

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 7 (SALITH00080007) on TOWN HIGHWAY 8, crossing the MIDDLEBURY RIVER, SALISBURY, VERMONT

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 98-257

Prepared in cooperation with
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION
and

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



LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 7 (SALITH00080007) on TOWN HIGHWAY 8, crossing the MIDDLEBURY RIVER, SALISBURY, VERMONT

By ERICK M. BOEHMLER AND LAURA MEDALIE

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 98-257

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



Pembroke, New Hampshire

1998

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Thomas J. Casadevall, Acting Director

For additional information
write to:

District Chief
U.S. Geological Survey
361 Commerce Way
Pembroke, NH 03275-3718

Copies of this report may be
purchased from:

U.S. Geological Survey
Branch of Information Services
Open-File Reports Unit
Box 25286
Denver, CO 80225-0286

CONTENTS

Conversion Factors, Abbreviations, and Vertical Datum	iv
Introduction and Summary of Results	1
Level II summary	7
Description of Bridge	7
Description of the Geomorphic Setting.....	8
Description of the Channel.....	8
Hydrology.....	9
Calculated Discharges	9
Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis	10
Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis.....	10
Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model	11
Bridge Hydraulics Summary	12
Scour Analysis Summary	13
Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis.....	13
Scour Results.....	14
Riprap Sizing.....	14
Selected References	18
Appendices:	
A. WSPRO input file.....	19
B. WSPRO output file.....	22
C. Bed-material particle-size distribution	29
D. Historical data form.....	31
E. Level I data form.....	37
F. Scour computations.....	47

FIGURES

1. Map showing location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map	3
2. Map showing location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map	4
3. Structure SALITH00080007 viewed from upstream (June 17, 1996).....	5
4. Downstream channel viewed from structure SALITH00080007 (June 17, 1996).	5
5. Upstream channel viewed from structure SALITH00080007 (June 17, 1996).	6
6. Structure SALITH00080007 viewed from downstream (June 17, 1996).....	6
7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.....	15
8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.....	16

TABLES

1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont	17
2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont	17

CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 7 (SALITH00080007) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 8, CROSSING THE MIDDLEBURY RIVER, SALISBURY, 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 SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8 crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, 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 Saint Lawrence Valley physiographic province in west-central Vermont. However, most of the watershed is situated in the Green Mountain section of the New England province. The 62.4-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is pasture upstream of the bridge. There are row-crops on the downstream right overbank and forest on the downstream left overbank.

In the study area, the Middlebury River has an meandering channel with a slope of approximately 0.0009 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 84 feet and an average bank height of 7 feet. The channel bed material ranges from sand to cobbles with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 0.974 mm (0.00319 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on June 17, 1996, indicated that the reach was laterally unstable. The meandering configuration of the channel, cut-banks with block failure of the bank material, and the fine size of the bed and bank material suggest the potential for lateral movement of the channel is significant at this site.

The Town Highway 8 crossing of the Middlebury River is a 60-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 57-foot steel-beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, December 15, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 54.2 feet. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with sloping wingwalls and embankments. The channel is skewed approximately 25 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 10 degrees.

A scour hole, 4 feet deeper than the mean thalweg depth, was observed along the left bank side of the channel upstream of the site during the Level I assessment. Bedrock is exposed along the left bank upstream adjacent to the scour hole. The scour protection measures at this site were type-1 (less than 12 inches diameter) and type-2 (less than 36 inches diameter) stone fill. Type-1 stone fill was noted on the upstream left bank, and the upstream and downstream right wingwalls. Type-2 stone fill was found on the upstream left wingwall, the left abutment, and 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 others, 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 5.7 to 13.5 feet. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 100-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 8.3 to 18.8 feet. The worst-case abutment scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Additional information on scour depths and depths to armoring are included in the section titled “Scour Results”. Scoured-streambed elevations, based on the calculated scour depths, are presented in tables 1 and 2. A cross-section of the scour computed at the bridge is presented in figure 8. Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

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



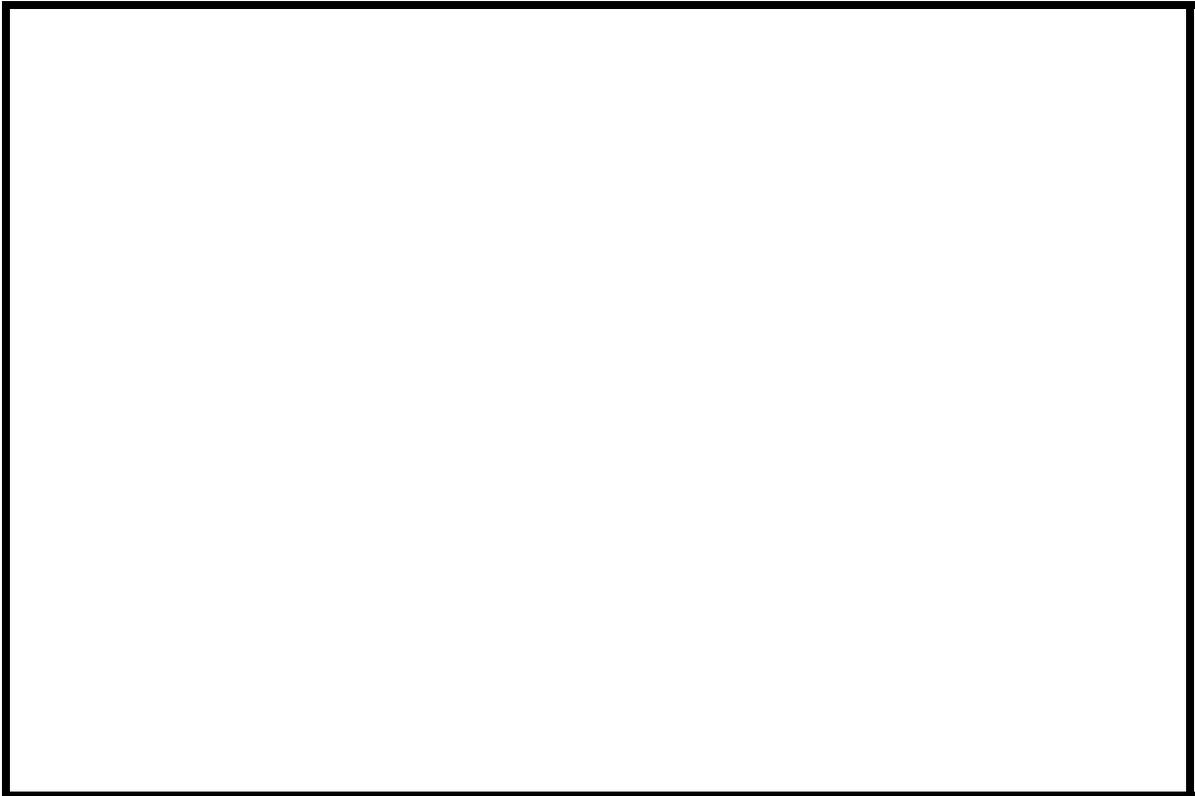
Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966
Photoinspected 1983



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

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





LEVEL II SUMMARY

Structure Number SALITH00080007 *Stream* Middlebury River
County Addison *Road* TH 8 *District* 5

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 60 *ft* *Bridge width* 24.9 *ft* *Max span length* 57 *ft*
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Slight curve
Abutment type Vertical, concrete *Embankment type* Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? Yes *Date of inspection* 6/17/96

Description of stone fill Type-2 was noted on the upstream left wingwall and the upstream end of the left abutment and type-1 was noted at the upstream end of the upstream right wingwall and along the entire downstream right wingwall.

The abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to Yes *survey?* 25 *Angle*

There is a severe channel bend in the upstream reach. The scour hole has developed in the location where the flow impacts the bedrock exposure on the upstream left bank.

