

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR  
BRIDGE 25 (JAMATH00010025) on  
TOWN HIGHWAY 1, crossing  
BALL MOUNTAIN BROOK,  
JAMAICA, VERMONT

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U.S. Geological Survey  
Open-File Report 97-376

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



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By Ronda L. Burns

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BRUCE BABBITT, Secretary

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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# CONTENTS

Introduction and Summary of Results .....	1
Level II summary .....	7
Description of Bridge .....	7
Description of the Geomorphic Setting.....	8
Description of the Channel.....	8
Hydrology.....	9
Calculated Discharges .....	9
Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis .....	10
Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis.....	10
Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model .....	11
Bridge Hydraulics Summary .....	12
Scour Analysis Summary .....	13
Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis.....	13
Scour Results.....	14
Riprap Sizing.....	14
References.....	18
Appendixes:	
A. WSPRO input file.....	19
B. WSPRO output file.....	21
C. Bed-material particle-size distribution .....	26
D. Historical data form.....	28
E. Level I data form.....	34
F. Scour computations.....	44

## FIGURES

1. Map showing location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map .....	3
2. Map showing location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map .....	4
3. Structure JAMATH00010025 viewed from upstream (August 13, 1996).....	5
4. Downstream channel viewed from structure JAMATH00010025 (August 13, 1996).....	5
5. Upstream channel viewed from structure JAMATH00010025 (August 13, 1996).....	6
6. Structure JAMATH00010025 viewed from downstream (August 13, 1996).....	6
7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.....	15
8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.....	16

## TABLES

1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.....	17
2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.....	17

CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BF	bank full	LWW	left wingwall
cfs	cubic feet per second	MC	main channel
D <sub>50</sub>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 25 (JAMATH00010025) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 1, CROSSING BALL MOUNTAIN BROOK, JAMAICA, VERMONT**

*By Ronda L. Burns*

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1 crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, 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 southern Vermont. The 29.5-mi<sup>2</sup> drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is forest except on the downstream right bank which is pasture with some trees along the channel.

In the study area, Ball Mountain Brook has an incised, straight channel with a slope of approximately 0.021 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 86 ft and an average bank height of 9 ft. The channel bed material ranges from gravel to bedrock with a median grain size ( $D_{50}$ ) of 222 mm (0.727 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on August 13, 1996, indicated that the reach was stable.

The Town Highway 1 crossing of Ball Mountain Brook is a 78-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 75-foot steel-beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, March 29, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 73 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The channel is skewed approximately 30 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 30 degrees.

A scour hole 1.0 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed at the upstream bridge face. The scour protection measures at the site were type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the upstream banks and along both abutments, and type-3 stone fill (less than 48 inches diameter) along the downstream banks. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and recommended 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 only occurred at the 500-year discharge and was 0.1 ft. Abutment scour ranged from 11.2 to 15.7 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.



Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966  
Photoinspected 1983



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.





## LEVEL II SUMMARY

**Structure Number** JAMATH00010025      **Stream** Ball Mountain Brook  
**County** Windham      **Road** TH 1      **District** 2

### Description of Bridge

**Bridge length** 78 ft      **Bridge width** 24.7 ft      **Max span length** 75 ft  
**Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)** Curve  
**Abutment type** Vertical, concrete      **Embankment type** Sloping  
**Stone fill on abutment?** Y      **Date of inspection** 08/13/96  
**Description of stone fill** Type-2, along the entire length of the left and right abutments and along all of the wingwalls.

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

**Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to** N ' **survey?**      **Angle** 30

There is a mild channel bend in the upstream reach. A scour hole has developed in the location where the bend impacts the bedrock on the upstream left bank.

#### **Debris accumulation on bridge at time of Level I or Level II site visit:**

	<b>Date of inspection</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked vertically</b>
<b>Level I</b>	<u>08/13/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Level II</b>	<u>08/13/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Potential for debris** Moderate. There is some debris caught on the stone fill in front of the upstream and downstream left wingwalls.

None 08/13/96.

**Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)**

**Description of the Geomorphic Setting**

**General topography** The channel is located in a moderate relief valley setting.

**Geomorphic conditions at bridge site: downstream (DS), upstream (US)**

**Date of inspection** 08/13/96

**DS left:** Steep valley wall

**DS right:** Steep channel bank to a moderately sloped overbank

**US left:** Steep valley wall

**US right:** Steep channel bank to a moderately sloped overbank

**Description of the Channel**

**Average top width** 86 **Average depth** 9  
**Predominant bed material** Cobbles/Boulders **Bank material** Cobbles/Boulders

**Predominant bed material** with semi-alluvial channel boundaries. **Bank material** Straight and stable

**Vegetative cover** Trees 08/13/96

**DS left:** Some trees and brush with short grass on the overbank

**DS right:** Trees

**US left:** Trees, brush and grass

**US right:** Y

**Do banks appear stable?** Y  
**date of observation.**

None 08/13/96.

**Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.**

## Hydrology

Drainage area 29.5  $mi^2$

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

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

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural Describe any significant urbanization: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is there a USGS gage on the stream of interest? N  
\_\_\_\_\_  
USGS gage description --  
\_\_\_\_\_  
USGS gage number --  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gage drainage area --  $mi^2$  No

Is there a lake/p \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8,650 **Calculated Discharges** 12,800  
*Q100*  $ft^3/s$  *Q500*  $ft^3/s$   
The 100-year discharge is from the flood frequency

estimates available from the VTAQT database. The 500-year event was extrapolated from these estimates. The values used were within a range defined by flood frequency curves developed from several empirical methods (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887)

## 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*      Subtract 4.9 ft. from the USGS  
arbitrary survey datum to obtain the VTAOT plans' datum.

*Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum.*      RM1 is a VTAOT  
survey disk on top of the upstream end of the left abutment (elev. 498.66 ft, arbitrary survey  
datum). RM2 is a chiseled X inside a pre-existing chiseled square on top of the upstream end of  
the right abutment (elev. 499.52 ft, arbitrary survey datum).

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i><sup>1</sup>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i><sup>2</sup>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXIT1	-98	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXIT1)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	16	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	95	2	Modelled Approach section (Templated from APTEM)
APTEM	98	1	Approach section as surveyed (Used as a template)

<sup>1</sup> 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 0.050 to 0.065, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.060 to 0.080.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXIT1) 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 0.021 ft/ft which was estimated from the streambed slope downstream of the bridge in the Flood Insurance Study for Jamaica, VT (Federal Emergency Management Agency, May 17, 1988).

