEMA detailed study model. Wood will also perform a JPA using USACE Engineering Manual (EM) 1110-2-1413, utilizing Methodology 3: Coincident Frequency Analysis. This method derives the interior stage-probability relationship from the frequency functions of the interior run-off and the exterior stage. The effort will include analysis at the outlet structures/levee penetrations, where multiple model runs with various rainfall events and exterior stage levels. A stage-frequency curve for the interior drainage will be developed, and HEC-SSP will be utilized to analyze the results to develop the final interior drainage mapping. A total of 56 model runs are anticipated as part of this effort.

Further information about how these models will be used as part of the levee certification and accreditation documentation are outlined in the sections below.

Documentation for 44 CFR 65.10 Levee Accreditation

The goal of this project is to obtain a levee certification whereby FEMA levee accreditation is obtained, and the levee can continue to be shown as providing protection to the City's residents and businesses on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). This requires complete documentation that meets 44 CFR 65.10 regulations. The specifics to these regulations, the state of the GJL regarding these regulations, levee deficiencies, and next steps are outlined within the Preliminary Levee Assessment. Our approach for each of the certification criteria, outlined in 44 CFR 65.10, are provided in detail as follows.

Freeboard

Wood will complete a freeboard assessment for the levee system, using the final hydraulic model defined above, which will be the backbone of the freeboard certification portion of the certification report that will be submitted to FEMA. This will be done utilizing the latest as-builts, and the top of levee field survey that was collected in 2017 by the City.

It is understood that the freeboard is deficient upstream of the railroad. Recent hydraulic modeling accounting for current channel bathymetry and features around the railroad river crossing has identified the insufficient freeboard. As a result, the levee will need to be improved in this area to increase the levee height by about one to three feet over a length of approximately 100 to 300 feet. Lithos will perform settlement and stability analyses for the portion of levee raised as further detailed in the geotechnical design approach. While the project team will do everything possible to minimize the disruption to the project schedule, ultimately levee reconstruction and verification of the as-built condition will be required prior to Wood being able to certify levee freeboard.

Closures



Wood will provide the City a form to fill out for each sluice gate structure demonstrating the gates are operational. This form will require the City to operate each sluice gate up and down, and to provide a photo for the fully open and fully closed gate (photo will be of the gate stem). Wood will then review each form and document the workings of the gates. Wood will assess the condition of the flap gates during the levee assessment.

Videos of each interior drainage structure will need to be reviewed as part of certification. Pipe videoing is not included as part of this scope of work and is assumed to be provided by the City. If requested by the City, our team can provide videoing of the interior drainage structures for an additional fee. After reviewing all closure and interior drainage structure video information, Wood will prepare a report of the findings which

will be used for the certification submittal, assuming no deficiencies are identified which need to be addressed prior to certification. It is already understood that an 18" RCP may need repair.

Embankment Protection

Scour/Aggradation analyses will be performed where the visual assessment or maintenance record indicates it is appropriate or where engineering judgment based on our experience in the watershed or on the river indicate it is necessary. In this case, the previous field inspection and desktop assessment performed indicated that riprap sizing is adequate as-is where

it exists along the levee. The desktop assessment was based on the preliminary HEC-RAS modeling completed for the county-wide Risk MAP project, that is also being used to establish the Colorado River base flood elevations used for this project. Wood will complete the Embankment Analysis Modeling through a review of the work performed to date by, visual assessment, extracting velocity grids from the existing HEC-RAS models, and design calculations on existing rip-rap and grass vegetative cover.

Our team will evaluate embankment protection for the Colorado River along the levee extents, and document 65.10 compliance. After we complete our analyses, we will prepare a report that provides the conclusions of our study including either documentation that the system meets requirements for levee certification, or a detailed discussion of the areas that do not meet the requirements, and a concept for addressing those issues along with an order of magnitude cost estimate. While there is no way to be sure until the assessment is completed, during Wood's previous levee visit and based on the preliminary levee assessment, we did not document any significant concerns that are obvious hurdles to levee certification, and likely no improvements to the levee are needed to obtain certification. Should we determine that scour does pose an eminent risk to the levee system, repairs will need to be made prior to certification.