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

	<i>Date of inspection</i>	<i>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</i>	<i>Percent of channel blocked vertically</i>
<i>Level I</i>	<u>6/17/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Level II Moderate. There are a few trees on the banks of this meandering, laterally unstable channel.
Potential for debris

None evident on 6/17/96.

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

Hydrology

Drainage area 62.4 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

<i>Physiographic province/section</i>	<i>Percent of drainage area</i>
<u>Saint Lawrence Valley / Champlain</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>New England / Green Mountain</u>	<u>95</u>

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

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

USGS gage description --

USGS gage number --

Gage drainage area -- mi^2 No

Is there a lake? _____

7,000 **Calculated Discharges** 9,800
Q100 ft^3/s *Q500* ft^3/s

The 100- and 500-year discharges were selected

based on flood frequency estimates available in the VTAOT database for bridge 11 in Middlebury immediately downstream of this site over the Middlebury River with a drainage area of 62.8 square miles. The values from the VTAOT database were central in a range defined by several empirical equations (Benson, 1962; FHWA, 1983; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887), which were 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 Subtract 12.1 feet from the USGS
arbitrary survey datum to obtain the VTAOT plans' datum.

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a VTAOT
metallic disk set in the top of the concrete upstream left wingwall (elev. 510.84 feet, arbitrary
survey datum). RM2 is a nail in the second power pole to the right from the bridge (elev. 502.56
feet, arbitrary survey datum). RM3 is a chiseled X on top of the downstream end of the right
abutment (elev. 508.38 feet, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

¹ <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	² <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	-88	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	5	Downstream Full-valley section (BRIDG channel and EXITX overbank)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	15	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	80	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 0.037 to 0.057, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.042 to 0.075.

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 0.00088 ft/ft, which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1943).

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 509.8 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 506.2 *ft*

100-year discharge 7,000 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 505.1 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 2090 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 734 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 6.7 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 8.2 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 506.1
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 505.1
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 1.0 *ft*

500-year discharge 9,800 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 506.5 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 5,500 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 784 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 5.5 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 7.9 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 507.3
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 506.3
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 1.0 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 4,250 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 503.0 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 621 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 6.8 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 8.3 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 504.0
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 503.5
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.5 *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. However, bedrock was exposed at the surface along the left bank side of the channel and may limit the depth of scour at this site. The results of the scour analyses for the 100- and 500-year discharges are presented in tables 1 and 2 and the 100-year scour depths are shown graphically in figure 8. The scour depths for the 500-year event were less than those for the 100-year event and thus do not appear in figure 8.

Contraction scour for each modeled discharge was computed by use of the Laursen live-bed contraction scour equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 30, equation 17). Results from this contraction scour analysis are shown in tables 1 and 2 and figure 8. At this site, the incipient motion velocity was very close to the critical velocity. Therefore, contraction scour also was computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 32, equation 20). Results from this analysis are provided in appendix F.

Abutment scour for the left 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 right 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>	13.5	5.7	11.7
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--

Local scour:

<i>Abutment scour</i>	16.0	18.8	13.4
<i>Left abutment</i>	11.2-	12.7-	8.3-
<i>Right abutment</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>Pier 2</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>Pier 3</i>	_____	_____	_____

Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D₅₀ in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	1.1	0.8	1.1
<i>Left abutment</i>	1.1	0.8	1.1
<i>Right abutment</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	_____	_____	_____
<i>Pier 2</i>	_____	_____	_____

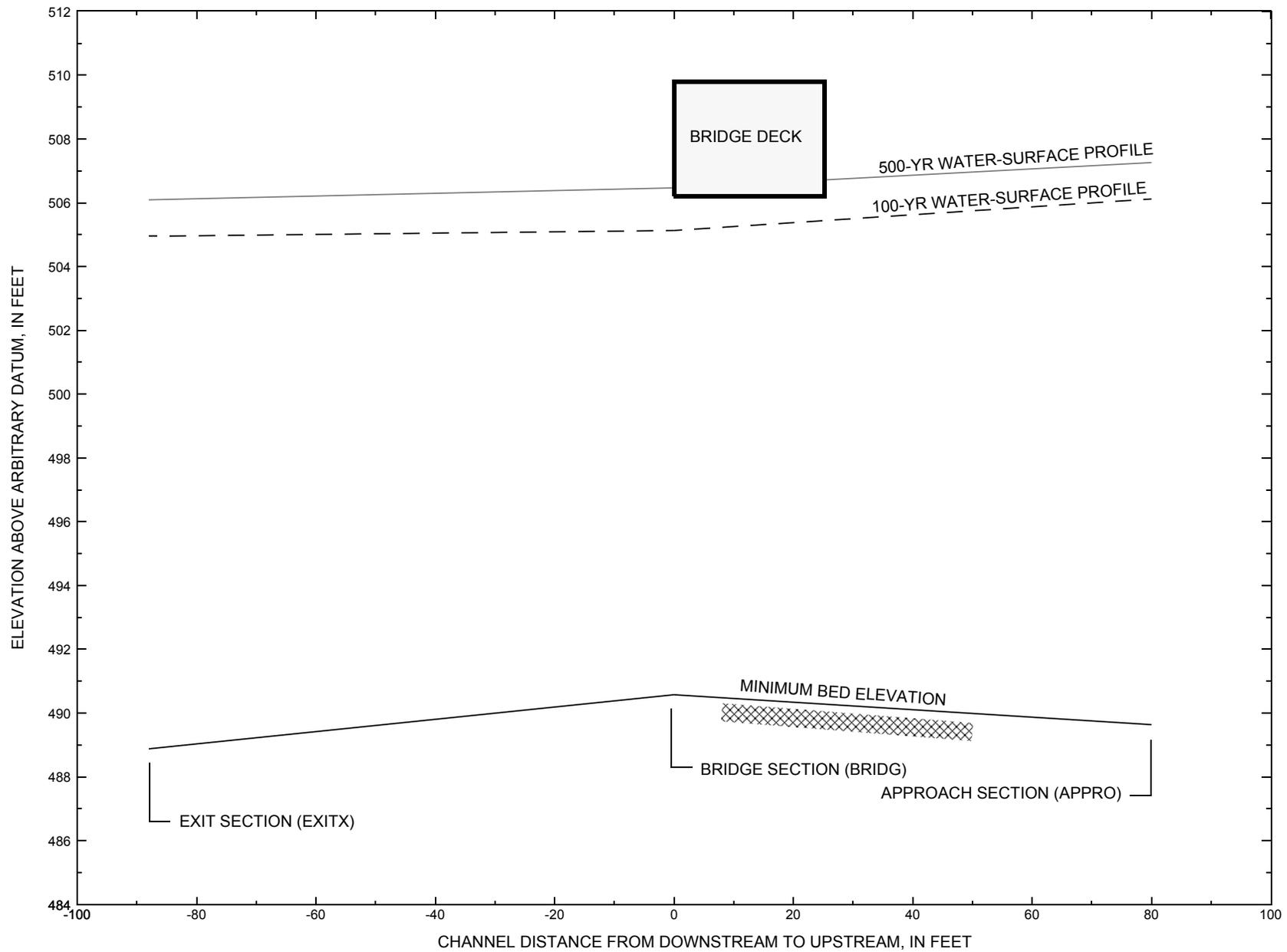


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.

