



August 20, 2014

by

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- Two projects: Schaake Levee (USBR) and Hansen Pits Reach (Kittitas County FCZD)
- Site Overview Including Existing Flood & Erosion Facilities
- Channel Migration and Avulsion Potential
- Identify Existing Flood Hazards
- Impacts / Benefits of Existing Flood & Erosion Facilities
- Flood & Erosion Hazard Reduction Opportunities
- Habitat Opportunities
- USBR Two-dimensional Modeling using SRH-2D and extended by WSE for Hansen study very beneficial



# Presentation Outline

YAKIMA RIVER



Develop focused strategy of viable alternatives for integrated floodplain management ("Floodplains by Design"), to preserve and/or enhance floodplain function along 7 miles of Yakima River near Ellensburg, WA.

USBR (Schaake levee) and Kittitas County (Hansen Pits, etc.) both primarily focused on left/east bank levees:

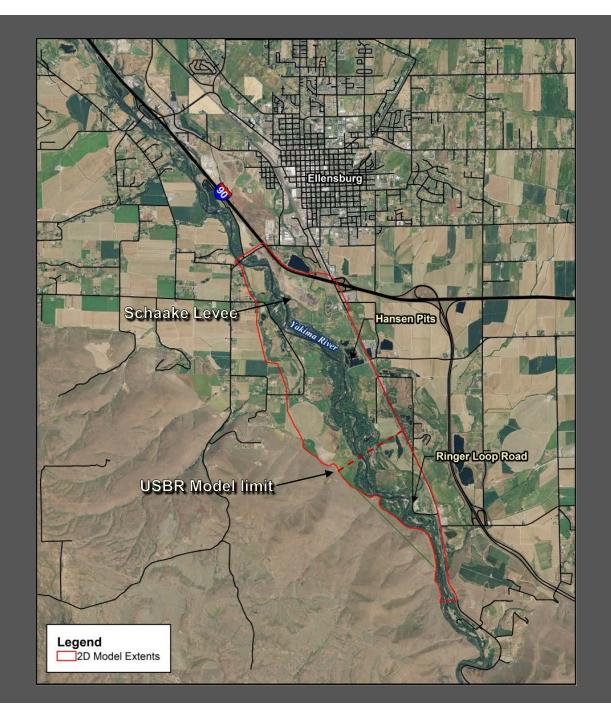
- Setting back existing levees will help reconnect cutoff side-channels and encourage channel migration
- Decreased flood depths reduce flood hazard and stress along existing revetments
- Increased channel/floodplain interaction and overall river habitat
- Right bank levees to remain, for now, but 2D model results show benefit of modifications to these levees and should be considered in the future



# Project Objectives

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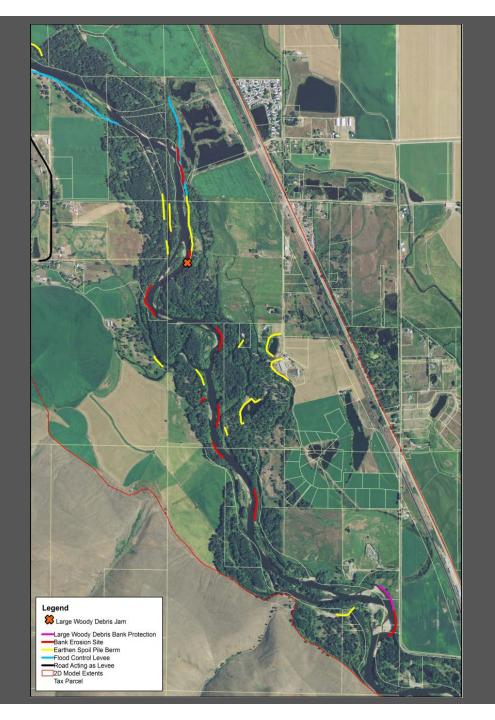




