

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 17 (NEWHTH00200017) on TOWN HIGHWAY 20, crossing LITTLE OTTER CREEK, NEW HAVEN, VERMONT

Open-File Report 98-015

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

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

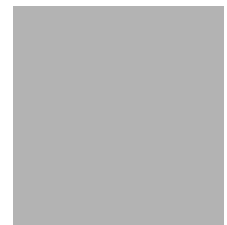


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BRIDGE 17 (NEWHTH00200017) on
TOWN HIGHWAY 20, crossing
LITTLE OTTER CREEK,
NEW HAVEN, VERMONT

By EMILY C. WILD and RONDA L. BURNS

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1998

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BF	bank full	LWW	left wingwall
cfs	cubic feet per second	Max	Maximum
D ₅₀	median diameter of bed material	MC	main channel
DS	downstream	RAB	right abutment
elev.	elevation	RABUT	face of right abutment
f/p	flood plain	RB	right bank
ft ²	square feet	ROB	right overbank
ft/ft	feet per foot	RWW	right wingwall
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	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
		yr	year

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 17 (NEWHTH00200017) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 20, CROSSING LITTLE OTTER CREEK, NEW HAVEN, VERMONT

By Emily C. Wild and Ronda L. Burns

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure NEWHTH00200017 on Town Highway 20 crossing Little Otter Creek, New Haven, 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 Champlain section of the St. Lawrence Valley physiographic province in west-central Vermont. The 10.8-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and wetland basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is shrubland on the downstream right overbank. The surface cover of the downstream left overbank, the upstream right overbank and the upstream left overbank is wetland and pasture.

In the study area, Little Otter Creek has a meandering channel with a slope of approximately 0.0007 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 97 ft and an average bank height of 5 ft. The channel bed material ranges from silt and clay to cobble. Medium sized silt and clay is the channel material upstream of the approach cross-section and downstream of the exit cross-section. The median grain size (D_{50}) of the silt and clay channel bed material is 1.52 mm (0.005 ft), which was used for contraction and abutment scour computations. From the approach cross-section, under the bridge, and to the exit cross-section, stone fill is the channel bed material. The median grain size (D_{50}) of the stone fill channel bed material is 95.7 mm (0.314 ft). The stone fill median grain size was used solely for armoring computations. The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on June 11, 1996, indicated that the reach was stable.

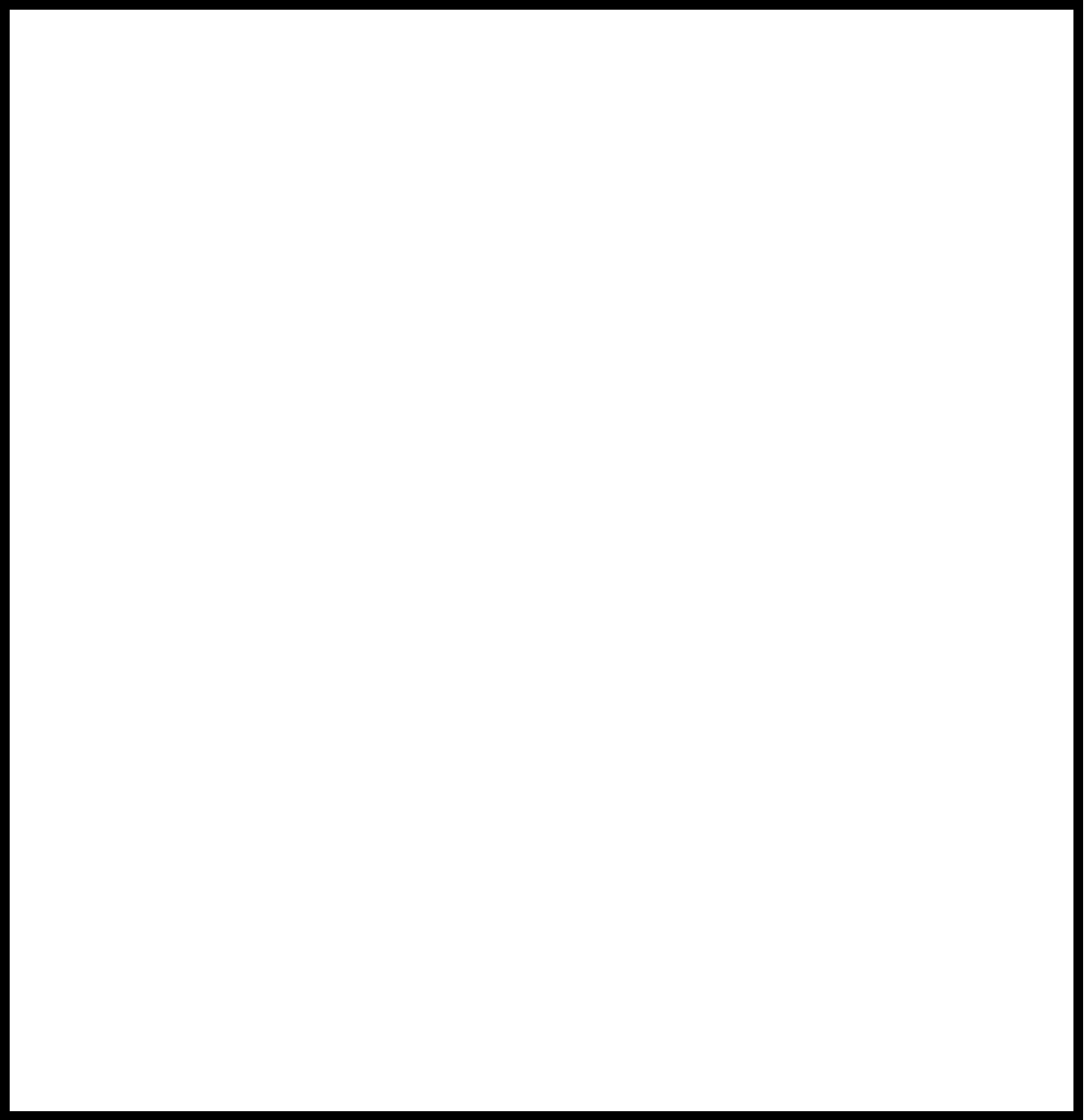
The Town Highway 20 crossing of Little Otter Creek is a 32-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of a 28-ft steel-beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, December 15, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 24.9 ft. The bridge is supported by almost vertical, concrete abutments. The channel is skewed approximately 15 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is zero degrees.

The scour countermeasures at the site consisted of type-1 stone fill (less than 12 inches diameter) along the left and right abutments, as well as along the upstream left and right banks. Type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) was present along the downstream right bank. 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 Davis, 1995) for the 100- and 500-year discharges. In addition, the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge was 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 9.7 to 13.8 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Left abutment scour ranged from 6.9 to 7.9 ft. Right abutment scour ranged from 10.5 to 11.8 ft. The worst-case left and right 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 Davis, 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.