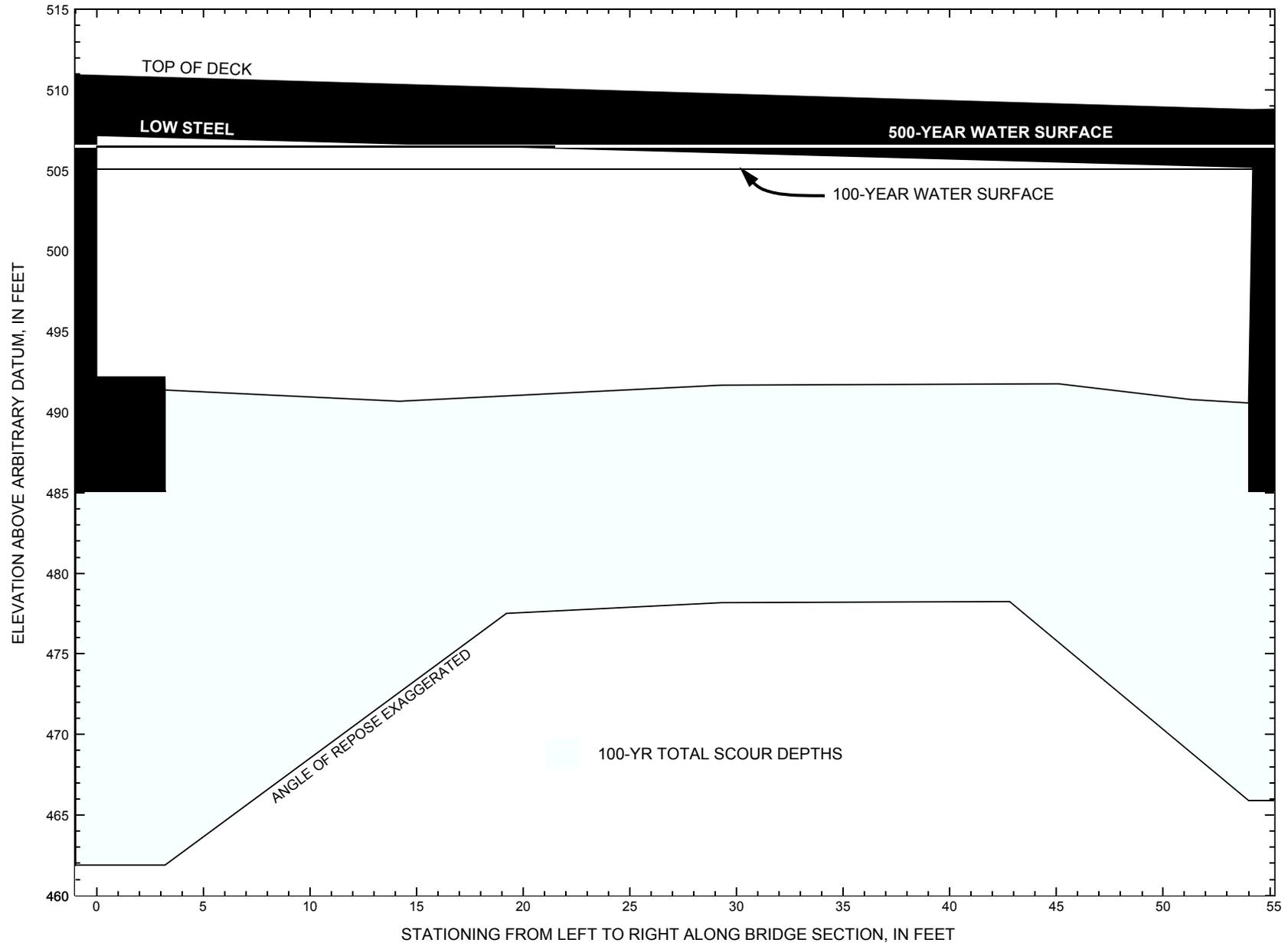


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-year discharge at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing/pile 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-year discharge is 7,000 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	494.9	507.2	485.1	491.4	13.5	16.0	--	29.5	461.9	-23.2
Right abutment	54.2	492.7	505.2	485.1	490.6	13.5	11.2	--	24.7	465.9	-19.2

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 SALITH00080007 on Town Highway 8, crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing/pile 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-year discharge is 9,800 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	494.9	507.2	485.1	491.4	5.7	18.8	--	24.5	466.9	-18.2
Right abutment	54.2	492.7	505.2	485.1	490.6	5.7	12.7	--	18.4	472.2	-12.9

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

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Arcement, G.J., Jr., and Schneider, V.R., 1989, Guide for selecting Manning's roughness coefficients for natural channels and flood plains: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2339, 38 p.
- Barnes, H.H., Jr., 1967, Roughness characteristics of natural channels: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1849, 213 p.
- Benson, M. A., 1962, Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Floods in a Humid Region of Diverse Terrain: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1580-B, 64 p.
- Brown, S.A. and Clyde, E.S., 1989, Design of riprap revetment: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 11, Publication FHWA-IP-89-016, 156 p.
- Federal Highway Administration, 1983, Runoff estimates for small watersheds and development of sound design: Federal Highway Administration Report FHWA-RD-77-158.
- Federal Highway Administration, 1993, Stream Stability and Scour at Highway Bridges: Participant Workbook: Federal Highway Administration Report FHWA-HI-91-011.
- Froehlich, D.C., 1989, Local scour at bridge abutments *in* Ports, M.A., ed., Hydraulic Engineering--Proceedings of the 1989 National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering: New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, p. 13-18.
- Hayes, D.C., 1993, Site selection and collection of bridge-scour data in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigation Report 93-4017, 23 p.
- Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, 1982, Guidelines for determining flood flow frequency: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 17B of the Hydrology Subcommittee, 190 p.
- Johnson, C.G. and Tasker, G.D., 1974, Progress report on flood magnitude and frequency of Vermont streams: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 74-130, 37 p.
- Lagasse, P.F., Schall, J.D., Johnson, F., Richardson, E.V., Chang, F., 1995, Stream Stability at Highway Structures: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 20, Publication FHWA-IP-90-014, 144 p.
- Laursen, E.M., 1960, Scour at bridge crossings: Journal of the Hydraulics Division, American Society of Civil Engineers, v. 86, no. HY2, p. 39-53.
- Potter, W. D., 1957a, Peak rates of runoff in the Adirondack, White Mountains, and Maine woods area, Bureau of Public Roads
- Potter, W. D., 1957b, Peak rates of runoff in the New England Hill and Lowland area, Bureau of Public Roads
- Richardson, E.V. and Davis, S.R., 1995, Evaluating scour at bridges: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 18, Publication FHWA-IP-90-017, 204 p.
- Richardson, E.V., Simons, D.B., and Julien, P.Y., 1990, Highways in the river environment: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-HI-90-016.
- Ritter, D.F., 1984, Process Geomorphology: W.C. Brown Co., Debuque, Iowa, 603 p.
- Shearman, J.O., 1990, User's manual for WSPRO--a computer model for water surface profile computations: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-IP-89-027, 187 p.
- Shearman, J.O., Kirby, W.H., Schneider, V.R., and Flippo, H.N., 1986, Bridge waterways analysis model; research report: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-RD-86-108, 112 p.
- Talbot, A.N., 1887, The determination of water-way for bridges and culverts.
- U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993, Stream stability and scour at highway bridges, Participant Workbook: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA HI-91-011.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1943, Cornwall, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps; Photoinspected 1983; Contour interval, 20 feet; Scale 1:24,000.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1944, East Middlebury, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle Map: U.S. Geological Survey p Topographic Maps; Photorevised, 1972; Contour Interval, 20 feet, Scale, 1:24,000.

