

# LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 21 (MONKTH00340021) on TOWN HIGHWAY 34, crossing LITTLE OTTER CREEK, MONKTON, VERMONT

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Open-File Report 97-672

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

U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey



# LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 21 (MONKTH00340021) on TOWN HIGHWAY 34, crossing LITTLE OTTER CREEK, MONKTON, VERMONT

By ERICK M. BOEHMLER AND LAURA MEDALIE

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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# 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	VT AOT	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 21 (MONKTH00340021) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 34, CROSSING LITTLE OTTER CREEK, MONKTON, VERMONT**

***By Erick M. Boehmler and Laura Medalie***

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure MONKTH00340021 on Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, 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 D 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 C.

The site is in the Champlain section of the Saint Lawrence Valley physiographic province in northwestern Vermont. The 34.1-mi<sup>2</sup> drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin with pasture in the valleys. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover consists of pasture. The most significant tree cover is immediately adjacent to the channel on the right bank downstream.

In the study area, Little Otter Creek has a sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.008 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 92 feet and an average bank height of 6 feet. The predominant channel bed materials are silt and clay. Sieve analysis indicates that greater than 50% of the sample is silt and clay and thus a median grain size by use of sieve analysis was indeterminate. Therefore, the median grain size was assumed to be medium silt with a size ( $D_{50}$ ) of 0.0310 mm (0.00102 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on June 19 and June 20, 1996, indicated that the reach was stable.

The Town Highway 34 crossing of Little Otter Creek is a 50-ft-long, one-lane bridge consisting of one 26-foot concrete span and three “boiler tube” smooth metal pipe culverts through the left road approach (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, December 15, 1995). The opening length of the bridge parallel to the bridge face is 25.1 feet. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls on the right abutment only. The channel is skewed approximately 25 degrees to the opening. The VTAOT records indicate the opening-skew-to-roadway is 20 degrees but measurement from surveyed data suggests the skew is five degrees.

The scour protection measures at the site were type-1 stone fill (less than 12 inches diameter) on the upstream and downstream embankments of the left road approach and type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) surrounding the entrance of each culvert. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices C and D.

Scour depths and recommended rock rip-rap sizes were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995) for the 100- and 500-year discharges. In addition, the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge is determined and analyzed as another potential worst-case scour scenario. 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 10.3 to 12.3 feet. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 8.6 to 22.5 feet. The worst-case abutment scour occurred at the 500-year discharge for the left abutment and at the incipient overtopping discharge for the right abutment. 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.



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** MONKTH00340021 **Stream** Little Otter Creek  
**County** Addison **Road** TH 34 **District** 5

### Description of Bridge

**Bridge length** 50 **ft** **Bridge width** 18.2 **ft** **Max span length** 26 **ft**  
**Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)** Curved, left and straight, right  
**Abutment type** Vertical, concrete **Embankment type** Sloping  
**Stone fill on abutment?** No **Date of inspection** 6/19/96  
**Description of stone fill** Type-1 stone fill on the upstream and downstream embankments of the left road approach and type-2 surrounding each culvert entrance.

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete. Only the right abutment has wingwalls.

**Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to** Yes **survey?** 25 **Angle**  
There is a mild channel bend in the upstream reach.

### 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>6/19/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Level II</b>	<u>6/19/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

**Potential for debris** Moderate. There are few trees along the banks but there is a large debris pile across the channel about 400 feet downstream.

On 6/19/96 there were three smooth metal culverts through the left road approach, which will divert some channel flow away from the bridge at flood stage.

## Description of the Geomorphic Setting

**General topography**    The channel is located in a moderate relief valley setting with narrow flood plains upstream and moderately sloping valley walls on both sides.

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

**Date of inspection**    6/19/96

**DS left:**    Moderately sloping channel bank to a narrow over-bank.

**DS right:**    Moderately sloping channel bank.

**US left:**    Moderately sloping channel bank and an irregular flood plain.

**US right:**    Moderately sloping channel bank and an irregular flood plain.

## Description of the Channel

<b>Average top width</b>	92	<b>Average depth</b>	6
	<sup>#</sup> Silt/Clay/Organics		<sup>#</sup> Silt/Clay/Gravel
<b>Predominant bed material</b>		<b>Bank material</b>	Perennial and sinuous

with semi-alluvial channel boundaries and a constant width.

**Vegetative cover**    6/19/96  
Tall grass and a few trees.

**DS left:**    Trees and brush.

**DS right:**    Tall grass and a few shrubs and trees.

**US left:**    Tall grass.

**US right:**    Yes

**Do banks appear stable?** Although banks appear stable in the vicinity of this site, there were debris accumulations, leaning trees, cut-banks, and a more sinuous channel particularly upstream but generally more than 100 feet away from the site noted on 6/19/96.

The assessment of 6/19/96 noted a large accumulation of debris (e.g. whole trees, stumps, branches) across the channel about 400 feet downstream.

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

## Hydrology

**Drainage area** 34.1 **mi<sup>2</sup>**

**Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)**

<b>Physiographic province/section</b>	<b>Percent of drainage area</b>
<u>Saint Lawrence Valley / Champlain</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?** Yes  
Little Otter Creek at Ferrisburg, VT  
**USGS gage description** 04282650  
**USGS gage number** 57.1  
**Gage drainage area** mi<sup>2</sup> No

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

<b>Calculated Discharges</b>	
<u>3,350</u>	<u>4,800</u>
<b>Q100</b>	<b>Q500</b>
<b>ft<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	<b>ft<sup>3</sup>/s</b>

The gage has less than 7 years of record. Hence, the record was not considered in the selection of the 100- and 500-year discharges for this analysis.  
The 100- and 500-year discharges selected were the median discharges from a range of flood frequency curves defined by use of several empirical equations (Benson, 1962; FHWA, 1983; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; Potter, 1957; Talbot, 1887) and extrapolated to the 500-year event.

## 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 the center point of a chiseled X on top of the downstream end of the downstream right wingwall (elev. 498.86 feet, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is the center point of a chiseled X on top of the upstream left corner of the bridge deck (elev. 500.18 feet, arbitrary survey datum).

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<sup>1</sup> <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	-54	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	10	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	45	2	Approach section

<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 0.045 to 0.050, and over-bank "n" values ranged from 0.045 to 0.060.

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 0.008 ft/ft, which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1963).

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved with no bed slope correction 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.

Culvert routines provided with WSPRO are not fully integrated. Therefore, it was necessary to develop individual ratings for the culvert and bridge / weir flow to model this bridge and culvert multiple-opening situation. The ratings were combined to determine the quantity of the total discharge diverted from the bridge through the culverts. The combined ratings indicate the culverts divert 20% of the total discharge on average for the discharges modeled.

For the incipient over-topping discharge, WSPRO assumes critical depth at the bridge section. A supercritical model was developed for this discharge. After analyzing both the supercritical and subcritical profile, it was determined that the water surface profile does pass through critical depth within the bridge opening. Thus, the assumption of critical depth at the bridge is a satisfactory solution.