Embankment Stability

The available information does not provide a basis for the design of the existing relief wells with respect to their locations, installation details, and intent. Therefore, the proposed geotechnical analyses will include a seepage and stability evaluation of the existing relief wells to determine if they are necessary for the stability of the levee system. If the existing relief wells are found to be unnecessary for levee stability based on the analysis, they may be abandoned during the certification process. Otherwise, the wells will need to continue to be maintained as described in the Operations and Maintenance Manual. It is also possible that the geotechnical analyses will show that additional relief wells are necessary for levee stability, which may be likely as similar geotechnical conditions exist elsewhere across the levee. We have assumed a maximum of four cross-sections will require analysis.

Lithos will perform the seepage analyses using SEEP/W, a finite element software program that can perform both transient and steady-state seepage modeling. We will initially perform a steady-state seepage analysis relative to the base flood elevation at each critical section to develop the phreatic surface within the levee embankment. If the steady state conditions indicate excessive seepage gradients, then we will perform a transient seepage analysis based on a base flood hydrograph. If the transient seepage analysis also indicates excessive seepage gradients, suggested modifications to the existing levee may be necessary such as additional relief wells, grading, blankets, or a central cutoff.

Slope stability of levee embankments will be performed utilizing SLOPE/W, a computer program that can perform a variety of limit equilibrium stability analysis methods (Bishop, Janbu, Morgenstern-Price, etc.) under both static and pseudo-static loading conditions. Slope stability will be evaluated in accordance with the methodology outlined in USACE Engineering Manual EM 1110-2-1913. Each critical section will be analyzed for slope stability in each of the following cases:

- Base flood pool
- Normal pool
- Rapid drawdown

Analyses will utilize the itemized checklist of FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 requirements for geotechnical analyses to evaluate embankment and foundation stability (Table 1). These stability analyses are required to evaluate the levee against shear failure for various loading conditions, including the end of construction, during sudden (also known as rapid) drawdown, critical flood stage, steady state seepage at flood stage, and seismic loading. The analyses will follow USACE standards in Engineering Manual (EM) 1110-2-1902 (USACE, 2003).

Table 1: Summary of FEMA Requirements for Embankment and Foundation Stability

Requirement No.	FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 Requirement
5	Embankment and Foundation Stability
a	Identified locations and basis for selection of critical location for stability analysis
b	Specified embankment stability analysis methodology used (e.g., circular arc, sliding block, infinite slope, etc.)
c	Summary of stability analysis results (e.g., end of construction, sudden drawdown, critical flood stage, steady-state seepage at flood stage, and earthquake)
d	Seepage analysis for the embankment
e	Specified seepage analysis methodology used
f	Uplift pressures at the embankment landside toe checked
g	Seepage exit gradients checked for piping potential
h	Duration of the base flood hydrograph against the embankment

Additional Geotechnical Analyses

Settlement Analysis

As part of the certification process, a geotechnical analysis will be performed to estimate the settlement of levee embankments at the location where freeboard will be increased. The subsurface exploration will include the collection of cohesive (clayey) embankment and foundation soil samples to perform one-dimensional consolidation laboratory tests that can be used to evaluate the consolidation characteristics of cohesive soils.

An itemized checklist of FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 requirements for geotechnical analyses to evaluate settlement is provided in Table 2. The USACE (1990) standards in EM 1110-1-1904 provide guidance for estimating settlement for various soil and embankment configurations using computations based on the theory of elasticity and soil consolidation. Because the levee has been in place for over 25 years, it is likely that most of the settlement has already occurred. Therefore, this analysis will focus on the area where the levee will be raised to accommodate the increased freeboard.



Table 2: Summary of FEMA Requirements for Settlement

Requirement No.	FEMA Form FF-FY-21-102 Requirement
7	Settlement
a	Has anticipated potential settlement been determined and incorporated into the specified construction elevations to maintain the established freeboard margin?
b	Computed settlement range documented
c	Determined cause of levee crest settlement

Interior Drainage Analysis

Upon completion, the interior drainage model will be utilized to plot base flood elevations for interior drainage from the joint probability event as required by FEMA. This 2D HEC-RAS model will be FEMA Data Capture Standards compliant and will meet all FEMA Guidelines and Specifications. Ponding areas will be modeled in sufficient detail for placement on a FEMA map. Note that the interior drainage analysis results cannot prevent levee certification. However, any insurable structures identified as being in the interior ponding areas for the 1% change flood event (100-year flood), will be subject to mandatory flood insurance requirements if they have a federally backed mortgage. Areas within the area protected by levee, but outside of the 1% chance flood event, will be designated as "area protected by levee", and given the Shaded Zone X designation, which does not require the mandatory purchase of flood insurance.