# Yakima River Project Reach

YAKIMA RIVER



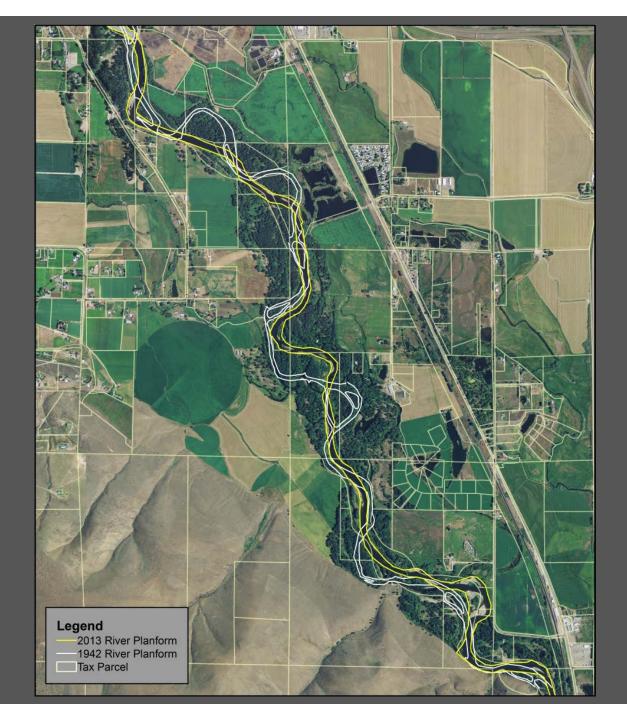




EXISTING
FLOOD AND
EROSION
PROTECTION
FACILITIES &
ACTIVE BANK
EROSION

YAKIMA RIVER





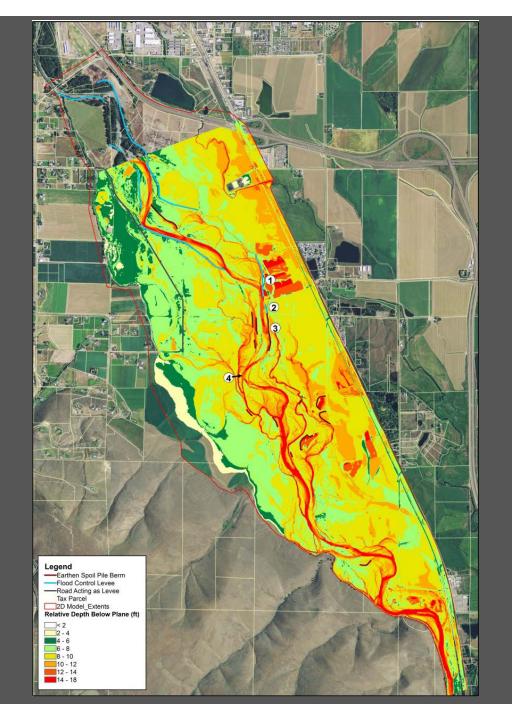


CHANNEL MIGRATION

PLANFORM CHANGES 1942 TO 2013

YAKIMA RIVER







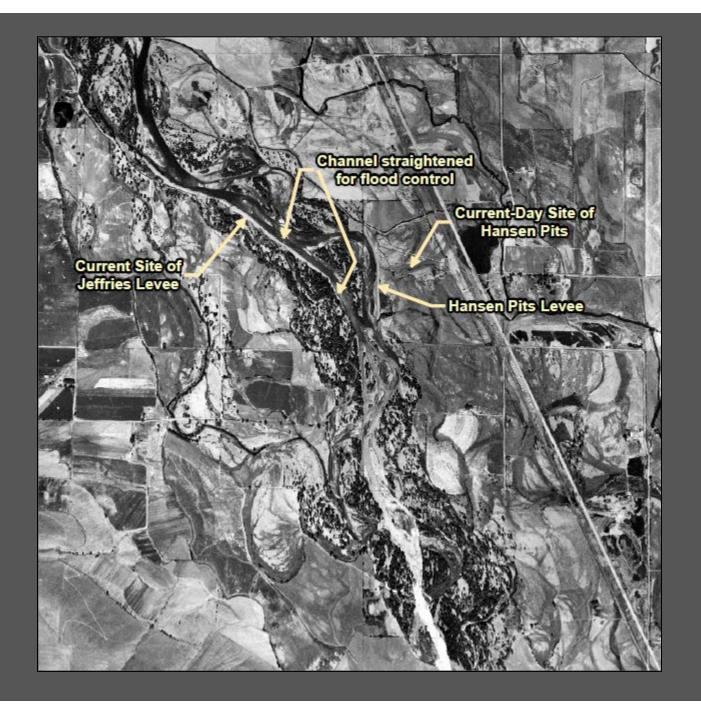
AVULSION HAZARDS

REMNANT CHANNELS IDENTIFIED BY DEPTH

(SIDE CHANNEL HABITAT POTENTIAL)