## Bridge Hydraulics Summary

*Average bridge embankment elevation*      500.3      *ft*  
*Average low steel elevation*      498.9      *ft*

*100-year discharge*      3,350      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      498.9      *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      Yes      *Discharge over road*      86      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Discharge through culverts*      760      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      262      *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      9.6      *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      11.8      *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      500.9      *ft*  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      496.1      *ft*  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      4.8      *ft*

*500-year discharge*      4,800      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      498.9      *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      Yes      *Discharge over road*      1,080      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Discharge through culverts*      820      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      262      *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      11.0      *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      13.5      *ft/s*  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      502.0      *ft*  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      497.8      *ft*  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      4.2      *ft*

*Incipient overtopping discharge*      3,070      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      495.0      *ft*  
*Discharge through culverts*      640      *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      166      *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      14.6      *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      18.4      *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      498.9      *ft*  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      495.8      *ft*  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      3.1      *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. Scour results are shown in figure 8, and tables 1 and 2.

Contraction scour for each modeled discharge was computed by use of the Laursen live-bed contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 30, equation 17). The 100- and 500-year discharges resulted in unsubmerged orifice flow. Contraction scour at bridges with orifice flow usually is estimated best by use of the Chang pressure-flow scour equation (oral communication, J. Sterling Jones, October 4, 1996). Because the Chang equation is based on clear-water scour data exclusively (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146), it is not understood at the present time how well the Chang equation performs for scour prediction under live-bed conditions. Therefore, the reported contraction scour results were computed by use of Laursen's live-bed contraction scour equation and presented in figure 8, and tables 1 and 2. Results from the Chang equation are presented only in Appendix E.

Abutment scour for the left abutment was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, equation 28). Froehlich's equation also was used for scour at the right abutment for the incipient roadway over-topping discharge. 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.

For the 100- and 500-year events, scour at the right abutment was computed by use of the HIRE equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, equation 29) 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>	--	--	--
	12.1	12.3	10.3
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	--	--	--
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>			
<i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	21.5	22.5	19.8
<i>Left abutment</i>	8.6	10.0	15.0
<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>	2.9	2.6	2.8
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.9	2.6	2.8
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>			

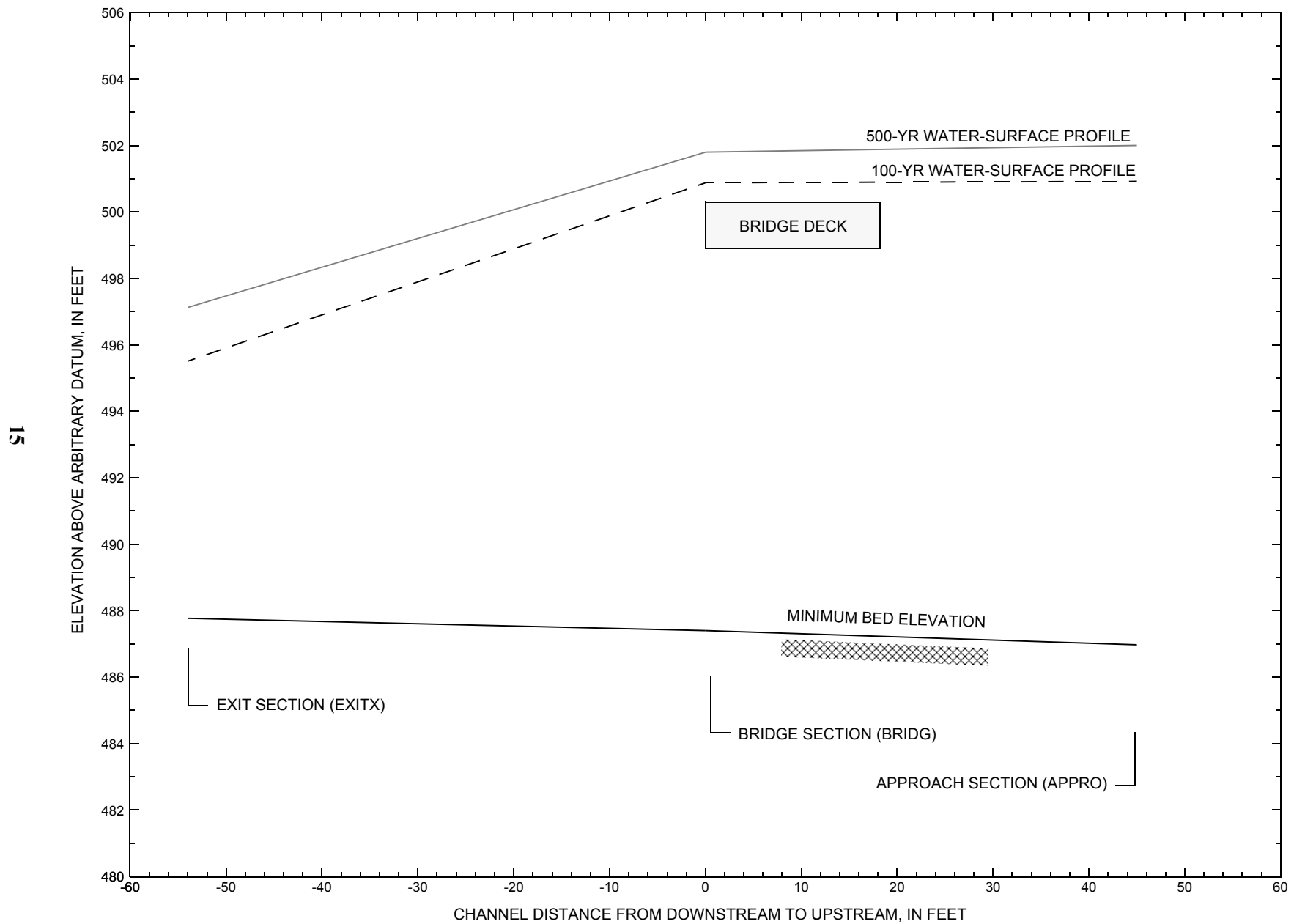


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure MONKTH00340021 on Town Highway 34, crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, Vermont.