Interior Drainage Geotechnical Considerations

Retaining walls associated with the levee interior drainage structures and stormwater detention ponds are cut into the levee prism in three locations. In one location, the levee slope was steepened to accommodate the detention pond and the resulting slope is stabilized with large boulders. In two of the three cases, it appears that stormwater is continually saturating the levee toe which might lead to softened soils and/or development of preferential flow paths over time. The reduction in levee prism also shortens seepage paths through the levee. These areas will be analyzed by Lithos to evaluate the impact on levee stability and through-seepage. One cross section will be analyzed to represent the worst-case conditions related to these detention ponds.



Operations and Maintenance Manuals

Wood has reviewed the existing operations and maintenance (O&M) manual for the levee and has documented deficiencies with the current manual. The USACE considers the manual to be an agreement between the USACE and the community. **The City of Grand Junction will work with the USACE to update the existing document to meet the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10. Wood will review the operation and maintenance requirements for completion** to assure coverage of items such as pump station operation and maintenance (if required), settlement, scour along the levee toe, levee revetment deterioration, erosion on the dry side, evidence of through-seepage, connectivity at control structures, etc.

Additionally, FEMA requires an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for levee accreditation. Wood proposes an addendum to the O&M to meet the FEMA requirements for an EAP. **The City of Grand Junction will create the EAP to ensure that the plan accurately reflects the City's flood response operations. Wood will review the document for completion.** The City of Grand Junction will be required to adopt the revised O&M manual and EAP for the levee to be certified.

As-Built Drawings

Due to the proposed modifications to the levee system (correction of free board deficiency and levee encroachments), and the discrepancies and general lack of clarity of the existing as-built documents, new as-built survey for the levee system will need to be performed once all modifications are complete, meeting FEMA CFR requirements. **This should be done in coordination with USACE based on updated survey information. As-built survey or creation is not included as part of this scope, and will be performed by the City or under a separate contract prior to certification.**

Final Certification Report

At the end of the study, assuming the levee system is found to be FEMA 44 CFR 65.10 compliant, Wood will create a levee certification report and once reviewed and approved by the City, will submit it to FEMA for levee accreditation. The certification report will include all certification documentation, contained in a series of appendices, with specific sections that will be individually stamped, which are:

- Freeboard (for 1% annual chance event)
- Closures
- Embankment Protection
- Embankment Stability
- Embankment Settlement
- Interior Drainage
- Other Design Criteria (if applicable, but not anticipated)
- Operations Plan – Closures
- Operations Plan – Interior Drainage Systems
- Maintenance Plan
- As-built Drawings **(will need to be provided by Grand Junction)**

Wood will address all review comments received by FEMA, within the existing scope of work, and will submit the final report addressing all comments to FEMA for accreditation. Once approved by FEMA, this scope ends, and the levee will be shown as providing protection on the updated FIRM panels produced by the county-wide mapping project currently being performed by Wood, on behalf of CWCB and FEMA. Resolving all FEMA comments is included in our scope of services, to the extents

that the comments request information or require issues to be addressed that are contained within our scope of services. While it has never happened on one of our submittals, if FEMA requests additional data outside of this scope of services, those services will be considered supplemental and if authorized by the City will be performed for an additional fee.

It should be noted that at this time the FEMA 65.10 non-compliance issues that were identified as part of the Preliminary Levee Assessment have been included in this proposal. These are items that need to be addressed prior to certification. If there are additional non-compliance issues identified during the process, Wood will prepare a roadmap for resolution and budget level cost estimate to complete the work. These additional unknown items are not included within this scope of work.

The final deliverable for this project is levee certification documentation that is stamped by a professional engineer that has gone through the FEMA review for levee accreditation and has FEMA concurrence that all certification documentation meets 44 CFR 65.10 requirements.

