





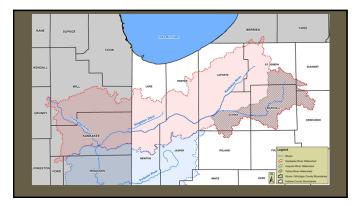






Yellow River Flooding, Erosion, and Sedimentation Management Work Plan

- Problem Statement
 - Too much, repeated maintenance expenditures needed to deal with significant bank failures, erosion, and sediment aggradation
 - Too much sediment is going to Illinois
 - Yellow River cited as a major sediment source
 - Yellow River plan could be regarded as a Pilot for the Kankakee watershed
- System Assessment initiated and funded by KRBC
- Our Charge
 - Pinpoint the root causes
 - Develop a Work Plan with sustainable solutions (where to do what) $\,$

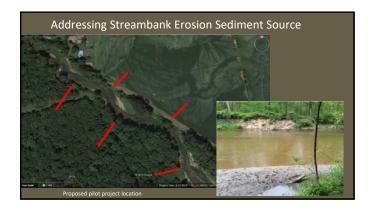


Yellow River Erosion and Sediment Management Plan Findings

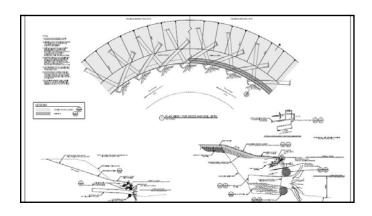
- Major sources of sediment production:
 - -Sand on headwater land surfaces
 - —Severe streambank erosion between Knox and Starke-Marshall County line
- Major cause for severe aggradation in lower reaches:
 - -Too much incoming sand
 - —Lack of an efficient sediment transport mechanism

Ch	anne	l Geo	metry	
Location	Approx. Bankfull Width (ft)	Regional Equation Bankfull Width (ft)	Description of Measurement Location	
			Man-made ditch	
2	30	48	Man-made ditch	
			Man-made ditch	
		63	Man-made ditch	
	54	68	Man-made ditch	
6		78	Natural channel	The second secon
7	84	82	Natural channel	
8	89	84	Natural channel	
9	96	87	Natural channel	
10	88	88	Natural channel	
			Channelized stream	
			Channelized stream	
13	129	93	Man-made ditch	

Yellow River Erosion and Sediment	Management Plan Recommendations
 Watershed: Soil Health, Flatter Bank 	
Slopes/ 2-Stage Laterals where poss.	
 Zone 1: Establish/Maintain Buffer, Flatter 	
Bank Slopes/ 2-Stage where poss.	
Zone 2: Monitor, Maintain Riparian	
Corridor	
 Zone 3: Stabilize Banks Using Toe Wood 	
(Start with a Pilot Project)	
2000 A Narrow Bankfull Width by Buildin	g
Floodplain Benches Using Toe Wood	



Addressing Streambank Erosion Sediment Source — Stabilize banks - Use "Toe wood" technique for bank stabilization • Develop typical cross sections for bank reconstruction • Develop cost estimates for reach • Initiate pilot projects to refine model VARIES FAILED / UNSTABLE SLOPE LARGE WOODY DEBRIS FLATTENED BACKFILL EXISTING BANKFULL BENCH



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	(Pilot Proj	ect Site – Before)	V 1
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Permitting	Chal	lenges
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- Significant Outreach and Pre-Coordination with Review Agencies
 IDNR
 IDEM

 - USACE USFWS
- The Self-mitigating Nature of Project and Restoration Approach
- Overcoming the perception that toewood would not persist
- Demonstrating that changing channel dimensions would not affect flood
- Balancing the ongoing tree loss from unstable banks with tree removal to provide the necessary large wood





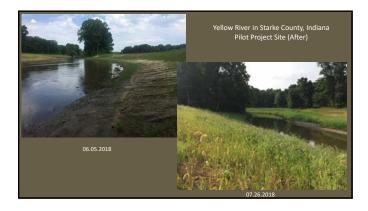












Lessons Learned

- Further pursue a streamlined permitting approach with agencies to avoid potential delays.
- ➤ Utilize a different project delivery method to improve/increase value engineering for a given project. This could also lead to a lower cost requirement for drawing development. Cost saving incentives could be included to promote efficiency

Kankakee River Erosion, Sediment, and Flood Risk Management Work Plan — Diagnose the Root Causes of Erosion.

- Detailed Field and Desktop Assessment

 Communicate the Extent of Existing Risks and Expected Trends (Changing Climate)
- Identify Strategies for Addressing the Issues in a System-wide Approach
- Various Strategies Specific to Each Area
 Within the Watershed (Main Stem



A Joint Indiana – Illinois Effort to Address a Legacy Problem Facing Both States!

Take Away Points

- A detailed function-based stream assessment is necessary to pinpoin sources of stream instability
- Nature-based stream restoration techniques are quite effective, selfmitigating, and cost-beneficial for addressing stream instability, especially in sand bed systems
- Continuing education and outreach about how and why the project is being done is critical. Tools that aid in seeing the scope and progress of the project such as low-altitude videography data provided by UAVs are critical
- Project success depends on the foresight and leadership shown by the 8-county officials, agencies (including Farm Bureau), and legislators

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