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.048 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPRO), one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This location also provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

## Bridge Hydraulics Summary

*Average bridge embankment elevation*      499.0 *ft*  
*Average low steel elevation*              495.2 *ft*

*100-year discharge*              8,650 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      492.1 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      N      *Discharge over road*      - *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              675 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              12.8 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              15.8 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      493.9  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      493.7  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              0.2 *ft*

*500-year discharge*              12,800 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      492.9 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      N      *Discharge over road*      - *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              722 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              17.7 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              22.0 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      496.5  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      496.5  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              0.0 *ft*

*Incipient overtopping discharge*              - *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*              - *ft*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              - *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              - *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              - *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      -  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      -  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              - *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, 1995). 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.

Contraction scour for the 100-year and 500-year discharges was computed by use of both the clear-water and live-bed contraction scour equations (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 30, equation 17 and p. 32, equation 20) since the average channel velocity and the incipient-motion velocity of the bed material are nearly the same. Because coarse bed-material is present, the smaller of the computed contraction scour results for each discharge was selected as recommended (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 31). Hence, results from the live-bed contraction scour equation are shown for the 500-year discharge and results from the clear-water contraction scour equation are shown for the 100-year discharge. Results of this analysis are presented in figure 8 and tables 1 and 2. The results of Laursen's live-bed and clear-water contraction scour are also provided in appendix F.

Abutment scour for both abutments was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, equation 28). 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. The left abutment scour may be limited by the bedrock noted on the left bank.

**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>	--	0.1	--
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	0.0	--	--
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	3.7	39.5	--
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
 <i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	11.2	14.9	--
<i>Left abutment</i>	13.5	15.7	--
<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>(D<sub>50</sub> in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	3.2	4.7	--
<i>Left abutment</i>	3.2	4.7	--
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

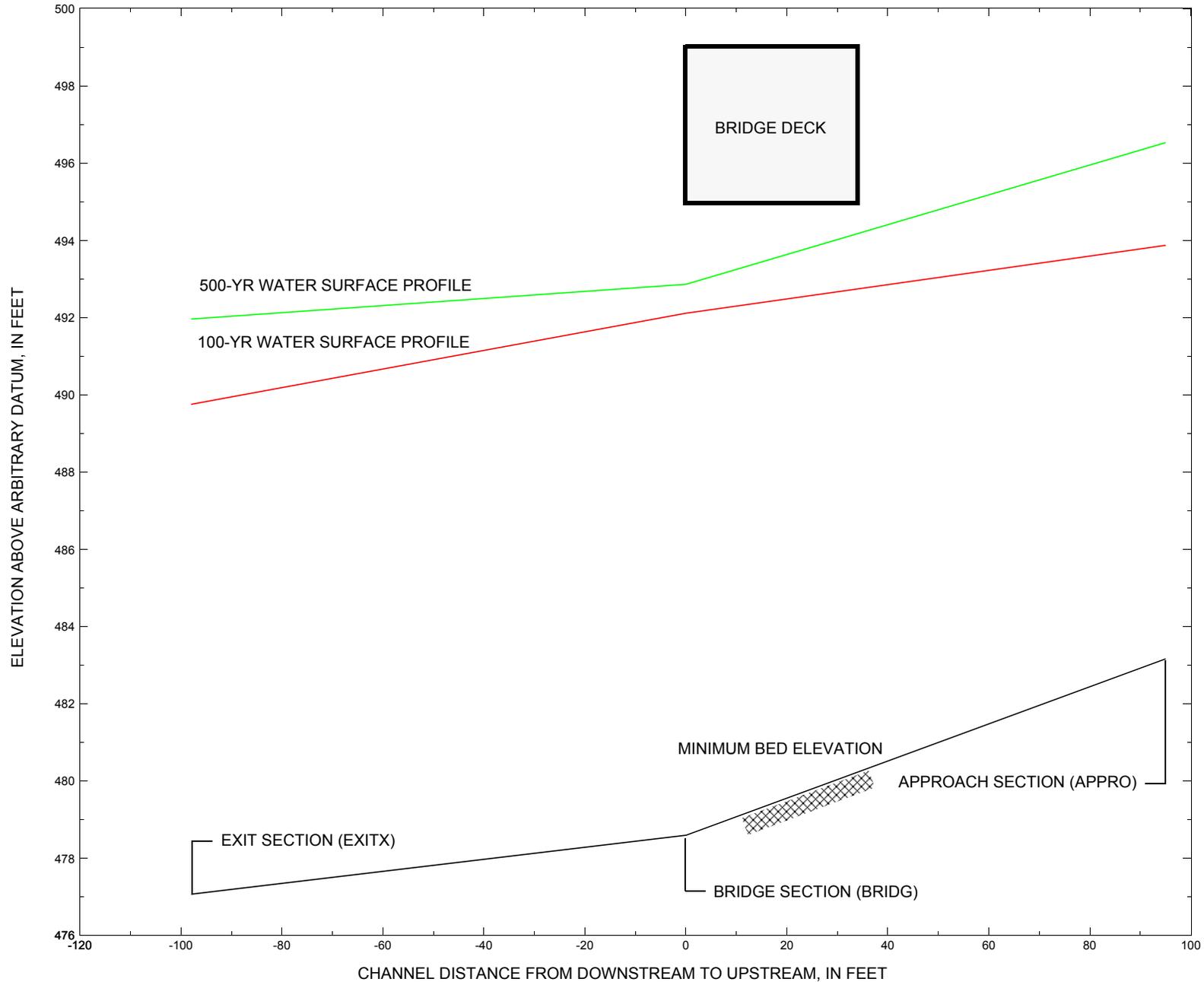


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.