YAKIMA RIVER







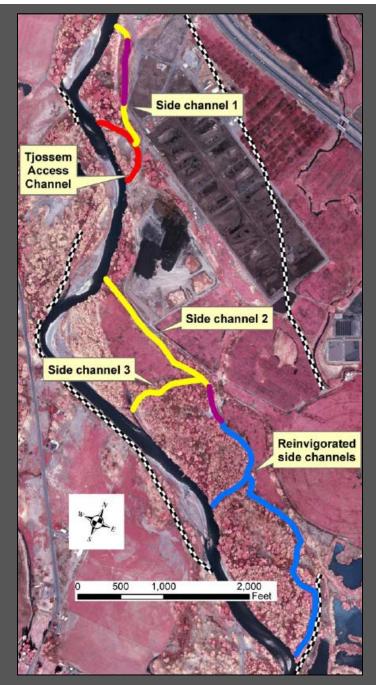
# HUMAN INFLUENCES

1954 AERIAL SHOWING 1940S CORPS FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

#### YAKIMA RIVER







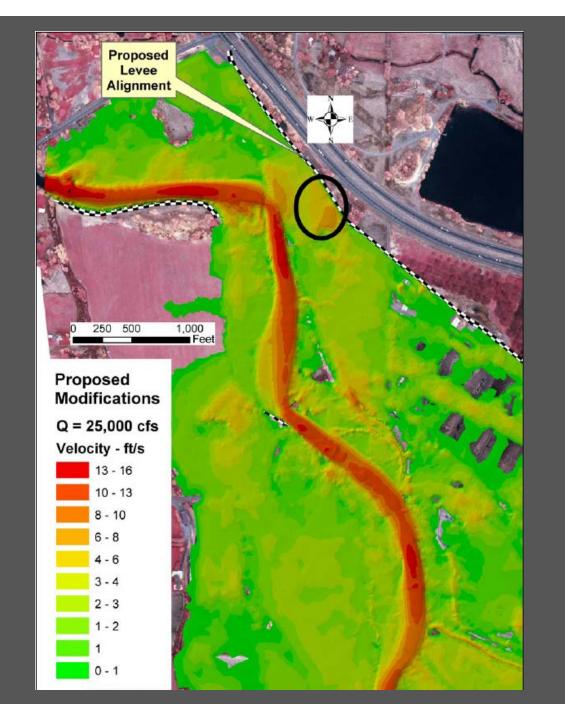


USBR Project (Schaake Levee Reach)

Primarily focused upon channel and floodplain rehabilitation through levee setback and side channel re-creation

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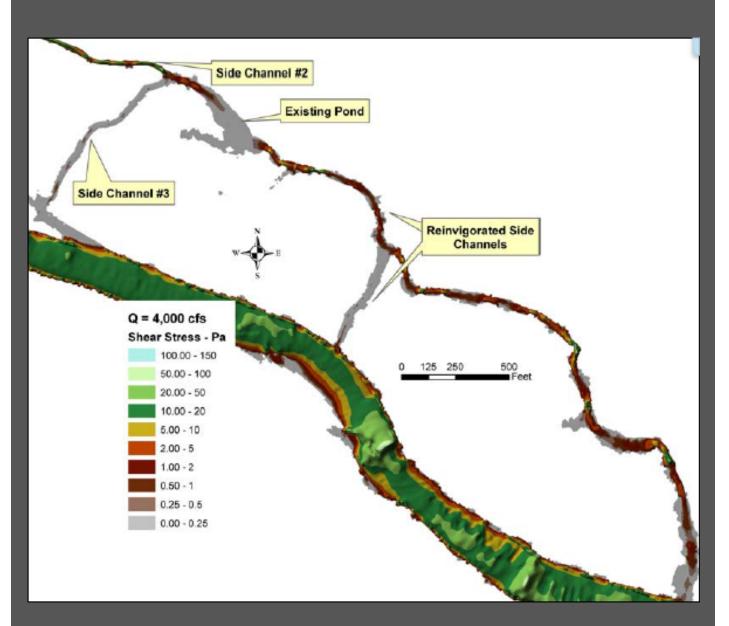




SRH-2D Model
Velocity
Predictions
with Proposed
Levee Setback

YAKIMA RIVER







SRH-2D Model Shear Stress Predictions along Lower Side Channels

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# PHASE I: Assess Existing Conditions and Identify Alternatives:

- Improve and/or Maintain Flood Protection to Humans and Infrastructure (roads, buildings, farm land)
- Reduce Risk of Bank Erosion and Avulsion Potential (including at former gravel extraction site)
- Enhance Habitat and Restoration (subconsultant Herrera)
- Engage Multiple Agency and Private Stakeholders as Partners
- Use Defensible Tools that Easily Convey to
   Stakeholders and Public → Extend USBR Two dimensional SRH-2D modeling

PHASE II: Select and Implement Preferred Alternative(s) and Corridor Plan (future).

