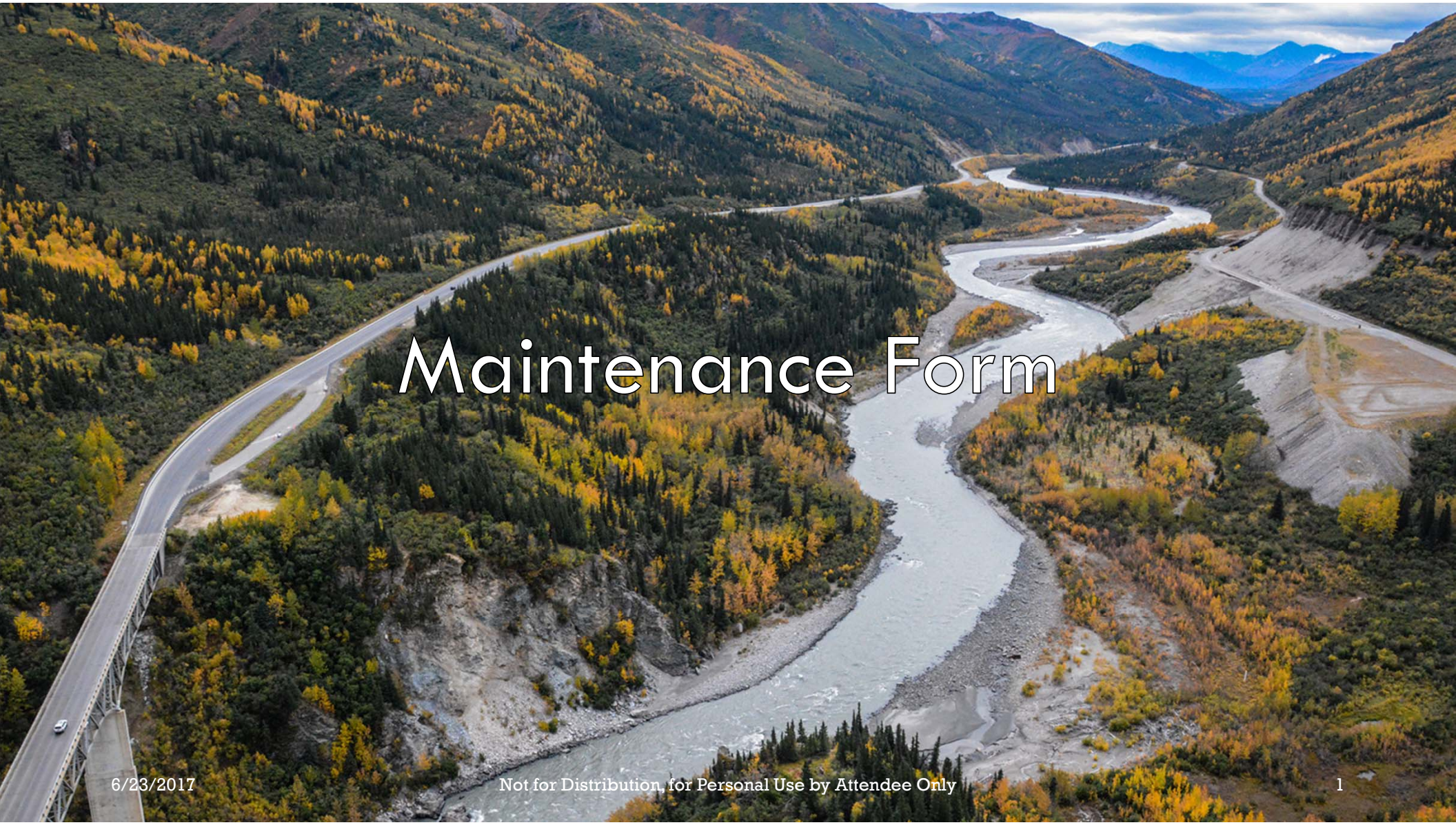