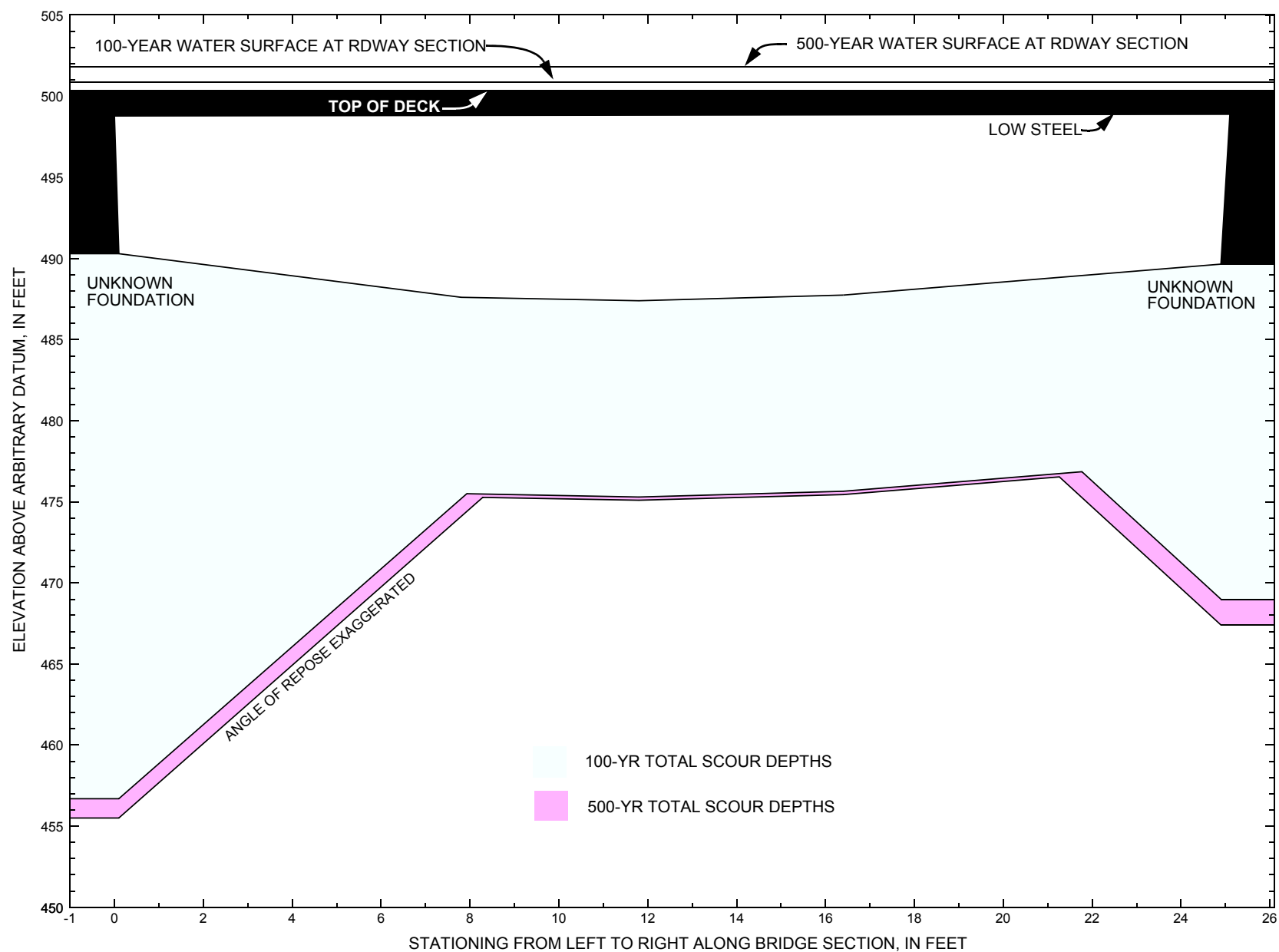


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure MONKTH00340021 on Town Highway 34, crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, Vermont.

**Table 1.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure MONKTH00340021 on Town Highway 34, crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, Vermont.

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum low-chord 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 3,350 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	498.8	--	490.3	12.1	21.5	--	33.6	456.7	--
Right abutment	25.1	--	498.9	--	489.7	12.1	8.6	--	20.7	469.0	--

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 MONKTH00340021 on Town Highway 34, crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, Vermont.

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum low-chord 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 4,800 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	498.8	--	490.3	12.3	22.5	--	34.8	455.5	--
Right abutment	25.1	--	498.9	--	489.7	12.3	10.0	--	22.3	467.4	--