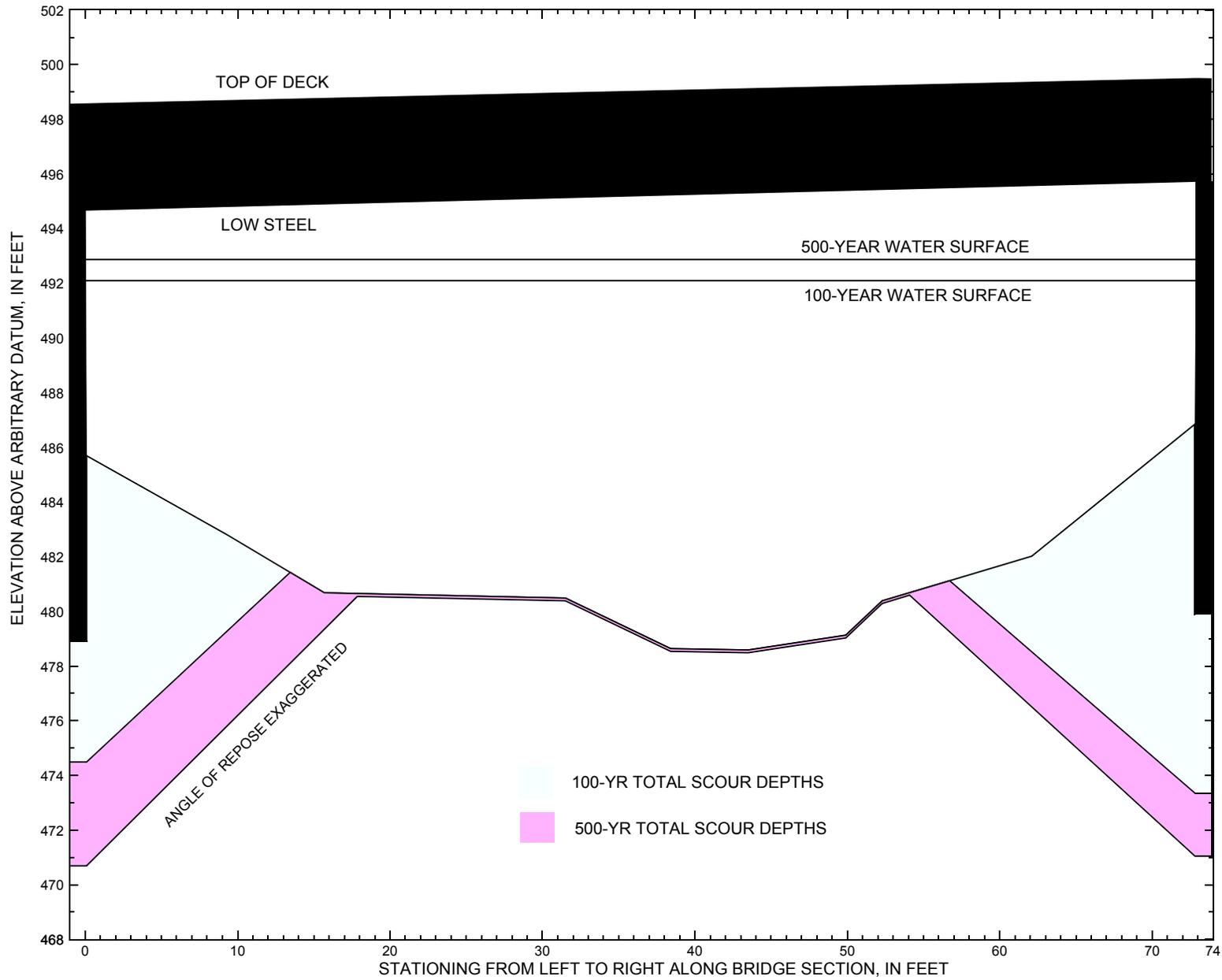


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.

**Table 1.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 8,650 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	489.6	494.7	478.9	485.7	0.0	11.2	--	11.2	474.5	-4.4
Right abutment	72.9	490.7	495.7	479.9	486.9	0.0	13.5	--	13.5	473.4	-6.5

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 JAMATH00010025 on Town Highway 1, crossing Ball Mountain Brook, Jamaica, Vermont.

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 12,800 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	489.6	494.7	478.9	485.7	0.1	14.9	--	15.0	470.7	-8.2
Right abutment	72.9	490.7	495.7	479.9	486.9	0.1	15.7	--	15.8	471.1	-8.8

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

2. Arbitrary datum for this study.

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APPENDIX A:  
**WSPRO INPUT FILE**

# WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File jama025.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure JAMATH00010025   Date: 20-FEB-97
T3      TH001 crossing Ball Mountain Brook in Jamaica, VT                               RLB
*
J1      * * 0.005
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q        8650.0  12800.0
SK       0.021   0.021
*
XS  EXIT1   -98                0.
GR      -116.0, 519.37  -90.5, 496.72  -86.0, 496.54  -63.6, 496.14
GR       0.0, 488.51    3.4, 483.31    22.2, 478.78    25.9, 477.96
GR      28.8, 477.06    32.9, 477.90    39.3, 477.27    48.2, 478.77
GR      58.7, 481.80    74.1, 490.27    231.2, 495.98    345.8, 499.05
GR      604.0, 505.52    824.9, 513.30
*
N        0.080                0.065                0.060
SA              0.0                74.1
*
*
XS  FULLV   0 * * * 0.024
N        0.080                0.050                0.060
SA              0.0                74.1
*
*
*      SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR  BRIDG   0  495.21    30.0
GR      0.0, 494.68    0.3, 485.69    9.5, 482.74    15.7, 480.68
GR     31.5, 480.49    38.4, 478.64    43.5, 478.59    49.9, 479.13
GR     52.3, 480.39    62.1, 482.02    72.9, 486.85    72.9, 495.74
GR      0.0, 494.68
*
*      BRTYPE  BRWDTH    EMBSS    EMBELV    WWANGL
CD      4      31.5      2.3      499.0      52.2
N      0.050
*
*
*      SRD      EMBWID    IPAVE
XR  RDWAY   16      24.7      1
GR   -87.9, 516.99   -57.5, 500.10   -48.3, 497.70   -36.0, 497.95
GR   -2.3, 498.54   -2.1, 499.37    0.0, 499.39    73.2, 500.32
GR    75.4, 500.34    75.5, 499.51   164.8, 499.61
GR   428.2, 505.27   669.3, 512.71
*   238.7, 499.61
*
*
*      EXPECTED SRD = 95 AT ONE BR. LENGTH BUT COMPUTED SRD = 101
*
XT  APTEM   98                0.
GR   -48.1, 529.36   -31.7, 511.21   -24.1, 509.33    0.0, 493.81
GR    15.4, 484.25    23.6, 483.30    30.8, 483.33    44.2, 485.15
GR    47.3, 484.26    56.3, 484.10    57.8, 484.98    66.6, 485.11
GR    81.2, 494.74    99.9, 497.57   453.7, 504.78
GR   705.7, 513.30
*   131.2, 499.42
*
*
AS  APPRO   95 * * * 0.048
GT
N      0.065                0.065
SA              99.9
*
HP 1 BRIDG  492.11 1 492.11
HP 2 BRIDG  492.11 * * 8650
HP 1 APPRO  493.87 1 493.87
HP 2 APPRO  493.87 * * 8650
*
HP 1 BRIDG  492.86 1 492.86
HP 2 BRIDG  492.86 * * 12800

```

APPENDIX B:  
**WSPRO OUTPUT FILE**

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File jama025.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure JAMATH00010025 Date: 20-FEB-97  
 TH001 crossing Ball Mountain Brook in Jamaica, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 04-14-97 13:46

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	675	85194	63	77				12533
492.11		675	85194	63	77	1.00	0	73	12533

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
492.11	0.1	72.9	675.0	85194.	8650.	12.81
X STA.	0.1	8.8	13.4		17.0	20.2
A(I)		58.2	39.3	34.6	31.7	30.9
V(I)		7.43	10.99	12.51	13.63	14.00
X STA.	23.3	26.3	29.2		32.1	34.9
A(I)		29.9	29.8	29.1	29.3	28.3
V(I)		14.49	14.54	14.89	14.74	15.29
X STA.	37.5	39.8	42.2		44.5	46.9
A(I)		27.3	27.5	27.8	27.8	28.8
V(I)		15.83	15.75	15.56	15.55	15.01
X STA.	49.5	52.4	55.7		59.3	63.8
A(I)		31.4	32.4	34.6	38.6	57.8
V(I)		13.78	13.35	12.51	11.20	7.48

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 95.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	639	55646	80	86				10230
493.87		639	55646	80	86	1.00	0	80	10230

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 95.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
493.87	-0.3	80.1	639.4	55646.	8650.	13.53
X STA.	-0.3	13.0	16.8		19.9	22.7
A(I)		55.1	35.1	31.6	29.5	27.5
V(I)		7.85	12.31	13.69	14.68	15.71
X STA.	25.3	27.8	30.4		33.0	35.6
A(I)		27.4	27.3	27.1	26.9	27.6
V(I)		15.78	15.83	15.99	16.09	15.68
X STA.	38.4	41.3	44.6		47.6	50.5
A(I)		27.9	29.3	28.4	28.2	28.1
V(I)		15.52	14.77	15.22	15.35	15.37
X STA.	53.3	56.3	59.7		63.3	67.2
A(I)		29.0	31.5	32.3	35.0	54.6
V(I)		14.91	13.75	13.39	12.34	7.92

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File jama025.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure JAMATH00010025 Date: 20-FEB-97  
 TH001 crossing Ball Mountain Brook in Jamaica, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 04-14-97 13:46

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	722	94162	63	79				13871
492.86		722	94162	63	79	1.00	0	73	13871

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
492.86	0.1	72.9	722.4	94162.	12800.	17.72	
X STA.	0.1	8.8	13.3		16.9	20.1	23.2
A(I)	63.7	41.1		36.9	34.0	33.0	
V(I)	10.05	15.55		17.33	18.85	19.37	
X STA.	23.2	26.2	29.2		32.1	34.8	37.4
A(I)	31.9	31.8		31.0	30.8	30.5	
V(I)	20.05	20.12		20.62	20.81	20.99	
X STA.	37.4	39.8	42.2		44.6	47.0	49.6
A(I)	29.2	29.3		29.7	29.7	30.8	
V(I)	21.95	21.83		21.57	21.55	20.78	
X STA.	49.6	52.5	55.8		59.4	63.9	72.9
A(I)	33.5	34.9		36.3	41.6	62.6	
V(I)	19.08	18.36		17.65	15.37	10.22	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 95.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	874	81932	98	106				14770
496.53		874	81932	98	106	1.00	-3	94	14770

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 95.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
496.53	-4.4	94.0	873.6	81932.	12800.	14.65	
X STA.	-4.4	10.6	15.2		18.4	21.4	24.1
A(I)	72.1	49.2		40.7	38.7	36.0	
V(I)	8.88	13.02		15.72	16.52	17.77	
X STA.	24.1	26.8	29.4		32.0	34.7	37.6
A(I)	35.8	34.8		34.8	35.5	35.5	
V(I)	17.87	18.38		18.40	18.04	18.01	
X STA.	37.6	40.5	43.7		46.9	49.9	53.0
A(I)	36.3	37.3		38.0	37.9	38.5	
V(I)	17.65	17.16		16.83	16.91	16.64	
X STA.	53.0	56.2	59.9		63.8	68.6	94.0
A(I)	40.2	43.5		45.3	54.8	88.7	
V(I)	15.90	14.70		14.13	11.67	7.21	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File jama025.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure JAMATH00010025 Date: 20-FEB-97  
 TH001 crossing Ball Mountain Brook in Jamaica, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 04-14-97 13:46

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-9	650	2.79	*****	492.55	488.41	8650	489.75
	-97	*****	73	59657	1.02	*****	*****	0.85	13.30

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.93 491.29 490.76

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 489.25 521.72 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 489.25 521.72 490.76

FULLV:FV	98	-3	585	3.40	1.84	494.69	490.76	8650	491.29