APPENDIX A:
WSPRO INPUT FILE

WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007   Date: 27-JUN-97
T3      Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT           EMB
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q      7000.0   9800.0   4250.0
SK      0.00088   0.00088   0.00088
*
XS      EXITX      -88
GR      -243.3, 525.66   -132.7, 513.35   -90.3, 507.72   -39.5, 501.23
GR      -11.2, 500.48     0.0, 492.80     3.7, 490.25     12.7, 488.88
GR      22.6, 489.50     31.8, 491.04     47.9, 490.15     52.0, 489.73
GR      62.3, 492.88     67.9, 498.02     78.8, 500.27     360.4, 502.45
GR      650.8, 504.60     659.3, 506.04     776.6, 507.17     885.9, 507.21
*
*      368.9, 503.92     387.0, 504.57
*
N      0.075           0.057           0.050
SA      -11.2           78.8
*
XS      FULLV      0
GR      -243.3, 525.66   -132.7, 513.35   -90.3, 507.72   -39.5, 501.23
GR      -11.2, 500.48     0.0, 492.20     3.2, 492.19     3.2, 491.38
GR      14.2, 490.68     29.3, 491.68     45.1, 491.76     51.3, 490.79
GR      54.0, 490.58     62.3, 492.88     67.9, 498.02     78.8, 500.27
GR      360.4, 502.45     650.8, 504.60     659.3, 506.04     776.6, 507.17
GR      885.9, 507.21
*
N      0.075           0.057           0.045
SA      -11.2           78.8
*
*      SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR      BRIDG      0      506.19      10.0
GR      0.0, 507.18     0.0, 492.20     3.2, 492.19     3.2, 491.38
GR      14.2, 490.68     29.3, 491.68     45.1, 491.76     51.3, 490.79
GR      54.0, 490.58     54.2, 505.20     0.0, 507.18
*
*      BRTYPE  BRWDTH  EMBSS  EMBELV  WWANGL
CD      4      29.5    1.8    509.8    42.5
N      0.037
*
*      SRD      EMBWID  IPAVE
XR      RDWAY    15      24.9    2
GR      -314.2, 528.12   -150.0, 517.85     0.0, 510.90     55.2, 508.77
GR      89.8, 507.55     210.0, 504.42     280.2, 503.94     347.7, 504.23
GR      400.2, 504.57     650.8, 506.70     776.6, 507.17     885.9, 507.21
*
AS      APPRO      80
GR      -70.4, 512.33   -39.5, 502.18   -10.5, 496.70     0.0, 492.71
GR      16.8, 489.72     32.9, 489.85     37.1, 490.09     40.6, 489.64
GR      50.3, 492.73     67.2, 500.04     147.1, 501.08     246.1, 501.32
GR      510.0, 501.81     578.0, 504.60     650.8, 506.70     776.6, 507.20
GR      885.9, 507.21
*
*      309.9, 503.30
*
N      0.042           0.057           0.047
SA      -10.5           67.2

```

WSPRO INPUT FILE (continued)

*

HP 1 BRIDG 505.13 1 505.13
HP 2 BRIDG 505.13 * * 4908
HP 2 RDWAY 505.79 * * 2092
HP 1 APPRO 506.12 1 506.12
HP 2 APPRO 506.12 * * 7000

*

HP 1 BRIDG 506.47 1 506.47
HP 2 BRIDG 506.47 * * 4302
HP 2 RDWAY 506.77 * * 5498
HP 1 APPRO 507.26 1 507.26
HP 2 APPRO 507.26 * * 9800

*

HP 1 BRIDG 503.02 1 503.02
HP 2 BRIDG 503.02 * * 4250
HP 1 APPRO 503.97 1 503.97
HP 2 APPRO 503.97 * * 4250

*

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	734	127845	53	82				15447
505.13		734	127845	53	82	1.00	0	54	15447

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
505.13	0.0	54.2	734.0	127845.	4908.	6.69
X STA.	0.0	5.4	8.4	11.0	13.3	15.6
A(I)	70.5	40.9	36.6	33.4	31.4	
V(I)	3.48	6.00	6.70	7.35	7.82	
X STA.	15.6	17.8	19.9	22.1	24.3	26.5
A(I)	31.3	29.9	29.8	30.2	29.8	
V(I)	7.84	8.20	8.24	8.13	8.22	
X STA.	26.5	28.7	31.1	33.3	35.7	38.1
A(I)	29.8	30.5	30.4	31.4	31.0	
V(I)	8.23	8.04	8.08	7.82	7.92	
X STA.	38.1	40.6	43.2	45.9	49.0	54.2
A(I)	33.4	34.4	36.0	41.6	71.8	
V(I)	7.35	7.14	6.81	5.90	3.42	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 15.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
505.79	157.4	543.7	424.7	14976.	2092.	4.93
X STA.	157.4	206.0	221.3	234.5	245.9	256.7
A(I)	30.8	21.2	19.7	17.9	17.9	
V(I)	3.40	4.94	5.30	5.84	5.83	
X STA.	256.7	266.6	275.9	284.8	294.2	303.8
A(I)	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.9	17.0	
V(I)	6.11	6.30	6.38	6.20	6.15	
X STA.	303.8	313.7	324.3	335.5	347.4	360.8
A(I)	17.2	17.9	18.3	18.9	20.3	
V(I)	6.08	5.86	5.73	5.52	5.15	
X STA.	360.8	375.3	392.7	413.2	442.5	543.7
A(I)	20.8	23.0	24.5	28.8	43.6	
V(I)	5.04	4.55	4.27	3.63	2.40	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	217	23019	41	42				2840
	2	1067	156012	78	81				22449
	3	2372	195976	563	564				27610
506.12		3656	375007	682	686	1.25	-50	631	42970

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
506.12	-51.5	630.7	3656.4	375007.	7000.	1.91
X STA.	-51.5	-14.2	-0.4	8.5	16.1	23.0
A(I)	183.7	147.7	125.9	119.5	112.1	
V(I)	1.91	2.37	2.78	2.93	3.12	
X STA.	23.0	30.0	37.2	44.4	54.4	81.1
A(I)	114.8	116.3	115.6	136.2	196.1	
V(I)	3.05	3.01	3.03	2.57	1.79	
X STA.	81.1	115.0	153.5	195.5	238.6	283.7
A(I)	192.8	200.5	209.0	209.7	215.3	
V(I)	1.82	1.75	1.67	1.67	1.63	
X STA.	283.7	330.4	379.4	429.8	486.8	630.7
A(I)	219.1	225.0	227.1	251.4	338.5	
V(I)	1.60	1.56	1.54	1.39	1.03	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007 Date: 27-JUN-97
 Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT EMB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-24-97 11:29

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	784	111994	19	117				28463
506.47		784	111994	19	117	1.00	0	54	28463

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
506.47	0.0	54.2	783.8	111994.	4302.	5.49
X STA.	0.0	4.5	7.0		9.1	11.0
A(I)	64.9	36.4		31.8	30.3	28.2
V(I)	3.32	5.92		6.76	7.10	7.62
X STA.	12.9	14.7	16.4		18.3	20.3
A(I)	28.2	27.3		28.0	30.9	36.8
V(I)	7.63	7.87		7.69	6.96	5.85
X STA.	22.8	25.3	28.0		30.8	33.6
A(I)	38.2	38.7		39.2	39.2	40.3
V(I)	5.64	5.56		5.49	5.48	5.33
X STA.	36.4	39.4	42.4		45.7	49.0
A(I)	40.4	42.2		43.8	46.9	72.2
V(I)	5.32	5.09		4.91	4.59	2.98

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 15.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
506.77	119.8	669.5	878.6	39763.	5498.	6.26
X STA.	119.8	190.6	210.8		226.9	241.3
A(I)	65.3	42.6		38.9	36.2	35.4
V(I)	4.21	6.45		7.06	7.59	7.77
X STA.	254.9	267.5	279.6		291.5	303.8
A(I)	34.0	33.8		33.4	33.7	35.2
V(I)	8.10	8.13		8.22	8.15	7.81
X STA.	316.8	330.0	344.0		359.3	375.3
A(I)	34.9	36.3		38.4	38.6	41.3
V(I)	7.88	7.57		7.16	7.12	6.66
X STA.	393.2	413.6	437.7		468.6	511.1
A(I)	44.3	47.8		53.9	61.1	93.4
V(I)	6.20	5.75		5.10	4.50	2.94

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	266	30506	44	46				3693
	2	1156	178182	78	81				25300
	3	3076	235666	819	819				33836
507.26		4498	444354	941	945	1.39	-54	886	47375

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
507.26	-55.0	885.9	4498.1	444354.	9800.	2.18
X STA.	-55.0	-16.2	-2.0		7.8	15.7
A(I)	208.6	160.4		147.6	132.5	127.3
V(I)	2.35	3.06		3.32	3.70	3.85
X STA.	23.0	30.5	37.9		45.9	57.4
A(I)	130.4	128.4		136.7	159.1	215.3
V(I)	3.76	3.82		3.58	3.08	2.28
X STA.	84.7	115.7	150.8		189.2	229.3
A(I)	210.6	223.6		235.1	241.9	245.9
V(I)	2.33	2.19		2.08	2.03	1.99
X STA.	270.8	315.9	363.9		418.7	480.6
A(I)	264.3	276.7		310.8	344.1	599.0
V(I)	1.85	1.77		1.58	1.42	0.82

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007 Date: 27-JUN-97
 Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT EMB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-24-97 11:29

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	621	100353	53	77				12036
503.02		621	100353	53	77	1.00	0	54	12036

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
503.02	0.0	54.2	621.4	100353.	4250.	6.84
X STA.	0.0	5.3	8.2	10.8	13.1	15.3
A(I)	57.8	34.7	30.3	27.8	27.1	
V(I)	3.67	6.12	7.01	7.63	7.85	
X STA.	15.3	17.5	19.7	21.9	24.2	26.4
A(I)	26.5	25.9	25.7	26.0	25.6	
V(I)	8.03	8.22	8.27	8.18	8.29	
X STA.	26.4	28.7	31.1	33.4	35.8	38.3
A(I)	26.3	26.0	26.3	26.6	27.3	
V(I)	8.08	8.16	8.08	7.98	7.77	
X STA.	38.3	40.8	43.4	46.2	49.3	54.2
A(I)	28.1	28.7	31.9	35.0	57.8	