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 monk021.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure MONKTH00340021   Date: 30-MAY-97
T3      Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, VT      EMB
*
J1      * * 0.005
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
*      The Q100 of 3350 cfs and the Q500 of 4800 cfs have been reduced
*      by the flow expected through the culverts to the left of this
*      bridge site. Ratings were developed for the culvert and bridge
*      flow to determine the approach water surface and discharges
*      through the bridge, over the roadway, and through the culverts.
Q      2590.0   3980.0   2430.0
WS      495.51   497.13   495.16
*
XS      EXITX      -54
GR      -417.6, 508.83   -238.3, 500.13   -34.1, 497.98   -17.5, 491.82
GR      -12.9, 489.74   -8.3, 489.62   0.0, 488.03   11.9, 487.77
GR      22.1, 488.01   30.8, 489.57   42.5, 491.84   45.2, 495.29
GR      60.7, 499.04   82.6, 500.95   148.0, 505.61   207.1, 512.42
*
N      0.045      0.050      0.060
SA      -34.1      60.7
*
XS      FULLV      0 * * * 0.0000
*
*      SRD      LSEL
BR      BRIDG      0 498.85
GR      0.0, 498.79      0.0, 491.93      0.1, 490.30      7.8, 487.61
GR      11.8, 487.40      16.4, 487.75      24.9, 489.65      25.0, 491.93
GR      25.1, 498.90      0.0, 498.79
*
*      BRTYPE  BRWDTH      WWANGL      WWWID
CD      1      22.7
*      * *      36.9      7.8
N      0.045
*
*      SRD      EMBWID      IPAVE
XR      RDWAY      10      18.2      2
GR      -278.4, 505.76   -191.8, 500.83   -92.4, 501.18   -32.0, 500.68
GR      0.0, 500.34      27.9, 500.34      175.0, 505.11   463.2, 512.53
*
*      The approach section below was surveyed at srd = 85. Since there
*      is no significant bed slope between the bridge and this section,
*      the section was placed at srd = 45 where it is expected applying
*      the one bridge length rule...
*
AS      APPRO      45
GR      -278.4, 505.76   -147.2, 498.29   -34.8, 498.29
GR      -20.7, 491.92   -15.6, 489.87   0.0, 486.97   12.3, 487.40
GR      23.4, 489.17   28.5, 489.80   34.1, 490.17   40.2, 490.90
GR      43.6, 491.95   53.4, 496.30   125.5, 500.68   209.7, 500.74
GR      395.6, 506.11
*      -87.5, 501.15   -70.4, 500.23   -60.4, 499.71
*
N      0.045      0.045      0.045
SA      -34.8      53.4

```

## WSPRO INPUT FILE (continued)

\*

HP 1 BRIDG 498.90 1 498.90  
HP 2 BRIDG 498.90 \* \* 2510  
HP 2 BRIDG 495.82 \* \* 2510  
HP 2 RDWAY 500.88 \* \* 86  
HP 1 APPRO 500.92 1 500.92  
HP 2 APPRO 500.92 \* \* 3350

\*

HP 1 BRIDG 498.90 1 498.90  
HP 2 BRIDG 498.90 \* \* 2881  
HP 2 BRIDG 497.50 \* \* 2881  
HP 2 RDWAY 501.80 \* \* 1080  
HP 1 APPRO 502.00 1 502.00  
HP 2 APPRO 502.00 \* \* 4800

\*

HP 1 BRIDG 495.04 1 495.04  
HP 2 BRIDG 495.04 \* \* 2430  
HP 1 APPRO 498.88 1 498.88  
HP 2 APPRO 498.88 \* \* 3070

\*

EX

ER

APPENDIX B:

**WSPRO OUTPUT FILE**

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	262	21186	0	68				0
498.90		262	21186	0	68	1.00	0	25	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
498.90	0.0	25.1	261.5	21186.	2510.	9.60
X STA.	0.0	2.6	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.7
A(I)	23.5	15.0	13.3	12.3	11.6	
V(I)	5.33	8.39	9.45	10.23	10.78	
X STA.	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.6	12.6
A(I)	11.5	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	
V(I)	10.95	11.65	11.51	11.59	11.57	
X STA.	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.4	16.4	17.5
A(I)	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.4	
V(I)	11.78	11.49	11.60	11.29	11.04	
X STA.	17.5	18.6	19.7	21.0	22.5	25.1
A(I)	11.9	12.4	13.2	14.7	24.0	
V(I)	10.58	10.13	9.49	8.55	5.24	

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
495.82	0.0	25.1	185.6	17958.	2510.	13.52
X STA.	0.0	3.0	4.5	5.8	7.0	8.0
A(I)	17.8	10.6	9.5	8.8	8.2	
V(I)	7.05	11.83	13.18	14.21	15.33	
X STA.	8.0	8.9	9.9	10.7	11.6	12.5
A(I)	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	
V(I)	16.05	16.55	17.01	17.12	17.10	
X STA.	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	17.1
A(I)	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	
V(I)	16.99	17.13	16.49	16.46	16.09	
X STA.	17.1	18.2	19.3	20.6	22.2	25.1
A(I)	8.3	8.9	9.2	11.1	18.0	
V(I)	15.13	14.12	13.60	11.33	6.96	

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.88	-192.7	44.6	34.2	531.	86.	2.51
X STA.	-192.7	-27.9	-20.3	-15.0	-10.7	-7.0
A(I)	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	
V(I)	1.16	1.99	2.30	2.50	2.61	
X STA.	-7.0	-3.9	-1.0	1.6	4.2	6.8
A(I)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
V(I)	2.84	2.94	3.03	3.05	3.05	
X STA.	6.8	9.4	12.0	14.6	17.2	19.8
A(I)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
V(I)	3.09	3.09	3.05	3.08	3.02	
X STA.	19.8	22.5	25.2	28.2	31.9	44.6
A(I)	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	
V(I)	2.95	2.91	2.73	2.45	1.65	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	356	20236	159	159				3031
	2	919	141612	88	92				16836
	3	193	7190	163	163				1198
500.92		1469	169038	409	413	1.54	-192	216	12743

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.92	-193.4	215.9	1468.9	169038.	3350.	2.28
X STA.	-193.4	-107.2	-55.4	-23.1	-16.1	-11.2
A(I)	165.9	136.3	115.6	65.7	56.1	
V(I)	1.01	1.23	1.45	2.55	2.99	
X STA.	-11.2	-6.9	-3.1	0.4	3.7	7.2
A(I)	52.9	49.4	48.4	46.1	47.2	
V(I)	3.17	3.39	3.46	3.63	3.55	
X STA.	7.2	10.6	14.1	17.8	21.9	26.2
A(I)	46.2	47.1	48.3	50.2	50.3	
V(I)	3.62	3.56	3.47	3.34	3.33	
X STA.	26.2	30.9	35.9	41.6	50.8	215.9
A(I)	52.7	54.5	57.4	71.7	207.0	
V(I)	3.18	3.07	2.92	2.34	0.81	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	262	21186	0	68				0
498.90		262	21186	0	68	1.00	0	25	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
498.90	0.0	25.1	261.5	21186.	2881.	11.02
X STA.	0.0	2.6	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.7
A(I)	23.5	15.0	13.3	12.3	11.6	
V(I)	6.12	9.63	10.85	11.74	12.37	
X STA.	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.6	12.6
A(I)	11.5	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	
V(I)	12.57	13.37	13.21	13.30	13.28	
X STA.	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.4	16.4	17.5
A(I)	10.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.4	
V(I)	13.52	13.18	13.32	12.96	12.67	
X STA.	17.5	18.6	19.7	21.0	22.5	25.1
A(I)	11.9	12.4	13.2	14.7	24.0	
V(I)	12.14	11.63	10.90	9.81	6.01	

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.50	0.0	25.1	227.8	23833.	2881.	12.65
X STA.	0.0	3.0	4.5	5.8	7.0	8.0
A(I)	22.8	13.2	11.7	10.5	9.9	
V(I)	6.32	10.89	12.30	13.72	14.52	
X STA.	8.0	8.9	9.8	10.7	11.6	12.5
A(I)	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.9	
V(I)	15.24	15.72	16.18	16.29	16.28	
X STA.	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	17.1
A(I)	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4	
V(I)	16.21	16.32	15.68	15.63	15.25	
X STA.	17.1	18.1	19.3	20.6	22.2	25.1
A(I)	9.8	10.8	11.3	13.7	23.1	
V(I)	14.63	13.29	12.71	10.49	6.24	

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.80	-208.8	72.9	254.7	7786.	1080.	4.24
X STA.	-208.8	-183.5	-169.5	-154.7	-137.7	-118.6
A(I)	16.2	12.9	12.8	13.8	14.2	
V(I)	3.34	4.20	4.21	3.93	3.80	
X STA.	-118.6	-95.4	-73.3	-57.6	-44.6	-33.8
A(I)	15.6	15.3	13.3	12.5	11.4	
V(I)	3.47	3.54	4.07	4.32	4.74	
X STA.	-33.8	-23.6	-14.5	-6.6	0.7	7.8
A(I)	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.4	10.5	
V(I)	4.54	4.73	5.09	5.19	5.16	
X STA.	7.8	15.1	22.4	29.8	39.6	72.9
A(I)	10.6	10.6	10.8	12.1	18.0	
V(I)	5.09	5.11	4.99	4.47	2.99	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	538	37271	178	178				5312
