

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR
BRIDGE 28 (BRNATH00660028) on
TOWN HIGHWAY 66, crossing
LOCUST CREEK,
BARNARD, VERMONT

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 97-209

Prepared in cooperation with
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION
and
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



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By TIMOTHY SEVERANCE

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1997

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CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
Slope		
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer (m/km)
Area		
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)
Volume		
cubic foot (ft ³)	0.02832	cubic meter (m ³)
Velocity and Flow		
foot per second (ft/s)	0.3048	meter per second (m/s)
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)
cubic foot per second per square mile [(ft ³ /s)/mi ²]	0.01093	cubic meter per second per square kilometer [(m ³ /s)/km ²]

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BF	bank full	LWW	left wingwall
cfs	cubic feet per second	MC	main channel
D ₅₀	median diameter of bed material	RAB	right abutment
DS	downstream	RABUT	face of right abutment
elev.	elevation	RB	right bank
f/p	flood plain	ROB	right overbank
ft ²	square feet	RWW	right wingwall
ft/ft	feet per foot	TH	town highway
JCT	junction	UB	under bridge
LAB	left abutment	US	upstream
LABUT	face of left abutment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LB	left bank	VTAOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LOB	left overbank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model

In this report, the words “right” and “left” refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream.

Sea level: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929-- a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

In the appendices, the above abbreviations may be combined. For example, USLB would represent upstream left bank.

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 28 (BRNATH00660028) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 66, CROSSING LOCUST CREEK, BARNARD, VERMONT

By Timothy Severance

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure BRNATH00660028 on Town Highway 66 crossing the Locust Creek, Barnard, Vermont (figures 1–8). A Level II study is a basic engineering analysis of the site, including a quantitative analysis of stream stability and scour (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993). Results of a Level I scour investigation also are included in Appendix E of this report. A Level I investigation provides a qualitative geomorphic characterization of the study site. Information on the bridge, gleaned from Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTAOT) files, was compiled prior to conducting Level I and Level II analyses and is found in Appendix D.

The site is in the Green Mountain section of the New England physiographic province in central Vermont. The 21.5-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is pasture.

In the study area, the Locust Creek has an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.01 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 47 ft and an average channel depth of 5 ft. The predominant channel bed materials are gravel and cobble with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 72.6 mm (0.238 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on September 22 and 29, 1994, respectively, indicated that the reach was stable. Additional Level I data was collected on 12/15/94 and was used to update the data shown in Appendix E.

The Town Highway 66 crossing of the Locust Creek is a 41-ft-long, one-lane bridge consisting of a 39 ft steel stringer type bridge with a concrete deck (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, August 24, 1994). The clear span is 36.8 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The upstream right wingwall is protected by stone fill. The channel is skewed approximately 10 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 0 degrees. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and rock rip-rap sizes were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995). Total scour at a highway crossing is comprised of three components: 1) long-term streambed degradation; 2) contraction scour (due to accelerated flow caused by a reduction in flow area at a bridge) and; 3) local scour (caused by accelerated flow around piers and abutments). Total scour is the sum of the three components. Equations are available to compute depths for contraction and local scour and a summary of the results of these computations follows.

Contraction scour for all modelled flows ranged from 0.3 to 2.2 ft. The worst-case contraction scour was computed at the incipient-overtopping discharge, which was less than the 100-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 11.1 to 14.6 ft. The worst-case abutment scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Additional information on scour depths and depths to armoring are included in the section titled "Scour Results". Scoured-streambed elevations, based on the calculated scour depths, are presented in tables 1 and 2. A cross-section of the scour computed at the bridge is presented in figure 8. Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

It is generally accepted that the Froehlich equation (abutment scour) gives "excessively conservative estimates of scour depths" (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 47). Usually, computed scour depths are evaluated in combination with other information including (but not limited to) historical performance during flood events, the geomorphic stability assessment, existing scour protection measures, and the results of the hydraulic analyses. Therefore, scour depths adopted by VTAOT may differ from the computed values documented herein.



Bethel, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1980



Figure 1. Location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map.

Figure 2. Location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map.





Hydrology

Drainage area 21.5 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

<i>Physiographic province/section</i>	<i>Percent of drainage area</i>
<u>New England/Green Mountain</u>	<u>100</u>

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural Describe any significant urbanization: None. Area is upland valley setting, with few residences.

Is there a USGS gage on the stream of interest? No

USGS gage description _____

USGS gage number _____

Gage drainage area _____ mi^2 No

Is there a lake/p _____

3900 **Calculated Discharges** 4900
Q100 ft^3/s *Q500* ft^3/s
Q100 and Q500 values based on drainage area

relationship with Barnard bridge 35: $[(21.5/24.1)(EXP)0.7]$. Discharges at bridge 35 (4,200 cfs and 5,400 cfs) were selected from a range defined from applicable empirical methods (Benson, 1962; Talbot, 1887; Potter, 1957a; Potter, 1957b; Johnson and Laraway, 1971, written commun.; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; Federal Highway Administration, 1983).

Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis

Datum for WSPRO analysis (USGS survey, sea level, VTAOT plans) USGS survey

Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans None.

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a chiseled 'X' located 2' DS of bridge deck, set in top of the intersection of left abutment and DS left wing wall (elev.499.50 feet, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled 'X' located 2' DS of bridge deck, set in top of the intersection of right abutment and DS right wing wall (elev.499.35 feet, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i>¹Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i>²Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXIT-	-47	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	10	1	Road Grade section
APPR-	53	1	Approach section

¹ For location of cross-sections see plan-view sketch included with Level I field form, Appendix E. For more detail on how cross-sections were developed see WSPRO input file.

Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model

Hydraulic analyses of the reach were done by use of the Federal Highway Administration's WSPRO step-backwater computer program (Shearman and others, 1986, and Shearman, 1990). The analyses reported herein reflect conditions existing at the site at the time of the study. Furthermore, in the development of the model it was necessary to assume no accumulation of debris or ice at the site. Results of the hydraulic model are presented in the Bridge Hydraulic Summary, Appendix B, and figure 7.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.045 to 0.057, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.035 to 0.090.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXITX) was assumed as the starting water surface. This depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the user's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.012 ft/ft which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1966).

The surveyed approach section (APPR), was surveyed one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This approach also provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 500.2 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 497.6 *ft*

100-year discharge 3,900 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.7 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 197.1 *s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 364 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 10.4 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 12.0 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.3
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 497.0
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 3.3 *ft*

500-year discharge 4,900 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.7 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 819.1 *s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 364 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 11.2 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 13.0 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 501.1
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 497.7
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 3.4 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 3,300 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 494.2 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 237 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 14.0 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 16.6 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 497.8
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 496.5
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 1.3 *ft*

Scour Analysis Summary

Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis

Scour depths were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 and 2 and a graph of the scour depths is presented in figure 8.

The 100-year and 500-year discharges resulted in unsubmerged orifice flow. Contraction scour at bridges with orifice flow is best estimated by use of the Chang presurereflow scour equation (oral communication, J. Sterling Jones, October 4, 1996). Therefore, contraction scour for the 100-year and 500-year discharges was computed by use of the Chang equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146). For the incipient road-overflow discharge, contraction scour was computed by use of Laursen's clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 35, equation 18). The results of Laursen's clear-water contraction scour for the 100-year and 500-year events were also computed and can be found in appendix F.

Scour at the left abutment was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 49, equation 24). The Froehlich equation gives "excessively conservative estimates of scour depths" (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 48). Variables for the Froehlich equation include the Froude number of the flow approaching the embankments, the length of the embankment blocking flow, and the depth of flow approaching the embankment less any roadway overtopping.