Geotechnical Design

Given there are still unknowns of the levee condition that will not be fully understood until after the geotechnical analysis is complete, the following outlines what is and is not included as part of this scope. This is based on what will be required and what is understood to be desirable by the City. It is assumed that the no existing conditions survey is required, and the LiDAR available for Mesa County, in addition to any as-built data, will be sufficient. The designs will be submitted as a draft for review by the City, and then will be finalized after one review cycle.

Based on coordination with USACE to-date, it is assumed that a Section 408 permit will be needed, that will likely be able to cover any and all improvements. The extent of the 408 permit is still unclear, as such if National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other environmental compliance items are required to be met, the scope of these will need to be determined at a future date. **Section 408 permits are not included as part of this scope.** A Section 404 permit is also not included at this time, as it is likely not needed, but will be addressed with the City if this changes after further consultation with the USACE.

Freeboard Deficiencies

The design for increased freeboard of the levee will be performed by Lithos Engineering with drafting and General Conditions support by Wood. The design will consist of plan, profile, and cross-sections along with necessary details. Lithos will also prepare an earthwork specification. An engineer's opinion of probable cost for construction is not included as part of this scope.

After discussions with the USACE, Sacramento District, increasing freeboard likely will not require a 404 or 408 permit, and therefore is not included as part of our proposed efforts.

Interior Drainage Infrastructure Improvements

If removal of the retaining walls associated with stormwater detention ponds is recommended based on our analysis, we assume our design efforts will anticipate restoration of the levee to its original condition presented in the as-built plans. The design will consist of plan, profile and cross-sections along with necessary details. Lithos will include restoration of the levee slopes in the earthwork specification. An engineer's opinion of probable cost for construction is not included as part of this scope.

Redesign of associated modifications such as stormwater ponds and storm drain piping is excluded from this proposal, as is defining the impacts the redesign will have on the stormwater ponds hydraulic performance. Pump station design associated with levee modifications is also not included.

After discussions with the USACE, Sacramento District, the anticipated extents of improvements to the interior drainage structures likely will not require a 408 permit, and therefore is not included as part of our proposed efforts.

Vegetation & Encroachment

Vegetation: Trees are assumed to be removed at all locations where deemed to be encroaching, unless desired by the City for an analysis, which is not included in this scope.

Encroachments: There were three major encroachments into the levee prism noted during the



preliminary levee assessment. All three encroachments were associated with stormwater detention ponds, interior drainage structures, and include retaining walls of various heights. Additionally, the encroachment at the Botanical gardens consists of large boulders helping to retain the steep slope. Small trees and woody brush are planted amongst the boulders. It is our assumption that the City wishes to certify the levee without extensive modifications to the 'boulder-wall' area. Therefore, a geotechnical analysis will be conducted to evaluate the impact of the 'boulder-wall' and adjacent vegetation on the integrity of the levee, to determine if design improvements will be required for certification. Maintaining the existing configuration at the Botanical Gardens will also need coordination with the USACE, and likely a 408 permit. **Grand Junction will obtain any necessary USACE Section 408 permit to support leaving the encroachments as-is or removal of the encroachments based on the completed design. Wood and Lithos will provide the required permit engineering, but permit creation, permit submission, and direct coordination with USACE will be by Grand Junction.** If removal of the encroachments is recommended based on our analysis, we assume our design efforts will anticipate restoration of the levee to its original condition presented in the as-built plans. The design will consist of plan, profile and cross-sections along with necessary details. Lithos will include restoration of the levee slopes in the earthwork specification. An engineer's opinion of probable cost for construction is not included as part of this scope.

Redesign of associated modifications such as stormwater ponds and storm drain piping is excluded from this proposal. If the City desires design assistance with associated modifications such as storm water ponds and storm drain piping, this scope can be modified accordingly.

Relief Wells

We have assumed that the analyses related to the relief wells will conclude that the existing relief wells can be abandoned and that additional relief wells are not necessary. The as-builts appear to indicate that all but two of the originally planned relief wells were omitted and that the excess seepage pressure issue was addressed with seepage berms. We will provide construction details for well abandonment and grading plans for seepage berms if needed to offset the elimination of the existing relief wells.

Grand Junction will obtain a USACE Section 408 permit to support removal of relief wells or the addition of new relief wells based on the completed design. Wood and Lithos will provide the required permit engineering, but permit creation, permit submission, and direct coordination with USACE will be by Grand Junction.