	2	1014	166909	88	92				19520
	3	389	20079	200	200				3081
502.00		1941	224260	466	469	1.59	-211	253	17850

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.00	-212.4	253.3	1941.4	224260.	4800.	2.47
X STA.	-212.4	-126.8	-87.1	-47.5	-22.7	-15.4
A(I)	196.6	147.0	146.9	124.9	79.0	
V(I)	1.22	1.63	1.63	1.92	3.04	
X STA.	-15.4	-10.0	-5.3	-1.2	2.8	6.7
A(I)	67.8	64.1	59.7	59.1	58.7	
V(I)	3.54	3.75	4.02	4.06	4.09	
X STA.	6.7	10.7	14.8	19.2	23.9	29.2
A(I)	58.5	59.4	60.6	62.7	65.6	
V(I)	4.10	4.04	3.96	3.83	3.66	
X STA.	29.2	34.7	40.8	49.9	79.9	253.3
A(I)	65.3	69.7	83.9	152.5	259.3	
V(I)	3.67	3.44	2.86	1.57	0.93	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File monk021.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MONKTH00340021 Date: 30-MAY-97  
 Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, VT EMB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 06-27-97 08:06

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	166	15352	25	36				2428
495.04		166	15352	25	36	1.00	0	25	2428

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
495.04	0.0	25.0	166.1	15352.	2430.	14.63
X STA.	0.0	3.0	4.6	5.9	7.0	8.0
A(I)	15.5	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.4	
V(I)	7.85	12.61	14.32	15.35	16.48	
X STA.	8.0	9.0	9.9	10.8	11.6	12.5
A(I)	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	
V(I)	17.23	17.75	18.24	18.35	18.32	
X STA.	12.5	13.4	14.3	15.2	16.1	17.1
A(I)	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.2	
V(I)	18.27	18.43	17.75	17.74	16.97	
X STA.	17.1	18.2	19.3	20.6	22.2	25.0
A(I)	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.6	15.9	
V(I)	16.30	15.69	14.00	12.68	7.67	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	69	1570	123	123				296
	2	739	98492	88	92				12142
	3	55	2147	42	43				353
498.88		863	102209	253	257	1.22	-157	96	8174

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
498.88	-157.6	95.9	863.3	102209.	3070.	3.56
X STA.	-157.6	-21.1	-15.1	-10.8	-7.2	-4.0
A(I)	119.9	47.6	41.0	37.5	35.0	
V(I)	1.28	3.23	3.74	4.10	4.39	
X STA.	-4.0	-1.0	1.7	4.5	7.3	10.0
A(I)	33.7	32.6	32.7	32.1	31.8	
V(I)	4.56	4.71	4.69	4.79	4.83	
X STA.	10.0	12.8	15.7	18.8	22.2	25.9
A(I)	31.9	33.0	33.2	34.4	35.2	
V(I)	4.81	4.66	4.63	4.46	4.36	
X STA.	25.9	29.9	34.1	38.9	45.2	95.9
A(I)	37.1	37.6	39.9	46.6	90.8	
V(I)	4.14	4.09	3.85	3.30	1.69	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File monk021.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MONKTH00340021 Date: 30-MAY-97  
 Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, VT EMB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 06-27-97 08:06

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-26	411	0.62	*****	496.13	492.98	2590	495.51
-53	*****	46	37403	1.00	*****	*****	0.47	6.31	
FULLV:FV	54	-27	434	0.55	0.24	496.38	*****	2590	495.82
0	54	47	40227	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.44	5.97	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
APPRO:AS	45	-29	499	0.42	0.14	496.51	*****	2590	496.09
45	45	53	53403	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	5.19	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.									
WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 495.34 499.23 499.32 498.85									
===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	54	0	262	1.43	*****	500.33	495.20	2510	498.90
0	*****	25	21186	1.00	*****	*****	0.52	9.60	
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB									
1.	****	5.	0.443	0.000	498.85	*****	*****	*****	
XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL	
RDWAY:RG	10.	27.	0.01	0.07	500.99	0.00	86.	500.88	
Q WLEN LEW REW DMAX DAVG VMAX VAVG HAVG CAVG									
LT:	54.	84.	-193.	12.	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.5	0.4
RT:	32.	32.	12.	45.	0.5	0.4	3.0	2.5	0.5
XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	22	-192	1469	0.07	0.05	500.99	492.68	2590	500.92
45	25	216	169046	1.54	0.57	0.00	0.20	1.76	
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
EXITX:XS	-54.	-27.	46.	2590.	37403.	411.	6.31	495.51
FULLV:FV	0.	-28.	47.	2590.	40227.	434.	5.97	495.82
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	2510.	21186.	262.	9.60	498.90
RDWAY:RG	10.	*****	54.	86.	*****	*****	2.00	500.88
APPRO:AS	45.	-193.	216.	2590.	169046.	1469.	1.76	500.92
XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ					
APPRO:AS	*****	*****	*****					

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	492.98	0.47	487.77	512.42	*****	0.62	496.13	495.51	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.44	487.77	512.42	0.24	0.00	0.55	496.38	
BRIDG:BR	495.20	0.52	487.40	498.90	*****	1.43	500.33	498.90	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.34	512.53	0.01	*****	0.07	500.99	
APPRO:AS	492.68	0.20	486.97	506.11	0.05	0.57	0.07	500.99	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File monk021.wsp  
Hydraulic analysis for structure MONKTH00340021 Date: 30-MAY-97  
Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, VT EMB  
\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 06-27-97 08:06

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-31	539	0.85	*****	497.98	494.30	3980	497.13
-53	*****	53	53569	1.00	*****	*****	0.52	7.39	
FULLV:FV	54	-32	571	0.76	0.28	498.26	*****	3980	497.50
0	54	54	57835	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	6.97	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
APPRO:AS	45	-33	666	0.58	0.15	498.41	*****	3980	497.83
45	45	79	80074	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.44	5.97	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.									
WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 503.37 0.00 497.64 500.34									
===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.									
===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.									
WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 496.69 501.52 501.60 498.85									
===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	54	0	262	1.89	*****	500.79	495.85	2881	498.90
0	*****	25	21186	1.00	*****	*****	0.60	11.02	
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB									
1. **** 5. 0.474 0.000 498.85 ***** ***** *****									
XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL	
RDWAY:RG	10.	27.	0.01	0.10	502.09	0.00	1080.	501.80	
Q WLEN LEW REW DMAX DAVG VMAX VAVG HAVG CAVG									
LT: 843.	221.	-209.	12.	1.5	0.9	4.8	4.2	1.2	2.9
RT: 238.	60.	12.	73.	1.5	0.9	4.9	4.3	1.2	3.0
XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	22	-211	1940	0.10	0.06	502.10	493.95	3980	502.00
45	25	253	224140	1.59	0.59	0.00	0.22	2.05	
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
EXITX:XS	-54.	-32.	53.	3980.	53569.	539.	7.39	497.13
FULLV:FV	0.	-33.	54.	3980.	57835.	571.	6.97	497.50
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	2881.	21186.	262.	11.02	498.90
RDWAY:RG	10.	*****	843.	1080.	*****	*****	2.00	501.80
APPRO:AS	45.	-212.	253.	3980.	224140.	1940.	2.05	502.00

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	*****	*****	*****

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	494.30	0.52	487.77	512.42	*****	*****	0.85	497.98	497.13
FULLV:FV	*****	0.48	487.77	512.42	0.28	0.00	0.76	498.26	497.50
BRIDG:BR	495.85	0.60	487.40	498.90	*****	*****	1.89	500.79	498.90
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.34	512.53	0.01	*****	0.10	502.09	501.80
APPRO:AS	493.95	0.22	486.97	506.11	0.06	0.59	0.10	502.10	502.00



# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File monk021.wsp  
Hydraulic analysis for structure MONKTH00340021 Date: 30-MAY-97  
Town Highway 34 crossing Little Otter Creek, Monkton, VT EMB  