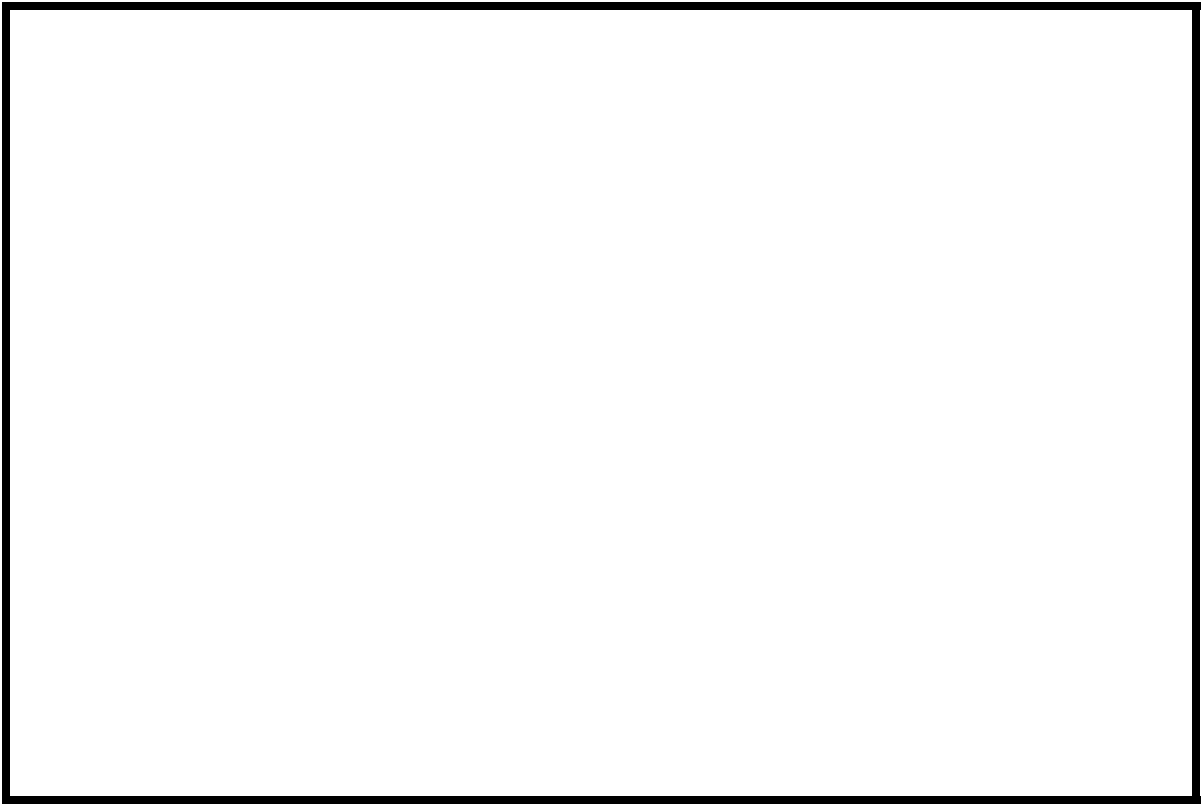
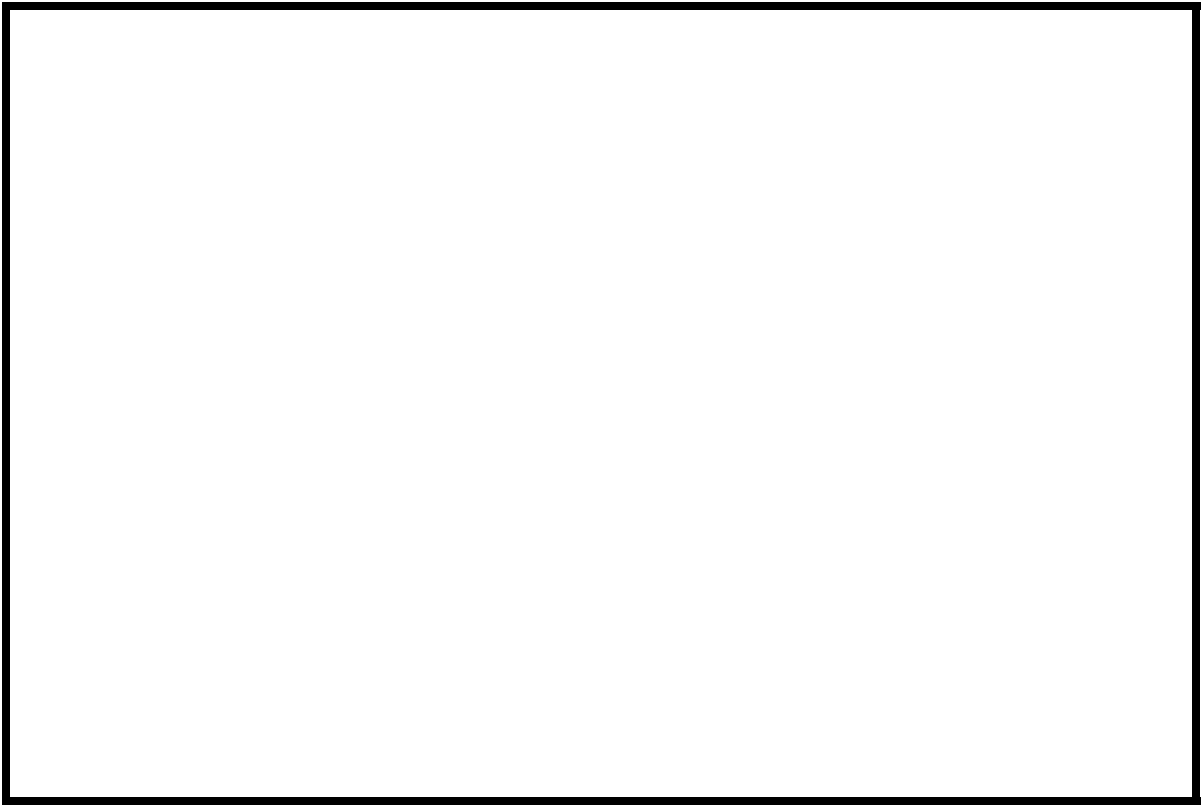


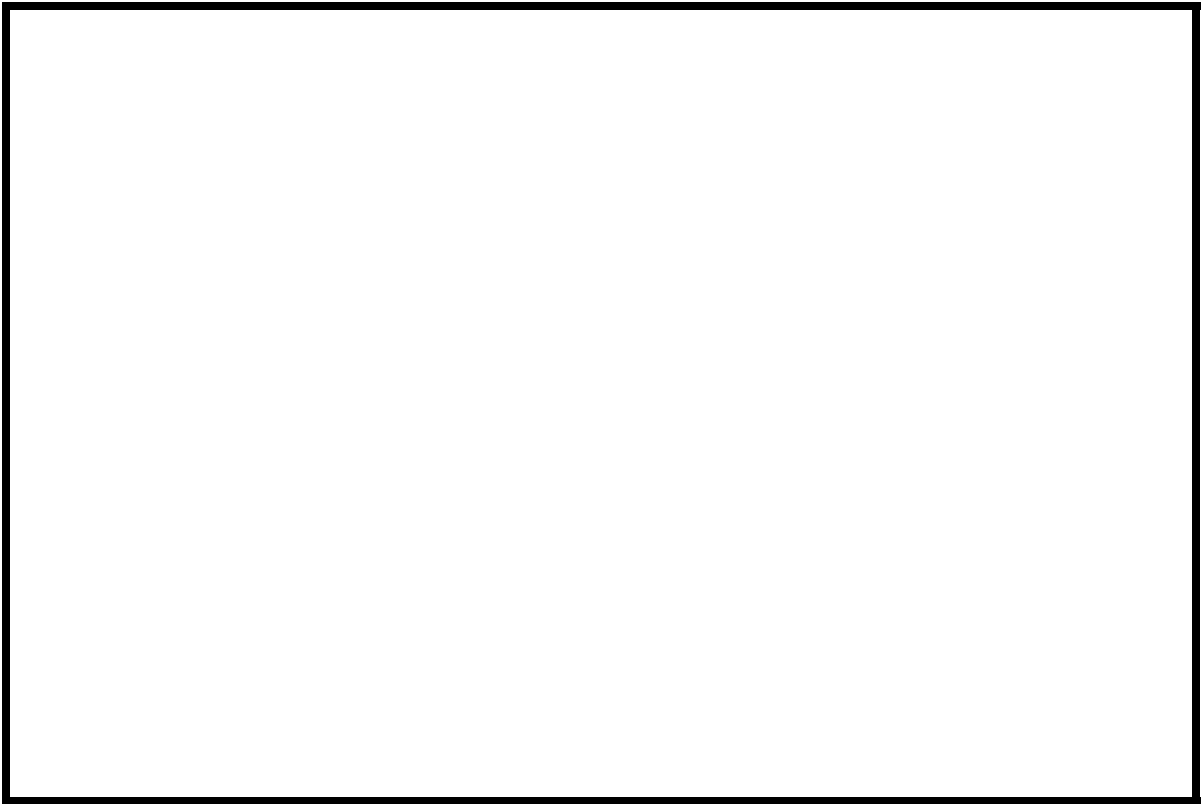
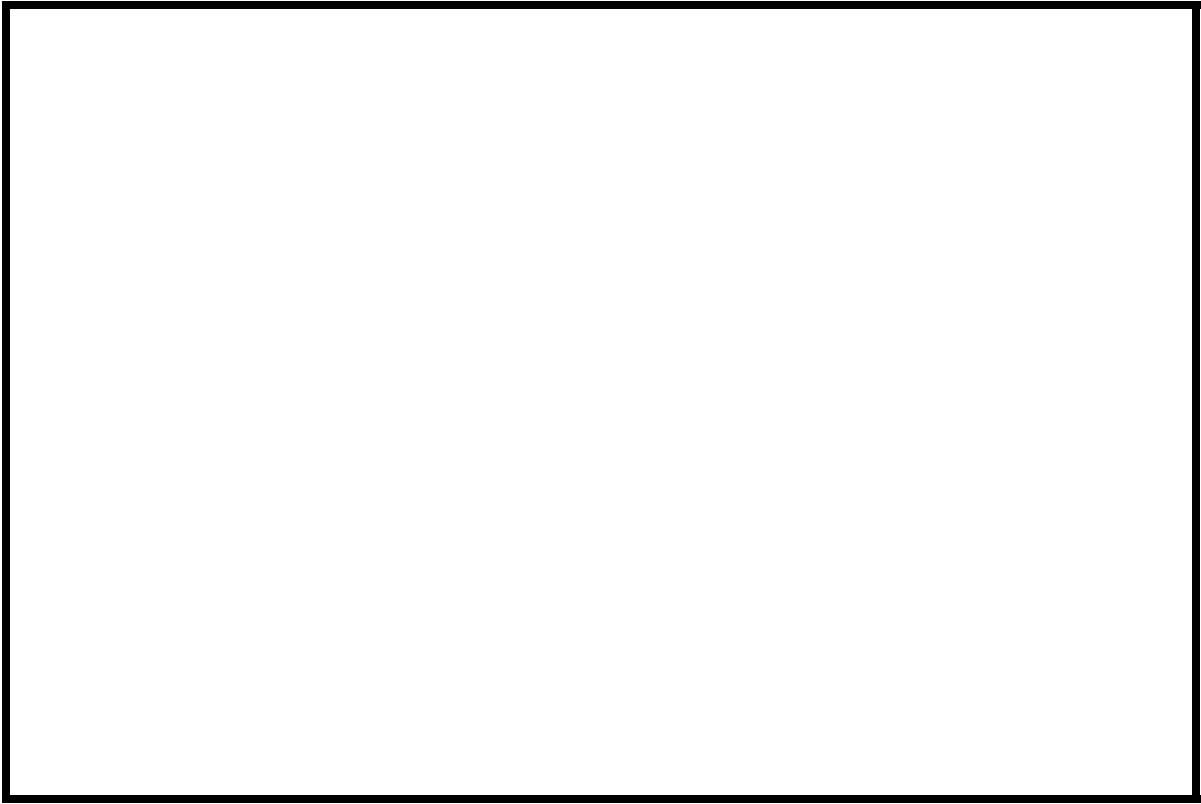
Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966
Photoinspected 1983