Project Schedule and Work Plan

Our Wood Team will follow a robust process in partnership with the City, FEMA, CWCB, USACE and other stakeholders to obtain levee certification and full FEMA accreditation. A detailed schedule chart is included below.

The RFP outlines a date for the project to be completed by December 1, 2022. This is an approximately 190-day schedule assuming a May 25, 2022, notice to proceed (NTP). While this will provide enough time to perform all data collection, modeling, public outreach, and preparation the certification documentation, due to the uncertainty of levee rehabilitation/modification (construction) activities, the likely need for a USACE Section 408 permit (typically a minimum 6-month process), the possibility of other unknown deficiencies that could be identified during the overall assessment, or delays due to working with stakeholders and FEMA (typical FEMA review times are 2-months minimum), in reality this timeline will most likely need to be adjusted due to factors outside of our project team's control. As such, our team will work in coordination with the City, CWCB and FEMA, with full awareness of the county-wide mapping project being performed, to work towards FEMA levee accreditation prior to the new FEMA mapping going effective.

While it is anticipated full certification of the levee will not be obtained until after December 1, 2022, the project team will work diligently to have all components of the certification package that are able to be completed by this date. The schedule below assumes minimal delays in the coordination activities, with a submittal date of December 1, 2022.

Day 1

Based on our initial assessment of the levee, which we discussed during the Preliminary Levee Assessment meeting with the City on October 27, 2021, we believe there is a good chance that the levee can be accredited with minimal updates. As part of the Preliminary Levee Assessment Report, we noted the freeboard deficiencies immediately upstream of the railroad, relief wells that will need to be reviewed, interior drainage structures, detention ponds, and corresponding retaining walls cut into the levee prism, and development within the levee prism at the Western Colorado Botanical Gardens. We will evaluate each of these issues in more detail during the project, but remediation will be required prior to submitting our levee certification

package to FEMA. We understand the timeline of the Mesa county-wide Risk MAP project, and the need for 44 CFR 65.10 levee accreditation prior to the new FEMA maps going effective. As such, our team will start working on Day 1 to evaluate the solutions that will be required to minimize the disruption to the FEMA accreditation process and county-wide mapping project.

First 14 Days: Stakeholder Engagement and Geotechnical Kick-off

The progress made during the first 14 calendar days in the preparation of the levee certification will be critical to its ultimate success. Our goal will be to have a kick-off meeting with key City staff within the first 7 days of receipt of NTP. The purpose of the meeting will be to introduce key team members, confirm the availability of relevant data for the project, identify areas for fine-tuning the scope and schedule and confirm budgets. Our Wood Team will then make modifications as necessary to the scope, schedule, and budget by Day 14 for final review and concurrence by the City.

Planning for geotechnical drilling will also occur in the first 14 days. This includes scheduling the drilling team and starting to obtain all permits and access agreements required for drilling.

Days 15 through 80: Geotechnical Investigation and Additional Problem Identification

Following the first 14 days, the team will begin communication with other project stakeholders including the Western Colorado Botanical Gardens, who may experience the greatest impacts, the railroad, and other local residents and businesses who own property along the levee right-of-way. A virtual kick-off meeting will be held for all interested stakeholders which will include discussions about project impacts, access, expected activities, and the general project timeline. Following this initial work, ongoing engagement will be used to ensure there are no surprises, and to create a clear understanding of the project impacts.

The geotechnical investigation will also kick-off early within this period. During this time, Lithos will coordinate with RockSol to perform a site-specific geotechnical investigation to collect and test soil samples from both the levee embankment and foundation and perform specific geotechnical analyses for critical locations and conditions. This will help to inform freeboard, embankment stability, embankment settlement, and interior drainage. This will also help to inform what modifications to the levee will be necessary. Currently, several potential problems have been identified. The geotechnical analysis, once laboratory testing is complete, will determine if any additional, previously unknown, areas will require further analysis, and the extent to which the areas identified in the preliminary levee assessment will require modification.

At the end of this time period, the project team will hold a meeting with the City to discuss the final path to certification, given all levee deficiencies should be known at this time, and finalize timing for reconstruction and next steps.