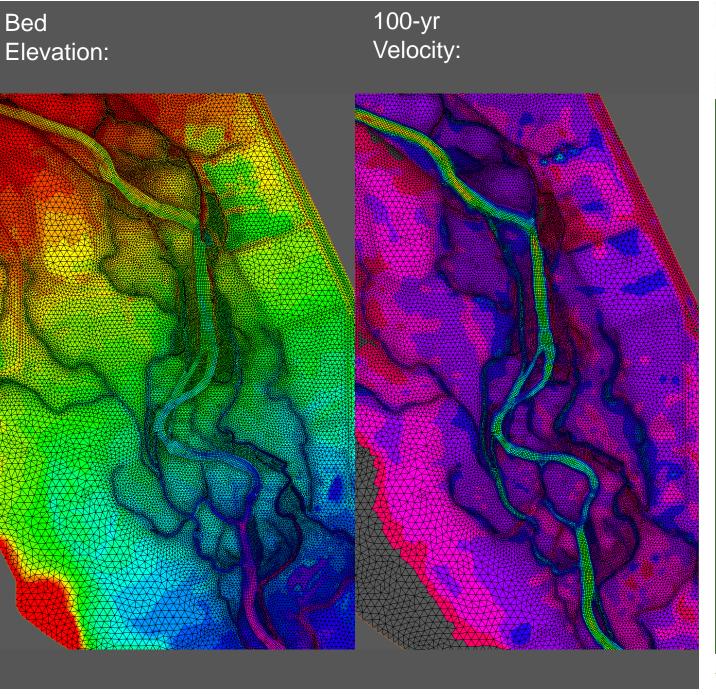


Kittitas County
Project
(Hansen Pits,
etc. Reach
Study)

Multi-Objective (flood, fluvial, habitat)

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SRH-2D MODEL MESH

(OVERLAPPING 4000 FT REACH OF USBR & WSE STUDIES)

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Original Modified

USBR WSE

Model: Model:

TOTAL: TOTAL: RIVER:

330,111 nodes
77,527 nodes
383,006 elements
(~10 foot channel)
2,150 acres
2,900 acres
~4 miles long
77,527 nodes
(~25 foot channel)
2,900 acres

Channel width= 150-225 feet

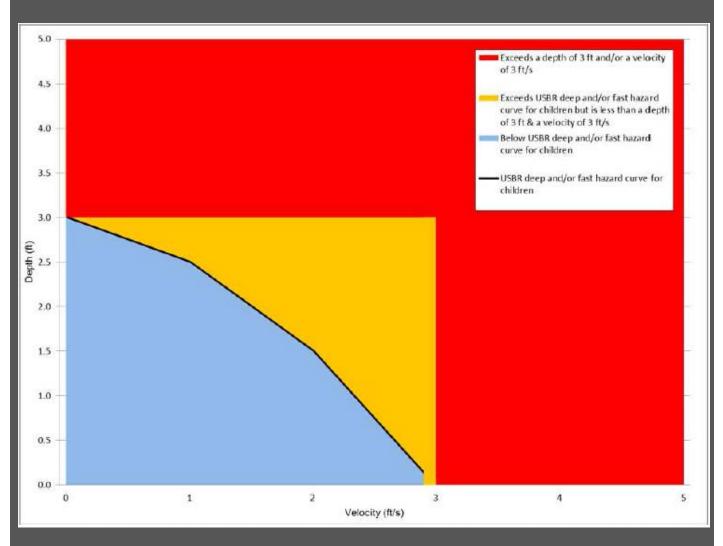
Floodplain width= 1 mile or greater



SRH-2D MODEL <u>MES</u>H DATA

YAKIMA RIVER



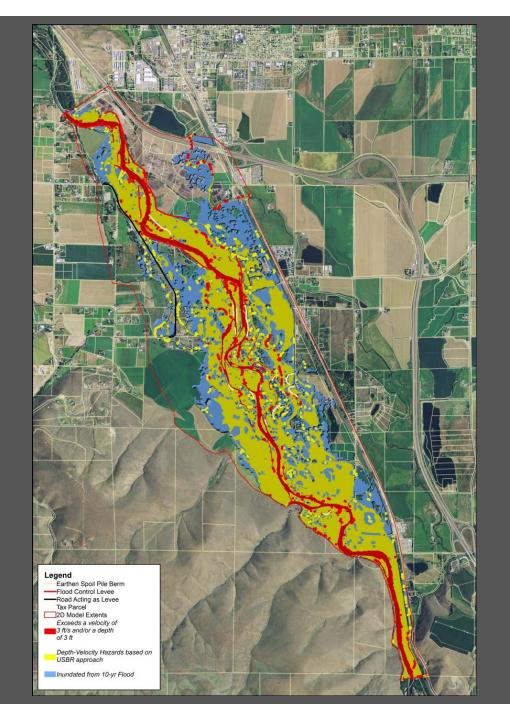




USBR MODIFIED
DEEP & FAST
FLOOD HAZARD
CURVE FOR
CHILDREN
(USBR 1988)

YAKIMA RIVER





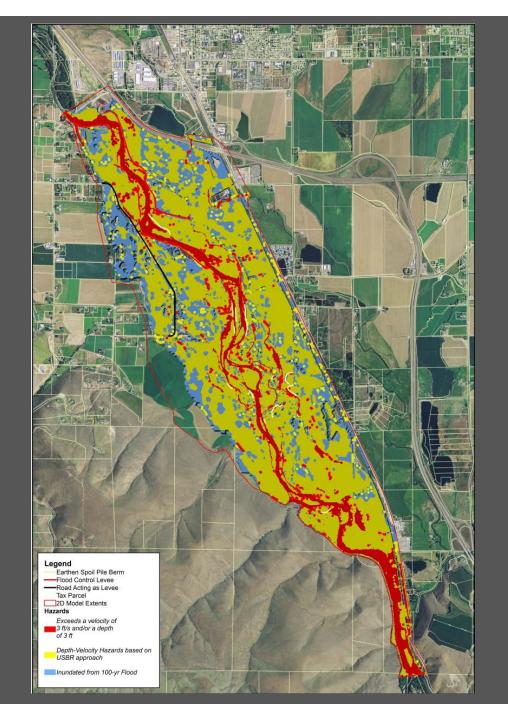


HAZARDS

10-YEAR FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER





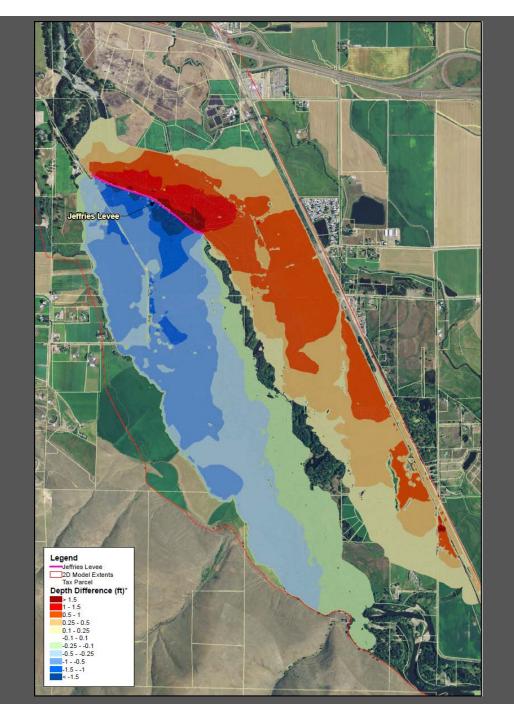


**HAZARDS** 

100-YEAR FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER





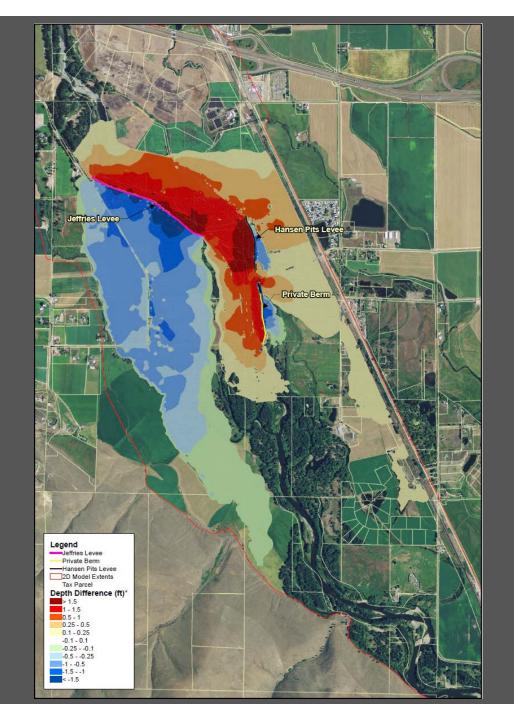


WATER DEPTH
CHANGES
CAUSED BY
JEFFRIES
LEVEE ALONE
ASSUMING NO
HANSEN PITS
LEVEE AND
DOWNSTREAM
PRIVATE BERM

100-YEAR \_FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER





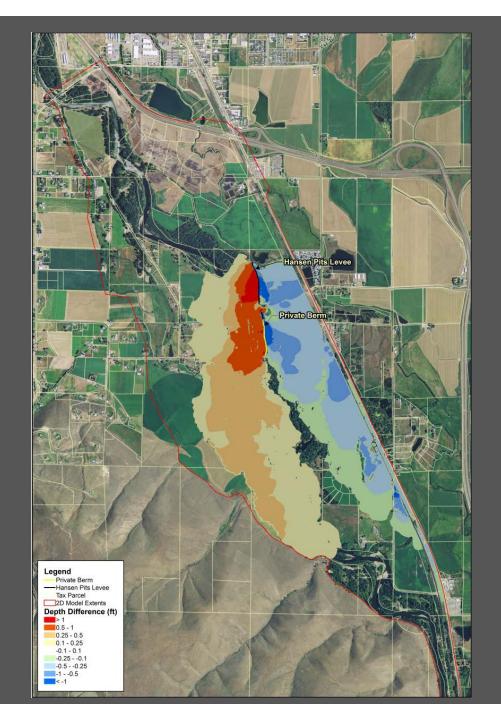


WATER DEPTH
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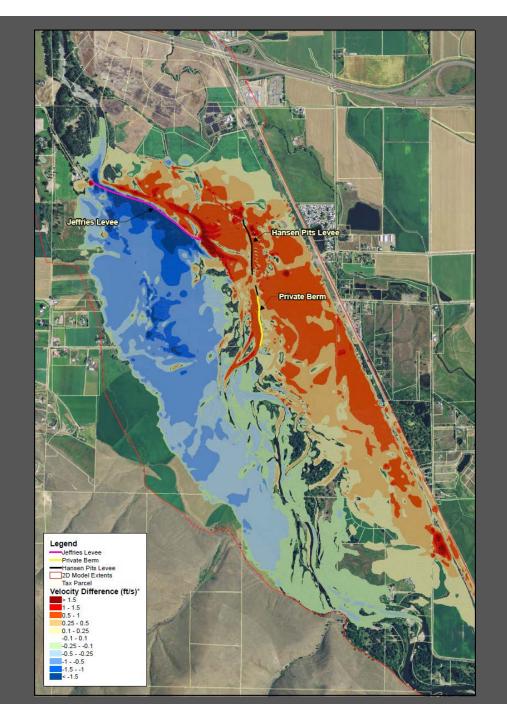


WATER DEPTH
CHANGES
CAUSED ONLY
BY HANSEN
PITS LEVEE &
DOWNSTREAM
PRIVATE BERM

100-YEAR FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER





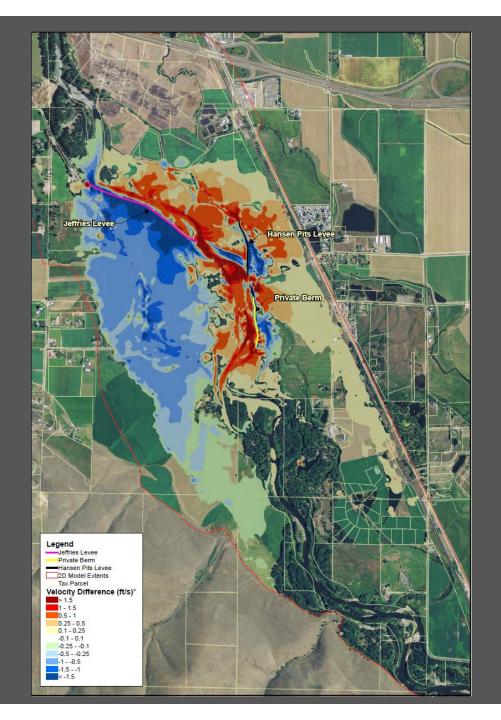


VELOCITY
CHANGES
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100-YEAR \_FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER





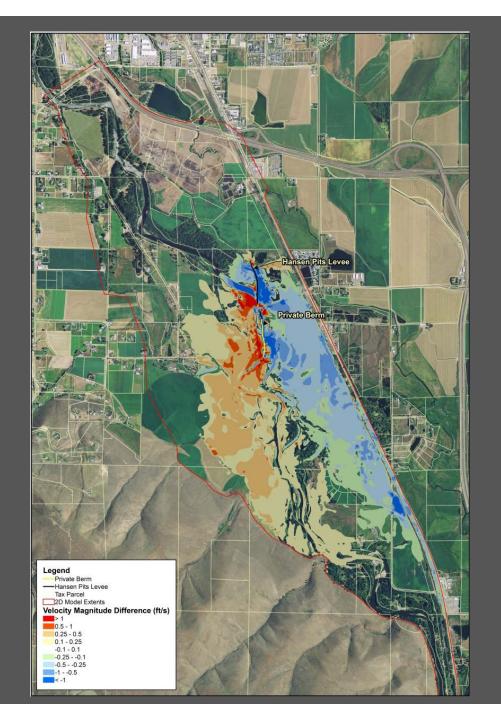


VELOCITY
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100-YEAR \_FLOOD

YAKIMA RIVER







VELOCITY
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CAUSED ONLY
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100-YEAR FLOOD

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Flood Observations and Bank Erosion and Avulsion Potential Confirmed by Model Results:

- Velocities and depths
- Corps flood control project (Jeffries Levee)

Benefits and Unintended Impacts of Flood Control Levees and Berms:

- Upstream Jeffries project protects right floodplain by deflecting flow to downstream left floodplain, resulting in increased depths and velocities
- Hansen Pits levee and downstream berm offset
   Jeffries impacts and provide flood hazard benefit, but further confine the flow

Flood and Erosion Reduction at Hansen Pits Needs to Consider Modifications to Upstream Levee:

- Improved angle of attack to reduce bank erosion
- Setback of each levee/berm

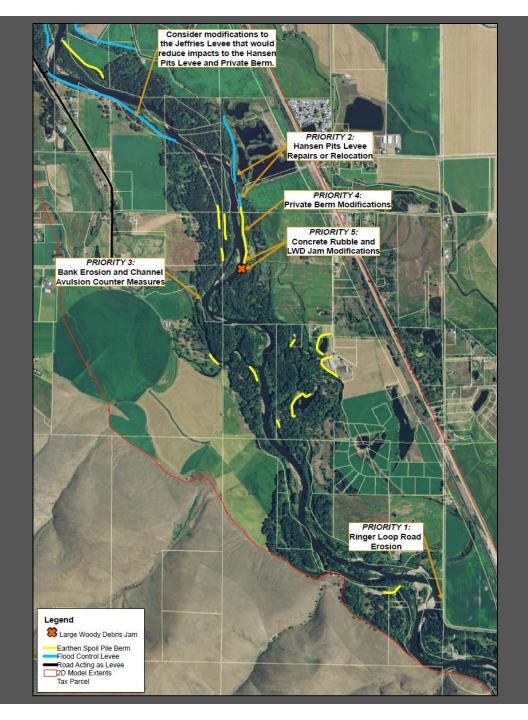
Geomorphic and Habitat Impact of Levee Confinement



## CONCLUSIONS FROM 2D MODELING

YAKIMA RIVER







Flood & Erosion
Hazard
Reduction
Opportunities
&
Priorities

# ADDITIONAL MEASURES:

- PREPARE FOR THE NEXT BIG FLOOD
- LIMIT DEVELOPMENT
- FLOOD PROOFING
- EVACUATION PLAN
- CRITTER PADS
- ETC.

#### YAKIMA RIVER



#### Low Flow Fish Runs:

- Base flow for typical habitat conditions
- September February low flow period (1000 cfs)
- May August higher flow period (3000 cfs)
- "flip-flop" due to upstream reservoir storage in upper watershed and summer releases for irrigation

## SRH-2D Modeling of Existing Conditions:

- Identify key edge habitat and side-channel habitat
- Less than 3 ft deep and under 1.5 fps requirement for juvenile salmonid refuge