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 NEWHTH00200017 **Stream** Little Otter Creek
County Addison **Road** TH20 **District** 5

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 32 ft **Bridge width** 24.5 ft **Max span length** 28 ft
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Straight
Abutment type Concrete **Embankment type** Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? Yes **Date of inspection** 6/11/96
Type-1, along the left and right abutments.

Description of stone fill

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to Yes **survey?** **Angle** 15

There is a moderate channel bend in the upstream and downstream reach.

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

	Date of inspection	Percent of channel blocked horizontally	Percent of channel blocked vertically
Level I	<u>6/11/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>Low.</u>		

Potential for debris

None, (6/11/96).

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 within a wide, slightly irregular flood plain with moderately sloped valley walls on both sides.

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

Date of inspection 6/11/96

DS left: Wide flood plain.

DS right: Narrow flood plain to a vertical quarry wall.

US left: Wide flood plain.

US right: Moderately sloped overbank

Description of the Channel

Average top width 97 **Average depth** 5
Predominant bed material Silt / Cobbles^{ft} **Bank material** Silt/Bedrock^{ft}

Predominant bed material Silt / Cobbles^{ft} **Bank material** Meandering but stable with semi-alluvial channel boundaries and a wide flood plain.

Vegetative cover Wetland and pasture 6/11/96

DS left: Shrubland

DS right: Wetland and pasture

US left: Wetland and pasture

US right: Yes

Do banks appear stable? Yes, moderate to steep with some type of instability

date of observation.

None, 6/11/96.

Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 10.8 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

Physiographic province/section	Percent of drainage area
<u>St. 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 mi² No

Is there a lake/p However, there is a significant wetland area in the vicinity of Little Otter Creek.

1,120 **Calculated Discharges** 1,500
Q100 ft^3/s *Q500* ft^3/s

The 100-year discharge is from the FHWA empirical relationship curve, and the 500-year discharge is based on values extrapolated from the FHWA empirical relationship curve (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887). The FHWA curve values were within a range of curves of other empirical methods.

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

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

Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans None

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a chiseled X on top of the upstream end of the left abutment (elev. 499.66 feet, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled X on top of a boulder located 45 feet bankward of the right abutment and 35 feet downstream of the roadway (elev. 501.67 feet, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i>¹Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i>²Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	-23	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	13	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	55	1	Approach section

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

Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model

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

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.040 to 0.050, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.065.

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 0.0007 ft/ft, which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1963).

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

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 499.8 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 497.7 *ft*

100-year discharge 1,120 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.7 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 290 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 96 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 8.6 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 11.1 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.4
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 497.5
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.9 *ft*

500-year discharge 1,500 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.7 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 507 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 96 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 10.4 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 13.3 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.6
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 497.9
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.7 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 750 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.7 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 96 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 7.8 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 10.0 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 499.7
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 497.0
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.7 *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 Davis, 1995). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

At this site, the modelled discharges resulted in orifice flow. Contraction scour at bridges with orifice flow is best estimated by use of the Chang pressure-flow scour equation (oral communication, J. Sterling Jones, October 4, 1996). Thus, contraction scour for these discharges was computed by use of the Chang equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 145-146). The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 and 2 and the scour depths are presented graphically in figure 8.

For comparison, estimates of contraction scour were also computed for the discharges resulting in orifice flow by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation and the Umbrell pressure-flow equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 144). The results are presented in appendix F. For the 100-year and incipient roadway-overtopping discharges, which resulted in unsubmerged orifice flow, contraction scour was computed by substituting estimates for the depth of flow at the downstream bridge face in the contraction scour equations. Results with respect to these substitutions are also provided in appendix F.

Abutment scour for the right abutment was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and Davis, 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.

Scour at the left abutment was computed by use of the HIRE equation (Richardson and Davis, 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>	--	--	--
	10.9	13.8	9.7
<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>	7.5 7.9	6.9	11.1
<i>Left abutment</i>	11.8-	10.5-	--
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	1.5
<i>Pier 3</i>	-----	-----	-----

Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D₅₀ in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	1.6	1.3	1.5
<i>Left abutment</i>	1.6	1.3	--
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