Scour at the right abutment was computed by use of the HIRE equation (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 50, equation 25) because the HIRE equation is recommended when the length to depth ratio of the embankment blocking flow exceeds 25. The variables used by the HIRE abutment-scour equation are defined the same as those defined for the Froehlich abutment-scour equation.

Scour Results

<i>Contraction scour:</i>	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		
<i>Main channel</i>			
<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	0.3	1.0	2.2
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	4.9 ⁻	7.4 ⁻	31.1 ⁻
<i>Left overbank</i>	-- ⁻	-- ⁻	-- ⁻
<i>Right overbank</i>	-- ⁻	-- ⁻	-- ⁻
	-----	-----	-----
 <i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	13.6	14.6	11.8
<i>Left abutment</i>	13.2 ⁻	14.1 ⁻	11.1 ⁻
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 3</i>	-----	-----	-----

Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D₅₀ in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	2.1	2.4	2.7
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.1	2.4	2.7
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Right abutment</i>	-- ⁻	-- ⁻	-- ⁻
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

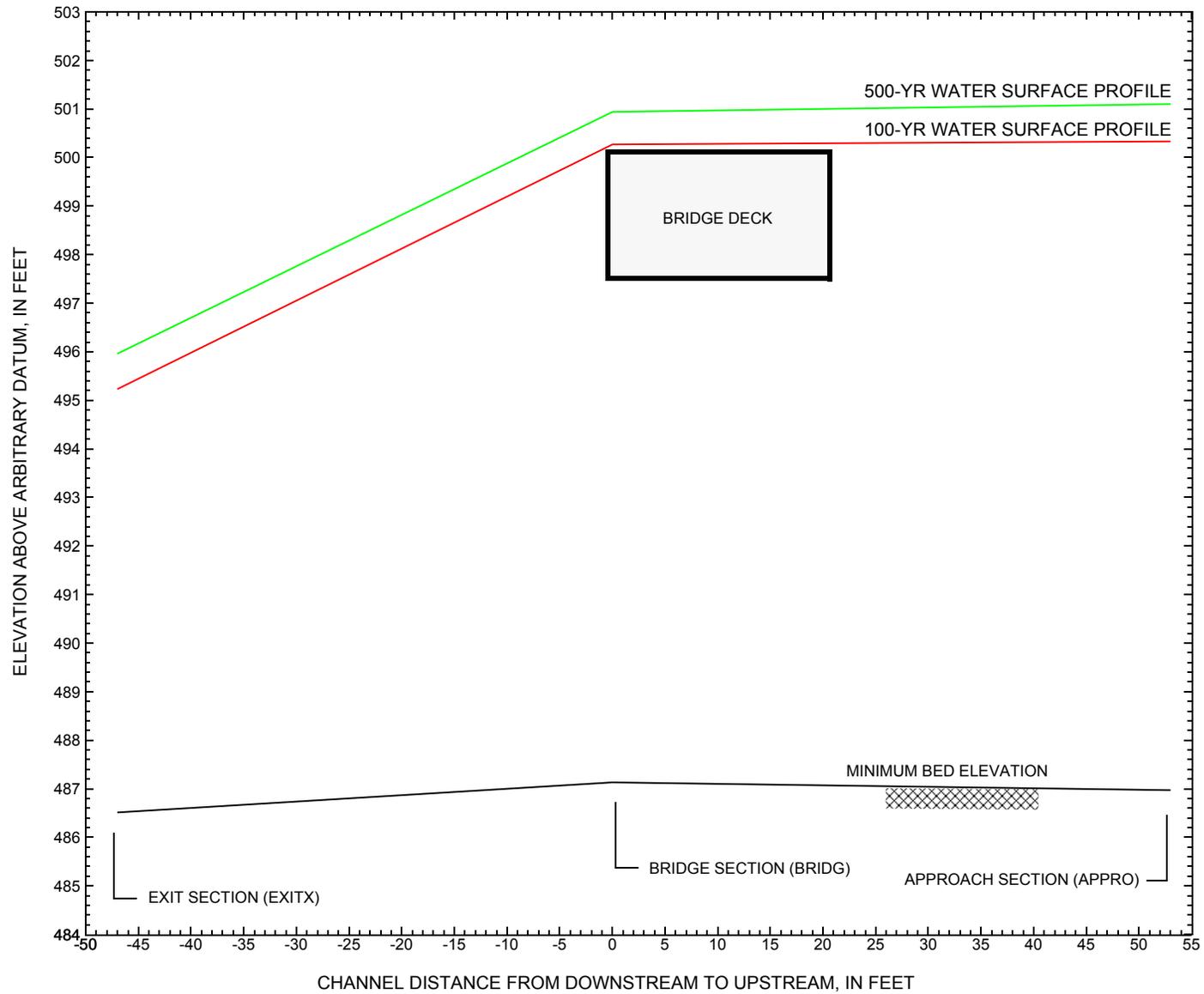


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure BRNATH00660028 on Town Highway 34, crossing Locust Creek, Barnard, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure BRNATH00660028 on Town Highway 66, crossing Locust Creek, Barnard, Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --,no data]

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 3,900 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.7	--	489.2	0.3	13.6	--	13.9	475.3	--
Right abutment	36.8	--	497.5	--	489.6	0.3	13.2	--	13.5	476.1	--

1.Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

Table 2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure BRNATH00660028 on Town Highway 66, crossing Locust Creek, Barnard, Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --, no data]

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 4,900 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.7	--	489.2	1.0	14.6	--	15.6	473.6	--
Right abutment	36.8	--	497.5	--	489.6	1.0	14.1	--	15.1	474.5	--

1.Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

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- U.S. Geological Survey, 1980, Bethel, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000.