\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 06-27-97 08:06

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-26	385	0.62	*****	495.78	492.83	2430	495.16
-53	*****	45	34263	1.00	*****	*****	0.48	6.31	
FULLV:FV	54	-26	409	0.55	0.25	496.04	*****	2430	495.49
0	54	46	37190	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.44	5.94	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
APPRO:AS	45	-28	472	0.41	0.14	496.17	*****	2430	495.76
45	45	52	49279	1.00	0.00	-0.01	0.38	5.15	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									

==285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A S \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D !!!!!  
SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 2430. 495.04

<<<<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	54	0	166	3.33	*****	498.37	495.04	2430	495.04
0	54	25	15355	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	14.63	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB  
1. \*\*\*\* 1. 1.000 \*\*\*\*\* 498.85 \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*

XSID:CODE	SRDL	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	
APPRO:AS	22	-157	863	0.15	0.09	499.03	492.51	2430	498.88
45	25	96	102221	1.22	0.57	0.01	0.30	2.81	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL  
0.692 0.537 47254. -4. 21. 498.87

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-54.	-27.	45.	2430.	34263.	385.	6.31	495.16
FULLV:FV	0.	-27.	46.	2430.	37190.	409.	5.94	495.49
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	2430.	15355.	166.	14.63	495.04
RDWAY:RG	10.	*****		0.	*****		2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	45.	-158.	96.	2430.	102221.	863.	2.81	498.88

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	-4.	21.	47254.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	492.83	0.48	487.77	512.42	*****		0.62	495.78	495.16
FULLV:FV	*****	0.44	487.77	512.42	0.25	0.00	0.55	496.04	495.49
BRIDG:BR	495.04	1.00	487.40	498.90	*****		3.33	498.37	495.04
RDWAY:RG	*****		500.34	512.53	*****				
APPRO:AS	492.51	0.30	486.97	506.11	0.09	0.57	0.15	499.03	498.88

ER

NORMAL END OF WSPRO EXECUTION.

APPENDIX C:  
**HISTORICAL DATA FORM**



Structure Number MONKTH00340021

### General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) L. Medalie

Date (MM/DD/YY) 12 / 15 / 95

Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 05

County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 001

Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 45550

Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000

Waterway (I - 6) LITTLE OTTER CREEK

Road Name (I - 7): -

Route Number TH 34

Vicinity (I - 9) 0.2 MI TO JCT W CL2 TH1

Topographic Map Monkton

Hydrologic Unit Code: 02010002

Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44111

Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 73106

### Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10011200210112

Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03

Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0026

Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1967

Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000050

Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000300

Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 182

Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 92

Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 5

Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 20

Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6

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) 319

Clear span (nnn.n ft) 23.4

Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001

Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0003

Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft<sup>2</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Comments:

According to the structural inspection report dated 12/15/94, the main span is a concrete slab with a gravel build-up. There are three round boiler tube metal pipe culverts included as part of this structure, which pass through the left road approach embankment. Currently, there is no flow through the culverts but there is 6 inches of standing water in each. There are stumps, branches and other vegetation trapped at the outlet end of the pipes by a barbed wire fence. The abutments and wingwalls are concrete. The concrete has a few minor cracks overall. The channel is scoured down approximately 3 feet in front of each abutment but there is no undermining noted.

## Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? N if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area ( $mi^2$ ): -

Terrain character: -

Stream character & type: -

Streambed material: -

Discharge Data (cfs):       $Q_{2.33}$  -       $Q_{10}$  -       $Q_{25}$  -  
                                   $Q_{50}$  -       $Q_{100}$  -       $Q_{500}$  -

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  $Q_{100}$ ? (Yes, No, Unknown): U      Frequency: -

Relief Elevation (ft): -      Discharge over roadway at  $Q_{100}$  ( $ft^3/sec$ ): -

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 ( $ft^2$ ): -

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:  
-

### USGS Watershed Data

#### Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 34.145 mi<sup>2</sup> Lake/pond/swamp area 1.35 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Watershed storage (*ST*) 3.95 %  
Bridge site elevation 250 ft Headwater elevation 900 ft  
Main channel length 11.309 mi  
10% channel length elevation 253 ft 85% channel length elevation 490 ft  
Main channel slope (*S*) 27.94 ft / mi

#### Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation \_\_\_\_\_ in Average headwater precipitation \_\_\_\_\_ in  
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I*<sub>24,2</sub>) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 - Minimum channel bed elevation: -

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB - DSLAB - USRAB - DSRAB -

Benchmark location description:

**NO BENCKMARK INFORMATION**

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

Foundation Type: 4 (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: -

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:

**There were no plans available for this site.**

## Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

**Cross-section data is available but vertical distances are not available.**

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 D:

**LEVEL I DATA FORM**





Qa/Qc Check by: JRD Date: 6/20/97

Computerized by: JRD Date: 6/20/97

Reviewed by: EMB Date: 7/21/97

Structure Number MONKTH00340021

### A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) L. Medalie Date (MM/DD/YY) 06 / 20 / 1996

2. Highway District Number 05 Mile marker 0  
County Addison (001) Town Monkton (45550)  
Waterway (I - 6) Little Otter Creek Road Name Lime Kiln Road  
Route Number TH 34 Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010002

3. Descriptive comments:

**This structure is located two tenths of a mile from the junction with Town Highway One.**

### 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 1 UB 1 DS 1 (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 50 (feet) Span length 26 (feet) Bridge width 18.2 (feet)

#### Road approach to bridge:

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

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

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

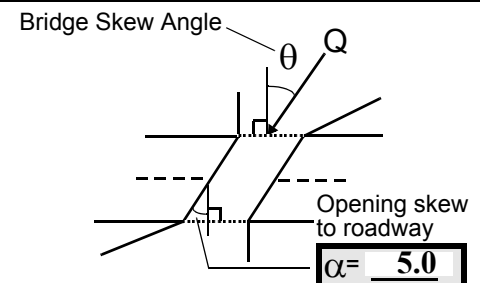