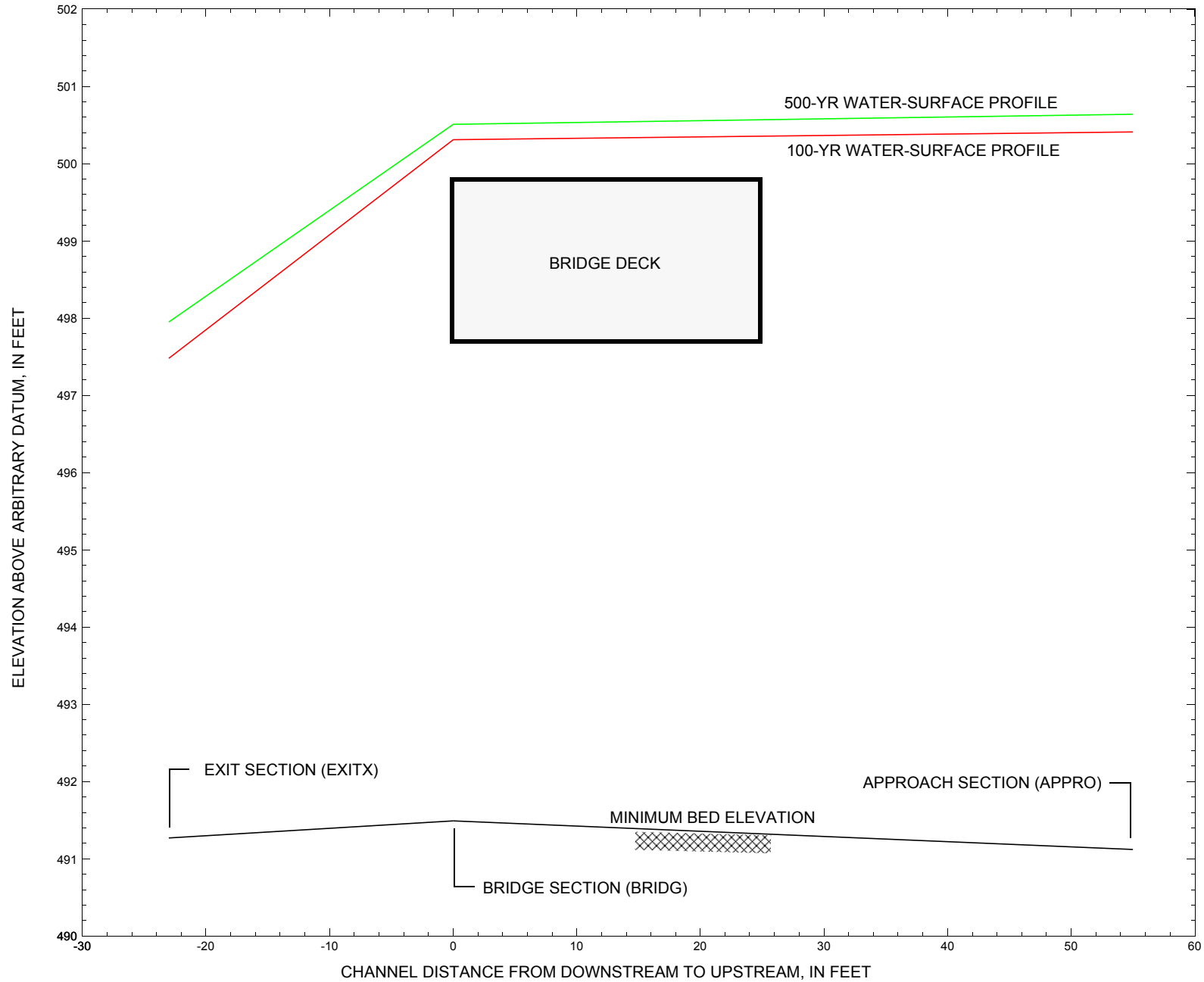


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure NEWH00200017 on Town Highway 20, crossing Little Otter Creek, New Haven, Vermont.

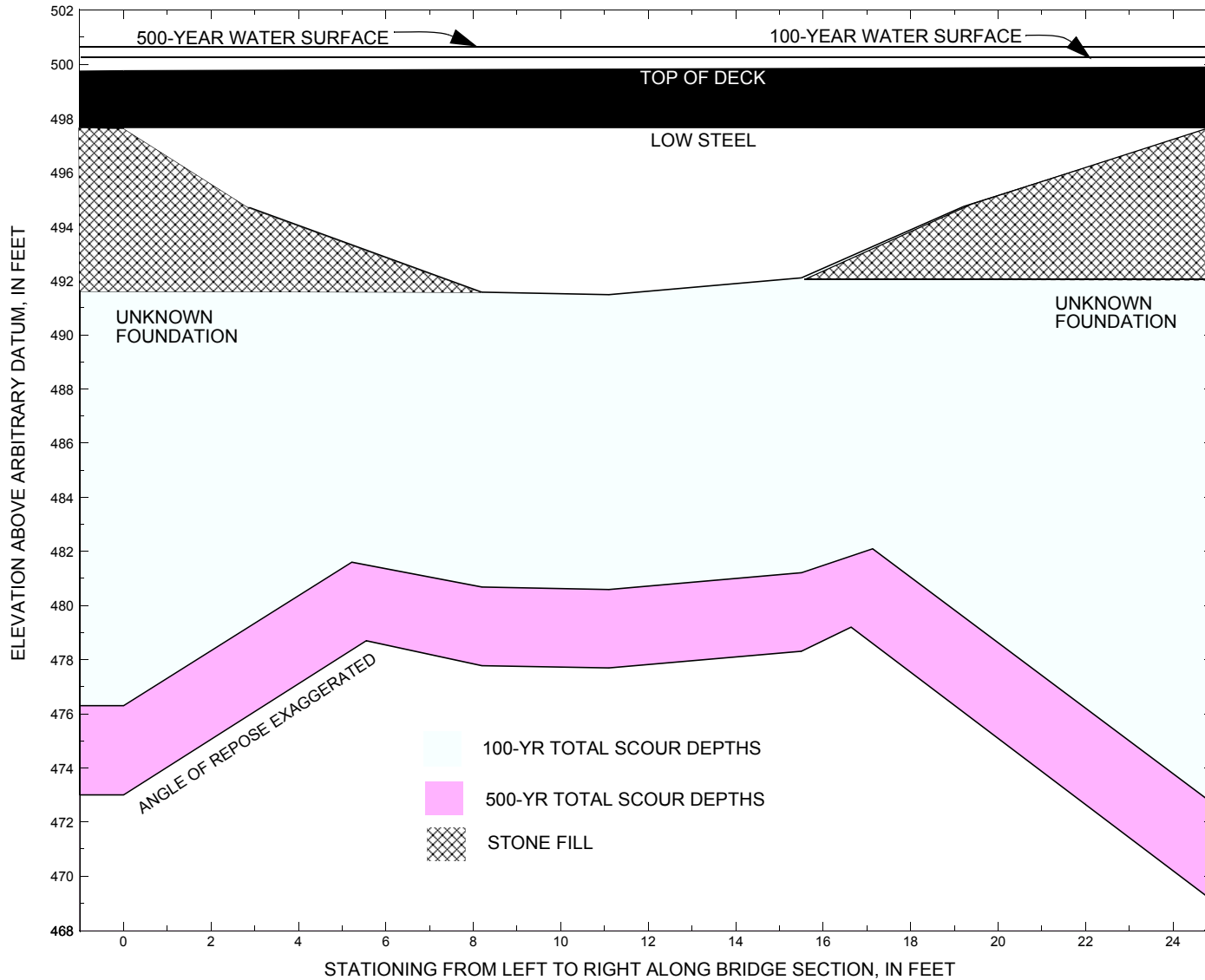


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure NEWHTH00200017 on Town Highway 20, crossing Little Otter Creek, New Haven, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-yr discharge at structure NEWH00200017 on Town Highway 20, crossing Little Otter Creek, New Haven, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 1,120 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.7	--	494.7	10.9	7.5	--	18.4	476.3	--
Right abutment	24.9	--	497.7	--	494.7	10.9	11.1	--	22.0	472.7	--

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-yr discharge at structure NEWH00200017 on Town Highway 20, crossing Little Otter Creek, New Haven, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 1,500 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.7	--	494.7	13.8	7.9	--	21.7	473.0	--
Right abutment	24.9	--	497.7	--	494.7	13.8	11.8	--	25.6	469.1	--