APPENDIX A:
WSPRO INPUT FILE

WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE brna028.wsp
T2      CREATED ON 13-NOV-95 FOR BRIDGE barnath0660028 USING FILE brna028.dca
T3      Hydraulic analysis of brna028  ts
Q       3900.0    4900.0    3300.0
SK      0.012     0.012     0.012
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
XS      EXIT-    -47                0.
GR      -65.9, 500.70    -55.7, 496.09    -34.2, 494.02    -8.6, 493.89
GR      -4.7, 490.90     0.0, 489.48     3.5, 488.10     5.0, 487.09
GR      7.7, 486.51     16.2, 486.53    24.1, 486.74    30.2, 488.16
GR      36.4, 490.96     39.4, 493.18    67.9, 492.64    96.0, 495.67
GR      152.4, 496.63    169.3, 503.05
N       0.070           0.057           0.09           0.035
SA      -8.6           39.4           47.4
*
XS      FULLLV   0 * * *    0.014
*
BR      BRIDG   0    497.6           0.0
GR      0.0, 497.74     0.0, 489.18     3.8, 488.39     5.8, 487.29
GR      14.3, 487.19    23.5, 487.13    32.1, 488.20    36.8, 489.63
GR      36.8, 497.51     0.0, 497.74
CD      4    20.5           4.2    500.2    52.5
N       0.045
*
XR      RDWAY   10    15.7    2
GR      -70.4, 502.48    -44.1, 500.82    -15.7, 500.39    -2.1, 500.25
GR      0.0, 500.27     17.8, 500.11    36.8, 500.10    38.5, 500.11
GR      95.1, 499.42    143.2, 499.91    217.6, 504.32    264.5, 506.18
*
AS      APPR-   53                0.
GR      -69.4, 503.83    -56.0, 498.52    -31.8, 494.51    -4.9, 492.86
GR      0.0, 491.66     7.5, 488.76     9.6, 488.27    13.5, 487.68
GR      21.3, 487.17    26.3, 486.97    33.8, 486.99    36.8, 488.77
GR      40.8, 490.91    41.7, 494.02    74.9, 493.66    110.7, 496.97
GR      186.1, 499.07    215.4, 503.28
N       0.070           0.057           0.09           0.035
SA      -4.9           41.7           49.7
*
HP 1 BRIDG   497.74 1 497.74
HP 2 BRIDG   497.74 * * 3779
HP 2 RDWAY   500.27 * * 197
HP 1 APPR-   500.33 1 500.33
HP 2 APPR-   500.33 * * 3900
*
HP 1 BRIDG   497.74 1 497.74
HP 2 BRIDG   497.74 * * 4093
HP 2 RDWAY   500.94 * * 819
HP 1 APPR-   501.10 1 501.10
HP 2 APPR-   501.10 * * 4900
*
HP 1 BRIDG   494.15 1 494.15
HP 2 BRIDG   494.15 * * 3300

```

APPENDIX B:
WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE brna028.wsp
 CREATED ON 13-NOV-95 FOR BRIDGE barnath0660028 USING FILE brna028.dca
 Hydraulic analysis of brna028 ts
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 01-11-96 10:30
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	364	30483	0	91				0
497.74		364	30483	0	91	1.00	0	37	0

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.74	0.0	36.8	364.3	30483.	3779.	10.37
X STA.	0.0	3.4	5.5	7.2	8.8	10.4
A(I)	30.1	20.5	17.8	16.8	16.5	
V(I)	6.28	9.20	10.59	11.28	11.43	
X STA.	10.4	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	18.0
A(I)	16.2	16.4	15.9	15.7	15.7	
V(I)	11.67	11.53	11.91	12.05	12.05	
X STA.	18.0	19.5	21.1	22.6	24.1	25.7
A(I)	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	
V(I)	11.97	11.97	11.83	11.69	11.56	
X STA.	25.7	27.4	29.1	31.1	33.2	36.8
A(I)	16.9	17.1	18.6	19.8	30.3	
V(I)	11.16	11.07	10.17	9.54	6.24	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 10.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.27	-4.0	149.3	63.7	1683.	197.	3.09
X STA.	-4.0	54.6	63.5	69.9	75.2	79.6
A(I)	9.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	
V(I)	1.09	2.69	3.08	3.22	3.53	
X STA.	79.6	83.4	87.0	90.2	93.2	96.0
A(I)	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	
V(I)	3.73	3.81	3.92	4.07	4.17	
X STA.	96.0	98.9	102.0	105.4	108.9	112.8
A(I)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	
V(I)	4.12	4.02	3.85	3.86	3.63	
X STA.	112.8	117.1	122.0	127.6	134.9	149.3
A(I)	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.4	
V(I)	3.56	3.37	3.17	2.81	2.23	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	275	16854	56	56				3472
	2	542	68673	47	51				10486
	3	51	2886	8	8				727
	4	524	52404	145	145				5647
500.33		1392	140818	255	261	1.18	-60	195	16978

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.33	-60.6	194.9	1391.8	140818.	3900.	2.80
X STA.	-60.6	-25.1	-10.0	0.4	6.4	11.1
A(I)	136.7	101.2	80.0	60.4	54.8	
V(I)	1.43	1.93	2.44	3.23	3.56	
X STA.	11.1	15.1	19.0	22.7	26.5	30.2
A(I)	50.6	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.6	
V(I)	3.85	3.89	3.95	3.95	3.93	
X STA.	30.2	34.0	39.2	53.4	61.4	69.8
A(I)	51.0	61.3	96.9	52.2	54.9	
V(I)	3.82	3.18	2.01	3.73	3.55	
X STA.	69.8	78.5	89.0	104.4	131.8	194.9
A(I)	57.2	61.9	71.5	87.7	114.9	
V(I)	3.41	3.15	2.73	2.22	1.70	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	364	30483	0	91				0
497.74		364	30483	0	91	1.00	0	37	0

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.74	0.0	36.8	364.3	30483.	4093.	11.24
X STA.	0.0	3.4	5.5	7.2	8.8	10.4
A(I)	30.1	20.5	17.8	16.8	16.5	
V(I)	6.80	9.97	11.48	12.22	12.38	
X STA.	10.4	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.5	18.0
A(I)	16.2	16.4	15.9	15.7	15.7	
V(I)	12.64	12.48	12.90	13.05	13.05	
X STA.	18.0	19.5	21.1	22.6	24.1	25.7
A(I)	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	
V(I)	12.96	12.96	12.81	12.66	12.52	
X STA.	25.7	27.4	29.1	31.1	33.2	36.8
A(I)	16.9	17.1	18.6	19.8	30.3	
V(I)	12.08	11.99	11.02	10.34	6.75	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 10.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.94	-46.0	160.6	186.9	7060.	819.	4.38
X STA.	-46.0	6.1	25.8	45.9	55.5	62.8
A(I)	23.7	15.7	17.1	9.5	7.9	
V(I)	1.73	2.60	2.40	4.33	5.19	
X STA.	62.8	69.2	75.1	80.5	85.4	90.1
A(I)	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	
V(I)	5.50	5.63	5.81	6.03	6.15	
X STA.	90.1	94.5	98.9	103.5	108.4	113.6
A(I)	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	
V(I)	6.25	6.17	6.08	5.97	5.75	
X STA.	113.6	119.3	125.4	132.4	140.2	160.6
A(I)	7.4	7.5	8.2	8.6	12.1	
V(I)	5.50	5.43	5.02	4.75	3.39	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	319	21020	58	58				4256
	2	578	76418	47	51				11545
	3	57	3493	8	8				863
	4	638	70978	151	151				7448
501.10		1591	171909	263	268	1.16	-62	200	20664

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.10	-62.5	200.2	1591.3	171909.	4900.	3.08
X STA.	-62.5	-26.4	-10.7	0.2	6.8	11.6
A(I)	155.7	116.3	91.6	71.4	61.8	
V(I)	1.57	2.11	2.67	3.43	3.96	
X STA.	11.6	16.1	20.4	24.5	28.6	32.7
A(I)	59.7	58.9	58.0	57.9	57.9	
V(I)	4.10	4.16	4.22	4.23	4.23	
X STA.	32.7	37.8	51.8	59.8	68.1	76.4
A(I)	66.6	112.6	58.1	60.6	61.8	
V(I)	3.68	2.18	4.22	4.04	3.96	
X STA.	76.4	86.0	98.6	117.0	144.0	200.2
A(I)	65.6	73.5	82.4	96.4	124.6	
V(I)	3.73	3.33	2.97	2.54	1.97	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	236	23004	37	47				3401
494.15		236	23004	37	47	1.00	0	37	3401

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
494.15	0.0	36.8	236.4	23004.	3300.	13.96
X STA.	0.0	3.8	6.0	7.7	9.3	10.8
A(I)	20.5	13.8	11.7	10.9	10.5	
V(I)	8.06	11.94	14.12	15.13	15.77	
X STA.	10.8	12.3	13.8	15.2	16.7	18.1
A(I)	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	
V(I)	15.77	15.93	16.44	16.61	16.59	
X STA.	18.1	19.5	20.9	22.4	23.8	25.4
A(I)	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.6	
V(I)	16.50	16.48	16.27	16.39	15.61	
X STA.	25.4	27.0	28.7	30.6	32.9	36.8
A(I)	10.7	11.3	11.9	13.4	20.2	
V(I)	15.47	14.62	13.83	12.27	8.16	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	144	6440	47	47				1430
	2	424	45709	47	51				7270
	3	31	1244	8	8				341
	4	203	14734	91	91				1721
497.81		802	68127	193	197	1.27	-51	141	8254

1

HP 2 APPR- 497.81 * * 3300

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR-; SRD = 53.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.81	-51.7	140.9	802.1	68127.	3300.	4.11
X STA.	-51.7	-17.3	-4.0	2.8	7.1	10.5
A(I)	87.0	61.1	41.5	35.0	31.1	
V(I)	1.90	2.70	3.97	4.71	5.31	
X STA.	10.5	13.5	16.3	19.0	21.6	24.2
A(I)	29.7	28.6	28.3	27.4	27.8	
V(I)	5.56	5.76	5.84	6.02	5.94	
X STA.	24.2	26.7	29.3	31.9	34.7	38.6
A(I)	27.8	27.8	28.2	30.0	35.6	
V(I)	5.94	5.93	5.86	5.49	4.64	
X STA.	38.6	52.8	61.9	71.6	82.5	140.9
A(I)	64.1	36.2	39.1	42.7	73.1	
V(I)	2.58	4.55	4.22	3.87	2.26	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

+++ BEGINNING PROFILE CALCULATIONS -- 3