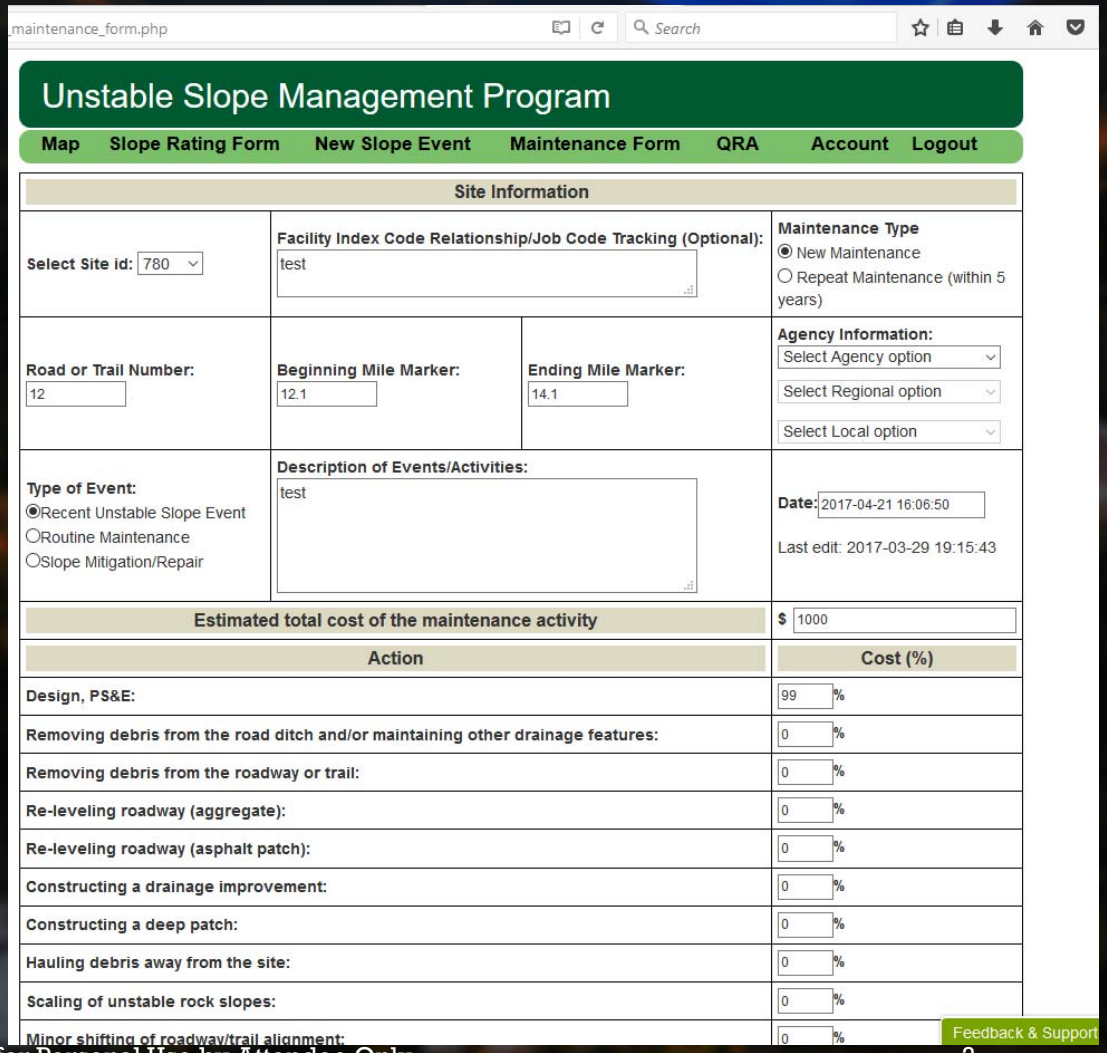