	0	98	72	66882	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.93	14.78

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.87 493.70 492.92

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 490.79 529.22 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 490.79 529.22 492.92

APPRO:AS	95	0	623	2.99	1.98	496.67	492.92	8650	493.67
	95	80	53663	1.00	0.00	-0.01	0.88	13.87	

<<<<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	98	0	675	2.55	2.13	494.67	489.76	8650	492.11
	0	98	73	85234	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.69	12.81

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	1.	1.000	*****	495.21	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	16.							

<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	64	0	639	2.85	1.59	496.72	492.92	8650	493.87
	95	68	80	55637	1.00	0.45	-0.01	0.85	13.53

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.088	0.000	57830.	1.	74.	492.17

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	-98.	-10.	73.	8650.	59657.	650.	13.30	489.75
FULLV:FV	0.	-4.	72.	8650.	66882.	585.	14.78	491.29
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	73.	8650.	85234.	675.	12.81	492.11
RDWAY:RG	16.	*****	*****	0.	*****	*****	1.00	*****
APPRO:AS	95.	0.	80.	8650.	55637.	639.	13.53	493.87

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	1.	74.	57830.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	488.41	0.85	477.06	519.37	*****	2.79	492.55	489.75	
FULLV:FV	490.76	0.93	479.41	521.72	1.84	0.30	3.40	494.69	
BRIDG:BR	489.76	0.69	478.59	495.74	2.13	0.00	2.55	494.67	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	497.70	516.99	*****	*****	*****	*****	
APPRO:AS	492.92	0.85	483.16	529.22	1.59	0.45	2.85	496.72	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File jama025.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure JAMATH00010025 Date: 20-FEB-97  
 TH001 crossing Ball Mountain Brook in Jamaica, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 04-14-97 13:46

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-28	897	3.63	*****	495.59	491.42	12800	491.96
-97	*****	121	88273	1.14	*****	*****	1.10	14.28	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.17 493.35 493.59

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 491.46 521.72 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 491.46 521.72 493.59

===130 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A \_ S \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D \_ ! \_ ! \_ ! \_ ! \_ !  
 ENERGY EQUATION N \_ O \_ T \_ B \_ A \_ L \_ A \_ N \_ C \_ E \_ D AT SECID "FULLV"  
 WSBEQ,WSEND,CRWS = 493.59 521.72 493.59

FULLV:FV	98	-22	797	4.37	*****	497.96	493.59	12800	493.59
0	98	101	100637	1.09	*****	*****	1.16	16.05	

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.88 496.44 495.42

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 493.09 529.22 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 493.09 529.22 495.42

APPRO:AS	95	-3	868	3.38	1.90	499.86	495.42	12800	496.48
95	95	94	81352	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	14.74	

<<<<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	98	0	722	4.89	2.02	497.74	492.26	12800	492.86
0	98	73	94105	1.00	0.12	-0.02	0.92	17.73	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB  
 4. \*\*\*\* 1. 1.000 \*\*\*\*\* 495.21 \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	16.							

<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	64	-3	874	3.34	1.46	499.87	495.42	12800	496.53
95	66	94	81979	1.00	0.68	0.01	0.87	14.64	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.256	0.000	90080.	0.	73.	494.82

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

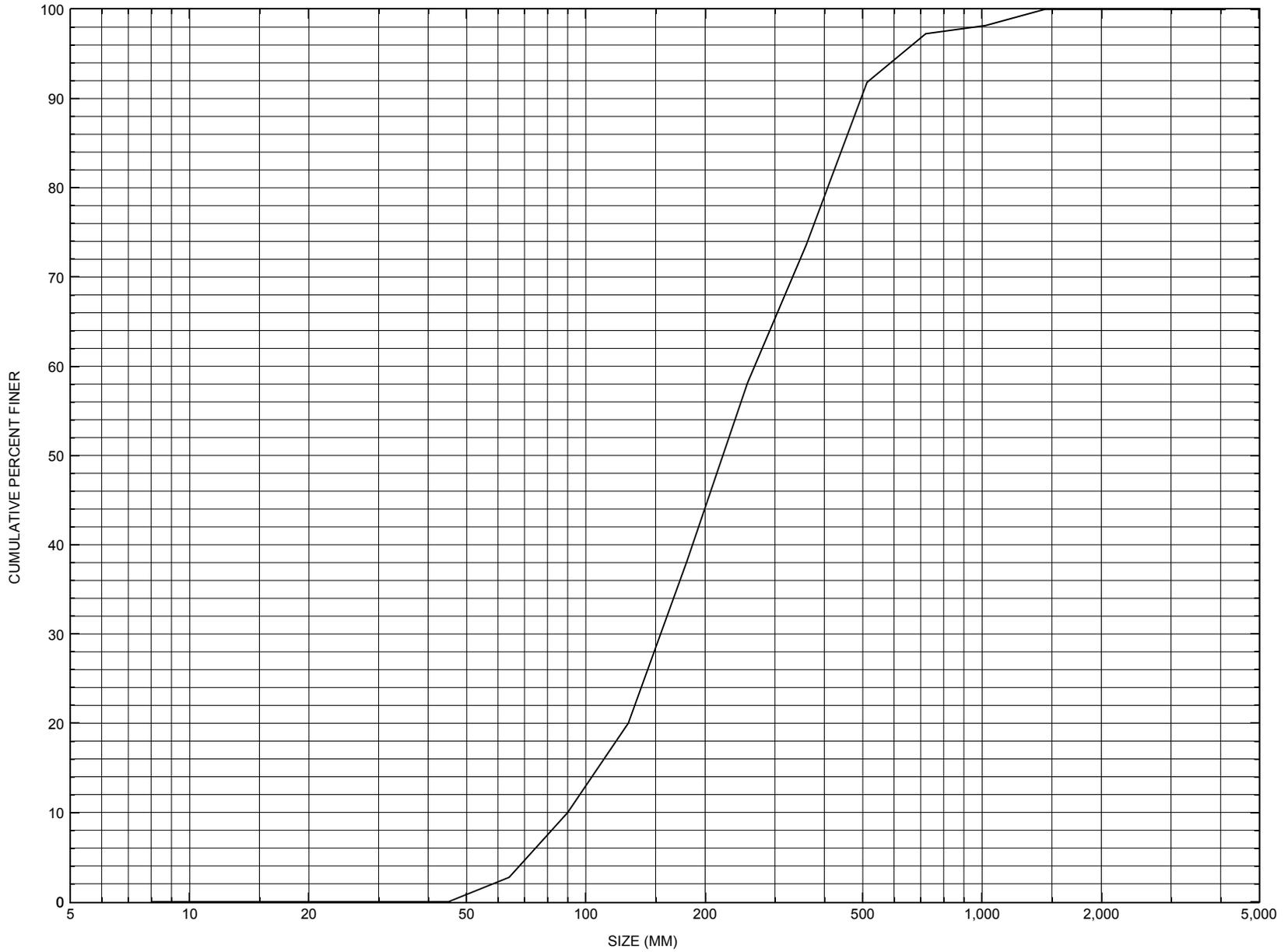
XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	-98.	-29.	121.	12800.	88273.	897.	14.28	491.96
FULLV:FV	0.	-23.	101.	12800.	100637.	797.	16.05	493.59
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	73.	12800.	94105.	722.	17.73	492.86
RDWAY:RG	16.	*****	*****	0.	*****	*****	1.00	*****
APPRO:AS	95.	-4.	94.	12800.	81979.	874.	14.64	496.53

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	0.	73.	90080.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	491.42	1.10	477.06	519.37	*****	*****	3.63	495.59	491.96
FULLV:FV	493.59	1.16	479.41	521.72	*****	*****	4.37	497.96	493.59
BRIDG:BR	492.26	0.92	478.59	495.74	2.02	0.12	4.89	497.74	492.86
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	497.70	516.99	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
APPRO:AS	495.42	0.87	483.16	529.22	1.46	0.68	3.34	499.87	496.53

APPENDIX C:  
**BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION**



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a pebble count in the channel approach of structure JAMATH00010025, in Jamaica, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:  
**HISTORICAL DATA FORM**



Structure Number JAMATH00010025

### General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER  
Date (MM/DD/YY) 03 / 29 / 95  
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 02 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 025  
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 36175 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000  
Waterway (I - 6) BALL MOUNTAIN BROOK Road Name (I - 7): -  
Route Number TH001 Vicinity (I - 9) 2.0 MI TO JCT W VT30  
Topographic Map Jamaica Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080107  
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 43054 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72484

### Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10130900251309  
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0075  
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1978 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000078  
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000140 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 247  
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 91 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 8  
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 30 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 7  
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) 078.0  
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 010.0  
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft<sup>2</sup>) 780.0