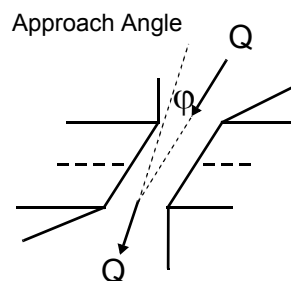
US left -- US right --

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
LBDS	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</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: 35 16. Bridge skew: 25



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)  
Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1  
Range? 60 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 5 feet DS

Channel impact zone 2: Exist? Y (Y or N)  
Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 1  
Range? 250 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 180 feet US

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

18. Bridge Type: 1a

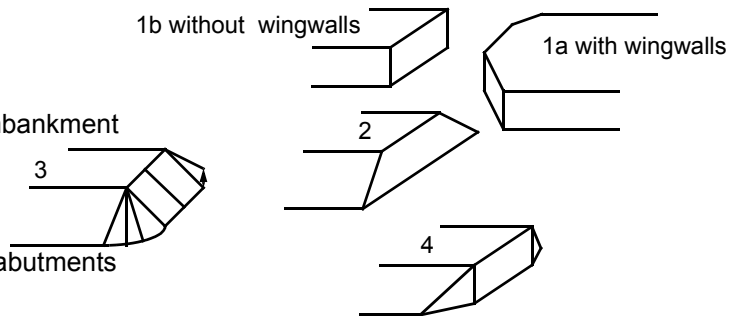
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

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.)

**This structure has a new concrete deck which measures 29.8 feet in length. The additional length of the road measured over three culverts is 38 feet making a total bridge length of 67.5 feet.**

**The protection referred to on the upstream and downstream sides of the left road approach is tightly packed stones around the openings of the culverts.**

**The road wash erosion on the upstream and downstream right road approach consists of one foot wide gullies cutting around the ends of the wingwalls then entering the main channel.**

### 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>67.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>			<u>4.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
23. Bank width		<u>25.0</u>	24. Channel width		<u>25.0</u>	25. Thalweg depth		<u>88.0</u>	29. Bed Material		<u>10</u>
30. Bank protection type:		LB	<u>2</u>	RB	<u>0</u>	31. Bank protection condition:		LB	<u>1</u>	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

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

**The thalweg depth upstream is about four and a half feet deep.**

**The protection noted above on the left bank consists of type-2 stone fill held in place around each culvert with concrete reinforcement rods as protection, some of the stones are below the water surface. This is the same stone fill protection mentioned in the road approach section.**

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 225 35. Mid-bar width: 10  
 36. Point bar extent: 300 feet US (US, UB) to 190 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 80 %LB to 100 %RB  
 37. Material: 1  
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):  
**This point bar is located on the inside of a bend, opposite a cut-bank.**

39. Is a cut-bank present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? LB (LB or RB)  
 41. Mid-bank distance: 270 42. Cut bank extent: 300 feet US (US, UB) to 210 feet US (US, UB, DS)  
 43. Bank damage: 2 ( 1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)  
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):  
 -

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)

LB RB LB RB

64.5

5.0

61. Material (BF)

LB RB

2

7

62. Erosion (BF)

LB RB

7

-

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.):

**134**

-

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation? \_\_\_\_ (Y or N) 66. Where? Y (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)  
 67. Debris Potential 3 ( 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

The debris accumulation consists primarily of grass in the bridge area. There is a large accumulation of logs, however, about four hundred feet downstream where the channel becomes constricted.

<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		0	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	30	90			2	0	25.0

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

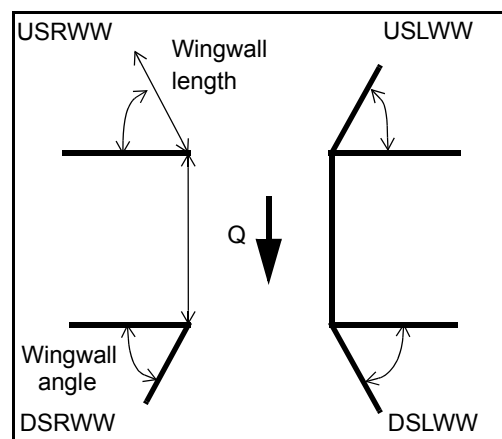
Water depths along the left abutment range from two to four feet. Water depths along the right abutment vary from two to three feet.

## 80. Wingwalls:

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

81.	Angle?	Length?
	25.0	
	4.5	
	21.0	
	18.0	

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	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Condition	N	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Extent	-	-	0	-	0	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.):

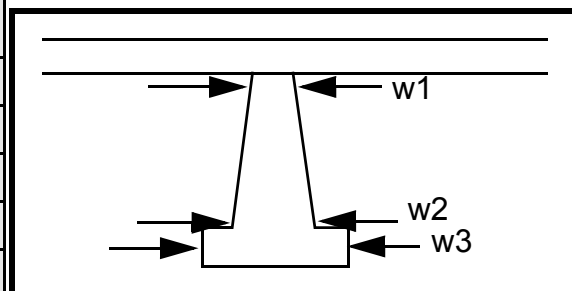
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-

0

## 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	-			-	35.0	10.0
Pier 2	-		6.5	-	35.0	-
Pier 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)		-	-	-
87. Type		-	-	-
88. Material		-	-	-
89. Shape		-	-	-
90. Inclined?		-	-	-
91. Attack $\angle$ (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
-	-		-		-	NO	PIE	RS		
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.):

1  
3  
1  
1  
0  
1  
1  
2  
2  
2  
1

The left bank vegetation cover consists solely of grass. The thalweg downstream is four feet deep.  
 The left bank protection is under water and extends from zero feet to ten feet downstream. The right bank

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

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

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

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

ction extends from zero to eighteen feet downstream. There is also some channel bed protection extending across the stream from five feet under the bridge to fifteen 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (US, UB, DS) positioned N %LB to \_\_\_\_\_ %RB  
 Material: NO  
 Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):

## DROP STRUCTURE

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

Cut bank extent: - \_\_\_\_\_ feet - \_\_\_\_\_ (US, UB, DS) to - \_\_\_\_\_ feet - \_\_\_\_\_ (US, UB, DS)

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

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

-  
-  
-  
-

Is channel scour present? NO (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: POIN

Scour dimensions: Length T Width BAR Depth: S Positioned \_\_\_\_\_ %LB to \_\_\_\_\_ %RB

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

N

-  
-

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 NO Enters on CU (LB or RB) Type T ( 1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

## BANKS

## 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

-

-

-

-

-




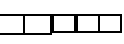
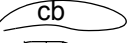

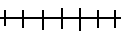
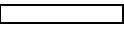


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**NO CHANNEL SCOUR**

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 E:

**SCOUR COMPUTATIONS**

## SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: MONKTH00340021      Town: Monkton  
 Road Number: TH 34      County: Addison  
 Stream: Little Otter Creek

Initials EMB      Date: 6/18/97      Checked: SAO

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	3350	4800	3070
Main Channel Area, ft <sup>2</sup>	919	1014	739
Left overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	356	538	69
Right overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	193	389	55
Top width main channel, ft	88	88	88
Top width L overbank, ft	159	178	123
Top width R overbank, ft	163	200	42
D50 of channel, ft	0.000102	0.000102	0.000102
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, MC, ft	10.4	11.5	8.4
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, LOB, ft	2.2	3.0	0.6