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT-:XS	*****	-46	463	1.34	*****	496.57	494.81	3900	495.23
-46	*****	92	35569	1.21	*****	*****	0.90	8.42	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.93 495.79 495.47

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 494.73 503.71 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 494.73 503.71 495.47

FULLV:FV	47	-45	450	1.41	0.58	497.21	495.47	3900	495.79
0	47	91	34358	1.21	0.04	0.01	0.93	8.67	

<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPR-" KRATIO = 1.57

APPR-:AS	53	-46	652	0.69	0.44	497.64	*****	3900	496.95
53	53	111	53923	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.58	5.98	

<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 494.77 499.13 499.33 497.60

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.
 <<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	47	0	364	1.67	*****	499.41	494.62	3779	497.74
0	*****	37	30483	1.00	*****	*****	0.58	10.37	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
 4. **** 5. 0.466 0.000 497.60 ***** ***** *****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	10.	37.	0.03	0.14	500.44	0.02	197.	500.27

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	7.	22.	-4.	18.	0.2	0.1	1.9	4.4	0.2	2.6
RT:	191.	131.	18.	149.	0.9	0.5	3.4	3.1	0.6	2.8

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR-:AS	33	-60	1391	0.14	0.12	500.47	495.35	3900	500.33
53	36	195	140651	1.18	0.53	0.02	0.23	2.80	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
 ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

<<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT-:XS	-47.	-47.	92.	3900.	35569.	463.	8.42	495.23
FULLV:FV	0.	-46.	91.	3900.	34358.	450.	8.67	495.79
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	37.	3779.	30483.	364.	10.37	497.74
RDWAY:RG	10.	*****	7.	197.	0.	*****	2.00	500.27
APPR-:AS	53.	-61.	195.	3900.	140651.	1391.	2.80	500.33

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT-:XS	494.81	0.90	486.51	503.05	*****	*****	1.34	496.57	495.23
FULLV:FV	495.47	0.93	487.17	503.71	0.58	0.04	1.41	497.21	495.79
BRIDG:BR	494.62	0.58	487.13	497.74	*****	*****	1.67	499.41	497.74
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.42	506.18	0.03	*****	0.14	500.44	500.27
APPR-:AS	495.35	0.23	486.97	503.83	0.12	0.53	0.14	500.47	500.33

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

WSPRO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 V042094 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT-:XS	*****	-53	572	1.46	*****	497.42	495.49	4900	495.96
	-46 *****	113	44687	1.28	*****	*****	0.92	8.57	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.94 496.52 496.14

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 495.46 503.71 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 495.46 503.71 496.14

FULLV:FV	47	-52	553	1.54	0.58	498.04	496.14	4900	496.51
0	47	107	43354	1.26	0.04	0.00	0.94	8.85	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPR-" KRATIO = 1.52

APPR-:AS	53	-50	781	0.77	0.44	498.48	*****	4900	497.70
53	53	137	66102	1.26	0.00	-0.01	0.61	6.27	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 501.31 0.00 495.93 499.42

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 495.49 500.41 500.58 497.60

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	47	0	364	1.96	*****	499.70	495.00	4093	497.74
0	*****	37	30483	1.00	*****	*****	0.63	11.24	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
 4. **** 5. 0.481 0.000 497.60 ***** ***** *****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	10.	37.	0.03	0.17	501.24	0.00	819.	500.94

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	136.	64.	-46.	18.	0.8	0.5	3.9	4.1	0.8	2.9
RT:	683.	142.	18.	161.	1.5	1.1	5.2	4.4	1.4	2.9

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR-:AS	33	-62	1592	0.17	0.14	501.27	496.00	4900	501.10
53	37	200	172095	1.16	0.45	0.00	0.24	3.08	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
 ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT-:XS	-47.	-54.	113.	4900.	44687.	572.	8.57	495.96
FULLV:FV	0.	-53.	107.	4900.	43354.	553.	8.85	496.51
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	37.	4093.	30483.	364.	11.24	497.74
RDWAY:RG	10.	*****	136.	819.	*****	*****	2.00	500.94
APPR-:AS	53.	-63.	200.	4900.	172095.	1592.	3.08	501.10

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT-:XS	495.49	0.92	486.51	503.05	*****	1.46	497.42	495.96	
FULLV:FV	496.14	0.94	487.17	503.71	0.58	0.04	1.54	498.04	
BRIDG:BR	495.00	0.63	487.13	497.74	*****	1.96	499.70	497.74	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.42	506.18	0.03	*****	0.17	501.24	
APPR-:AS	496.00	0.24	486.97	503.83	0.14	0.45	0.17	501.27	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

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WSPRO          FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
V042094        MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

XSID:CODE     SRDL   LEW   AREA  VHD   HF   EGL   CRWS   Q   WSEL
              SRD   FLEN  REW   K  ALPH  HO   ERR   FR#   VEL
EXIT-:XS      ***** -41   402  1.25 ***** 496.02 494.29 3300 494.78
              -46 ***** 88   30124 1.19 ***** ***** 0.90 8.20

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
              FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.93 495.34 494.95

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
              WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 494.28 503.71 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
              WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 494.28 503.71 494.95

FULLV:FV      47   -40   388  1.33 0.59 496.65 494.95 3300 495.32
              0   47   87   28876 1.18 0.04 0.00 0.94 8.51
              <<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
              "APPR-" KRATIO = 1.59

APPR-:AS      53   -43   576  0.64 0.44 497.09 ***** 3300 496.45
              53   53   105  45920 1.25 0.00 0.00 0.57 5.73
              <<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>

              <<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>>

XSID:CODE     SRDL   LEW   AREA  VHD   HF   EGL   CRWS   Q   WSEL
              SRD   FLEN  REW   K  ALPH  HO   ERR   FR#   VEL
BRIDG:BR      47   0   237  3.13 0.74 497.28 494.04 3300 494.15
              0   47   37   23018 1.03 0.51 -0.01 0.99 13.95

              TYPE PPCD FLOW      C   P/A   LSEL  BLEN  XLAB  XRAB
              4.  ****  1.  0.983 ***** 497.60 ***** ***** *****

              XSID:CODE   SRD   FLEN   HF   VHD   EGL   ERR   Q   WSEL
              RDWAY:RG    10.          <<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>>

XSID:CODE     SRDL   LEW   AREA  VHD   HF   EGL   CRWS   Q   WSEL
              SRD   FLEN  REW   K  ALPH  HO   ERR   FR#   VEL
APPR-:AS      33   -51   803  0.33 0.25 498.15 494.85 3300 497.81
              53   36   141  68170 1.27 0.63 0.02 0.40 4.11

              M(G)   M(K)      KQ   XLKQ   XRKQ   OTEL
              0.752  0.401  40629. 5. 42. 497.72

              <<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

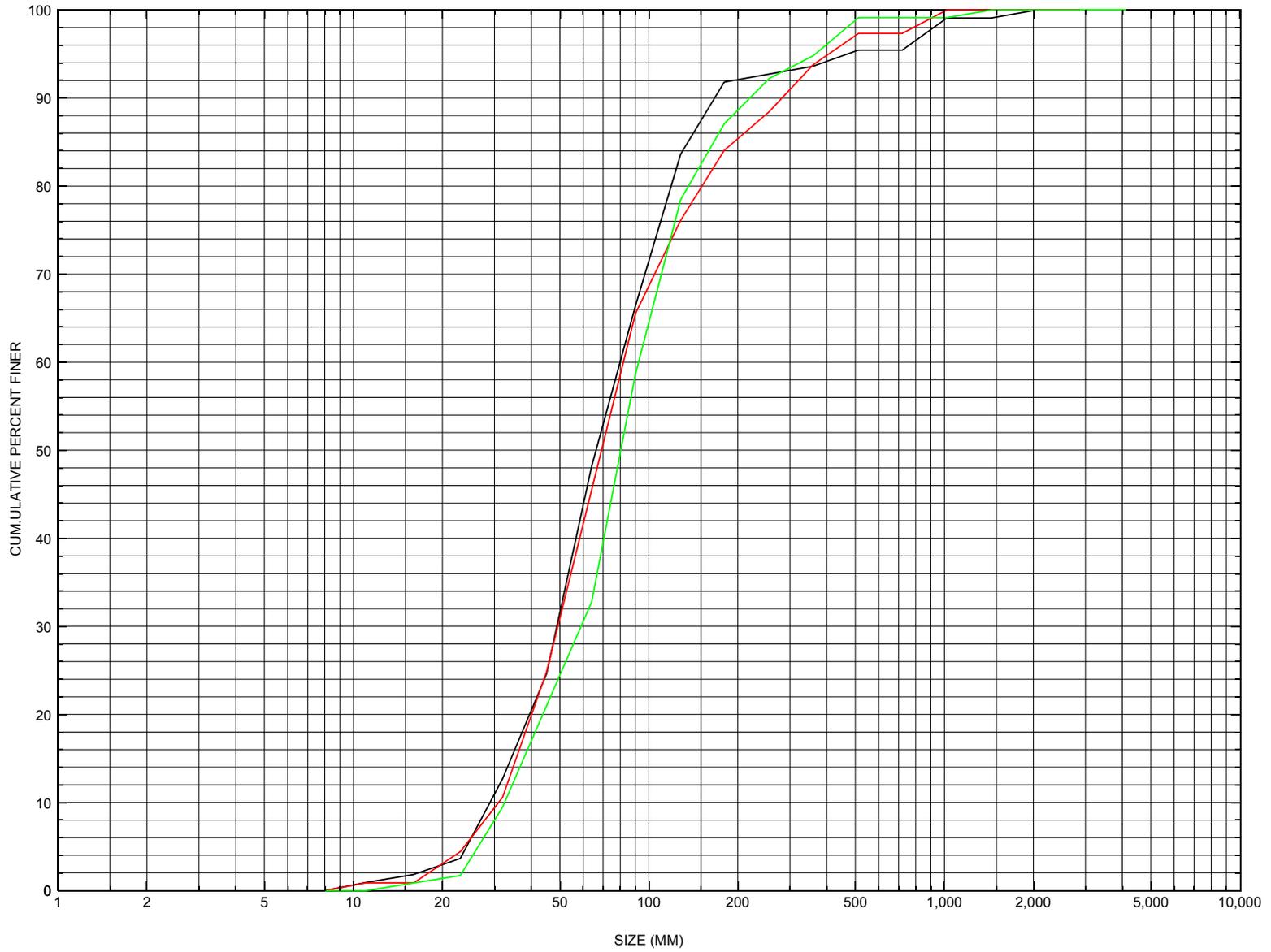
              XSID:CODE   SRD   LEW   REW      Q      K      AREA      VEL      WSEL
EXIT-:XS      -47.  -42.  88.  3300.  30124.  402.  8.20  494.78
FULLV:FV      0.  -41.  87.  3300.  28876.  388.  8.51  495.32
BRIDG:BR      0.  0.  37.  3300.  23018.  237.  13.95  494.15
RDWAY:RG      10. *****          0. *****          2.00*****
APPR-:AS      53.  -52.  141.  3300.  68170.  803.  4.11  497.81

              XSID:CODE   XLKQ   XRKQ      KQ
APPR-:AS      5.  42.  40629.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

              XSID:CODE   CRWS   FR#   YMIN   YMAX   HF   HO   VHD   EGL   WSEL
EXIT-:XS      494.29  0.90  486.51  503.05***** 1.25  496.02  494.78
FULLV:FV      494.95  0.94  487.17  503.71  0.59  0.04  1.33  496.65  495.32
BRIDG:BR      494.04  0.99  487.13  497.74  0.74  0.51  3.13  497.28  494.15
RDWAY:RG      *****          499.42  506.18*****
APPR-:AS      494.85  0.40  486.97  503.83  0.25  0.63  0.33  498.15  497.81
ER
    
```

APPENDIX C:
BED-MATERIAL PARTICAL-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distributions for three pebble count transects at the approach cross-section for structure BRNATH00660028, in Barnard, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number BRNATH00660028

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) M. WEBER
Date (MM/DD/YY) 02 / 08 / 95
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 04 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 027
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 02725 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) LOCUST CREEK Road Name (I - 7): -
Route Number TH066 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.02 MI TO JCT W VT12
Topographic Map Bethel Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080105
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 43469 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72381

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10140300281403
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0039
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1974 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000041
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000020 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 160
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 90 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 8
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 00 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 8
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 302 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) -
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) -
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) -

Comments:

The structural inspection report of 6/6/94 indicates the structure is a single span steel stringer type bridge with a concrete deck. The bridge provides access only for two homes. Both abutments are reported in good (like new) condition. The report indicates that both upstream wingwalls have some minor cracks near the top of the walls. The footings of the abutments and wingwalls are noted as not in view. The report notes that both abutments have some natural streambed material banked up against the walls providing protection. The streambed is composed of stone and gravel, with some small boulders. No mention is made in the report concerning point bars, debris, or the alignment of the waterway with the bridge.

Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? N if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi²): - _____

Terrain character: - _____

Stream character & type: - _____

Streambed material: Stone and gravel

Discharge Data (cfs): Q_{2.33} - _____ Q₁₀ - _____ Q₂₅ - _____
 Q₅₀ - _____ Q₁₀₀ - _____ Q₅₀₀ - _____

Record flood date (MM / DD / YY): - ___ / ___ / ___ Water surface elevation (ft): - _____

Estimated Discharge (cfs): - _____ Velocity at Q - _____ (ft/s): - _____

Ice conditions (Heavy, Moderate, Light) : - _____ Debris (Heavy, Moderate, Light): - _____

The stage increases to maximum highwater elevation (Rapidly, Not rapidly): - _____

The stream response is (Flashy, Not flashy): - _____

Describe any significant site conditions upstream or downstream that may influence the stream's stage: - _____

Watershed storage area (in percent): - _____ %

The watershed storage area is: - _____ (1-mainly at the headwaters; 2- uniformly distributed; 3-immediatly upstream of the site)

Water Surface Elevation Estimates for Existing Structure:

Peak discharge frequency	Q _{2.33}	Q ₁₀	Q ₂₅	Q ₅₀	Q ₁₀₀
Water surface elevation (ft)	-	-	-	-	-
Velocity (ft / sec)	-	-	-	-	-

Long term stream bed changes: - _____

Is the roadway overtopped below the Q₁₀₀? (Yes, No, Unknown): U Frequency: - _____

Relief Elevation (ft): - _____ Discharge over roadway at Q₁₀₀ (ft³/sec): - _____

Are there other structures nearby? (Yes, No, Unknown): U If No or Unknown, type ctrl-n os