Typical Unstable Slope Maintenance Activities

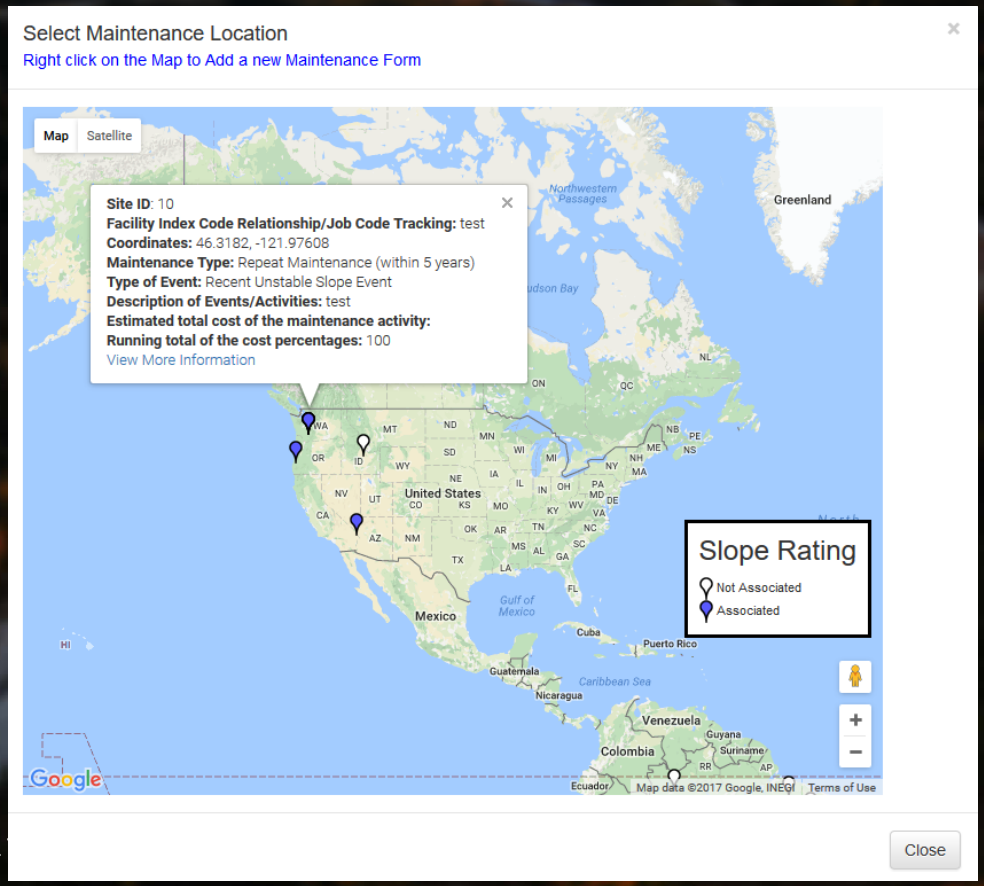
- Debris removal
- Releveling
- Construction
  - Drainage improvement
  - Deep patch
- Scaling
- Repair
- Cleaning
  - Drains
  - Ditches

Maintenance Form



Benefit of Tracking

- Information stored in database
- Shown on map
  - Sites associated with active rating
  - Sites unassociated
- Database queries
  - Spending
  - Location



Geotechnical Features for US 26 Swan Valley Planning

US-26 Swan Valley Geotechnical Investigations

Maintenance Call-Out Events

Members of the public routinely alert State Authorities to the presence of roadside hazards, including rockfall reaching the roadway. Reconstructing Idaho State Patrol call-out events reveals patterns and concentrations of rockfall activity posing hazards to the public.

Field Assessments

The area has many rock slope, embankment, slope stability and landslide issues that affect highway conditions and performance. Geotechnical mitigations have been constructed in some of the more problematic locations. These geotechnical conditions and hazards might be aggravated during the course of roadway improvements.

