ALABAMA DAM SAFETY PROGRAM OVERVIEW

2023 ASCE Alabama Section Winter Meeting



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BASIC LADDER SAFETY

- Choose the right ladder for the job
- Check for any damages or issues before each use
- Check the load limit
- Use a flat, stable surface for ladder set up and apply the 1H:4V rule
- Wear slip resistant shoes or boots with a defined heel
- Identify and barricade the work area to prevent unauthorized access
- Always face the ladder directly when climbing and climb cautiously
- Maintain three points of contact while using a ladder
- Carry only small items
- Don't over reach move ladder instead

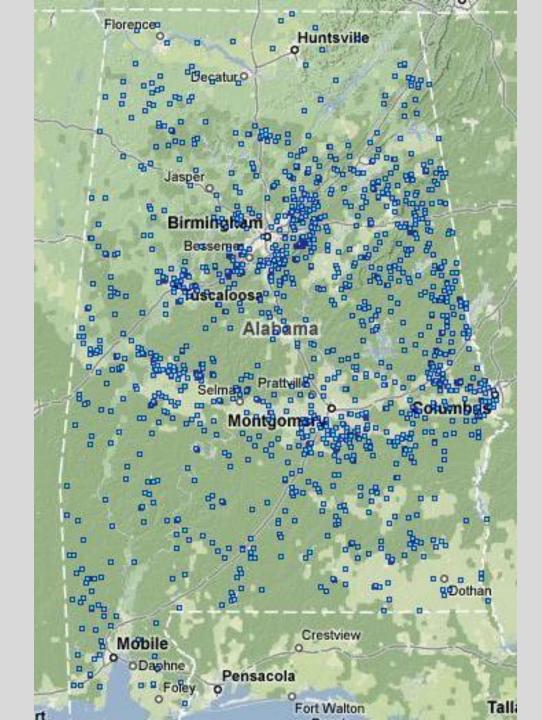




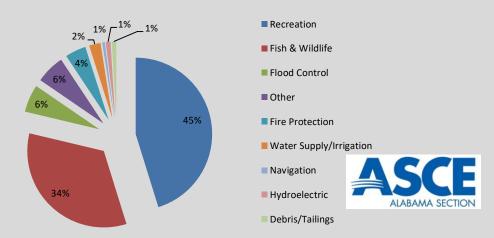
Dam failure looks imminent! At this stage, all we can do is wait and keep our fingers crossed.







- We know of approximately 2,300 dams
- Beneficial Uses of dams
 - Hydropower generation renewable, clean energy
 - Flood control
 - Water storage
 - Public water supply
 - Industrial water supply
 - Irrigation
 - Navigation
 - Recreation
 - · Fish & Wildlife





Dam Owners:

- Industries, agriculture and other private entities (89%)
- State and local government including public water systems (8%)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Tennessee Valley Authority (2%) have dam safety protocols
- Electric utilities Hydropower generation (1%) Dam safety is a critical part of FERC's hydropower program and receives top priority.





- Types of dams

- Embankment dams are the most common type of dam in use today. Generally referred to as "earthfill" or "rockfill" dams
- Concrete dams may be:
 - Gravity Concrete dams are the most common form of concrete dam. The mass weight of concrete and friction resist the reservoir water pressure.
 - Buttress dam is a specific type of gravity dam in which the large mass of concrete is reduced, and the forces are diverted to the dam foundation through vertical or sloping buttresses.
 - Arch Concrete dams are typically thin in cross-section. The
 reservoir water forces acting on an arch dam are carried laterally
 into the abutments. the vertical plane as well. Such dams are
- Hybrid Concrete/Embankment dams





- Dam Hazard Classification is determined by the extent of damage a dam failure would cause downstream
- Dam Hazard Classifications
 - <u>High Hazard Potential</u> probable loss of human life
 - <u>Significant Hazard Potential</u> no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns.
 - Low Hazard Potential no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses.
 Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.



The National Dam Safety Program

Model State Dam Safety Program

FEMA 316/July 2007



Federal Emergency Management Agency www.fema.gov

Association of State Dam Safety Officials www.damsafety.org

- Today, every state except Alabama has a dam safety regulatory program
- A state dam safety program would provide for:
 - Comprehensive and complete dam inventory
 - Safety evaluations of existing dams
 - Review of drawings and specifications for dam construction and major repair work
 - Periodic inspections of construction work on new and existing dams
 - Review and approval of Emergency Action Plans
 - Allow Federal infrastructure funding through FEMA





- 87% of the known dams have an earthen component - most problematic from a safety perspective
- Over 75% of the known dams in Alabama are more than 40 years old
- Over <u>200 dams</u> are classified as high hazard potential – loss of life
- To minimize potential loss of life, Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) should be developed for high hazard potential dams
- EAPs are used by the state and local Emergency Management Agencies to facilitate emergency evacuations in a timely manner
- Only 19% of high hazard potential dams in Alabama are being inspected, maintained and have EAPs.



- Technical Committee Membership:
 - Alabama Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers (leading the effort)
 - American Council of Engineering Companies of Alabama
 - Alabama League of Municipalities
 - Association of County Engineers of Alabama
 - Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
 - State Sen. Clyde Chambliss, P.E.
- Last attempt at dam safety legislation was in 2014
- We are currently making measurable progress



- The Committee has developed a road map that includes the following goals:
 - Build broad support around the urgent need
 - Improve the confidence of the existing inventory in several of the most populous counties
 - Help understand overall risks and liabilities
 - Recommend practices to manage liabilities
 - Provide a means for the general public to understand their risks
 - Provide dam safety education





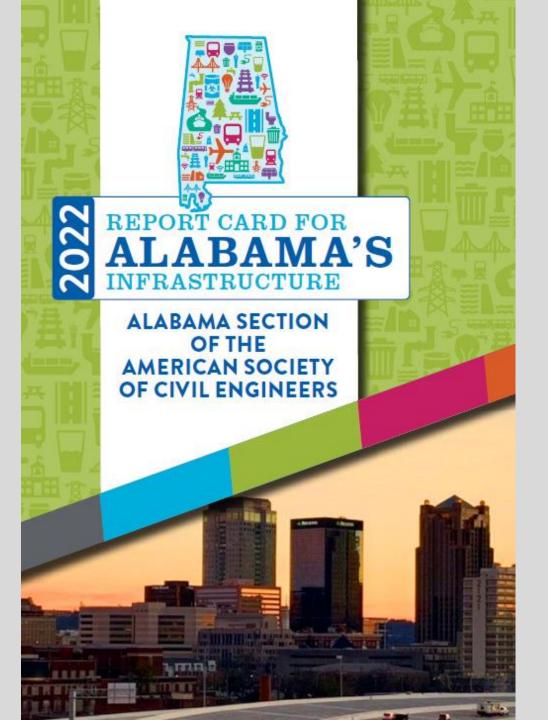
Proposed Pilot Study:

- Establish a Steering Committee
- Develop an updated inventory of dams in 3 Alabama counties using current technology
- Develop and conduct a Dam Safety Survey and Evaluation Study in which a select number
 of dams identified in the inventory will be inspected and evaluated for safety, structural
 integrity, hazard potential and downstream consequences
- Based on the findings of the Dam Safety Survey and Evaluation Study, develop:
 - A plan for evaluating the remaining dams in the state
 - Framework and recommendations for a cost-effective implementation of a dam safety program utilizing lessons learned from other state programs.



- Provide recommendations for the Alabama Dam Safety Program
 - Cost-effectively meet the needs of Alabama
 - Meet the Federal Emergency Management Agency minimum criteria
 - Identify dams that will initially be included in the program
 - Identify the enabling state agency and funding
 - Identify stakeholders
- The Alabama Dam Safety initiative received supplemental appropriations from the Alabama Legislature to fund the pilot study
- ADECA received proposals from consultants on October 14, 2022 and has made a selection – currently negotiating the final scope of work and fee
- This pilot study will begin this year







2022 ALABAMA REPORT CARD

- Part of the national ASCE Infrastructure Report Card
- Unveiled in Montgomery on March 31, 2022
- Twelve Infrastructure Categories
- Overall infrastructure grade for Alabama: C-



Infrastructure Sectors	2015 ASCE-AL Grades	2022 ASCE-AL Grades	TREND
Aviation	В-	С	↓
Bridges	C-	C+	1
Dams			
Drinking Water	C+	C-	↓
Energy	В	В	↔
Inland Waterways	D+	D	↓
Ports	В-	В	1
Rail	B-	В	1
Roads	D+	C-	1
Stormwater		D+	New Category
Transit	D	C-	1
Wastewater	C-	D+	↓
OVERALL GPA	C-	C-	↔



CIVIL ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES-

- Advise our clients
- Confirm the hazard potential of the dam
- If the dam is considered high hazard potential:
 - Prepare a dam break analysis with downstream inundation potential
 - Prepare an Emergency Action Plan
 - Provide the EAP with the county Emergency Management Agency





CIVIL ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES-

- Develop a dam safety program which may include:
 - Compile legacy data on the dam
 - Review any previous inspection and perform an inspection
 - Review extent of and enhance, as necessary, the dam instrumentation (piezometers, inclinometers, settlement/movement monuments, etc.)
 - Condition of emergency drain
 - Calculate the design spillway capacity and compare with basin hydrology for extreme events
 - Recommend and design dam rehabilitation strategies
 - Review dam security





SUMMARY

- When it comes to dam safety and related risks in Alabama, we don't know what we don't know
- Progress is being made on the Alabama Dam Safety Program
- Talk with your state legislative representative about the urgent need for this program
- Need to implement a state dam safety program before a catastrophic failure occurs
- Dam owners need to begin or continue with dam inspection and repair activities
- Opportunities for civil engineers to make a difference
- Don't wait on the state