Upstream distance (miles): - _____ Town: - _____ Year Built: - _____

Highway No. : - _____ Structure No. : - _____ Structure Type: - _____

Clear span (ft): - _____ Clear Height (ft): - _____ Full Waterway (ft²): - _____

Downstream distance (*miles*): - _____ Town: - _____ Year Built: - _____
Highway No. : - _____ Structure No. : - _____ Structure Type: - _____
Clear span (*ft*): - _____ Clear Height (*ft*): - _____ Full Waterway (*ft*²): - _____

Comments:

-

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) _____ mi² Lake and pond area _____ mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) _____ %
Bridge site elevation _____ ft Headwater elevation _____ ft
Main channel length _____ mi
10% channel length elevation _____ ft 85% channel length elevation _____ ft
Main channel slope (*S*) _____ ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation _____ in Average headwater precipitation _____ in
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I24,2*) _____ in
Average seasonal snowfall (*Sn*) _____ ft

Bridge Plan Data

Are plans available? N *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): - / -

Project Number NO BENCHMARK Minimum channel bed elevation: INFOR-

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB MATI DSLAB ON USRAB DSRAB

Benchmark location description:

-
-
-

Reference Point (MSL, Arbitrary, Other): - Datum (NAD27, NAD83, Other): 4

Foundation Type: (1-Spreadfooting; 2-Pile; 3-Gravity; 4-Unknown)

If 1: Footing Thickness Footing bottom elevation:

If 2: Pile Type: (1-Wood; 2-Steel or metal; 3-Concrete) Approximate pile driven length:

If 3: Footing bottom elevation: N

Is boring information available? - *If no, type ctrl-n bi* Number of borings taken: 3

Foundation Material Type: N (1-regolith, 2-bedrock, 3-unknown)

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

O FOUNDATION MATERIAL INFORMATION

Comments:
NO PLANS.

Cross-sectional Data

Is cross-sectional data available? N *If no, type ctrl-n xs*

Source (*FEMA, VTAOT, Other*)? -

Comments: **NO CROSS SECTION INFORMATION**

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source (*FEMA, VTAOT, Other*)? -

Comments: **NO CROSS SECTION INFORMATION**

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E:
LEVEL I DATA FORM



Structure Number BRNATH00660028

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) D. SONG Date (MM/DD/YY) 9 / 22 / 1994

2. Highway District Number 04 Mile marker 000000
 County 027 (WINDSOR) Town 02725 (BARNARD)
 Waterway (1 - 6) LOCUST CREEK Road Name -
 Route Number TH066 Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080105

3. Descriptive comments:
 The bridge is 0.02 miles East on TH066 from the intersection with VT12. Field checking and augmenting earlier Level I data. NOTE: Additional data were collected on 12/15/94 to supplement revisions made to this form.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 4 RBUS 4 LBDS 4 RBDS 4 Overall 4
 (2b us,ds,lb,rb: 1- Urban; 2- Suburban; 3- Row crops; 4- Pasture; 5- Shrub- and brushland; 6- Forest; 7- Wetland)
 5. Ambient water surface... US 2 UB 2 DS 2 (1- pool; 2- riffle)
 6. Bridge structure type 1 (1- single span; 2- multiple span; 3- single arch; 4- multiple arch; 5- cylindrical culvert; 6- box culvert; or 7- other)
 7. Bridge length 41 (feet) Span length 39 (feet) Bridge width 16.0 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 0 RB 1 (0 even, 1- lower, 2- higher)
 9. LB 2 RB 2 (1- Paved, 2- Not paved)

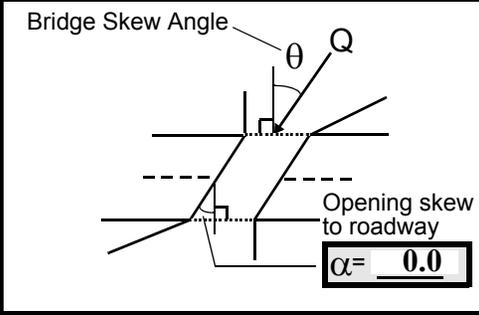
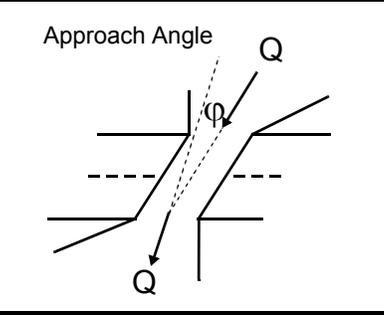
10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):
 US left 4.3:1 US right 4.0:1

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
LBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Bank protection types: 0- none; 1- < 12 inches;
 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches;
 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee
 Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped;
 3- eroded; 4- failed
 Erosion: 0 - none; 1- channel erosion; 2-
 road wash; 3- both; 4- other
 Erosion Severity: 0 - none; 1- slight; 2- moderate;
 3- severe

Channel approach to bridge (BF):

15. Angle of approach: 5 16. Bridge skew: 10



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1
 Range? 35 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 85 feet US
 Channel impact zone 2: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 0
 Range? 3 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 10 feet US
 Impact Severity: 0- none to very slight; 1- Slight; 2- Moderate; 3- Severe

18. Bridge Type: 4

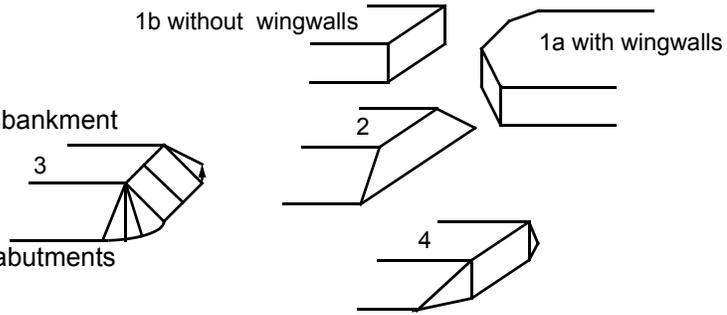
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls

2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment
Wingwalls perpendicular to abut. face

3- Spill through abutments

4- Sloping embankment, vertical wingwalls and abutments
Wingwall angle less than 90°.



19. Bridge Deck Comments (surface cover variations, measured bridge and span lengths, bridge type variations, approach overflow width, etc.)

Measured; bridge length: 41 ft, clear span length: 36.8 ft, roadway width: 15.5 ft. The surface cover on the left bank is brush and high grass. The surface cover on the right bank is brush and small trees on the immediate bank with pasture beyond. The water surface in this reach is a gentle riffle. There may be some impact at the upstream end of the left abutment at bank full flow. The right road approach overflow width is 15 ft.

C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)		
SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>39.5</u>	<u>4.0</u>			<u>5.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
23. Bank width <u>20.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>45.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>46.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>4</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>0</u> RB <u>0</u>		31. Bank protection condition: LB - <u> </u> RB - <u> </u>								

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face % Vegetation (Veg) cover: 1- 0 to 25%; 2- 26 to 50%; 3- 51 to 75%; 4- 76 to 100%
 Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm;
 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade
 Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting
 Bank protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee
 Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

32. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

There are some small trees and brush on the left bank with high grass until the VT12 embankment. There are small trees on the right bank with pasture beyond. Boulders on the right bank were probably hauled from the adjacent property, they do seem to offer some protection to the upstream impact zone. The right bank material is gravel, cobble, and boulder. The left bank material is sand, gravel, and cobble. The bed material is cobble, gravel, sand and boulder. There are two small inflows, one enters 70 ft upstream on the left bank, the other enters 90 ft upstream on the right bank.

33. Point/Side bar present? N (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: - _____ 35. Mid-bar width: - _____
 36. Point bar extent: - _____ feet - _____ (US, UB) to - _____ feet - _____ (US, UB, DS) positioned - _____ %LB to - _____ %RB
 37. Material: - _____
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
 There is a small side-bar at the base of each abutment, see under bridge comments.