Days 50 through 150: Analyses, Design and Certification Documentation

Concurrent to continued community engagement and the geotechnical investigation, the other engineering analyses, design and reporting activities will take place. The bulk of the schedule will include performing analyses on the various 44 CFR 65.10 criteria. It is anticipated that by the end of this period, there will be full design for any required levee improvements and complete certification documentation for each relevant criterion. Our estimate for the status of each criterion at the end of the 150 days includes:

- **Freeboard:** Complete design for levee improvements to provide required freeboard for 1% annual chance event on Colorado River
- **Closures:** Full certification of item, or complete design for required improvements (minimal to none expected)
- **Embankment Protection:** Full certification of item, or complete design for required improvements (none expected)
- **Embankment Stability:** Complete design for required improvements based on geotechnical results (expected to include abandonment of dry wells)
- **Embankment Settlement:** Full certification of item complete
- **Interior Drainage:** Full certification of item (no required improvements expected)
- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and Emergency Action Plan (EAP):** Revisions to the O&M manual completed and accepted by USACE. Manual ready to be reviewed and adopted by the City. EAP completed by City in coordination with FEMA and ready to be adopted by the City

At the end of the 150-day period, it is anticipated that construction documents for any scoped improvements will be provided to the City so that USACE Section 408 permitting can be completed, and future construction can be planned.

Days 150 through 190: Permitting and Final Certification Documents

During the final days before December 1, 2022 the project team will work on final certification documents for any remaining items. **Should a USACE Section 408 permit be required, Wood will provide design information to the City for completion of this permit.** The City of Grand Junction, as the levee sponsor, must also submit the package. Through this package, it is anticipated that the City will come into compliance with the USACE on all former and future construction activities on the levee.

Post Construction

Once this permitting process is complete, construction can commence and an as-built survey can be performed. **Updated as-builts will be completed by the City.** Upon confirmation that the levee construction matches the design, the levee will have one final visual check and the certification package will be sent to FEMA. Following receipt by FEMA, it is assumed the first round of review will take approximately 60 days to complete, at which point in time the project team will respond to FEMA's comments to complete the accreditation process. Once approved and accredited by FEMA, the levee will be incorporated into the countywide mapping project currently being performed in Mesa County.

Table 3: Proposed Work Completion Schedule

	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Project Management	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Stakeholder Coordination	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Geotechnical Field Work	■	■	■	■			
Geotechnical Analysis			■	■	■		
Hydraulic Analysis/ Mapping		■	■	■	■		
Reporting and Documentation		■	■	■	■	■	
Design for Required Alterations				■	■	■	
Community Adoption of O&M and EAP						■	■
Final FEMA-Ready Certification Documents (where possible)							■

References

Table 4: Project References

Client Name & Address	Contact Information	Project Dates	Project Description
Colorado Water Conservation Board 1313 Sherman Street, Room 718 Denver, CO 80203	Terri Fead 303.866.3441 x3230 terri.fead@state.co.us 1313 Sherman Street, Room 718 Denver, CO 80203	Multiple Project Dates from 2018 to Present	Colorado Preliminary Levee Assessments and Levee Support
City of Florence 511 North Main Street Florence, KS 66851	Bob Gayle, Mayor -City of Florence 620.878.4296 mayor@florenceks.com 511 North Main Street Florence, Kansas 66851	January 2019 to Present (under final review)	Florence Levee System Certification
City of Fort Collins, CO 281 N College Fort Collins, CO 80524	Jason Stutzman, PE Special Project Manager 970.224.6106 jstutzman@fcgov.com 281 N College Fort Collins, CO 80524	2021	Drake and Timberline Levee Recertification
Colorado Department of Transportation Region 3 222 South 6th, #317 Grand Junction, CO 81501	Stuart Gardner 970.683.6353 stuart.gardner@state.co.us 222 South 6th, #317 Grand Junction, CO 81501	2020 - 2021	Grand Junction RE Various Culverts



Wood

Geotechnical Senior Consultant
 Lithos Geotechnical Senior Professional I
 Geotechnical Professional II
 Geotechnical Staff Professional III