V(I)	7.55	7.40	6.66	6.08	3.68	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	136	11905	34	35				1538
	2	900	117478	78	81				17390
	3	1238	72287	495	495				11108
503.97		2275	201670	608	611	1.47	-44	563	20567

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 80.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
503.97	-44.9	562.6	2274.8	201670.	4250.	1.87
X STA.	-44.9	-12.7	-1.8	5.1	10.8	15.9
A(I)	120.4	93.3	79.0	72.7	70.1	
V(I)	1.76	2.28	2.69	2.92	3.03	
X STA.	15.9	20.6	25.5	30.3	35.1	40.0
A(I)	67.0	68.9	67.6	67.8	69.6	
V(I)	3.17	3.09	3.14	3.13	3.05	
X STA.	40.0	45.4	52.4	73.0	112.9	164.3
A(I)	72.5	82.2	128.1	143.1	156.0	
V(I)	2.93	2.58	1.66	1.48	1.36	
X STA.	164.3	222.9	289.0	358.7	436.1	562.6
A(I)	162.6	174.2	174.7	183.2	221.6	
V(I)	1.31	1.22	1.22	1.16	0.96	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007 Date: 27-JUN-97
 Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT EMB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-24-97 11:29

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-68	2718	0.17	*****	505.12	497.61	7000	504.95
-87	*****	653	235738	1.68	*****	*****	0.30	2.58	

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
FULLV:FV	88	-68	2724	0.15	0.08	505.20	*****	7000	505.05
0	88	653	238077	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.57	

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

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	80	-48	3009	0.11	0.06	505.26	*****	7000	505.14
80	80	597	289062	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.22	2.33	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1, WSSD, WS3, RGMIN = 506.71 0.00 504.47 503.94

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 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	88	0	734	0.92	0.15	506.05	497.78	4908	505.13
0	88	54	127865	1.32	0.77	-0.01	0.36	6.69	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	4.	0.871	*****	506.19	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	15.	55.	0.02	0.07	506.16	0.00	2092.	505.79

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	0.	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
RT:	2092.	386.	158.	543.	1.8	1.1	5.5	4.9	1.5	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	51	-50	3655	0.07	0.09	506.19	498.72	7000	506.12
80	82	631	374834	1.25	0.05	-0.01	0.16	1.92	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.916	0.772	85921.	26.	80.	*****

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-88.	-69.	653.	7000.	235738.	2718.	2.58	504.95
FULLV:FV	0.	-69.	653.	7000.	238077.	2724.	2.57	505.05
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	54.	4908.	127865.	734.	6.69	505.13
RDWAY:RG	15.	*****	0.	2092.	0.	*****	2.00	505.79
APPRO:AS	80.	-51.	631.	7000.	374834.	3655.	1.92	506.12

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	26.	80.	85921.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	497.61	0.30	488.88	525.66	*****	0.17	505.12	504.95	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.28	490.58	525.66	0.08	0.00	0.15	505.20	
BRIDG:BR	497.78	0.36	490.58	507.18	0.15	0.77	0.92	506.05	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	503.94	528.12	0.02	*****	0.07	506.16	
APPRO:AS	498.72	0.16	489.64	512.33	0.09	0.05	0.07	506.19	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007 Date: 27-JUN-97
 Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT EMB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-24-97 11:29

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-77	3548	0.18	*****	506.27	499.50	9800	506.09
-87	*****	664	330402	1.49	*****	*****	0.27	2.76	
FULLV:FV	88	-77	3555	0.16	0.08	506.34	*****	9800	506.19
0	88	674	339107	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.26	2.76	

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

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
80	80	-51	3758	0.13	0.06	506.40	*****	9800	506.27
		636	389225	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.22	2.61	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 509.33 0.00 505.45 503.94

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.
 ===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 506.47 507.04 507.26 506.19

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.
 ===250 INSUFFICIENT HEAD FOR PRESSURE FLOW.
 YU/Z,WSIU,WS = 1.05 506.95 507.05

===270 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.
 ===265 ROAD OVERFLOW APPEARS EXCESSIVE.
 QRD,QRDMAX,RATIO = 5498. 5405. 1.02

<<<<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	88	0	784	0.62	0.31	507.09	497.24	4302	506.47
0	88	54	111977	1.32	0.52	0.00	0.29	5.49	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
 4. **** 4. 0.870 ***** 506.19 ***** ***** *****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	15.	55.	0.03	0.10	507.34	0.00	5498.	506.77
LT:	0.	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
RT:	5498.	551.	120.	671.	2.8	1.6	6.9	6.2 2.2 3.1

===140 AT SECID "APPRO": END OF CROSS SECTION EXTENDED VERTICALLY.
 WSEL,YLT,YRT = 507.26 512.3 507.2

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	51	-54	4499	0.10	0.22	507.36	502.45	9800	507.26
80	86	886	444519	1.39	0.05	0.00	0.21	2.18	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
 0.921 0.903 43040. 63. 117. *****

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-88.	-78.	664.	9800.	330402.	3548.	2.76	506.09
FULLV:FV	0.	-78.	674.	9800.	339107.	3555.	2.76	506.19
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	54.	4302.	111977.	784.	5.49	506.47
RDWAY:RG	15.*****		0.	5498.	0.	0.	2.00	506.77
APPRO:AS	80.	-55.	886.	9800.	444519.	4499.	2.18	507.26

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	63.	117.	43040.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	499.50	0.27	488.88	525.66	*****	0.18	506.27	506.09	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.26	490.58	525.66	0.08	0.00	0.16	506.34	
BRIDG:BR	497.24	0.29	490.58	507.18	0.31	0.52	0.62	507.09	
RDWAY:RG	*****		503.94	528.12	0.03	*****	0.10	507.34	
APPRO:AS	502.45	0.21	489.64	512.33	0.22	0.05	0.10	507.36	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File sali007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure SALITH00080007 Date: 27-JUN-97
 Town Highway 8 Crossing the Middlebury River, Salisbury, VT EMB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 11-24-97 11:29

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-54	1631	0.17	*****	503.43	495.60	4250	503.26
-87	*****	469	143167	1.63	*****	*****	0.33	2.61	

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
0	88	-55	1615	0.17	0.08	503.52	*****	4250	503.35
	88	482	136614	1.56	0.00	0.01	0.33	2.63	

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

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
80	80	-42	1969	0.11	0.06	503.57	*****	4250	503.46
	80	550	169354	1.55	0.00	-0.01	0.26	2.16	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1, WSSD, WS3, RGMIN = 503.97 0.00 503.02 503.94

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 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	88	0	621	0.89	0.12	503.91	497.19	4250	503.02
0	88	54	100364	1.23	0.36	0.00	0.39	6.84	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	4.	0.903	*****	506.19	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	15.							

<<<<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	51	-44	2277	0.08	0.07	504.05	496.55	4250	503.97
80	72	563	201893	1.47	0.07	0.00	0.21	1.87	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.909	0.543	92159.	9.	64.	*****

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-88.	-55.	469.	4250.	143167.	1631.	2.61	503.26
FULLV:FV	0.	-56.	482.	4250.	136614.	1615.	2.63	503.35
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	54.	4250.	100364.	621.	6.84	503.02