39. Is a cut-bank present? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? - _____ (LB or RB)
 41. Mid-bank distance: - _____ 42. Cut bank extent: - _____ feet - _____ (US, UB) to - _____ feet - _____ (US, UB, DS)
 43. Bank damage: - _____ (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):
 The right bank is steepened on the outside of a bend but no recent cutting visible.

45. Is channel scour present? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: - _____
 47. Scour dimensions: Length - _____ Width - _____ Depth : - _____ Position - _____ %LB to - _____ %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
 NO CHANNEL SCOUR

49. Are there major confluences? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) 50. How many? - _____
 51. Confluence 1: Distance - _____ 52. Enters on - _____ (LB or RB) 53. Type - _____ (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)
 Confluence 2: Distance - _____ Enters on - _____ (LB or RB) Type - _____ (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)
 54. Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):
 NO MAJOR CONFLUENCES

D. Under Bridge Channel Assessment

55. Channel restraint (BF)? LB 2 _____ (1- natural bank; 2- abutment; 3- artificial levee)

56. Height (BF)		57. Angle (BF)		61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>29.5</u>		<u>2.0</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
58. Bank width (BF) - _____		59. Channel width (Amb) - _____		60. Thalweg depth (Amb) <u>90.0</u>		63. Bed Material <u>0</u>	

Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm; 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade
Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting

64. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):
 3
 There are two small side-bars present at the base of each abutment, visible at low flow. On the right is a gravel bar, and on the left is a cobble bar which redirects flow towards the center of the channel. The bed material is gravel, cobble and sand. There are some concrete chunks in the channel, possibly pieces of an older bridge.

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation? ___ (Y or N) 66. Where? N (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)
 67. Debris Potential - ___ (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High) 68. Capture Efficiency 1 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 69. Is there evidence of ice build-up? 1 (Y or N) Ice Blockage Potential N (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 70. Debris and Ice Comments:

1
 There is no great constriction of bank full flow, the stream gradient is fairly high (0.012), there is no recent bank erosion in the upstream reach.

Abutments	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		10	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	-	90			2	0	37.0

Pushed: LB or RB *Toe Location (Loc.): 0- even, 1- set back, 2- protrudes*
Scour cond.: 0- not evident; 1- evident (comment); 2- footing exposed; 3- undermined footing; 4- piling exposed;
5- settled; 6- failed
Materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):

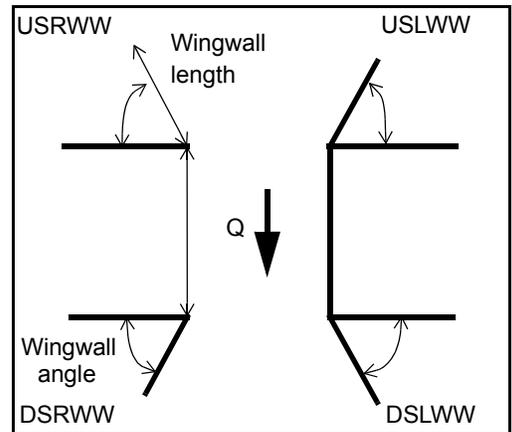
-
 -
 1

The upstream right wingwall is cracked on its top surface, but not badly. The overall structure is in very good condition, and there is no scour.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	___	___	___	___	___
USRWW:	Y	___	1	___	0
DSLWW:	-	___	-	___	Y
DSRWW:	1	___	0	___	-

81. Angle?	Length?
37.0	___
1.0	___
21.5	___
19.5	___



Wingwall materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

82. **Bank / Bridge Protection:**

Location	USLWW	USRWW	LABUT	RABUT	LB	RB	DSLWW	DSRWW
Type	-	0	Y	-	1	1	-	-
Condition	Y	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Extent	1	-	0	0	2	0	0	-

Bank / Bridge protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee

Bank / Bridge protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

Protection extent: 1- entire base length; 2- US end; 3- DS end; 4- other

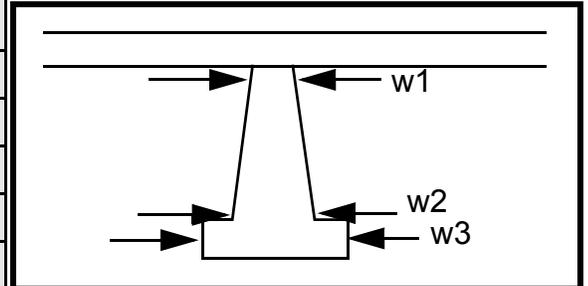
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
0
-
-
0
-
-

Piers:

84. Are there piers? Th (Y or if N type ctrl-n pr)

85. Pier no.	width (w) feet			elevation (e) feet		
	w1	w2	w3	e@w1	e@w2	e@w3
Pier 1				50.0	13.5	55.0
Pier 2				13.0	90.0	10.0
Pier 3			-	90.0	10.0	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	ere is	be	the	natu-
87. Type	light	natu-	upstr	ral or
88. Material	cov-	ral	eam	place
89. Shape	erage	mate	left	d by
90. Inclined?	at the	rial.	wing	man.
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	upstr	Ther	wall;	
92. Pushed	eam	e is	it is	
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	right	one	not	
95. Cross-members	wing	class	clear	
96. Scour Condition	wall,	3	whet	
97. Scour depth	it	boul-	her it	
98. Exposure depth	may	der at	is	

LFP, LTB, LB, MCL, MCM, MCR, RB, RTB, RFP

1- Solid pier, 2- column, 3- bent

1- Wood; 2- concrete; 3- metal; 4- stone

1- Round; 2- Square; 3- Pointed

Y- yes; N- no

LB or RB

0- none; 1- laterals; 2- diagonals; 3- both

0- not evident; 1- evident (comment);
2- footing exposed; 3- piling exposed;
4- undermined footing; 5- settled; 6- failed

99. Pier comments (eg. undermined penetration, protection and protection extent, unusual scour processes, etc.):

N
-
-
-
-
-
-

E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)	
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank width (BF) -		Channel width (Amb) -		Thalweg depth (Amb) -		Bed Material -				
Bank protection type (Qmax):			LB -	RB -	Bank protection condition:			LB -	RB -	

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face % Vegetation (Veg) cover: 1- 0 to 25%; 2- 26 to 50%; 3- 51 to 75%; 4- 76 to 100%
 Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm;
 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade
 Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting
 Bank protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee
 Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

Comments (eg. bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

101. Is a drop structure present? - (Y or N, if N type ctrl-n ds)

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

104. Structure material: - (1- steel sheet pile; 2- wood pile; 3- concrete; 4- other)

105. Drop structure comments (eg. downstream scour depth):

-
-
-
-
-
-

106. Point/Side bar present? - ____ (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) Mid-bar distance: - ____ Mid-bar width: - ____

Point bar extent: - ____ feet - ____ (US, UB, DS) to - ____ feet - ____ (US, UB, DS) positioned NO %LB to PIE %RB

Material: RS

Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):

Is a cut-bank present? ____ (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) Where? ____ (LB or RB) Mid-bank distance: ____

Cut bank extent: ____ feet ____ (US, UB, DS) to 2 feet 2 (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: 4 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):

4

0

0

3

Is channel scour present? 0 (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: 0

Scour dimensions: Length - ____ Width - ____ Depth: Ther Positioned e is %LB to brus %RB

Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):

h and small trees on the immediate banks. The bank material is cobble, sand and gravel. The bed material is gravel, cobble and sand. There is intermittent inflow from a 1 ft diameter culvert which enters 35 downstream on the left bank.