#### Comments:

The structural inspection report of 9/13/93 indicates the structure is a single span steel stringer type bridge with a concrete deck and an asphalt roadway surface. The right abutment wall and the wingwalls are concrete. The left abutment wall is "laid-up" stone with a concrete cap and concrete facing at the upstream end on top of a massive bedrock outcrop. The right abutment reportedly has a few randomly distributed minor cracks. The footing is noted as "not in view" at the surface and there is boulder riprap placed in front of the wall. The left abutment is reported as "quite" stable. The waterway is noted as proceeding nearly straight through the structure. The streambed consists of stone (Continued, page 31)



Downstream distance (*miles*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Town: - \_\_\_\_\_ Year Built: - \_\_\_\_\_  
Highway No. : - \_\_\_\_\_ Structure No. : - \_\_\_\_\_ Structure Type: - \_\_\_\_\_  
Clear span (*ft*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Clear Height (*ft*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Full Waterway (*ft*<sup>2</sup>): - \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

**and boulders on the right half under the bridge and is bedrock on the left half. A full hydraulic report was not generated. The hydraulic report recommended using class IV type stone fill.**

## USGS Watershed Data

### Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 29.48 mi<sup>2</sup>                      Lake and pond area 0.03 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0.1 %  
Bridge site elevation 970 ft                      Headwater elevation 3940 ft  
Main channel length 10.33 mi  
10% channel length elevation 1201 ft                      85% channel length elevation 2067 ft  
Main channel slope (*S*) 111.83 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? Y *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): 02 / 1977

Project Number DSR0032 & TH2801 (1977) Minimum channel bed elevation: 479.5

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 489.86 DSLAB 489.62 USRAB 490.75 DSRAB 490.65

Benchmark location description:

**BM#1: spike in root of a 36 inch maple, elevation 500.0; 350 feet right bankward from the right abutment on the downstream side of the road about 40 feet from the roadway. BM#2: spike in root of 24 inch maple, assumed elevation 492.27; 60 feet from left abutment downstream side of road about 15 feet from the roadway.**

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

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

If 1: Footing Thickness 2.0 Footing bottom elevation: 474.\*

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

If 3: Footing bottom elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

**NO FOUNDATION MATERIAL INFORMATION**

Comments:

**\*Footing bottom elevations are left: 474.0 and right: 475.0. Downstream left wingwall has a cut away section at the end 7 feet below top most point (492.5) down to 485.5 then declining under the wall to 482.0 to the footing base at 474.0.**

### Cross-sectional Data

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

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

Comments: **Several channel cross sections are also available from VT AOT.**

Station	<b>159</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>231</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	<b>LAB</b>	-	-	<b>RAB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	<b>965.3</b>	<b>965.8</b>	<b>966.5</b>	<b>966.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	<b>956.5</b>	<b>955.8</b>	<b>956.8</b>	<b>959.7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

Comments: -

-

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 JAMATH00010025

### A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) R. BURNS Date (MM/DD/YY) 08 / 13 / 1996

2. Highway District Number 02 Mile marker 000000  
 County WINDHAM (025) Town JAMAICA (36175)  
 Waterway (1 - 6) BALL MOUNTAIN BROOK Road Name -  
 Route Number TH001 Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080107

3. Descriptive comments:  
**Located 2.0 miles to junction with Vermont 30. This is a steel stringer type bridge with a concrete deck. Bridge plaque states bridge number DSR0032 and TH 2801, 1977.**

### B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 6 RBUS 6 LBDS 6 RBDS 4 Overall 6  
 (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 78 (feet) Span length 75 (feet) Bridge width 24.7 (feet)

#### Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 1 RB 2 (0 even, 1- lower, 2- higher)

9. LB 1 RB 1 (1- Paved, 2- Not paved)

10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):

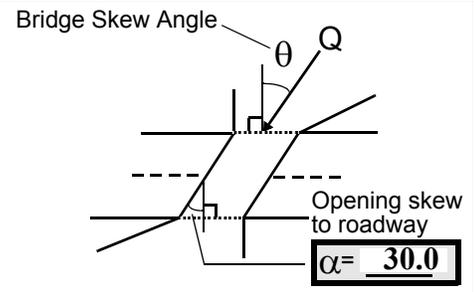
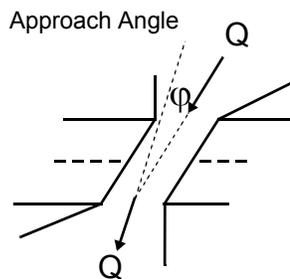
US left 2.1:1 US right 2.5:1

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBUS	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBDS	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
LBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</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: 30



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)  
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 1  
 Range? 300 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 250 feet US

Channel impact zone 2: Exist? N (Y or N)  
 Where? - (LB, RB) Severity -  
 Range? - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet -

Impact Severity: 0- none to very slight; 1- Slight; 2- Moderate; 3- Severe

18. Bridge Type: 4

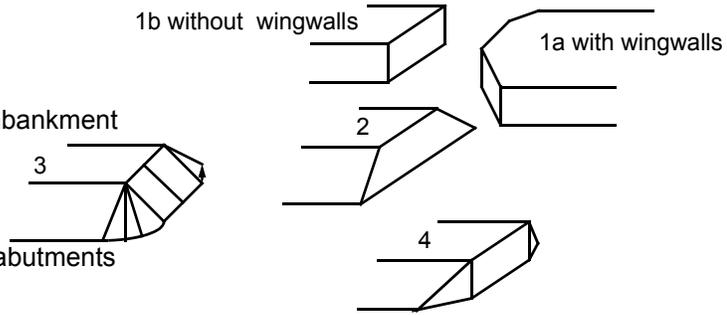
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

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.)

**#4: On the right bank downstream, there is a house with a large lawn and gravel driveway, forest is beyond.**

**#7: Measured values during site visit: bridge length = 77.5 feet; span length = 73 feet; and bridge width = 26 feet between inside of curb edges, the curb is 1 foot wide.**

**#11: On the right bank downstream, there is a small stone wall along the road embankment. It is acting like a retaining wall for the flower garden which exists along the road.**

### C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)		
20. SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>73.0</u>	<u>9.5</u>			<u>12.5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