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 newh017.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWH00200017   Date: 18-JUN-97
T3      Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT   ECW
*
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      1120.0   1500.0   750.0
SK      0.0007   0.0007   0.0007
*
XS      EXITX   -23           0.
GR      -500.3, 514.38   -415.4, 496.90   -267.6, 495.94   -130.3, 495.88
GR      -20.7, 495.41   -13.8, 494.43   -7.8, 493.18   0.0, 492.02
GR      3.1, 491.43     7.4, 491.27   12.6, 491.32   23.1, 491.42
GR      33.7, 492.42   40.5, 494.76   46.5, 497.48   51.6, 498.36
GR      86.0, 499.30   131.6, 499.23
*
N      0.065           0.050           0.055
SA      -20.7           46.5
*
XS      FULLV    0 * * * 0.0000
*
*          SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR      BRIDG    0  497.67      0.0
GR      0.0, 497.68      2.9, 494.70      8.2, 491.58      11.1, 491.49
GR      15.5, 492.11     19.2, 494.74     24.9, 497.65     0.0, 497.68
*
*          BRTYPE  BRWDTH
CD      1          25.3
N      0.040
*
*          SRD      EMBWID   IPAVE
XR      RDWAY    13      24.5      2
GR      -441.7, 512.92   -310.5, 504.17   -189.9, 500.51   -109.8, 499.67
GR      0.0, 499.76     29.3, 499.92     68.6, 500.24     139.0, 501.62
GR      218.7, 505.27   390.1, 519.41
*
AS      APPRO    55           0.
GR      -296.3, 506.78   -222.9, 501.01   -138.6, 498.10   -66.7, 498.51
GR      -18.4, 495.18   -9.0, 494.54     0.0, 491.66     6.5, 491.12
GR      10.3, 491.26    17.3, 492.73    35.7, 493.22    40.5, 493.52
GR      42.4, 494.59    44.9, 496.28    53.3, 499.96    68.2, 501.76
*
N      0.040           0.045           0.055
SA      -66.7           53.3
*
HP 1 BRIDG 497.68 1 497.68
HP 2 BRIDG 497.68 * * 826
HP 1 BRIDG 497.50 1 497.50
HP 2 RDWAY 500.31 * * 290
HP 1 APPRO 500.41 1 500.41
HP 2 APPRO 500.41 * * 1120
*
HP 1 BRIDG 497.68 1 497.68
HP 2 BRIDG 497.68 * * 995
HP 2 RDWAY 500.51 * * 507
HP 1 APPRO 500.64 1 500.64

```

APPENDIX B:
WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	96	5273	0	53				0
497.68		96	5273	0	53	1.00	0	25	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.68	0.0	24.9	95.9	5273.	826.	8.61

X STA.	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
X STA.	0.0	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.4	7.3
A(I)	8.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
V(I)	5.01	7.55	8.49	9.28	9.99	
X STA.	8.0	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.5	11.1
A(I)	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
V(I)	10.36	10.85	10.96	11.05	11.02	
X STA.	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.4
A(I)	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
V(I)	10.92	10.74	10.57	10.41	9.90	
X STA.	14.4	15.2	16.1	17.2	18.9	24.9
A(I)	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.4	9.3	9.3
V(I)	9.56	8.53	7.99	6.48	4.43	

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	92	7550	24	28				1010
497.50		92	7550	24	28	1.00	0	25	1010

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 13.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.31	-170.8	72.2	107.8	1615.	290.	2.69

X STA.	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
X STA.	-170.8	-127.6	-114.9	-105.6	-97.0	-88.7
A(I)	9.8	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2
V(I)	1.48	2.20	2.48	2.68	2.79	
X STA.	-88.7	-80.3	-71.9	-63.5	-55.0	-46.5
A(I)	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
V(I)	2.78	2.80	2.88	2.84	2.88	
X STA.	-46.5	-37.7	-28.9	-20.0	-12.9	-5.5
A(I)	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
V(I)	2.82	2.85	2.86	3.63	3.53	
X STA.	-5.5	2.1	10.5	20.5	33.2	72.2
A(I)	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	7.7	7.7
V(I)	3.47	3.32	3.14	2.83	1.89	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	229	11876	139	139				1665
	2	657	66720	120	122				8725
	3	1	8	4	4				2
500.41		887	78604	263	265	1.17	-205	57	8564

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.41	-205.5	57.0	886.5	78604.	1120.	1.26

X STA.	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
X STA.	-205.5	-132.4	-101.8	-67.6	-42.4	-29.4
A(I)	91.6	66.9	68.6	68.3	52.3	52.3
V(I)	0.61	0.84	0.82	0.82	1.07	1.07
X STA.	-29.4	-19.9	-12.0	-5.6	-1.1	2.5
A(I)	45.5	42.6	38.9	34.8	32.0	32.0
V(I)	1.23	1.31	1.44	1.61	1.75	1.75
X STA.	2.5	5.9	9.2	12.5	16.3	20.5
A(I)	30.6	30.1	30.2	31.1	32.3	32.3
V(I)	1.83	1.86	1.86	1.80	1.74	1.74
X STA.	20.5	24.8	29.3	34.0	39.1	57.0
A(I)	32.8	33.4	34.1	36.7	54.0	54.0
V(I)	1.71	1.68	1.64	1.53	1.04	1.04

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	96	5273	0	53				0
497.68		96	5273	0	53	1.00	0	25	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.68	0.0	24.9	95.9	5273.	995.	10.37
X STA.	0.0	4.1	5.4	6.4	7.3	8.0
A(I)	8.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	
V(I)	6.04	9.09	10.23	11.18	12.03	
X STA.	8.0	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.5	11.1
A(I)	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	
V(I)	12.48	13.07	13.20	13.31	13.27	
X STA.	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.4
A(I)	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	
V(I)	13.15	12.93	12.73	12.54	11.93	
X STA.	14.4	15.2	16.1	17.2	18.9	24.9
A(I)	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.4	9.3	
V(I)	11.52	10.27	9.62	7.81	5.34	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 13.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.51	-189.9	82.4	159.3	2869.	507.	3.18
X STA.	-189.9	-135.8	-120.2	-108.9	-99.1	-89.6
A(I)	15.3	10.2	8.9	8.2	7.9	
V(I)	1.65	2.49	2.86	3.08	3.23	
X STA.	-89.6	-80.2	-70.8	-61.6	-52.1	-42.6
A(I)	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	
V(I)	3.30	3.32	3.40	3.36	3.39	
X STA.	-42.6	-32.9	-23.2	-15.0	-7.2	0.5
A(I)	7.6	7.5	6.3	5.9	5.8	
V(I)	3.34	3.38	4.04	4.32	4.35	
X STA.	0.5	9.0	18.2	29.2	42.8	82.4
A(I)	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.3	11.5	
V(I)	4.14	4.05	3.74	3.46	2.20	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	261	14382	145	146				1988
	2	685	71456	120	122				9280
	3	2	25	6	6				6
500.64		948	85864	271	274	1.17	-211	59	9312

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.64	-212.2	58.9	947.9	85864.	1500.	1.58
X STA.	-212.2	-137.1	-107.9	-78.0	-48.8	-33.9
A(I)	97.3	71.5	68.1	73.5	57.8	
V(I)	0.77	1.05	1.10	1.02	1.30	
X STA.	-33.9	-23.4	-14.9	-7.8	-2.5	1.4
A(I)	49.8	46.2	42.6	38.4	34.4	
V(I)	1.50	1.62	1.76	1.96	2.18	
X STA.	1.4	5.0	8.4	11.9	15.7	20.0
A(I)	33.5	32.2	32.0	33.3	34.0	
V(I)	2.24	2.33	2.35	2.25	2.20	
X STA.	20.0	24.5	29.0	33.8	39.2	58.9
A(I)	35.1	34.7	36.3	39.1	58.2	
V(I)	2.14	2.16	2.07	1.92	1.29	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	96	5273	0	53				0
497.68		96	5273	0	53	1.00	0	25	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.68	0.0	24.9	95.9	5273.	750.	7.82

X STA.	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	0.0	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.4	7.3
A(I)	8.2	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.1
V(I)	4.55	6.85	7.71	7.71	8.43	9.07
X STA.	8.0	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.5	11.1
A(I)	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
V(I)	9.41	9.85	9.95	10.03	10.00	
X STA.	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.4
A(I)	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	
V(I)	9.91	9.75	9.60	9.46	8.99	
X STA.	14.4	15.2	16.1	17.2	18.9	24.9
A(I)	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.4	9.3	
V(I)	8.68	7.74	7.25	5.88	4.02	

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	78	6100	23	26				826
496.93		78	6100	23	26	1.00	1	23	826

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	133	5371	117	117				801
	2	567	52425	119	122				7017
499.66		700	57795	236	239	1.16	-183	53	6348

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
499.66	-183.8	52.6	699.8	57795.	750.	1.07

X STA.	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	-183.8	-111.1	-58.0	-36.5	-24.8	-16.1
A(I)	76.0	69.3	53.7	42.3	37.7	
V(I)	0.49	0.54	0.70	0.89	0.99	
X STA.	-16.1	-9.0	-3.8	0.0	3.1	6.1
A(I)	34.7	30.9	28.0	25.6	24.8	
V(I)	1.08	1.21	1.34	1.46	1.51	
X STA.	6.1	8.9	11.8	15.0	18.6	22.3
A(I)	24.0	24.3	24.1	25.5	25.6	
V(I)	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.47	1.47	
X STA.	22.3	26.1	30.2	34.4	39.0	52.6
A(I)	25.9	26.9	27.4	29.5	43.6	
V(I)	1.45	1.40	1.37	1.27	0.86	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-417	886	0.05	*****	497.53	494.59	1120	497.48
	-22 *****	46	42306	1.92	*****	*****	0.22	1.26	
