

UNDERGROUND LUNCH & LEARN

DMM Stabilization of New Orleans Levees

The performance of embankments constructed on soft ground is often improved by flattening the side slopes, using lightweight fill, or improving the foundations. Flood protection levees are particularly challenging, as these embankments must have sufficient weight to withstand the lateral forces of impounded water, and their proximity to existing roadways and structures in developed areas restricts the potential for flattening the slopes. In addition, they are often constructed on soft alluvial or coastal deposits which can extend relatively deep. Deep-mixing methods were used after Hurricane Katrina to improve the stability of New Orleans levees when levee footprints and environmental impacts had to be minimized and rapid construction was required to restore flood protection.



April 24, 2019, 12-1 P.M.
BERTHOUD HALL 241



Dr. Tiffany Adams is a professional engineer with 23 years of experience in geotechnical and civil engineering analysis, design and research. Her experience with water and tailing dams is predominately focused on material characterization, seepage evaluation, factor of safety and failure mode analyses, seepage analysis, and static and dynamic *deformation analyses of water* and tailing dams. Tiffany is a long time student of the risk assessment process and has served on many risk assessment teams for dams. She promotes a balanced approach to assessment and modeling that prioritizes site characterization and soil behavior, as well as engineering judgment and communication, to provide analyses that effectively inform the decision making process.