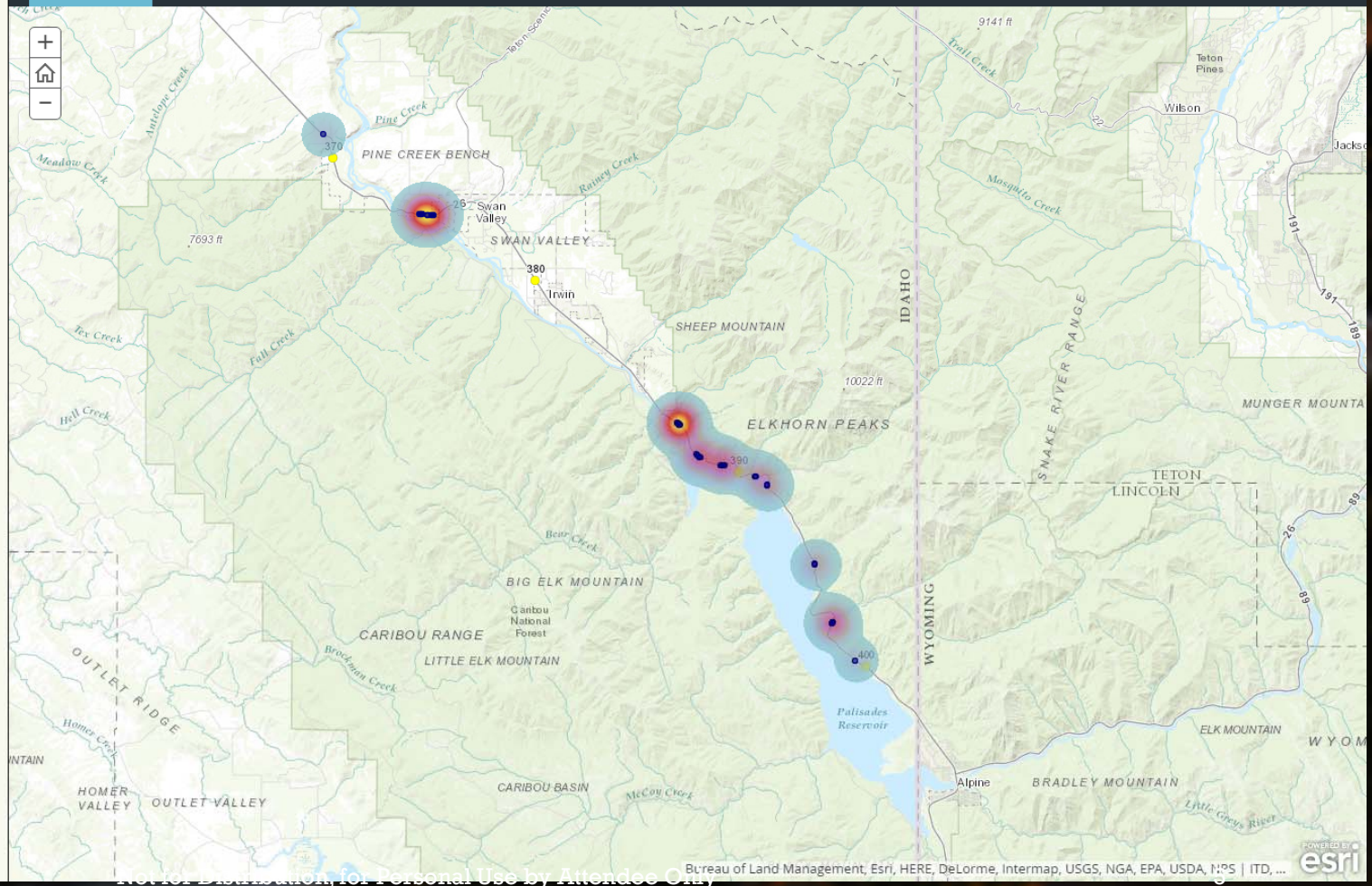
Embankments and cut slopes were constructed to realign the highway prior to construction of the Palisades Dam in the late 1950's. Embankments span valleys and cross side hills. These embankments, many over 100 feet high and of unknown composition, were constructed to fit the acceptable roadway width at that time, using relatively steep slopes for economical construction. Initially, [illegible] and locations were high and dry until the

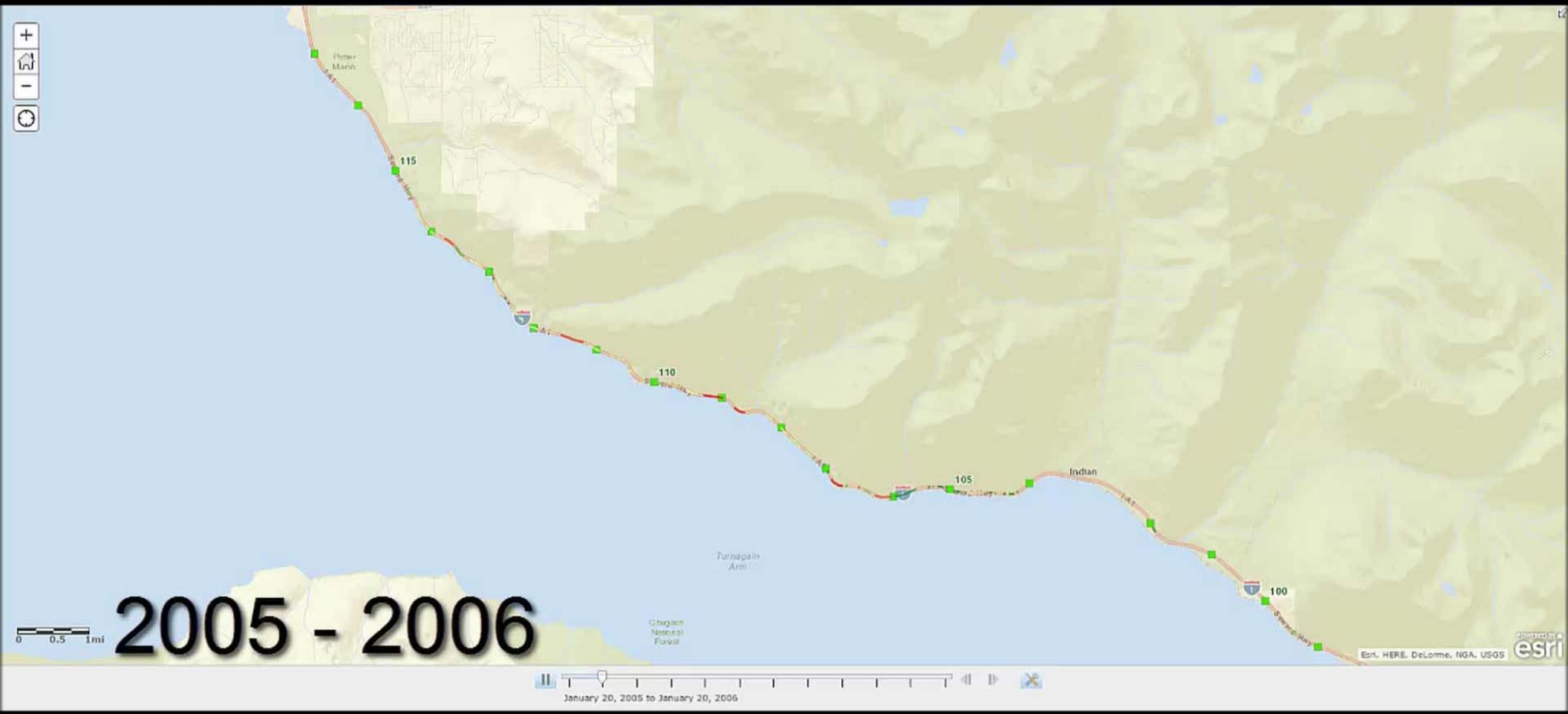
Maintenance Call-Out Events

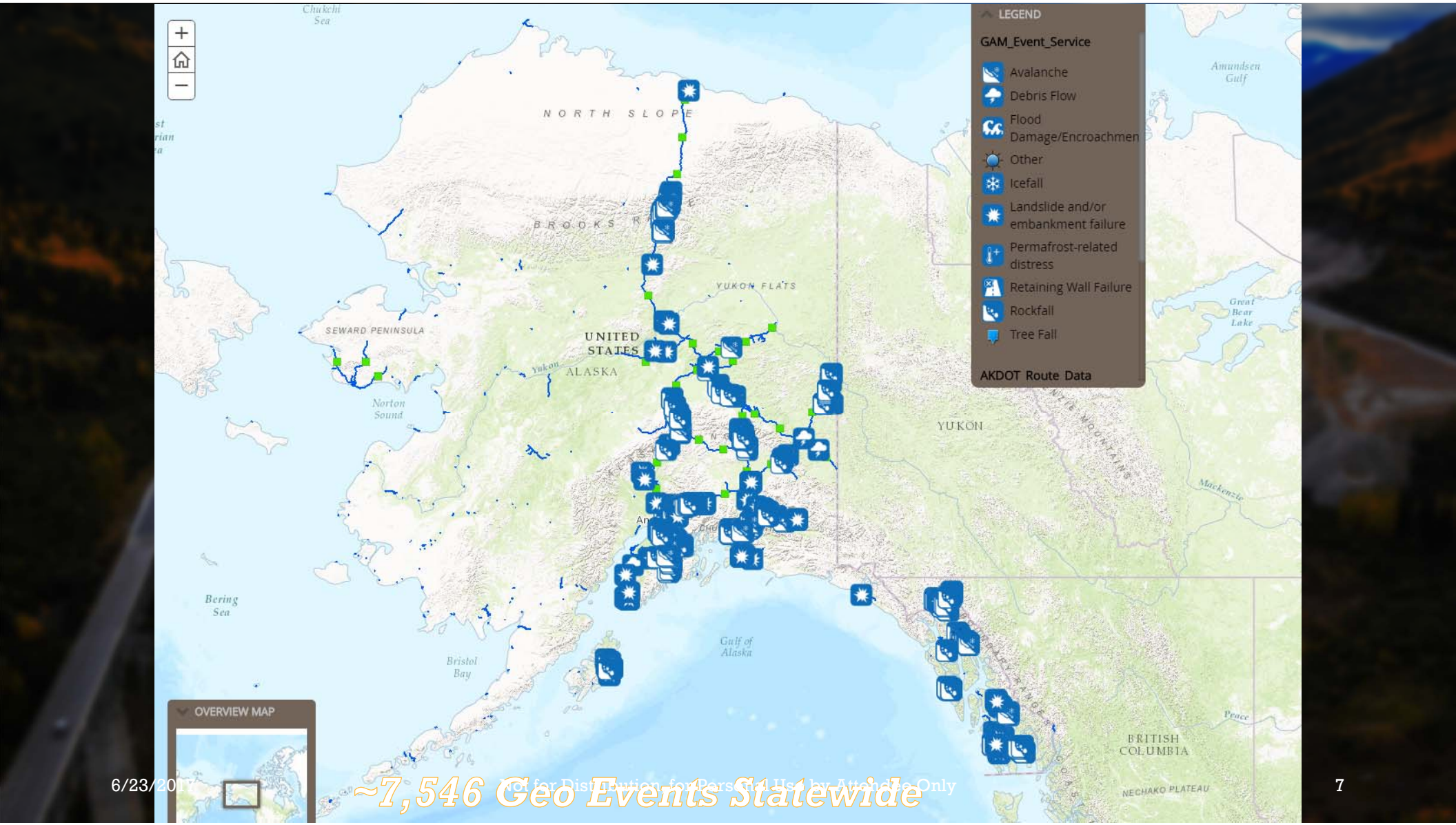
Geotechnical Features Map for US 26 Swan Valley Planning

LANDSLIDE TECHNOLOGY
A DIVISION OF CORNFORTH CONSULTANTS

Call Out Events




115
110
105
100
Indian
2005 - 2006
January 20, 2005 to January 20, 2006
Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS



New Event Slope Form

- Beginning of the process for new unstable slopes
- Type of hazard
- Location
- Road conditions after failure
- Extent of failure
- Possible cause of event

OBSERVER INFORMATION		
Observers Name:		**Today's Date:**
Phone No.:	**Email:**	**Date of Event:**
Observer Comments/Sketch		

Event Information				
Road/Trail No.	◯ Trail ◯ Road	**Road/Trail Class**		**State**
Beginning Mile Marker		**Ending Marker**	**Side**	**Weather**
Hazard Type	**Rockfall** Planar | Wedge | Toppling Raveling/Undermining | Rock Avalanche Indeterminate Rock Failures | Diff. Erosion		**Landslide** Above, Below, or Across Route Translational | Rotational | Debris Flow Shallow slump | Erosional Failure	
Event Coord.	**Lat.** **Long.**		**Datum**	**Photo # Range**
Length of Affected Road/Trail (ft): 1 m = 3 ft):				
Road/Trail Conditions after failure:				

Size of Largest Fallen Rock:	No. of Rocks:	Estimated Volume of Debris:
◯ Less than 3 inches (< 8cm) - baseball size or smaller	◯ 1	◯ < 5 ft (< 0.15 m) – wheelbarrow or less
◯ Less than 1 foot (< 30cm) - basketball size or smaller	◯ 2	◯ < 2.5 yd (< 2 m) – pickup truck or less
◯ 1 to 3 feet (30 - 100cm) - fits through standard doorway	◯ 3 - 5	◯ < 10 yd (< 8 m) – dumptruck or less
◯ Greater than 3 feet (> 1m) thousands of pounds	◯ 5 - 10	◯ > 10 yd (> 8 m) – several dumptrucks