FULLV:FV	23	-417	893	0.05	0.02	497.54	*****	1120	497.50
	0 23 47		42761	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.25	

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

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 0.54

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	55	-51	321	0.19	0.07	497.68	*****	1120	497.49
	55 55 48		22948	1.00	0.07	0.00	0.34	3.49	

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

===210 QUESTIONABLE CRITICAL-FLOW SOLUTION.
 SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 1120.00 497.66

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 500.54 0.00 497.66 499.67

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 497.62 499.94 500.01 497.67

===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	23	0	96	1.15	*****	498.83	496.94	826	497.68	
	0 *****	25	5273	1.00	*****	*****	0.77	8.61		
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB										
	1. ****	5. 0.500	0.000	497.67	*****	*****	*****			
XSID:CODE SRD FLEN HF VHD EGL ERR Q WSEL										
RDWAY:RG 13. 31. 0.01 0.03 500.43 0.00 290. 500.31										
Q WLEN LEW REW DMAX DAVG VMAX VAVG HAVG CAVG										
LT:	247.	182.	-170.	11.	0.6	0.5	3.3	2.7	0.6	2.8
RT:	43.	61.	11.	72.	0.5	0.3	2.6	2.5	0.4	2.7

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	30	-205	887	0.03	0.08	500.44	495.14	1120	500.41
	55 33 57		78607	1.17	0.45	0.00	0.13	1.26	

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	-23.	-418.	46.	1120.	42306.	886.	1.26	497.48
FULLV:FV	0.	-418.	47.	1120.	42761.	893.	1.25	497.50
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	826.	5273.	96.	8.61	497.68
RDWAY:RG	13.	*****	247.	290.	*****	*****	2.00	500.31
APPRO:AS	55.	-206.	57.	1120.	78607.	887.	1.26	500.41
XSID:CODE XLKQ XRKQ KQ								
APPRO:AS *****								

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	494.59	0.22	491.27	514.38	*****	*****	0.05	497.53	497.48
FULLV:FV	*****	0.22	491.27	514.38	0.02	0.00	0.05	497.54	497.50
BRIDG:BR	496.94	0.77	491.49	497.68	*****	*****	1.15	498.83	497.68
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.67	519.41	0.01	*****	0.03	500.43	500.31
APPRO:AS	495.14	0.13	491.12	506.78	0.08	0.45	0.03	500.44	500.41

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-419	1104	0.05	*****	498.00	495.16	1500	497.95
-22	*****	49	56667	1.75	*****	*****	0.21	1.36	

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
FULLV:FV	23	-420	1112	0.05	0.02	498.01	*****	1500	497.96
0	23	49	57240	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.35	

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

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 0.48

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	55	-57	367	0.26	0.08	498.19	*****	1500	497.93
55	55	49	27308	1.00	0.11	0.00	0.39	4.09	

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 497.96 497.67

===265 ROAD OVERFLOW APPEARS EXCESSIVE.
 QRD,QRDMAX,RATIO = 507. 487. 1.04

<<<<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	23	0	96	1.67	*****	499.35	497.46	995	497.68
0	*****	25	5273	1.00	*****	*****	0.93	10.37	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	497.67	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG								
RDWAY:RG	13.	31.	0.01	0.05	500.68	0.00	507.	500.51

LT:	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	416.	201.	-190.	11.	0.8	0.6	3.8	3.2	0.8	2.8
RT:	92.	71.	11.	82.	0.7	0.4	3.3	3.0	0.6	2.8

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	30	-211	948	0.05	0.11	500.69	495.71	1500	500.64
55	33	59	85907	1.17	0.45	0.00	0.16	1.58	

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	-23.	-420.	49.	1500.	56667.	1104.	1.36	497.95
FULLV:FV	0.	-421.	49.	1500.	57240.	1112.	1.35	497.96
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	995.	5273.	96.	10.37	497.68
RDWAY:RG	13.	*****	416.	507.	*****	*****	2.00	500.51
APPRO:AS	55.	-212.	59.	1500.	85907.	948.	1.58	500.64

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

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	495.16	0.21	491.27	514.38	*****	0.05	498.00	497.95	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.20	491.27	514.38	0.02	0.00	0.05	498.01	
BRIDG:BR	497.46	0.93	491.49	497.68	*****	1.67	499.35	497.68	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.67	519.41	0.01	*****	0.05	500.68	
APPRO:AS	495.71	0.16	491.12	506.78	0.11	0.45	0.05	500.69	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newh017.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWHTH00200017 Date: 18-JUN-97
 Town Highway 20, Little Otter Creek, Bridge 17, New Haven, VT ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-14-97 13:32

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-414	625	0.05	*****	496.96	493.96	750	496.92
-22	*****	45	28324	2.14	*****	*****	0.27	1.20	

FULLV:FV									
	23	-415	633	0.05	0.02	496.98	*****	750	496.93
0	23	45	28707	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.26	1.18	

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

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 0.64

APPRO:AS									
	55	-43	270	0.12	0.06	497.07	*****	750	496.95
	55	46	18320	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.28	2.78	

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

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 496.68 498.76 498.85 497.67

===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	23	0	96	0.95	*****	498.63	496.68	750	497.68
0	*****	25	5273	1.00	*****	*****	0.70	7.82	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	2.	0.495	0.000	497.67	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	13.							

<<<<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	30	-183	701	0.02	0.06	499.68	494.48	750	499.66
	55	33	57865	1.16	0.47	0.00	0.12	1.07	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	499.66

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-23.	-415.	45.	750.	28324.	625.	1.20	496.92
FULLV:FV	0.	-416.	45.	750.	28707.	633.	1.18	496.93
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	25.	750.	5273.	96.	7.82	497.68
RDWAY:RG	13.	*****		0.	*****		2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	55.	-184.	53.	750.	57865.	701.	1.07	499.66

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

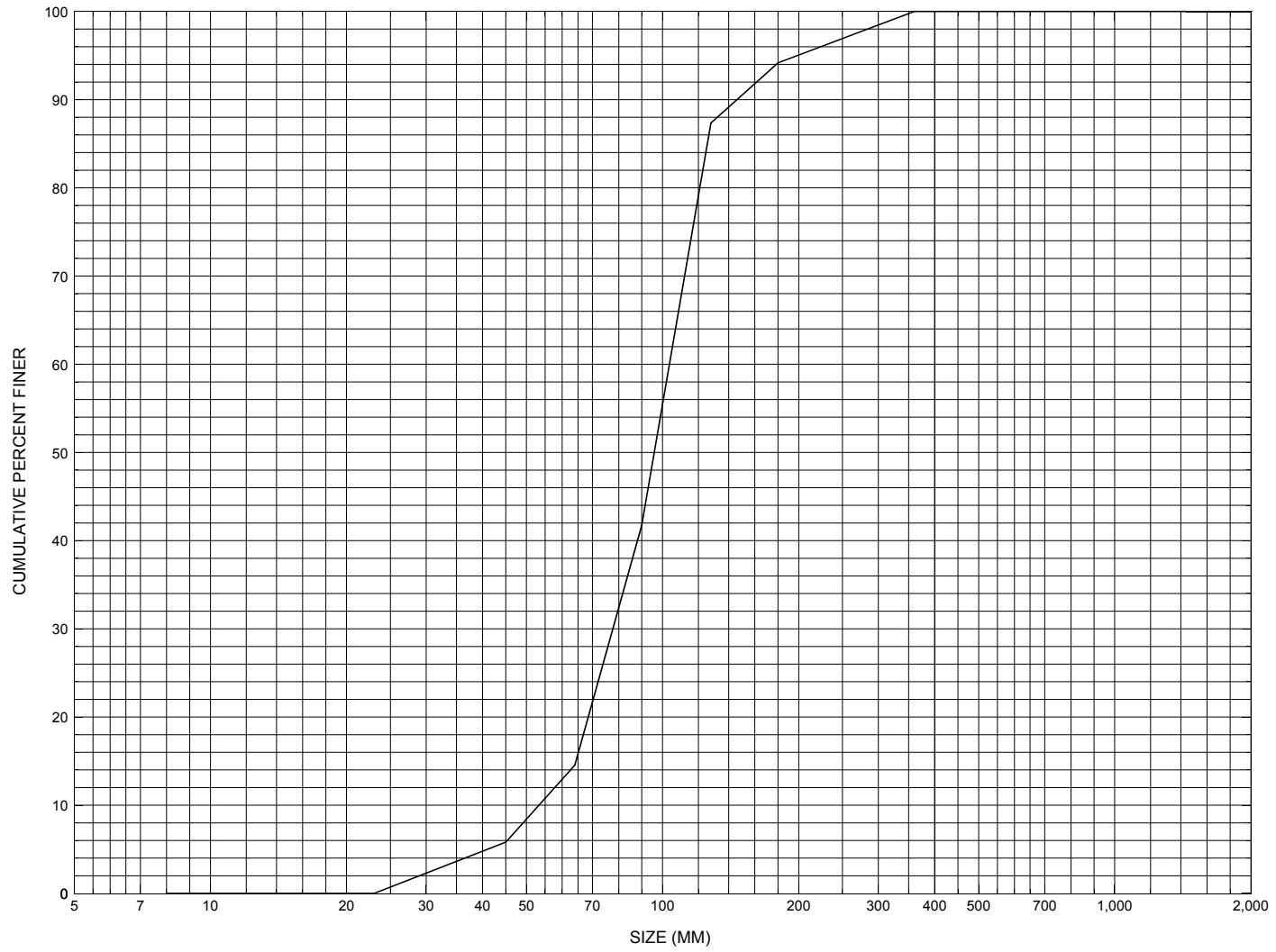
SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	493.96	0.27	491.27	514.38	*****		0.05	496.96	496.92
FULLV:FV	*****	0.26	491.27	514.38	0.02	0.00	0.05	496.98	496.93
BRIDG:BR	496.68	0.70	491.49	497.68	*****		0.95	498.63	497.68
RDWAY:RG	*****		499.67	519.41	*****		0.02	499.96	*****
APPRO:AS	494.48	0.12	491.12	506.78	0.06	0.47	0.02	499.68	499.66

END OF FILE ON PRIMARY INPUT UNIT 55

NORMAL END OF WSPRO EXECUTION.

APPENDIX C:
STONE FILL MATERIAL
PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Stone fill material particle-size distribution for a pebble count at the downstream bridge face of structure NEWHTH00200017, in New Haven, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number NEWHTH00200017

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) 48700 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) BR LITTLE OTTER CREEK Road Name (I - 7): -
Route Number C3020 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.2 MI TO JCT C3 TH 8
Topographic Map Monkton Boro Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010002
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44088 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 73108

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10011300170113
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0028
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1919 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000032
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000070 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 245
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 92 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 5
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 00 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) 1988
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) 25
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 4.4
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) 110.4

Comments:

According to the structural inspection report dated 12/8/94, the bridge deck is concrete with a gravel wearing surface. The abutments and backwalls are concrete. Voided sections are present along the entire bottom of the RABUT and along the bottom right half of the LABUT. The left half of each abutment appears to have been poured on a uniform layer of stones and boulders, some of which are starting to wash away at the RABUT side. The upstream half of the RABUT may be partially resting on ledge. There is spalling along the bottoms of both abutments and the right half of the faces. Some stone and boulder stone fill has been placed on the embankments at the ends of each abutment.

Bridge Hydrologic Data

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

Terrain character: - _____

Stream character & type: - _____

Streambed material: - _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Watershed storage area (in percent): - ___ %

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

Water Surface Elevation Estimates for Existing Structure:

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

Long term stream bed changes: - _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments:

-

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 10.81 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0.378 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 3.5 %
Bridge site elevation 270 ft Headwater elevation 470 ft
Main channel length 7.07 mi
10% channel length elevation 270 ft 85% channel length elevation 330 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 11.32 ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

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

Bridge Plan Data

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

Project Number - Minimum channel bed elevation: -

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

Benchmark location description:

NO BENCHMARK INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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 INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Comments:

NO PLANS AVAILABLE

Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **This is a cross-section of the upstream face. The low chord elevation is from the survey log done for this report on 06/11/96. The low cord to bed length data is from the sketch attached to a bridge inspection report dated 12/08/92. The sketch was done on 11/24/92.**

Station	0	6.3	12.6	18.7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	LAB	-	-	-	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	497.7	497.7	497.7	497.7	497.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	496.1	492.7	491.9	493.1	497.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	1.6	5	5.8	4.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? -

Comments:

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E:
LEVEL I DATA FORM



Structure Number NEWHTH00200017

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) R. BURNS Date (MM/DD/YY) 06 / 11 / 1996

2. Highway District Number 05 Mile marker 000000
 County Addison (001) Town New Haven (48700)
 Waterway (1 - 6) Little Otter Creek Road Name Quarry Road
 Route Number TH020 Hydrologic Unit Code: 02010002

3. Descriptive comments:
Located 0.2 miles from junction between TH20 and TH8. The bridge has a concrete deck and concrete abutments, with stone fill along the roadway embankments.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 7 RBUS 7 LBDS 7 RBDS 5 Overall 7
 (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 32 (feet) Span length 28 (feet) Bridge width 24.5 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 0 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):

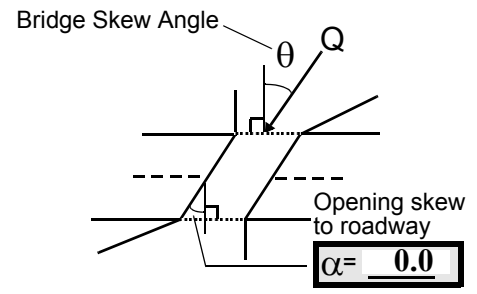
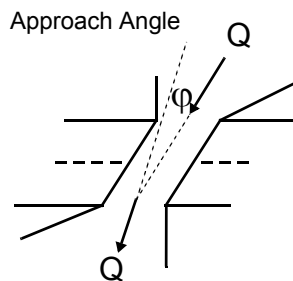
US left 47.6:1 US right --

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

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

Channel approach to bridge (BF):

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



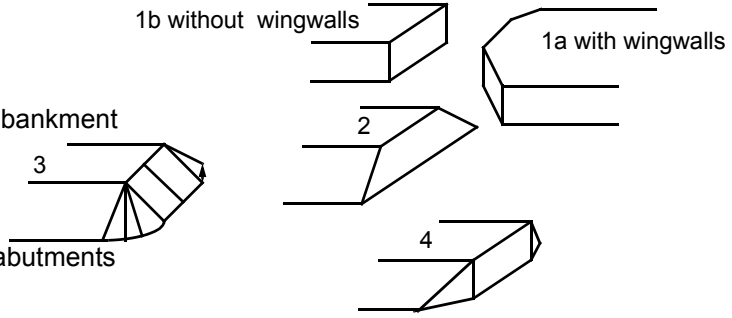
17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 2
 Range? 28 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 8 feet US

Channel impact zone 2: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1
 Range? 12 feet DS (US, UB, DS) to 26 feet DS

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

18. Bridge Type: 1b

- 1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls
- 1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls
- 2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment
Wingwalls parallel 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: The LBUS, RBUS, and LBDS are very low and marshy areas where pasture fields exist beyond. The RBDS is vegetated with shrubs and trees; a quarried wall of bedrock is beyond the brushland.

#7: Measured bridge length = 31.6 feet; bridge span = 29 feet; bridge width = 24.7 feet.

#11: The upstream bank protection also acts as road embankment protection.

C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)		
SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>35.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>			<u>9.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
23. Bank width <u>20.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>15.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>95.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>132</u>				
30 .Bank protection type: LB <u>1</u> RB <u>1</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.):

#28: The stream makes a sharp bend before the bridge.

#30: Bank protection on the left bank extends 30 feet upstream.

Bank protection on right bank extends 36 feet upstream.

33. Point/Side bar present? N (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: - 35. Mid-bar width: -
 36. Point bar extent: - feet - (US, UB) to - feet - (US, UB, DS) positioned - %LB to - %RB
 37. Material: -
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
NO POINT BARS

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: 34 US
 47. Scour dimensions: Length 8 Width 2 Depth : 0.5 Position 5 %LB to 15 %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
Channel scour is present where the stream bends.

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>51.5</u>		<u>3.5</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	-

58. Bank width (BF) - 59. Channel width - 60. Thalweg depth 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.):

41

The bed material under the bridge is mostly stone fill.

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

2
#68: Capture efficiency is moderate because of low bridge clearance.
#69: Ice blockage potential is moderate because of low bridge clearance.

<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		-	80	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	10	80			2	0	25.0

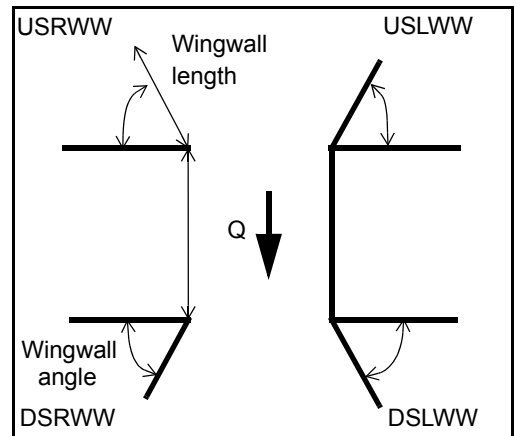
Pushed: LB or RB Toe Location (Loc.): 0- even, 1- set back, 2- protrudes
 Scour cond.: 0- not evident; 1- evident (comment); 2- footing exposed; 3- undermined footing; 4- piling exposed;
 5- settled; 6- failed
 Materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):
 -
 -
 1

The concrete abutment walls are at a slight angle. The protection dumped in front of the abutments is at about a 60 degree slope angle and it extends about six feet from the front of the concrete abutments.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?	81. Angle?	Length?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	25.0	_____
USRWW:	<u>N</u>	_____	-	_____	-	3.0	_____
DSLWW:	-	_____	-	_____	<u>N</u>	25.5	_____
DSRWW:	-	_____	-	_____	-	25.5	_____



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

82. **Bank / Bridge Protection:**

Location	USLWW	USRWW	LABUT	RABUT	LB	RB	DSLWW	DSRWW
Type	-	-	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	1	1
Condition	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Extent	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

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

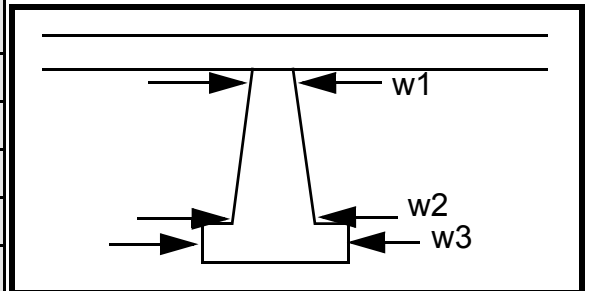
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
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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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 ∠ (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.):

-
-
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-
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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		-	Thalweg depth		-	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
- 1
- 12
- 123
- 0