RDWAY:RG	15.	*****	*****	0.	0.	0.	2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	80.	-45.	563.	4250.	201893.	2277.	1.87	503.97

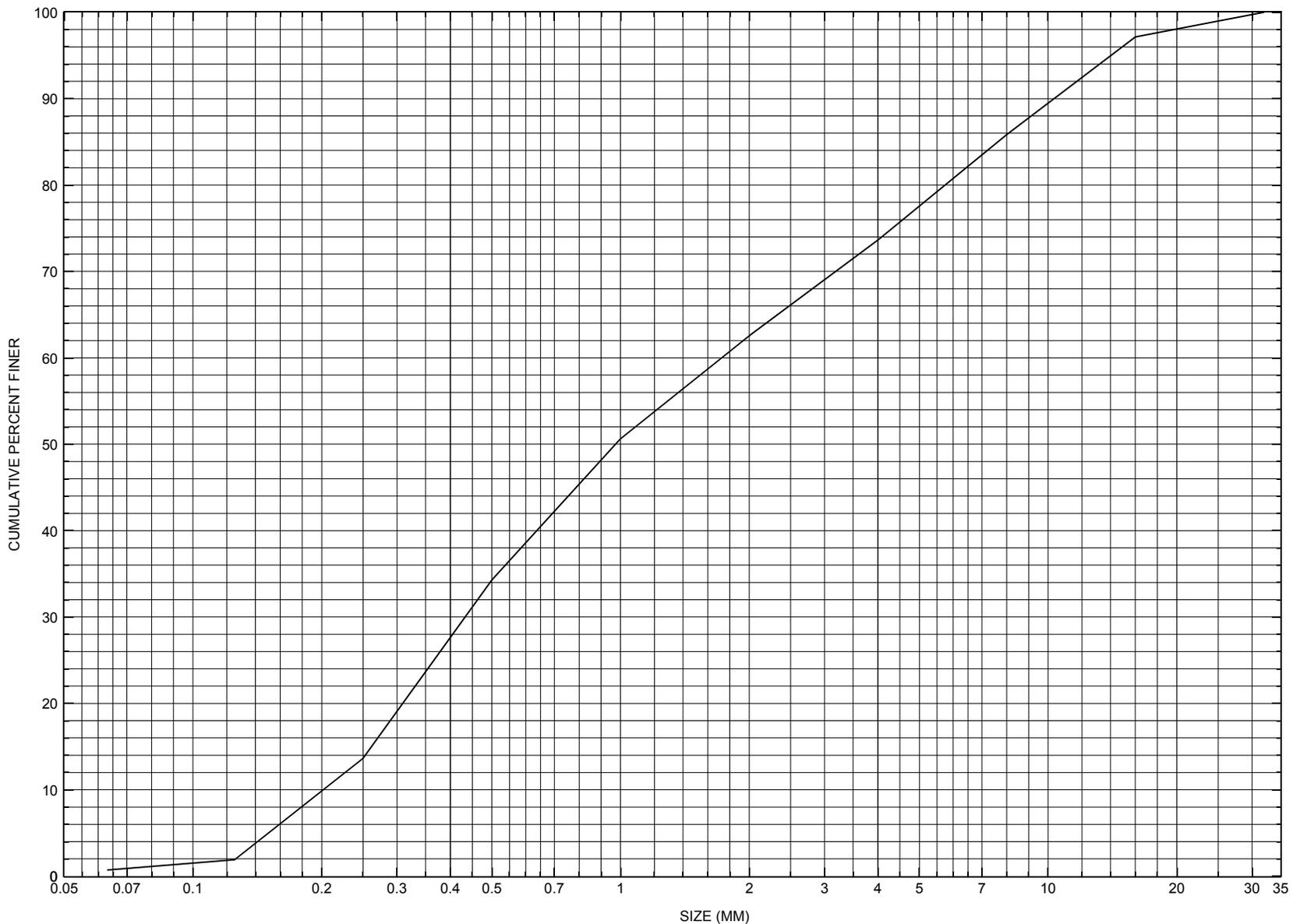
XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	9.	64.	92159.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	495.60	0.33	488.88	525.66	*****	*****	0.17	503.43	503.26
FULLV:FV	*****	0.33	490.58	525.66	0.08	0.00	0.17	503.52	503.35
BRIDG:BR	497.19	0.39	490.58	507.18	0.12	0.36	0.89	503.91	503.02
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	503.94	528.12	0.02	*****	0.08	504.03	*****
APPRO:AS	496.55	0.21	489.64	512.33	0.07	0.07	0.08	504.05	503.97

NORMAL END OF WSPRO EXECUTION.

APPENDIX C:
BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a sediment sample from the channel approach of structure SALITH00080007, in Salisbury, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number SALITH00080007

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) 62575 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) MIDDLEBURY RIVER Road Name (I - 7): -
Route Number TH 8 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.85 MI TO JCT W CL3 TH7
Topographic Map Cornwall Hydrologic Unit Code: 02010002
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 43572 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 73079

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10011700070117
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0057
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1972 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000060
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000100 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 249
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 92 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 6
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 10 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 7
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 302 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) 55.6
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 15.6
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) 860

Comments:

According to the structural inspection report dated 12/8/94, this structure is a single span steel-beam bridge. The abutment walls, wingwalls, backwalls, and footings are concrete. The concrete has alligator cracks with some leaks overall. Some stone fill is evident around the ends of the wingwalls and a few boulders are evident in front of each abutment. The report indicates the channel has scoured down 1 to 2 feet at the right abutment and 2 to 3 feet at the left abutment. The channel makes a bend of nearly 90 degrees immediately upstream of the bridge. The left abutment footing is exposed.

Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? Y if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi²): 62.5

Terrain character: Flat to mountainous

Stream character & type:

Streambed material: Silty-sand with some gravel

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

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

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

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

The stage increases to maximum highwater elevation (Rapidly, Not 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: N/A

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:

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

Long term stream bed changes: -

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

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

Are there other structures nearby? (Yes, No, Unknown): N 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:

According to a hydraulic data assessment, the stream velocity at the design stage is 9 feet per second (fps). The Q25 is the design discharge of 6000 cfs. The ordinary high water elevation is 486.9 feet while the design high water elevation is 491.4 feet. There is a vertical clearance of 1.2 feet at the design stage to the low bridge seat. A check discharge equal to 1.2 times the design discharge (7000 cfs) resulted in a water surface elevation of 492.5 feet. The allowable water surface elevation is 492.7 feet, which is limited by the low bridge seat.

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 62.43 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0.396 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0.63 %
Bridge site elevation 360 ft Headwater elevation 3234 ft
Main channel length 14.43 mi
10% channel length elevation 360 ft 85% channel length elevation 1700 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 123.81 ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation - _____ in Average headwater precipitation - _____ in
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I*_{24,2}) 2.39 in
Average seasonal snowfall (*Sn*) 6.25 ft

Bridge Plan Data

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

Project Number TF 6627 Minimum channel bed elevation: 477.0

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 495.02 DSLAB 494.9 USRAB 492.78 DSRAB 492.66

Benchmark location description:

BM #2 is a spike in the root of a 36" diameter elm tree with an assumed elevation of 500 feet. The tree is located approximately 80 feet in a downstream direction from the bridge and approximately 100 feet up the left bank from the Middlebury River.

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

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

If 1: Footing Thickness 2 - 3* Footing bottom elevation: 473.0

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 IS AVAILABLE.

Comments:

*** The footing of the left abutment is 2 feet thick while that of the right abutment is 3 feet thick.**

The low superstructure elevations shown above are the bridge seat elevations from the plans. Footing bottom elevations on both the right and left sides are 473.0 feet. The wingwall-abutment top corner elevation is 495.58 feet on the US left, 498.44 feet on the DS left, 496.34 feet on the US right, and 496.2 feet on the DS right.

Cross-sectional Data

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

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

Comments: **This cross section is the downstream face. The low chord elevation is from the surveyed data completed for this site on 6/17/96. The low chord to bed length data is from the sketch attached to a bridge inspection report dated 12/8/94. The sketch was done on 11/25/92.**

Station	0	3.1	19.8	33.4	49.2	52.5	55.6	-	-	-	-
Feature	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	LAB	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	505.2	-	-	-	-	-	507.2	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	491.7	-	-	-	-	-	492.6	-	-	-	-
Low chord - bed length	13.5	13.5	14.0	15.5	15.5	14.6	14.6	-	-	-	-

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

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

Comments: -

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

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

APPENDIX E:
LEVEL I DATA FORM



Structure Number SALITH00080007

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) L. MEDALIE Date (MM/DD/YY) 06 / 17 / 1996

2. Highway District Number 05 Mile marker 000000
 County Addison (001) Town Salisbury (62575)
 Waterway (1 - 6) Middlebury River Road Name Blake Roy Road
 Route Number TH 8 Hydrologic Unit Code: 02010002

3. Descriptive comments:
This structure is located 0.85 mile from the junction of Town Highway 7 with Town Highway 8.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 4 RBUS 4 LBDS 6 RBDS 3 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 60 (feet) Span length 57 (feet) Bridge width 24.9 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

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

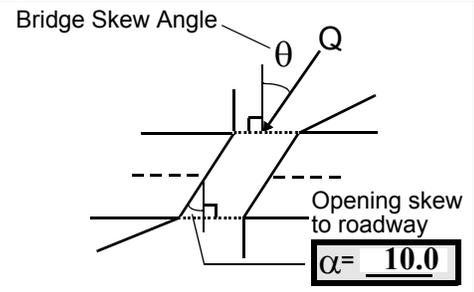
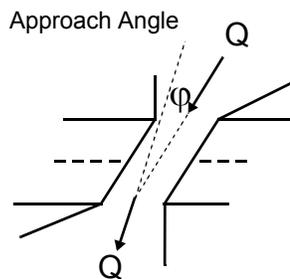
10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):
 US left 1.6:1 US right 2.0:1

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

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

Channel approach to bridge (BF):

15. Angle of approach: 0 16. Bridge skew: 25



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 3
 Range? 60 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 125 feet US
 Channel impact zone 2: Exist? N (Y or N)
 Where? - (LB, RB) Severity -
 Range? - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet -

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

18. Bridge Type: 4

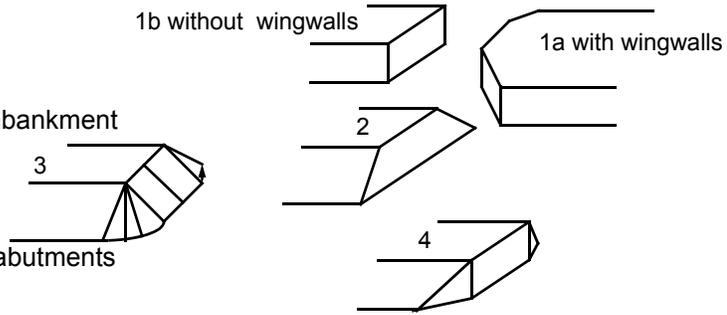
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls

2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment
Wingwalls 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.)

The bridge dimensions shown on the previous page are those obtained from the VTAOT database. The measured bridge length, span length, and bridge width were 59 feet, 58 feet, and 24.7 feet respectively. The dense grass coverage helps to stabilize all the road approach embankments. There is road wash located just behind the upstream right wingwall. The DS right bank protection, indicated later in this assessment, is at the end of the DS right wingwall, midway up the slope between the top and bottom of the bank.

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>30.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>			<u>7.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
23. Bank width <u>15.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>25.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>77.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>234</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.):

Both the left bank and the right bank are covered with mostly grass and weeds. The bed material grades from sand on the right side to cobbles and gravel on the left side of the channel. Bed-rock is exposed at the surface along the left bank in the channel from 50 feet to 130 feet upstream. The right bank protection consists of small pieces of stone where the river bends sharply, about 50 feet upstream of the bridge. The left bank protection extends from under the bridge to 55 feet US.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 60 35. Mid-bar width: 10

36. Point bar extent: 50 feet US (US, UB) to 60 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 80 %LB to 90 %RB

37. Material: 23

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

The point bar is present along the right bank at the sharp bend in the river just upstream. There is a second bar along the right bank located from 5 feet US to 40 feet US. Its mid-bar distance is 30 feet where the width is 8 feet. The bar is composed of sand and it is positioned 93% LB to 100% RB.

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: 105 42. Cut bank extent: 50 feet US (US, UB) to 120 feet US (US, UB, DS)

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

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

This cut bank area is stabilized by the exposed bedrock.

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 85

47. Scour dimensions: Length 80 Width 50 Depth : 4 Position 10 %LB to 50 %RB

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

There is another scour hole on the right bank that is located between the point bars along the right bank. The length is 15 feet, the width is 5 feet, and the depth is 2.5 feet. The average thalweg depth is 3 feet.

49. Are there major confluences? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) 50. How many? 1

51. Confluence 1: Distance - _____ 52. Enters on LB (LB or RB) 53. Type 1 (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

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

54. Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

The distance upstream to this confluence was not measured. The name of the tributary is Halnon Brook.

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>3.0</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	-
58. Bank width (BF) - _____		59. Channel width - _____		60. Thalweg depth <u>90.0</u>		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.):

234

The bed material grades from fine to coarse material from the right to the left.

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

1

The debris accumulation is essentially grass or weed stalks deposited on the island during high water. The debris potential is low because there are few trees located near the banks. There are gouges in the bark of several trees along the banks suggesting ice build-up may be significant along the reach.

<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	2	-	2.5	90.0
RABUT	1	0	90			2	1	53.5

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

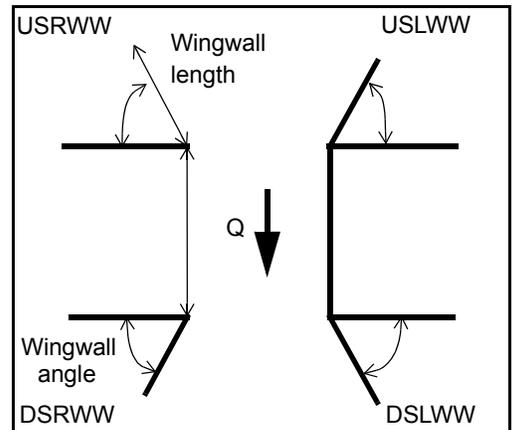
79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):

-
-
1

Along the right abutment, the streambed is about one foot below the water surface up to about 2 to 3 feet from the wall. At the upstream wingwall, the depth is 2.5 feet. At the DS end of the right abutment, the top of the footing can be detected with a range pole approximately 3 to 4 inches below the streambed surface.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?	81. Angle?	Length?
USLWW:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>53.5</u>	<u> </u>
USRWW:	<u>Y</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u> </u>
DSLWW:	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u> </u>
DSRWW:	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u> </u>



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

82. **Bank / Bridge Protection:**

Location	USLWW	USRWW	LABUT	RABUT	LB	RB	DSLWW	DSRWW
Type	-	2	Y	-	1	1	1	-
Condition	Y	-	1	-	1	2	2	-
Extent	1	0.5	0	2	1	2	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

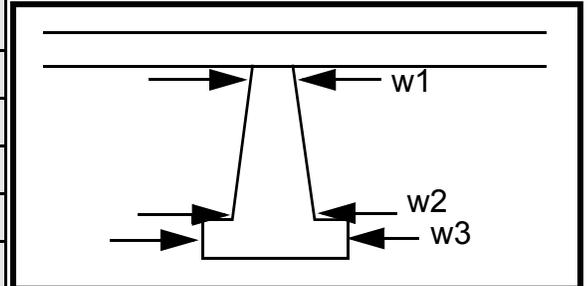
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
0
-
-
1
1
1

Piers:

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

85. Pier no.	width (w) feet			elevation (e) feet		
	w1	w2	w3	e@w1	e@w2	e@w3
Pier 1				30.0	24.0	55.0
Pier 2				16.0	45.0	21.0
Pier 3			-	50.0	13.0	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	e foot-	but is	first 10	ment,
87. Type	ing	cov-	feet	the
88. Material	of	ered	of	wing
89. Shape	the	by	the	wall
90. Inclined?	US	0.5	DS	is
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	right	to 1	left	con-
92. Pushed	wing	foot	wing	crete
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	wall	of	wall	.
95. Cross-members	is	loose	from	Then
96. Scour Condition	not	sand.	the	the
97. Scour depth	expo	For	left	wing
98. Exposure depth	sed	the	abut	wall

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.):

is a "laid-up" stone wall. The US left wingwall protection is located mostly at the center and the upstream end of the wingwall. However, the protection is very sparse at the corner of the upstream left wingwall and the upstream end of the left abutment.

N

E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)		
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bank width (BF) -		Channel width -			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.):

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