Rate Schedule Classification	Project Manager	Levee Expert	Sr. Engineer	Jr. Engineer	Sr. GIS	Jr. GIS	Geotechnical Senior Consultant	Lithos Geotechnical Senior Professional I	Geotechnical Professional II	Geotechnical Staff Professional III	ts	Cost	Cost
	\$ 170.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 170.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 120.00			
Task/Description	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours						Cost	Cost
Project Management/Coordination	80											\$	13,600.00
Communications and Outreach												\$	-
Meeting (2x in person, 1 in person/others call in)	22		6	6								\$1,000	\$ 6,270.00
Other Ad-hoc meetings	6	6	6	6									\$ 3,750.00
Stakeholder Coordination Meetings (Lithos)			2	8			4	12	12				\$ 1,140.00
													\$ 4,740.00
Geotechnical Investigation/Exploration							4	4	64	6		\$1,825	\$ 13,985.00
Hydraulic Analysis													\$ -
Modeling - Interior Drainage		10	20	60									\$ 11,300.00
65.10 Documentation													\$ -
Initial Site Visit & Needs Verification			0	0									\$ -
Freeboard													\$ -
Analysis post construction			1	4									\$ 570.00
Freeboard Figures					1	4							\$ 455.00
Geotechnical Report	1		4	16			2	3	5	12			\$ 3,145.00
													\$ 2,450.00
Closures													\$ -
Review Gate Operations			1	2									\$ 360.00
Review Pipe Videos			1	4									\$ 570.00
Report	1		4	16		4							\$ 2,790.00
Embankment Protection													\$ -
Assessment			2	6									\$ 930.00
Report	1		2	16		4							\$ 2,490.00
Embankment Stability													\$ -
Encroachment Analysis							4	8	9.5	24			\$ 6,552.50
Embankment & Foundation Analysis							4	12	17	40			\$ 10,315.00
Report							6	12	16	40			\$ 10,580.00
Settlement Analysis													\$ -
Analysis							2	4	5	16			\$ 3,795.00
Report													\$ -
Interior Drainage Analysis													\$ -
Field Assessment			10	0									\$ 1,500.00
Review As-Built Data				8									\$ 840.00
Geotechnical Mapping					8	16	4	8	9	24			\$ 6,475.00
Report	1		6	24		4							\$ 2,280.00
													\$ 3,930.00
O&M Manual Amendment													\$ -
EOP Update Review			1	3									\$ 465.00
EAP Review			1	2		0							\$ 360.00
Levee Design/Construction/Permitting													\$ -
Levee Design - Freeboard Deficiency							4	8	10	16			\$ 5,670.00
Levee Design - Relief Wells							4	10	12	24			\$ 7,280.00
Levee Design - Internal Drainage & Encroach							4	10	12	24			\$ 7,280.00
Design Plans to Bid Documents					120								\$ 13,800.00
General Conditions				32									\$ 3,360.00
Permitting - FP-Dev, 404/408	0	0	0	0	0	0							\$ -
Hydraulic impact assessment of reduced detention (3 structures)			0	0									\$ -
Final Levee As-Built Survey												\$0	\$ -
Levee Coordination/Background Research/Permitting Support							4	6	8				\$ 3,100.00
Final Certification Report													\$ -
Final Compliance Inspection			16	16									\$ 4,080.00
Report	2	16	4	20		4							\$ 6,580.00
	114	32	87	249	129	36	46	97	179.5	226			-
	\$ 170.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 170.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 120.00			-
	\$ 19,380.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 13,050.00	\$ 26,145.00	\$ 14,835.00	\$ 3,060.00	\$ 9,660.00	\$ 16,490.00	\$ 27,822.50	\$ 27,120.00	\$2,825		
Total Project Budget													\$166,787.50



CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE(MM/DD/YYYY)
06/06/2022

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER Aon Risk Services Southwest, Inc. Houston TX Office 5555 San Felipe Suite 1500 Houston TX 77056 USA	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C. No. Ext): (866) 283-7122 FAX (A/C. No.): (800) 363-0105		
	E-MAIL ADDRESS:		
INSURED JWGUSA Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates 17325 Katy Freeway Houston TX 77084 USA	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE		NAIC #
	INSURER A: AIG Specialty Insurance Company		26883
	INSURER B: American International Group UK Ltd		AA1120187
	INSURER C: Zurich American Ins Co		16535
	INSURER D: ACE American Insurance Company		22667
	INSURER E: ACE Fire Underwriters Insurance Co.		20702
INSURER F:			