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, ROB, ft	1.2	1.9	1.3
Total conveyance, approach	169038	224260	102209
Conveyance, main channel	141612	166909	98492
Conveyance, LOB	20236	37271	1570
Conveyance, ROB	7190	20079	2147
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Q <sub>m</sub> , discharge, MC, cfs	2806.5	3572.5	2958.4
Q <sub>l</sub> , discharge, LOB, cfs	401.0	797.7	47.2
Q <sub>r</sub> , discharge, ROB, cfs	142.5	429.8	64.5
V <sub>m</sub> , mean velocity MC, ft/s	3.1	3.5	4.0
V <sub>l</sub> , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	1.1	1.5	0.7
V <sub>r</sub> , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.7	1.1	1.2
V <sub>c-m</sub> , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	0.8	0.8	0.7
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	1	1	1
--------------	---	---	---

## Armoring

$D_c = [(1.94 * V^2) / (5.75 * \log(12.27 * y / D_{90}))^2] / [0.03 * (165 - 62.4)]$   
 Depth to Armoring =  $3 * (1 / P_c - 1)$

(Federal Highway Administration, 1993)

Downstream bridge face property	100-yr	500-yr	Other Q
Q, discharge thru bridge MC, cfs	2510	2881	2430
Main channel area (DS), ft <sup>2</sup>	186	228	166
Main channel width (normal), ft	25.1	25.1	25.0
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	25.1	25.1	25.0
D <sub>90</sub> , ft	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
D <sub>95</sub> , ft	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
D <sub>c</sub> , critical grain size, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
P <sub>c</sub> , Decimal percent coarser than D <sub>c</sub>	0.000	0.000	0.000
Depth to armoring, ft	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	3350	4800	3070	2510	2881	2430
Total conveyance	169038	224260	102209	21186	21186	15352
Main channel conveyance	141612	166909	98492	21186	21186	15352
Main channel discharge	2806	3572	2958	2510	2881	2430
Area - main channel, ft2	919	1014	739	262	262	166
(W1) channel width, ft	88	88	88	25.1	25.1	25
(Wp) cumulative pier width, ft	0	0	0	0	0	0
W1, adjusted bottom width(ft)	88	88	88	25.1	25.1	25
D50, ft	0.000102	0.000102	0.000102			
w, fall velocity, ft/s (p. 32)	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033			
y, ave. depth flow, ft	10.44	11.52	8.40	10.44	10.44	6.64
S1, slope EGL	0.0029	0.0033	0.0029			
P, wetted perimeter, MC, ft	92	92	92			
R, hydraulic Radius, ft	9.989	11.022	8.033			
V*, shear velocity, ft/s	0.966	1.082	0.866			
V*/w	292.669	327.941	262.447			
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)						
k1	0.69	0.69	0.69			
y2,depth in contraction, ft	22.55	22.77	16.91			
ys, scour depth, ft (y2-y_bridge)	12.11	12.33	10.27			

## Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

Chang pressure flow equation  $H_b + Y_s = C_q * q_{br} / V_c$   
 $C_q = 1 / C_f * C_c$   $C_f = 1.5 * Fr^{0.43}$  ( $\leq 1$ )  $C_c = \text{SQRT}[0.10 (H_b / (y_a - w) - 0.56)] + 0.79$  ( $\leq 1$ )  
 Umbrell pressure flow equation  
 $(H_b + Y_s) / y_a = 1.1021 * [(1 - w / y_a) * (V_a / V_c)]^{0.6031}$   
 (Richardson and other, 1995, p. 144-146)

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q, total, cfs	3350	4800	3070
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	2510	2881	2430
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	0.77	0.79	0.75
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	3.05	3.52	4.00
Main channel width (normal), ft	25.1	25.1	25.0
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	25.1	25.1	25.0
qbr, unit discharge, ft2/s	100.0	114.8	97.2
Area of full opening, ft2	262.0	262.0	166.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	10.44	10.44	6.64
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0.52	0.6	0
Cf, Fr correction factor ( $\leq 1.0$ )	1.00	1.00	0.00
**Area at downstream face, ft2	186	228	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	7.41	9.08	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	0.87	0.74	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face ( $\leq 1.0$ )	1.00	1.00	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	498.85	498.85	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	488.41	488.41	-6.64
Elevation of Approach, ft	500.92	502	0
Friction loss, approach, ft	0.05	0.06	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	500.87	501.94	0.00
ya, depth immediately US, ft	12.46	13.53	6.64
Mean elevation of deck, ft	500.34	500.34	0
w, depth of overflow, ft ( $\geq 0$ )	0.53	1.60	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction ( $\leq 1.0$ )	0.97	0.97	1.00
**Cc, for downstream face ( $\leq 1.0$ )	0.868259	0.93196	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	123.04	140.27	N/A
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	20.16	23.68	N/A

\*\*=for UNsubmerged orifice flow using estimated downstream bridge face properties.  
 \*\*Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft 141.32 147.38 N/A  
 \*\*Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft 23.19 25.04 ERR

In UNsubmerged orifice flow, an adjusted scour depth using the Laursen equation results and the estimated downstream bridge face properties can also be computed (ys=y2-ybridgeDS)

y2, from Laursen's equation, ft	22.55	22.77	16.91
WSEL at downstream face, ft	495.82	497.50	--
Depth at downstream face, ft	7.41	9.08	N/A
Ys, depth of scour (Laursen), ft	15.14	13.69	N/A

#### Abutment Scour

##### Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Y_s/Y_1 = 2.27 \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot (a'/Y_1)^{0.43} \cdot Fr_1^{0.61} + 1$   
 (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	3350	4800	3070	3350	4800	3070
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	12.5	12.5	6.7	190.8	228.2	70.9
Ae, area of blocked flow ft <sup>2</sup>	154.2	155.6	75.3	456.2	644.5	260.6
Qe, discharge blocked abut.,cfs	--	--	--	--	--	804.8
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	1.85	2.16	3.35	1.93	2.03	3.09
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	12.34	12.45	11.24	2.39	2.82	3.68
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	1	1	1	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	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.160	0.182	0.239	0.220	0.207	0.284
ys, scour depth, ft	21.54	22.46	19.77	14.01	16.12	15.01

HIRE equation ( $a'/y_a > 25$ )

$y_s = 4 \cdot Fr^{0.33} \cdot y_1 \cdot K / 0.55$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, eq. 29)

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	12.5	12.5	6.7	190.8	228.2	70.9
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	12.34	12.45	11.24	2.39	2.82	3.68
a'/y1	1.01	1.00	0.60	79.80	80.80	19.29
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Froude no. f/p flow	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.28
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	10.55	12.21	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	8.65	10.02	ERR
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	5.80	6.72	ERR

#### Abutment riprap Sizing

##### Isbash Relationship

$D_{50} = y \cdot K \cdot Fr^2 / (S_s - 1)$  and  $D_{50} = y \cdot K \cdot (Fr^2)^{0.14} / (S_s - 1)$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Downstream bridge face property	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.8	0.68	1	0.8	0.68	1
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	7.41	9.08	6.64	7.41	9.08	6.64
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment				right abutment, ft		
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	2.93	2.60	ERR	2.93	2.60	ERR
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	2.78	ERR	ERR	2.78