23. Bank width <u>30.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>20.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>100.0</u>		29. Bed Material <u>5436</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>2</u> RB <u>2</u>			31. Bank protection condition: LB <u>1</u> RB <u>1</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.):

**#27: There is a bedrock outcrop on the left bank that protrudes into the stream from 300 feet upstream to 150 feet upstream.**

**#30: The left bank protection extends from 80 feet upstream to 0 feet upstream. The old laid-up stone abutment wall is on the left bank from 45 feet upstream to 30 feet upstream.**

**The right bank protection extends from 80 feet upstream to the upstream end of the wingwall.**

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 0 US 35. Mid-bar width: 15

36. Point bar extent: 40 feet US (US, UB) to 25 feet DS (US, UB, DS) positioned 0 %LB to 40 %RB

37. Material: 3245

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

**Side bar goes under the bridge along the bottom of the left abutment protection. Mid-bar distance is at the upstream bridge face.**

**Another point bar exists from 220 feet upstream to 165 feet upstream on the right bank. It is composed of cobbles, boulders and gravel. At 185 feet upstream it is 20 feet wide.**

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.):

**NO CUT BANKS**

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 0

47. Scour dimensions: Length 15 Width 10 Depth : 1 Position 60 %LB to 80 %RB

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

**This scour hole extends from 10 ft. upstream to 5 ft. under the bridge, measured from the upstream bridge face. An additional scour hole is along the bedrock outcrop on the left bank upstream. It is 30 ft. long, 5 ft. wide and 1.5 ft. deep. The mid-scour distance is at 200 ft. upstream and it is positioned from 40% left bank to 60% right bank.**

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>51.0</u>		<u>1.5</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	-

58. Bank width (BF) - 59. Channel width (Amb) - 60. Thalweg depth (Amb) 90.0 63. Bed Material -

*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.):

5  
-

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation?      (Y or N) 66. Where? Y (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)  
 67. Debris Potential 2 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High) 68. Capture Efficiency 2 (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 debris caught in the stone fill protection at the upstream and downstream faces of the bridge on the left bank.**

<u>Abutments</u>	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		5	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	-	90			2	0	63.0

*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*

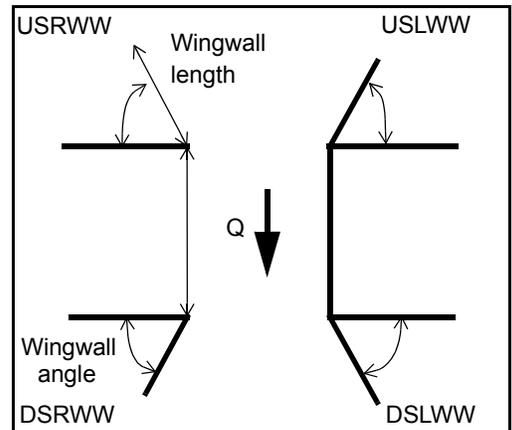
79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):

-  
-  
1  
-

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
USRWW:	<u>Y</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>0</u>
DSLWW:	<u>-</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>Y</u>
DSRWW:	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>0</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>-</u>

81. Angle?	Length?
<u>63.0</u>	<u>    </u>
<u>2.0</u>	<u>    </u>
<u>32.0</u>	<u>    </u>
<u>31.0</u>	<u>    </u>



*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	1	1
Condition	Y	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Extent	1	-	0	2	2	2	2	-

*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*

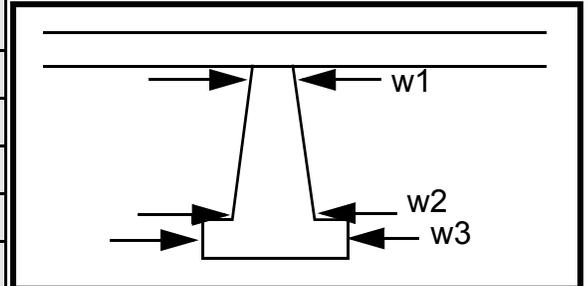
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-  
-  
-  
-  
2  
1  
1  
2  
1  
1

**Piers:**

84. Are there piers? - (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				60.0	10.0	45.0
Pier 2		0.0		23.0	21.0	65.0
Pier 3		-	-	12.0	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)		-	-	-
87. Type		-	-	-
88. Material		-	-	-
89. Shape		-	-	-
90. Inclined?		-	-	-
91. Attack ∠ (BF)		-	-	-
92. Pushed		-	-	-
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles		-	-	-
95. Cross-members		-	-	-
96. Scour Condition		-	-	-
97. Scour depth	N	-	-	-
98. Exposure depth	-	-	-	-

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.):

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

### 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
-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>NO</b>	<b>PIE</b>	<b>RS</b>	-	-
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.):

- 4
- 1
- 543
- 54
- 1
- 0
- 5
- 3
- 3
- 1
- 1

Right bank protection extends from 0 feet downstream to 200 feet downstream. At 70 feet downstream, the right bank protection changes from type 3 stone fill to type 2 native stone fill.

101. Is a drop structure present? \_\_\_\_ (Y or N, if N type ctrl-n ds)      102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet      104. Structure material: **Lef** (1- steel sheet pile; 2- wood pile; 3- concrete; 4- other)

105. Drop structure comments (eg. downstream scour depth):  
**t bank protection extends from 0 feet downstream to 70 feet downstream.**

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 N (US, UB, DS) positioned \_\_\_\_\_ %LB to NO %RB

Material: DR

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

## OP STRUCTURE

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

Cut bank extent: 0 DS feet 7 (US, UB, DS) to 15 feet UB (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: 10 ( 1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

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

**DS**

**90**

**100**

**342**

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

Scour dimensions: Length is Width alon Depth: g Positioned the %LB to rig %RB

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

**ht abutment.**

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

Confluence 1: Distance 190 Enters on 170 (LB or RB) Type DS ( 1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance 200 Enters on DS (LB or RB) Type 1 ( 1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

**Bank is eroded on top of natural protection and some tree roots are exposed.**

## 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*):

**Y**  
**80**  
**20**  
**15**  
**1.5**  
**10**  
**60**

**This scour hole exists downstream of large boulders across the channel at 70 feet downstream. The scour depth is based on a thalweg of 2.5 feet.**

**N**

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 COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: JAMATH00010025                      Town: JAMAICA  
 Road Number: TH 1    County: WINDHAM  
 Stream: BALL MOUNTAIN BROOK

Initials RLB              Date: 04/14/97      Checked: EB

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

Critical Velocity of Bed Material (converted to English units)  
 $V_c = 11.21 * y_1^{0.1667} * D_{50}^{0.33}$  with  $S_s = 2.65$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 28, eq. 16)

Approach Section

Characteristic	100 yr	500 yr	other Q
Total discharge, cfs	8650	12800	0
Main Channel Area, ft <sup>2</sup>	639	874	0
Left overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
Right overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
Top width main channel, ft	80	98	0
Top width L overbank, ft	0	0	0
Top width R overbank, ft	0	0	0
D50 of channel, ft	0.727	0.727	0
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, MC, ft	8.0	8.9	ERR
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, LOB, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, ROB, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
Total conveyance, approach	55646	81932	0
Conveyance, main channel	55646	81932	0
Conveyance, LOB	0	0	0
Conveyance, ROB	0	0	0
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	ERR
Q <sub>m</sub> , discharge, MC, cfs	8650.0	12800.0	ERR
Q <sub>l</sub> , discharge, LOB, cfs	0.0	0.0	ERR
Q <sub>r</sub> , discharge, ROB, cfs	0.0	0.0	ERR
V <sub>m</sub> , mean velocity MC, ft/s	13.5	14.6	ERR
V <sub>l</sub> , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V <sub>r</sub> , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V <sub>c-m</sub> , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	14.3	14.5	N/A
V <sub>c-l</sub> , crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V <sub>c-r</sub> , crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR

Results

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

Main Channel	0	1	N/A
Left Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A

Live-Bed Contraction Scour

Laursen's Live Bed Contraction Scour

$$y_2/y_1 = (Q_2/Q_1)^{(6/7)} * (W_1/W_2)^{(k_1)}$$

$$y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p. 30, eq. 17 and 18)

Characteristic	Approach			Bridge		
	100 yr	500 yr	Other Q	100 yr	500 yr	Other Q
Q1, discharge, cfs	8650	12800	0	8650	12800	0
Total conveyance	55646	81932	0	85194	94162	0
Main channel conveyance	55646	81932	0	85194	94162	0
Main channel discharge	8650	12800	ERR	8650	12800	ERR
Area - main channel, ft <sup>2</sup>	639	874	0	675	722	0
(W1) channel width, ft	80	98	0	63	63	0
(Wp) cumulative pier width, ft	0	0	0	0	0	0
W1, adjusted bottom width(ft)	80	98	0	63	63	0
D50, ft	0.727	0.727	0.727			
w, fall velocity, ft/s (p. 32)	6.977	6.977	0			
y, ave. depth flow, ft	7.99	8.92	N/A	10.71	11.46	ERR
S1, slope EGL	0.021	0.02	0			
P, wetted perimeter, MC, ft	86	106	0			
R, hydraulic Radius, ft	7.430	8.245	ERR			
V*, shear velocity, ft/s	2.242	2.304	N/A			
V*/w	0.321	0.330	ERR			
Bed transport coeff., k1, (0.59 if V*/w<0.5; 0.64 if .5<V*/w<2; 0.69 if V*/w>2.0 p. 33)	0.59	0.59	0			
k1	0.59	0.59	0			
y2,depth in contraction, ft	9.20	11.57	ERR			
ys, scour depth, ft (y2-y <sub>bridge</sub> )	-1.52	0.11	N/A			
ARMORING						
D90	1.622	1.622	0			
D95	2.049	2.049	0			
Critical grain size, Dc, ft	0.8593	1.5953	ERR			
Decimal-percent coarser than Dc	0.408	0.108	0			
depth to armoring, ft	3.74	39.53	ERR			

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{(2/3)} * W_2^2))^{(3/7)} \quad \text{Converted to English Units}$$

$$y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, eq. 20, 20a)

Approach Section	Q100	Q500	Qother
Main channel Area, ft <sup>2</sup>	639	874	0
Main channel width, ft	80	98	0
y1, main channel depth, ft	7.99	8.92	ERR

Bridge Section

(Q) total discharge, cfs	8650	12800	0
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	8650	12800	0
Main channel conveyance	85194	94162	0
Total conveyance	85194	94162	0
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	8650	12800	ERR
Main channel area, ft2	675	722	0
Main channel width (skewed), ft	63.0	63.0	0.0
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	63	63	0
y_bridge (avg. depth at br.), ft	10.71	11.46	ERR
Dm, median (1.25*D50), ft	0.90875	0.90875	0
y2, depth in contraction, ft	8.64	12.10	ERR
ys, scour depth (y2-ybridge), ft	-2.07	0.64	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, 1995, p. 48, eq. 28)

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	8650	12800	0	8650	12800	0
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	5.3	9.4	0	12.1	26	0
Ae, area of blocked flow ft2	22	45.2	0	51.2	95.6	0
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	172.4	401.1	0	405.7	720	0
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	7.84	8.87	ERR	7.92	7.53	ERR
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	4.15	4.81	ERR	4.23	3.68	ERR
--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	120	120	120	60	60	60
K2	1.04	1.04	1.04	0.95	0.95	0.95
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.680	0.713	ERR	0.679	0.692	ERR
ys, scour depth, ft	11.19	14.89	N/A	13.50	15.71	N/A

HIRE equation (a'/ya > 25)

$$ys = 4 * Fr^{0.33} * y1 * K / 0.55$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, eq. 29)

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	5.3	9.4	0	12.1	26	0
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	4.15	4.81	ERR	4.23	3.68	ERR
a'/y1	1.28	1.95	ERR	2.86	7.07	ERR
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Froude no. f/p flow	0.68	0.71	N/A	0.68	0.69	N/A
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR

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, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Qother			
Fr, Froude Number	0.69	0.92	0	0.69	0.92	0
(Fr from the characteristic V and y in contracted section--mc, bridge section)						
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	10.70	11.44	0.00	10.70	11.44	0.00
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment			right abutment, ft			
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	3.15	ERR	0.00	3.15	ERR	0.00
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	4.67	ERR	ERR	4.67	ERR