- 1
- 14
- 0
- 2
-
- 1

Right bank protection extends from 4 feet US to 75 feet DS. There is a break in the protection where the DS cut-bank exists from 20 feet DS to 30 feet DS.

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

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

105. Drop structure comments (eg. downstream scour depth):
banks have type 1 protection, which extends from the DS bridge face to 4 feet DS.

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: Y

Cut bank extent: 70 feet DS (US, UB, DS) to 4 feet 60 (US, UB, DS)

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

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

75

DS

20

30

Is channel scour present? 10 (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: This

Scour dimensions: Length chan Width nel Depth: bar Positioned is %LB to cov %RB

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

ered with grass.

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

Confluence 1: Distance 30 Enters on DS (LB or RB)

Type 20 (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance DS Enters on 32 (LB or RB)

Type DS (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

1

Very slight damage from eddying.

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*):




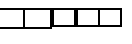
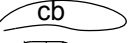

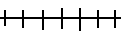
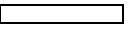


N

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NO CHANNEL SCOUR

109. **G. Plan View Sketch**

N

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: NEWH00200017 Town: NEW HAVEN
 Road Number: TH20 County: ADDISON
 Stream: LITTLE OTTER CREEK

Initials ECW Date: 12/29/97 Checked: EMB

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	1120	1500	750
Main Channel Area, ft ²	657	685	567
Left overbank area, ft ²	229	261	133
Right overbank area, ft ²	1	2	0
Top width main channel, ft	120	120	119
Top width L overbank, ft	139	145	117
Top width R overbank, ft	4	6	0
D50 of channel, ft	0.005	0.005	0.005
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	5.5	5.7	4.8
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	1.6	1.8	1.1
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	0.3	0.3	ERR
Total conveyance, approach	78604	85864	57795
Conveyance, main channel	66720	71456	52425
Conveyance, LOB	11876	14382	5371
Conveyance, ROB	8	25	0
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0012	-0.0017
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	950.7	1248.3	680.3
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	169.2	251.2	69.7
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	0.1	0.4	0.0
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	1.4	1.8	1.2
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	0.7	1.0	0.5
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.1	0.2	ERR
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	2.5	2.6	2.5
V _{c-l} , crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V _{c-r} , crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR

Results

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

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

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{(2/3)} * W_2^2))^{(3/7)}$ Converted to English Units
 $y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, eq. 20, 20a)

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Other Q
(Q) total discharge, cfs	1120	1500	750
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	826	995	750
Main channel conveyance	5273	5273	5273
Total conveyance	5273	5273	5273
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	826	995	750
Main channel area, ft ²	96	96	96
Main channel width (normal), ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	3.86	3.86	3.86
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.00625	0.00625	0.00625
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	10.61	12.45	9.77
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	6.76	8.59	5.92

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	826	995	750
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	92	96	78
Main channel width (normal), ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
D ₉₀ , ft	0.4790	0.4790	0.4790
D ₉₅ , ft	0.6525	0.6525	0.6525
D _c , critical grain size, ft	0.3935	0.5148	0.4860
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.211	0.086	0.971
Depth to armoring, ft	4.43	16.50	0.04

Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

Chang pressure flow equation $H_b + Y_s = C_q * q_{br} / V_c$
 $C_q = 1 / C_f * C_c$ $C_f = 1.5 * Fr^{0.43}$ (≤ 1) $C_c = \text{SQRT}[0.10 (H_b / (y_a - w) - 0.56)] + 0.79$ (≤ 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	1120	1500	750
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	826	995	750
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	2.54	2.56	2.49
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	1.45	1.82	1.20
Main channel width (normal), ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	24.9	24.9	24.9
qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	33.2	40.0	30.1
Area of full opening, ft ²	96.0	96.0	96.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	3.86	3.86	3.86
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0.77	0.93	0.7
Cf, Fr correction factor (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	1.00
**Area at downstream face, ft ²	92	N/A	78
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	3.69	N/A	3.13
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	0.82	ERR	0.96
**Cf, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	1.00	N/A	1.00
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	497.67	497.67	497.67
Elevation of Bed, ft	493.81	493.81	493.81
Elevation of Approach, ft	500.41	500.64	499.66
Friction loss, approach, ft	0.08	0.11	0.06
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	500.33	500.53	499.60
y _a , depth immediately US, ft	6.52	6.72	5.79
Mean elevation of deck, ft	499.8	499.8	499.8
w, depth of overflow, ft (≥ 0)	0.53	0.73	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction (≤ 1.0)	0.88	0.88	0.89
**Cc, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	0.865694	ERR	0.79
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	10.93	13.83	9.71
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	1.00	1.77	0.25

**=for UNsubmerged orifice flow using estimated downstream bridge face properties.

**Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft 11.36 N/A 12.20

**Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft 1.16 N/A 0.98

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	10.61	12.45	9.77
WSEL at downstream face, ft	497.50	--	496.93
Depth at downstream face, ft	3.69	N/A	3.13
Ys, depth of scour (Laursen), ft	6.92	N/A	6.64

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	1120	1500	750	1120	1500	750
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	205.5	212.2	183.8	32.1	34	27.7
Ae, area of blocked flow ft2	434.54	446.13	372.6	149.43	150.58	135.58
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	--	--	300	--	--	161.84
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	1.00	1.27	0.81	1.41	1.78	1.19
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	2.11	2.10	2.03	4.66	4.43	4.89
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	1	1	1	1	1	1
--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	0.111	0.137	0.100	0.113	0.142	0.095
ys, scour depth, ft	11.10	12.43	9.86	11.07	11.77	10.47

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)	205.5	212.2	183.8	32.1	34	27.7
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	2.11	2.10	2.03	4.66	4.43	4.89
a'/y1	97.18	100.93	90.67	6.90	7.68	5.66
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Froude no. f/p flow	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.10
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	7.45	7.93	6.89	ERR	ERR	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	6.10	6.51	5.65	ERR	ERR	ERR
spill-through	4.09	4.36	3.79	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	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.82	0.93	0.96	0.82	0.93	0.96
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	3.69	3.86	3.13	3.69	3.86	3.13
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment						right abutment, ft
Fr ≤ 0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr > 0.8 (vertical abut.)	1.46	1.58	1.29	1.46	1.58	1.29