## Propose Habitat Project Opportunities:

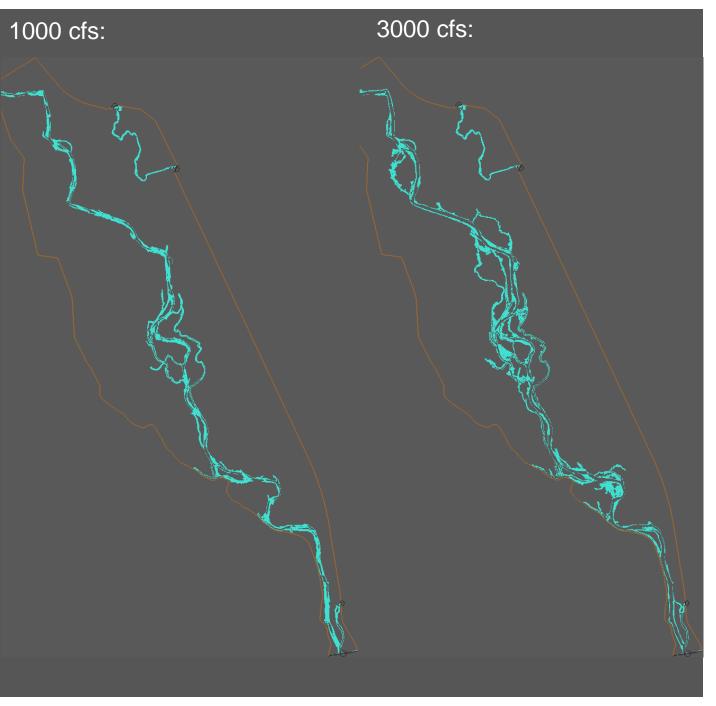
- Based upon site reconnaissance, habitat evaluation,
   2D model results, and stakeholder input
- Future 2D modeling of specific alternatives, due to modified geometry (e.g. opening cut off side channel inlet), roughness (LWD protection), etc.

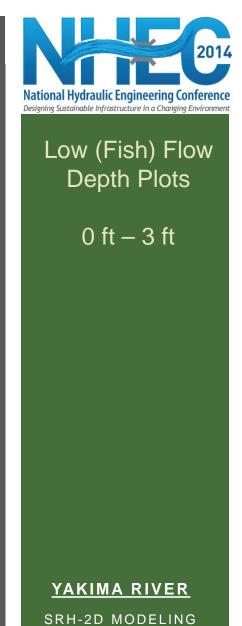


Approach for Habitat Evaluation

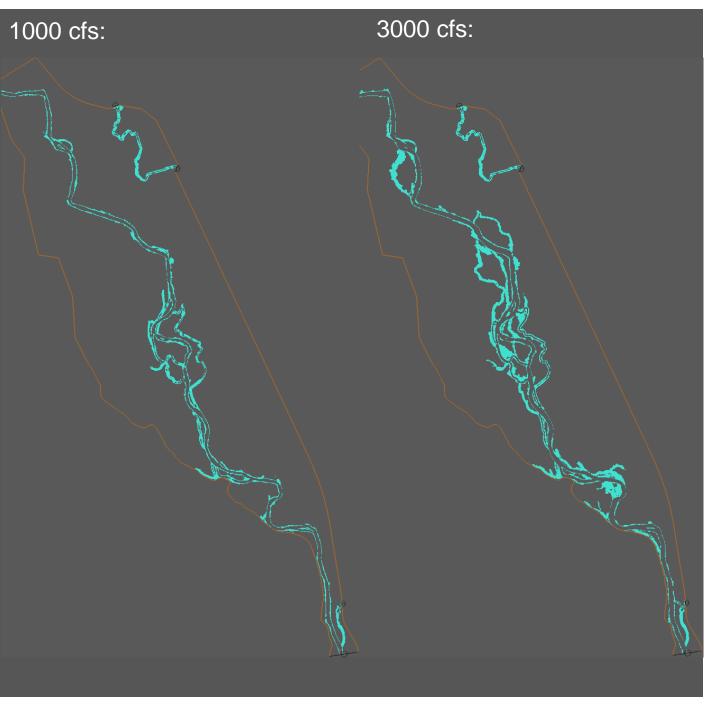
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WATERSHED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING





Low (Fish) Flow Velocity Plots

0 fps - 1.5 fps

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Identified Habitat
Opportunities
(proposed
alternatives)

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## Benefits of SRH-2D Modeling:

- Ease of use, SMS for pre- and post-processing
- Very stable robust model, handles dry beds & wetting/drying
- Gives realistic & defensible results to characterize existing conditions & to formulate alternatives
- Results easy to understand by public/stakeholders

## Specifically to Yakima project:

- Used to identify flood hazard areas (e.g. deep/fast)
- Used to identify erosion/avulsion hazards & future problem areas (e.g. high velocities)
- Simulated low flow events to help Habitat team identify sites for proposed edge habitat and side channel restoration
- Will be used to test specific alternatives for flood & erosion hazard protection, combined with proposed Schaake setback



#### CONCLUSIONS

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# YAKIMA RIVER

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