Are there major confluences? ____ (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) How many? ____

Confluence 1: Distance ____ Enters on ____ (LB or RB) Type ____ (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance ____ Enters on ____ (LB or RB) Type ____ (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution ____

- 1- Constructed
- 2- Stable
- 3- Aggraded
- 4- Degraded
- 5- Laterally unstable
- 6- Vertically and laterally unstable

108. Evolution comments (*Channel evolution not considering bridge effects; See HEC-20, Figure 1 for geomorphic descriptors*):

N

-

NO DROP STRUCTURE

N

-

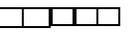
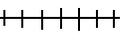
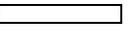
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109. **G. Plan View Sketch**

- -

point bar		debris		flow		stone wall	
cut-bank		rip rap or stone fill		cross-section		other wall	
scour hole				ambient channel			

APPENDIX F:
SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

SCOUR ANALYSIS

Structure Number: BRNATH00660028 Town: Barnard
 Road Number: TH066 County: Windsor
 Stream: Locust Creek

Initials TS Date: 12/07/95 Checked: SAO

Analysis of contraction scour, live-bed or clear water?

Neills Equation

$Vc=11.52*y1^{0.1667}*D50^{0.33}$ with $Ss=2.65$
 (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 31, eq. 14)

Approach Section

Characteristic	100 yr	500 yr	other Q
Total discharge, cfs	3900	4900	3300
Main Channel Area, ft ²	542	578	424
Left overbank area, ft ²	275	319	144
Right overbank area, ft ²	575	695	234
Top width main channel, ft	47	47	47
Top width L overbank, ft	56	58	47
Top width R overbank, ft	153	159	99
D50 of channel, ft	0.238	0.238	0.238
D50 left overbank, ft	0	0	0
D50 right overbank, ft	0	0	0
y1, average depth, MC, ft	11.5	12.3	9.0
y1, average depth, LOB, ft	4.9	5.5	3.1
y1, average depth, ROB, ft	3.8	4.4	2.4
Total conveyance, approach	140818	171909	68127
Conveyance, main channel	68673	76418	45709
Conveyance, LOB	16854	21020	6440
Conveyance, ROB	55290	74471	15978
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.00071	0	0
Qm, discharge, MC, cfs	1901.921	2178.177	2214.096
Ql, discharge, LOB, cfs	466.777	599.1426	311.9468
Qr, discharge, ROB, cfs	1531.274	2122.681	773.9575
Vm, mean velocity MC, ft/s	3.5	3.8	5.2
Vl, mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	1.7	1.9	2.2
Vr, mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	2.7	3.1	3.3
Vc-m, crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	10.7	10.8	10.3
Vc-l, crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vc-r, crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.0	0.0	0.0

Results

Live-bed(1) or Clear-Water(0) Contraction Scour?
 Main Channel 0 0 0

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (120 * D_m^{2/3} * W_2^2))^{3/7}$
 $y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$ or $y_s = y_2 - y_1$
 (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 35, eq. 18, 19)

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Qother
(Q) total discharge, cfs	3900	4900	3300
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	3779	4093	3300
Main channel conveyance	30483	30483	23004
Total conveyance	30483	30483	23004
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	3779	4093	3300
Main channel area, ft ²	364	364	236
Main channel width (skewed), ft	36.8	36.8	36.8
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	36.8	36.8	36.8
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	9.891304	9.891304	6.413043
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.2975	0.2975	0.2975
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	9.627697	10.30944	8.571729
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	-0.26	0.42	2.16
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{fullv}), ft	1.22	1.53	N/A

ARMORING

D90	0.749	0.749	0.749
D95	1.3	1.3	1.3
Critical grain size, D _c , ft	0.4208	0.4937	0.9122
Decimal-percent coarser than D _c	0.206	0.167	0.081
Depth to armoring, ft	4.87	7.39	31.05

Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow condtions)

$H_b + Y_s = C_q * q_{br} / V_c$ $C_q = 1 / C_f * C_c$ $C_f = 1.5 * Fr^{0.43} (<=1)$
 Chang Equation $C_c = \text{SQRT}[0.10 * (H_b / (y_a - w) - 0.56)] + 0.79 (<=1)$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146)

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q thru bridge main chan, cfs	3779	4093	0
V _c , critical velocity, ft/s	10.7	10.8	0
V _c , critical velocity, m/s	3.261201	3.291679	0
Main channel width (skewed), ft	36.8	36.8	0
Cum. width of piers, ft	0	0	0
W, adjusted width, ft	36.8	36.8	0

qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	102.6902	111.2228	ERR
qbr, unit discharge, m ² /s	9.539302	10.33193	N/A
Area of full opening, ft ²	364	364	0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	9.891304	9.891304	ERR
Hb, depth of full opening, m	3.014722	3.014722	N/A
Fr, Froude number MC	0.58	0.63	1
Cf, Fr correction factor (<=1.0)	1	1	1.5
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	497.626	497.626	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	487.7347	487.7347	N/A
Elevation of approach WS, ft	500.33	501.1	0
HF, bridge to approach, ft	0.12	0.14	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	500.21	500.96	0
ya, depth immediately US, ft	12.4753	13.2253	N/A
ya, depth immediately US, m	3.876726	4.10979	N/A
Mean elev. of deck, ft	500.1835	500.1835	0
w, depth of overflow, ft (>=0)	0.0265	0.7765	0
Cc, vert contrac correction (<=1.0)	0.943153	0.943153	ERR
Ys, depth of scour (chang), ft	0.284368	1.027825	N/A
Abutment Scour			

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Ys/Y1 = 2.27 * K1 * K2 * (a'/Y1)^{0.43} * Fr1^{0.61+1}$
(Richardson and others, 1993, p. 49, eq. 24)

Characteristic	Left Abutment			Right Abutment		
	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q
(Qt), total discharge, cfs	3900	4900	3300	3900	4900	3300
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	60.6	62.5	51.7	158.1	163.4	104.1
Ae, area of blocked flow ft ²	314.2	341	172.51	568	610.6	271.63
Qe, discharge blocked abut.,cfs	--	--	427.06	--	--	901.15
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	1.83	2.02	2.475567	2.64	3.01	3.317564
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	5.18	5.46	3.34	3.59	3.74	2.61
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
--Angle (theta) of embankment (<90 if abut. points DS; >90 if abut. points US)						
theta	90	90	90	90	90	90
K2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.36
ys, scour depth, ft	13.56	14.57	11.76	17.48	18.89	15.36
HIRE equation (a'/ya > 25)						
$ys = 4 * Fr^{0.33} * y1 * K / 0.55$						
(Richardson and others, 1993, p. 50, eq. 25)						
a' (abut length blocked, ft)	60.6	62.5	51.7	158.1	163.4	104.1
y1 (depth fp flow, ft)	5.18	5.46	3.34	3.59	3.74	2.61
a'/y1	11.69	11.46	15.49	44.01	43.73	39.90
Froude no. f/p flow	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.36
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	16.09	17.20	13.57
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	13.19	14.10	11.13
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	8.85	9.46	7.46

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

$D50 = y * K * Fr^2 / (Ss - 1)$ and $D50 = y * K * (Fr^2)^{0.14} / (Ss - 1)$
 (Richardson and others, 1993, p118-119, eq. 93,94)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Qother			
Fr, Froude Number	0.58	0.63	0.99			
(Fr from the characteristic V and y in contracted section--mc, bridge section)						
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	9.9	9.9	6.4			
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at:	left abutment			right abutment, ft		
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	2.06	2.43	ERR	2.06	2.43	0
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	2.67	ERR	ERR	2.67
Fr<=0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	1.80	2.12	ERR	1.80	2.12	0
Fr>0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	ERR	ERR	2.36	ERR	ERR	2.36