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** 570093470140 **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS. **Limits shown are as requested**

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDITIONAL INSURED	SUBROGATED	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS			
C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: <input type="checkbox"/> POLICY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> LOC OTHER:			GLO484608501	07/01/2021	07/01/2022	EACH OCCURRENCE	\$1,000,000		
							DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	\$500,000		
							MED EXP (Any one person)	\$5,000		
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	\$1,000,000		
							GENERAL AGGREGATE	\$1,000,000		
							PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	\$5,000,000		
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> OWNED AUTOS ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY			ISA H255047A	07/01/2021	07/01/2022	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	\$1,000,000		
							BODILY INJURY (Per person)			
							BODILY INJURY (Per accident)			
							PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> UMBRELLA LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR <input type="checkbox"/> EXCESS LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE <input type="checkbox"/> DED <input type="checkbox"/> RETENTION						EACH OCCURRENCE			
							AGGREGATE			
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR / PARTNER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below			Y/N N	N/A	WLR67807674	07/01/2021	07/01/2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PER STATUTE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
E						Work Comp- AOS	07/01/2021	07/01/2022	E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	\$1,000,000
						SCFC67807716			E.L. DISEASE-EA EMPLOYEE	\$1,000,000
						Work Comp- WI			E.L. DISEASE-POLICY LIMIT	\$1,000,000
B	Archit&Eng Prof					PSDEF2100726	07/01/2021	07/01/2022	Aggregate Limit	\$5,000,000
						Claims Made- Prof. Liab.			Any One Claim	\$1,000,000
						SIR applies per policy terms & conditions				

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)
 SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM FOR ADDITIONAL NAMED INSURED WOOD COMPANIES. RE: Project Description: Mesa County, Grand Junction Levee Certification, Contract No. RFP-5062-22-SH, Project No. 3270SW0049. Certificate Holder is included as Additional Insured in accordance with the policy provisions of the General Liability and Automobile Liability policies.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER City of Grand Junction Attn: Susan Hyatt 910 Main Street Grand Junction CO 81501 USA	CANCELLATION SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.
	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Holder Identifier :

570093470140

Certificate No :





ADDITIONAL REMARKS SCHEDULE

AGENCY Aon Risk Services Southwest, Inc.		NAMED INSURED JWGUSA Holdings, Inc.	
POLICY NUMBER See Certificate Numbe 570093470140			
CARRIER See Certificate Numbe 570093470140	NAIC CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE:	

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

THIS ADDITIONAL REMARKS FORM IS A SCHEDULE TO ACORD FORM,
FORM NUMBER: ACORD 25 **FORM TITLE:** Certificate of Liability Insurance

Additional Named Insured

JWGUSA Holdings, Inc.
Wood Group USA, Inc.
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.
AMEC Construction Management, Inc.
AMEC E&E, P.C.
AMEC Engineering and Consulting of Michigan, Inc.
Amec Foster Wheeler Energia, S.L.U.
Amec Foster Wheeler Industrial Power Company, Inc.
Amec Foster Wheeler Kamtech, Inc.
Amec Foster Wheeler Martinez, Inc.
Amec Foster Wheeler North America Corp
Amec Foster Wheeler Power Systems, Inc.
Amec Foster Wheeler USA Corporation
Amec Foster Wheeler Ventures, Inc.
AMEC North Carolina, Inc.
BMA Solutions, Inc.
C E C Controls Company, Inc.
Cape Software, Inc.
Foster Wheeler Intercontinental Corporation
Ingenious, Inc.
John Wood Group PLC
John Wood Group, Inc.
Kelchner, Inc.
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, P.C.
MACTEC Engineering & Geology, P.C.
MASA Ventures, Inc.
Mustang International, Inc.
Rider Hunt International USA, Inc.
RWG (Repair & Overhauls) USA, Inc.
Swaggart Brothers, Inc.
Wood Design, LLC
Wood Group Alaska, LLC
Wood Group Asset Integrity Solutions
Wood Group PSN, Inc.
Wood Group UK, Ltd
Wood Massachusetts, Inc.
Wood Programs, Inc.