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

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

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

-
-
-
-
-
-

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

Point bar extent: - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet - (US, UB, DS) positioned - %LB to - %RB

Material: -

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

-
-
-
-

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

Cut bank extent: RS 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? (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: 4

Scour dimensions: Length 4 Width 16 Depth: 145 Positioned 2 %LB to 2 %RB

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

234

0

2

-

Are there major confluences? 1 (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) How many? The

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

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

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

m fine sand to bedrock from the right bank to the left bank side of the channel. The bedrock is exposed on the left side of the channel from 10 feet DS to 65 feet DS. The right bank protection extends from 43 feet DS to 67

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution fee

- 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*):

t DS, but it is not continuous. Although a considerable amount of material has been eroded, the left bank erosion is moderate because the bedrock prevents instability. At approximately 100 feet downstream, the percent vegetation cover on both banks reduces to the range of 26 to 50%.

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: SALITH00080007 Town: Middlebury
 Road Number: TH 8 County: Addison
 Stream: Middlebury River

Initials EMB Date: 7/25/97 Checked: RF 8/18/97

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	7000	9800	4250
Main Channel Area, ft ²	1067	1156	900
Left overbank area, ft ²	217	266	136
Right overbank area, ft ²	2372	3076	1228
Top width main channel, ft	78	78	78
Top width L overbank, ft	41	44	34
Top width R overbank, ft	563	819	495
D50 of channel, ft	0.00319	0.00319	0.00319
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	13.7	14.8	11.5
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	5.3	6.0	4.0
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	4.2	3.8	2.5
Total conveyance, approach	375007	444354	201670
Conveyance, main channel	156012	178182	117478
Conveyance, LOB	23019	30506	11905
Conveyance, ROB	195976	235666	72287
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	2912.2	3929.7	2475.7
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	429.7	672.8	250.9
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	3658.2	5197.5	1523.4
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	2.7	3.4	2.8
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	2.0	2.5	1.8
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	1.5	1.7	1.2
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	2.6	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	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	4908	4302	4250
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	734	784	621
Main channel width (normal), ft	53.4	53.4	53.4
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	53.4	53.4	53.4
D ₉₀ , ft	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
D ₉₅ , ft	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
D _c , critical grain size, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.000	0.000	0.000

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	7000	9800	4250	4908	4302	4250
Total conveyance	375007	444354	201670	127845	111994	100353
Main channel conveyance	156012	178182	117478	127845	111994	100353
Main channel discharge	2912	3930	2476	4908	4302	4250
Area - main channel, ft2	1067	1156	900	734	784	621
(W1) channel width, ft	78	78	78	53.4	53.4	53.4
(Wp) cumulative pier width, ft	0	0	0	0	0	0
W1, adjusted bottom width(ft)	78	78	78	53.4	53.4	53.4
D50, ft	0.00319	0.00319	0.00319			
w, fall velocity, ft/s (p. 32)	0.44	0.44	0.44			
y, ave. depth flow, ft	13.68	14.82	11.54	13.75	14.68	11.63
S1, slope EGL	0.00075	0.00075	0.000625			
P, wetted perimeter, MC, ft	81	81	81			
R, hydraulic Radius, ft	13.173	14.272	11.111			
V*, shear velocity, ft/s	0.564	0.587	0.473			
V*/w	1.282	1.334	1.075			
Bed transport coeff., k1, (0.59 if V*/w<0.5; 0.64 if .5<V*/w<2; 0.69 if V*/w>2.0 p. 33)	0.64	0.64	0.64			
k1	0.64	0.64	0.64			
y2, depth in contraction, ft	27.27	20.41	23.37			
ys, scour depth, ft (y2-y_bridge)	13.52	5.73	11.74			

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

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

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

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

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Other Q
(Q) total discharge, cfs	7000	9800	4250
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	4908	4302	4250
Main channel conveyance	127845	111994	100353
Total conveyance	127845	111994	100353
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	4908	4302	4250
Main channel area, ft2	734	784	621
Main channel width (normal), ft	53.4	53.4	53.4
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	53.4	53.4	53.4
y_bridge (avg. depth at br.), ft	13.75	14.68	11.63
Dm, median (1.25*D50), ft	0.003988	0.003988	0.003988
y2, depth in contraction, ft	28.91	25.82	25.55
ys, scour depth (y2-ybridge), ft	15.16	11.14	13.92
Depth to armoring, ft	N/A	N/A	N/A

Abutment Scour

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Y_s/Y_1 = 2.27 * K_1 * K_2 * (a'/Y_1)^{0.43} * Fr_1^{0.61} + 1$
 (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	7000	9800	4250	7000	9800	4250
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	51.9	55.4	45.3	576.9	832.1	508.8
Ae, area of blocked flow ft ²	342.7	405.2	238.9	2068	3217.1	1334.8
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	731.5	1100	492.8	--	--	1685.6
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	2.13	2.71	2.06	1.55	1.72	1.26
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	6.60	7.31	5.27	3.58	3.87	2.62
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
--Angle (theta) of embankment (<90 if abut. points DS; >90 if abut. points US)						
theta	100	100	100	80	80	80
K2	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.98
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.146	0.177	0.158	0.132	0.154	0.137
ys, scour depth, ft	15.97	18.77	13.42	20.57	26.67	16.42

HIRE equation (a'/ya > 25)

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

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	51.9	55.4	45.3	576.9	832.1	508.8
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	6.60	7.31	5.27	3.58	3.87	2.62
a'/y1	7.86	7.57	8.59	160.94	215.22	193.94
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.02	1.02	1.02
Froude no. f/p flow	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.14
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	13.63	15.47	10.11
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	11.18	12.68	8.29
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	7.50	8.51	5.56

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

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

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.36	0.29	0.39	0.36	0.29	0.39
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	13.75	14.68	11.63	13.75	14.68	11.63

Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment

right abutment, ft

Fr <= 0.8 (vertical abut.)	1.10	0.76	1.09	1.10	0.76	1.09
Fr > 0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR