

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR
BRIDGE 7 (CORITH00020007) on
TOWN HIGHWAY 2, crossing
COOKVILLE BROOK,
CORINTH, VERMONT

Open-File Report 98-553

Prepared in cooperation with
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION
and

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



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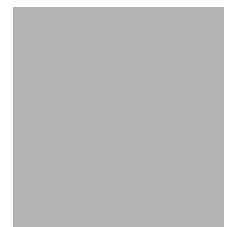
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

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By MICHELLE M. SERRA AND ERICK M. BOEHMLER

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1998

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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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
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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
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TH	town highway
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	UB	under bridge
JCT	junction	US	upstream
LAB	left abutment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LABUT	face of left abutment	VTAOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LB	left bank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model
LOB	left overbank	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 7 (CORITH00020007) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 2, CROSSING COOKVILLE BROOK, CORINTH, VERMONT

By Michelle M. Serra and Erick M. Boehmler

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure CORITH00020007 on Town Highway 2 crossing Cookville Brook, Corinth, 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 (FHWA, 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 New England Upland section of the New England physiographic province in east central Vermont. The 19.6-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is pasture except for the upstream left bank, which is shrub and brush with a few trees.

In the study area, Cookville Brook is a sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.006 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 42 ft and an average bank height of 4 ft. The channel bed material ranges from sand to cobble with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 36.0 mm (0.118 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on September 5, 1995, indicated that the reach was laterally unstable, as manifested by cut-banks upstream and downstream of the bridge.

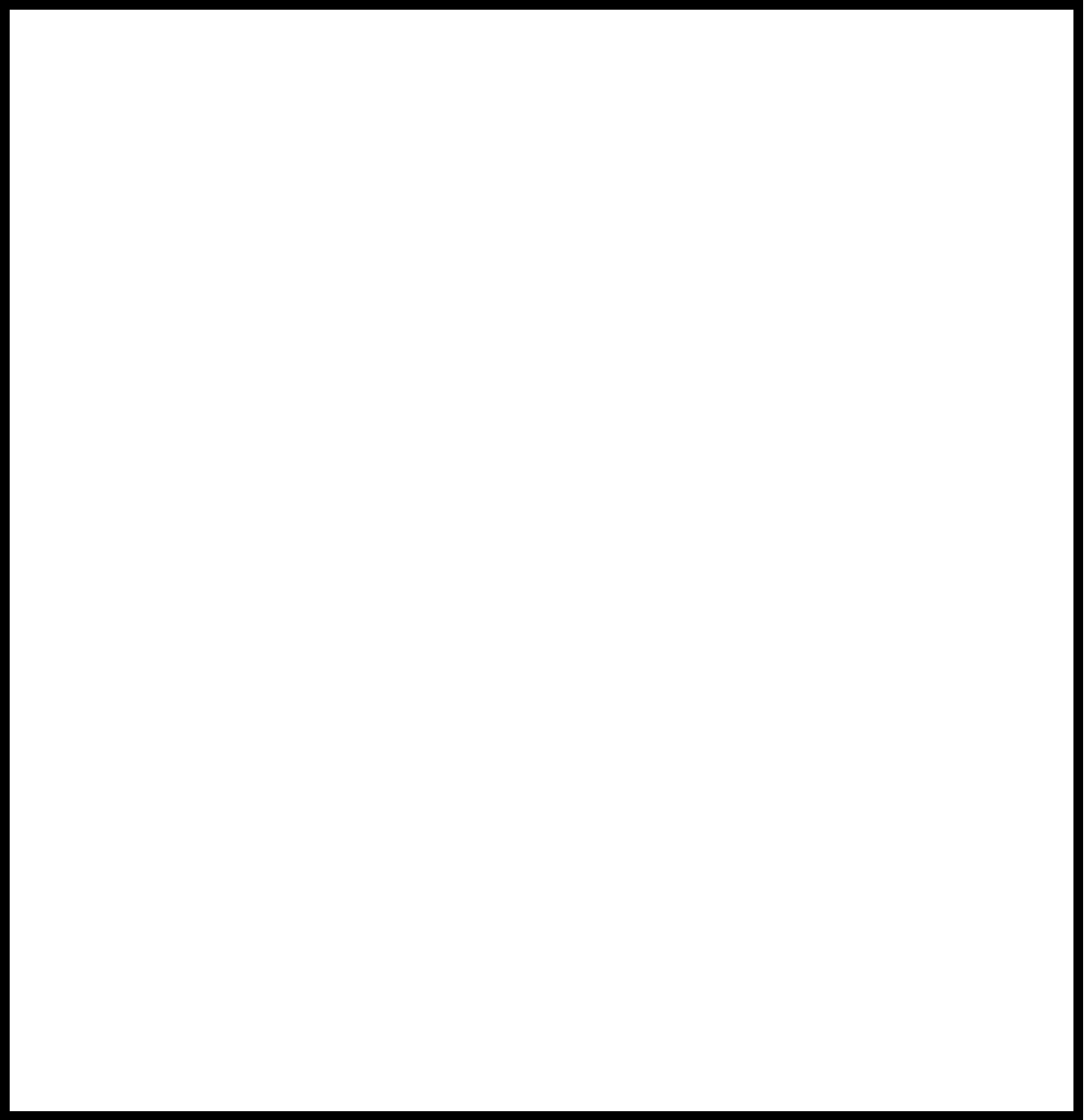
The Town Highway 2 crossing of Cookville Brook is a 50-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 46-foot concrete tee beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, March 24, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 45.1 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments. The channel is skewed approximately zero degrees to the opening and the opening-skew-to-roadway is zero degrees.

No scour holes were observed during the site visit on September 5, 1995. The only scour protection measure at the site was type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the left and right abutments, creating stone-fill embankments. 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 3.5 to 4.1 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 5.0 to 8.0 ft for the left abutment and from 6.5 to 7.6 ft for the right abutment. 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 Davis, 1995, p. 46). 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.

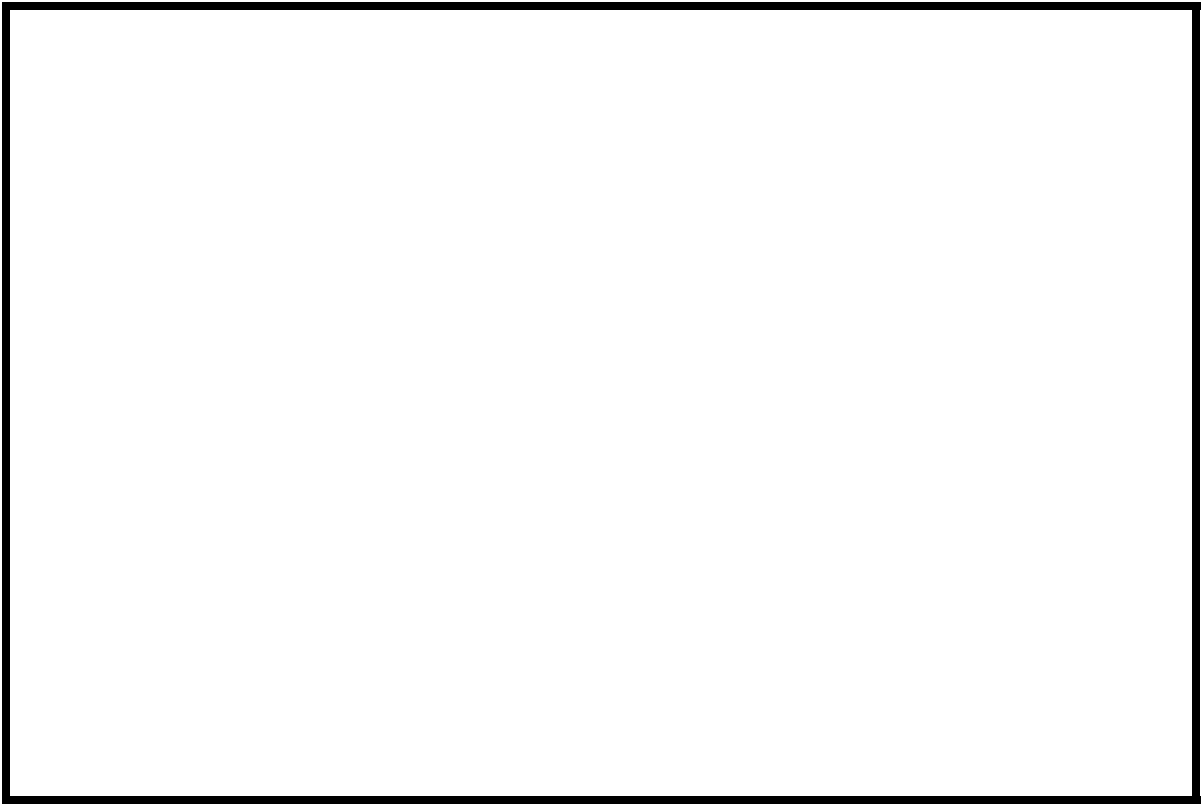
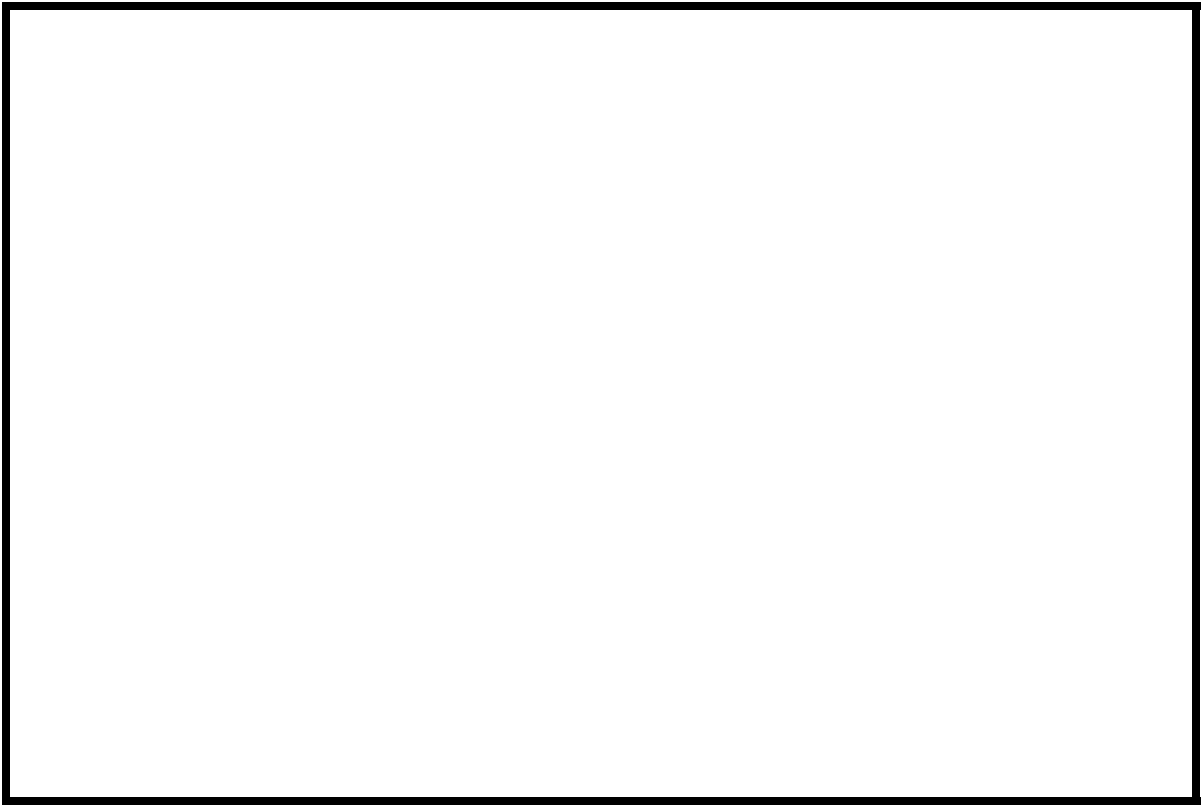


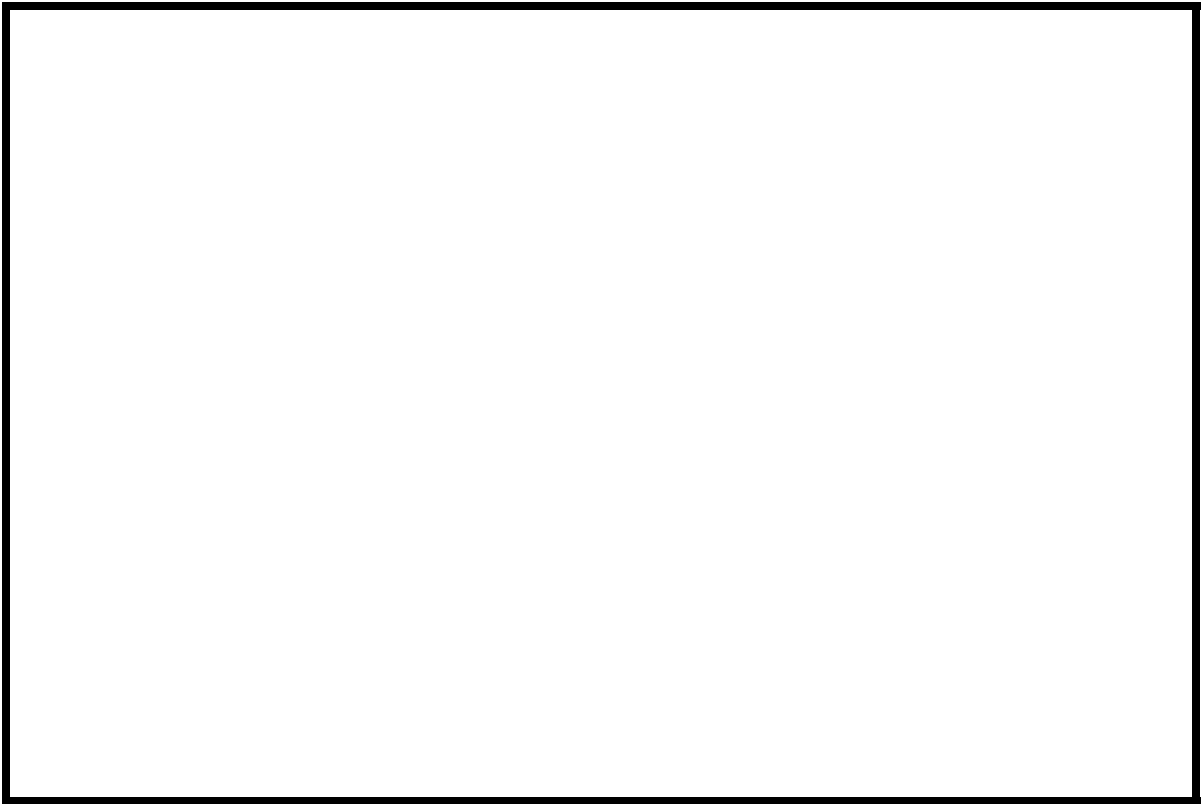
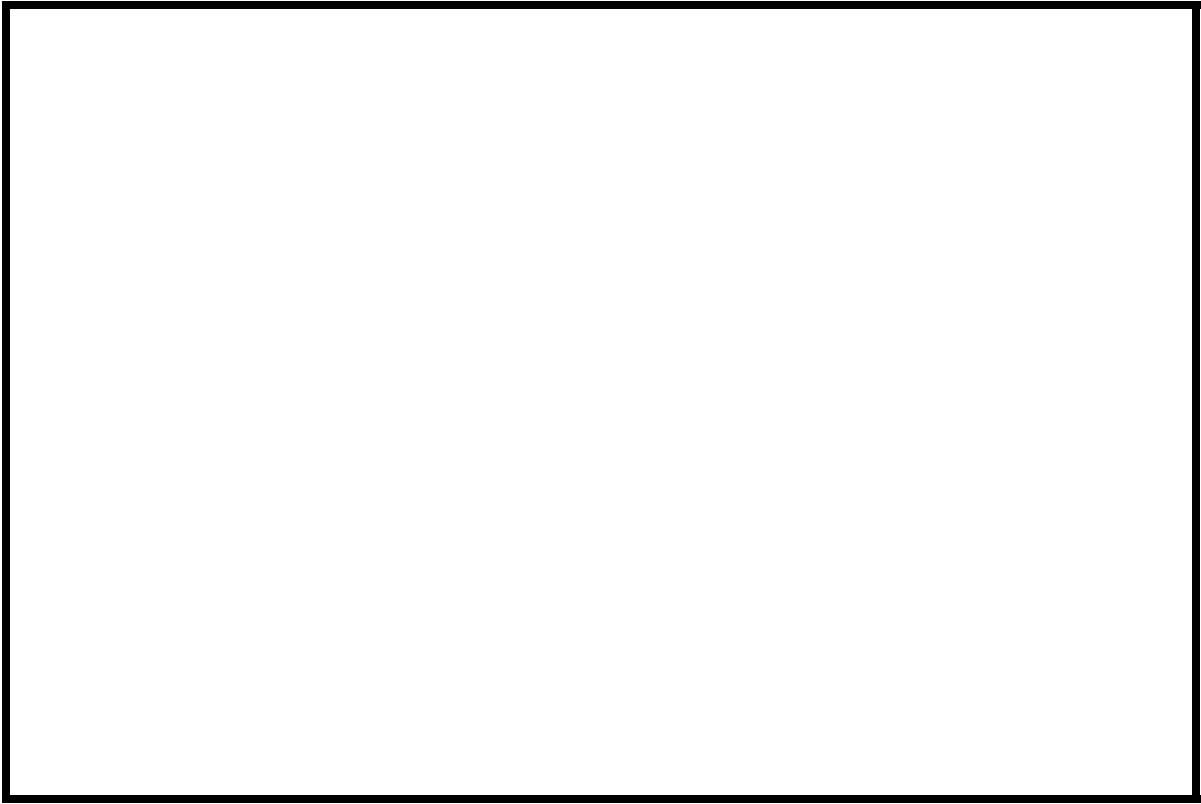
Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966
Photoinspected 1983



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 CORITH00020007 *Stream* Cookville Brook
County Orange *Road* TH 2 *District* 7

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 50 *ft* *Bridge width* 24.8 *ft* *Max span length* 46 *ft*
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Curve
Abutment type Vertical, concrete *Embankment type* Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? Yes *Date of inspection* 9/5/95
Description of stone fill Type-2, along the left and right abutments.

The abutments are concrete.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to No *survey?* 0 *Angle*
There are mild channel bends in the far upstream and downstream reaches.

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>9/5/95</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Level II</i>	<u>Moderate. The upstream banks are well vegetated.</u>		

Potential for debris

The stone-fill embankments in front of the abutments protrude into the channel, as observed on
Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date) 9/5/95.

Description of the Geomorphic Setting

General topography The channel is located within a moderate relief valley with a narrow flood plain.

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

Date of inspection 9/5/95

DS left: Steep channel bank to a narrow overbank and steep road embankment

DS right: Steep channel bank to a narrow flood plain

US left: Steep channel bank to a moderately sloped road embankment

US right: Moderately sloped channel bank to a narrow flood plain

Description of the Channel

Average top width	<u>42</u>		<u>4</u>
	^{ft} <u>Gravel/Sand</u>	Average depth	^{ft} <u>Sand/Gravel</u>
Predominant bed material		Bank material	<u>Perennial and sinuous</u>
<u>with alluvial channel boundaries and irregular point bars.</u>			

Vegetative cover Trees and brush with grass on the overbank 9/5/95

DS left: Shrubs and brush with grass on the overbank

DS right: Shrubs and brush and a few trees

US left: Trees and brush with grass on the overbank

US right: No

Do banks appear stable? Cut-banks upstream and downstream of the bridge point to laterally unstable banks.
date of observation.

None as of 9/5/95.
Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 19.6 *mi²*

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

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

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural *Describe any significant urbanization:* None

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

USGS gage description --

USGS gage number --

Gage drainage area -- *mi²* No

Is there a lake/p -----

Calculated Discharges			
<u>2,700</u>		<u>3,680</u>	
<i>Q100</i>	<i>ft³/s</i>	<i>Q500</i>	<i>ft³/s</i>

The 100- and 500-year discharges are based on a drainage area relationship [(19.6/20.2)^{exp 0.67}] with flood frequency estimates used in the model for bridge number 5c in Corinth. Bridge number 5c crosses Cookville Brook downstream of this site and has a drainage area of 20.2 square miles. The 100- and 500-year discharges for bridge number 5c are the median values of several empirical methods (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887). Each curve was extended graphically to the 500-year event.

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

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

Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans None

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a chiseled X on top of the upstream end of the right abutment (elev. 501.57 ft, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled X on top of the downstream end of the left abutment (elev. 501.06 ft, 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>
EXIT1	-35	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXIT1)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	16	1	Road Grade section
APTEM	70	1	Approach section as surveyed (Used as a template)
APPRO	77	2	Modelled Approach section (Templated from APTEM)

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 0.035 to 0.045, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.060.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXIT1) was assumed as the starting water surface. This depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the user's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.0059 ft/ft, which was estimated from contour lines on the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1981).

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.0035 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPRO), one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This location provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 503.5 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 497.6 *ft*

100-year discharge 2,700 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.8 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 438 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 189 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 12.0 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 14.7 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 502.0
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 499.0
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 3.0 *ft*

500-year discharge 3,680 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.8 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 1,305 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 189 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 12.5 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 15.3 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 502.8
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 499.4
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 3.4 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 2,130 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.8 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 189 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 11.3 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 13.8 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 501.2
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 498.7
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.5 *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. The results of the scour analyses for the 100- and 500-year discharges are presented in tables 1 and 2 and the scour depths are shown graphically in figure 8.

At this site, the 100-year, 500-year, and incipient roadway-overtopping discharges resulted in submerged 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).

For comparison, contraction scour was also computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 32, equation 20) and the Umbrell pressure-flow equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 144). Results from these computations are presented 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.

Because the influence of scour processes on the stone-fill embankment material is uncertain, the scour depth at the vertical concrete abutment walls is unknown. Therefore, the total scour depths were applied for the entire stone-fill embankment area below the elevation at the toe of each embankment, as shown in figure 8.

Scour Results

<i>Contraction scour:</i>	<i>100-year discharge</i>	<i>500-year discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		
<i>Main channel</i>			
<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	3.9	4.1	3.5
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	6.6	8.0	5.0
<i>Left abutment</i>	6.8	7.6	6.5
<i>Right abutment</i>	---	---	---
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 3</i>	---	---	---

Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-year discharge</i>	<i>500-year discharge (D₅₀ in feet)</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
<i>Abutments:</i>	1.6	1.6	1.7
<i>Left abutment</i>	1.6	1.6	1.7
<i>Right abutment</i>	---	---	---
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	---	---	---
<i>Pier 2</i>	---	---	---

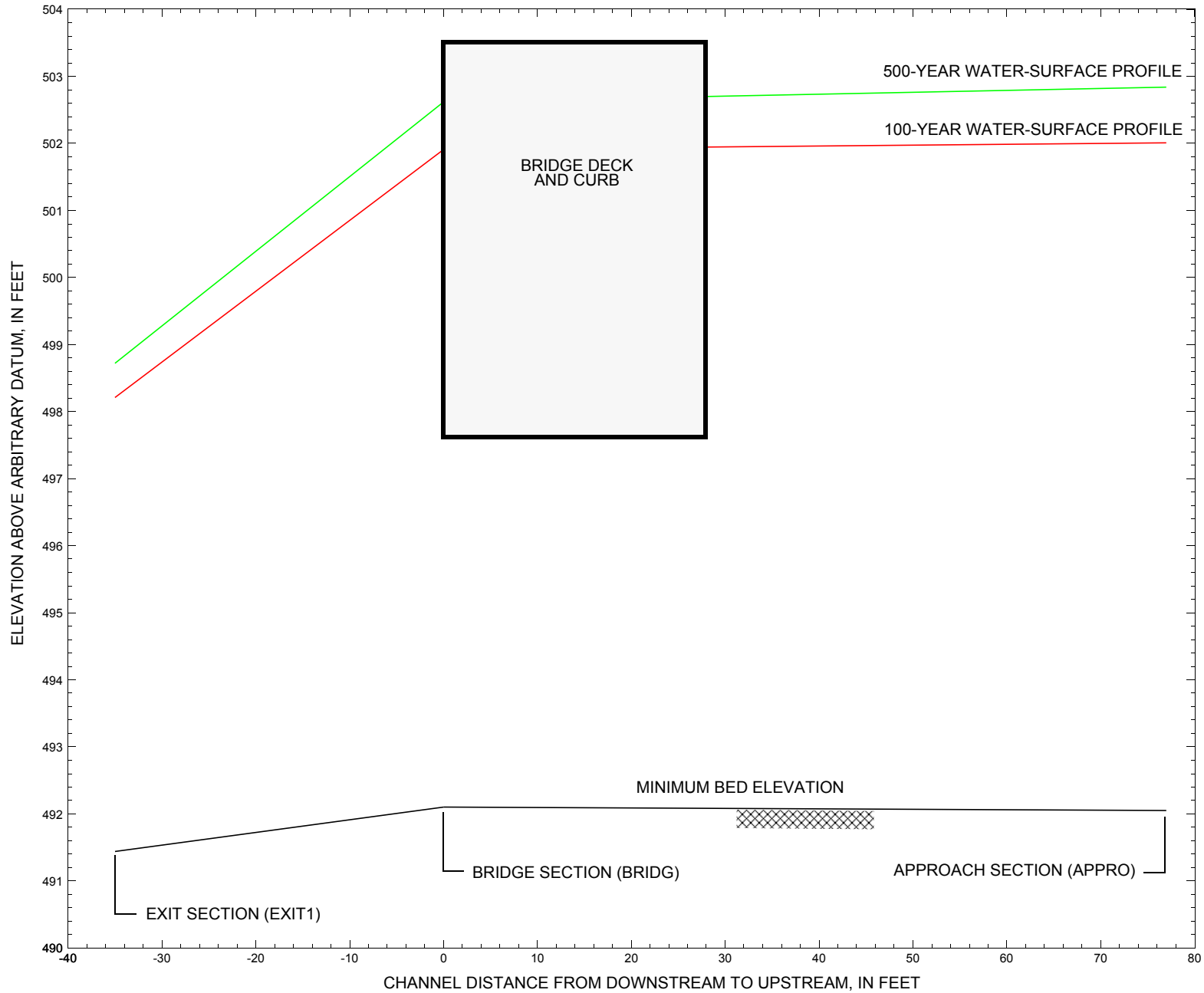


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure CORITH00020007 on Town Highway 2, crossing Cookville Brook, Corinth, Vermont.

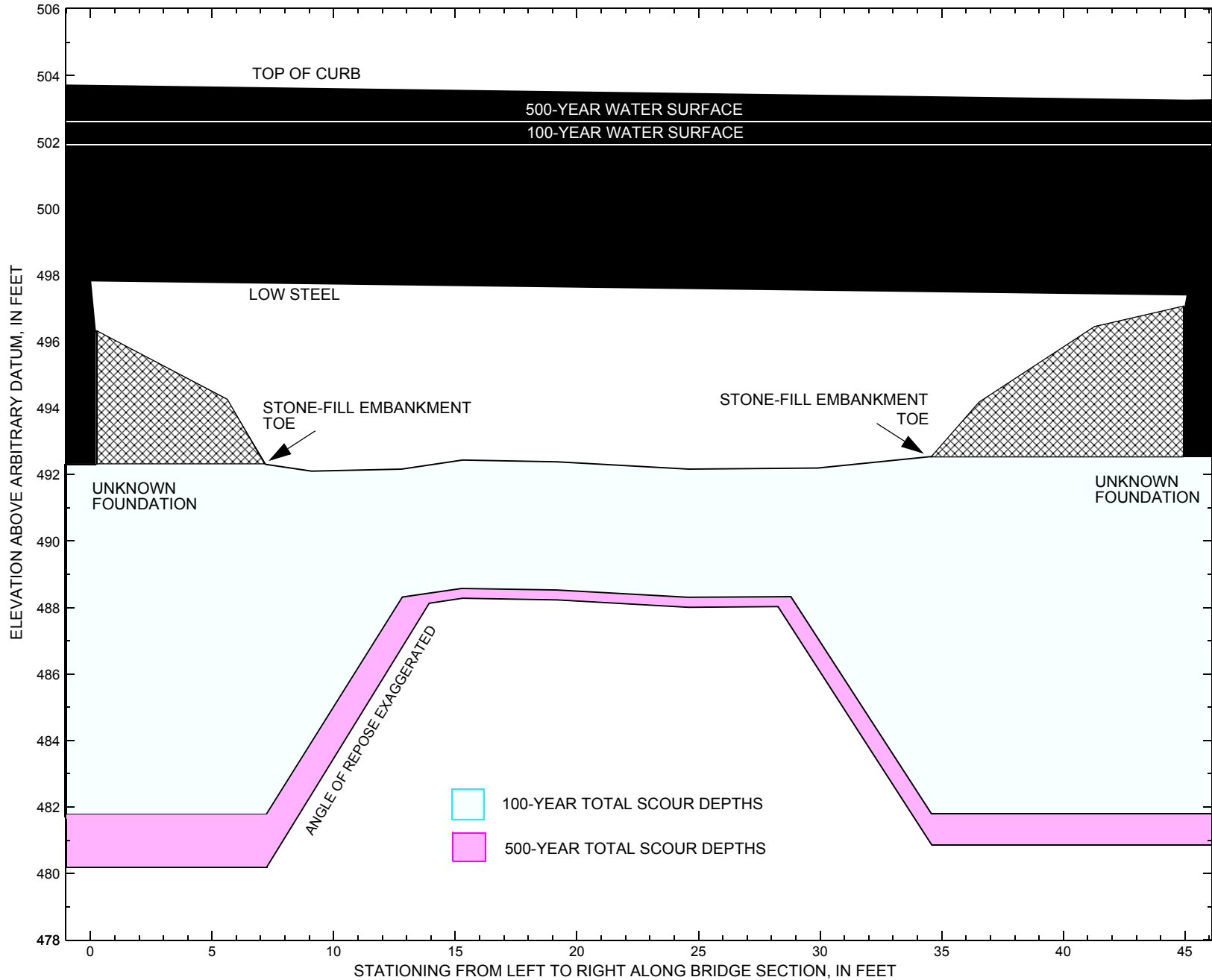


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure CORITH00020007 on Town Highway 2, crossing Cookville Brook, Corinth, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure CORITH00020007 on Town Highway 2, crossing Cookville Brook, Corinth, 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/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 2,700 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.8	--	496.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Left embankment toe	7.2	--	--	--	492.3	3.9	6.6	--	10.5	481.8	--
Right embankment toe	34.6	--	--	--	492.5	3.9	6.8	--	10.7	481.8	--
Right abutment	45.1	--	497.4	--	497.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

2. Arbitrary datum for this study.

Table 2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure CORITH00020007 on Town Highway 2, crossing Cookville Brook, Corinth, 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/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 3,680 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.8	--	496.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Left embankment toe	7.2	--	--	--	492.3	4.1	8.0	--	12.1	480.2	--
Right embankment toe	34.6	--	--	--	492.5	4.1	7.6	--	11.7	480.8	--
Right abutment	45.1	--	497.4	--	497.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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T1      U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007   Date: 31-JUL-97
T3      hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
*
J1      * * 0.0020
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q        2700.0   3680.0   2130.0
SK       0.0059   0.0059   0.0059
*
XS  EXIT1    -35                0.
GR       -246.0, 519.76   -172.2, 511.89   -162.2, 503.95   -153.9, 504.91
GR       -122.8, 504.53   -84.2, 502.82   -63.2, 496.72   -5.7, 496.66
GR        0.0, 494.31     1.9, 492.64     5.0, 492.14     9.6, 491.60
GR       14.9, 491.44     21.2, 491.74     29.2, 491.93     33.5, 492.19
GR       35.4, 494.14     37.8, 496.35     214.6, 497.91     275.1, 501.54
GR       305.5, 502.36     362.1, 505.68
*
N        0.050           0.045           0.040
SA              -5.7             37.8
*
XS  FULLV    0 * * * 0.0093
*
*          SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR  BRIDG    0   497.61      0.0
GR       0.0, 497.83      0.2, 496.32      5.6, 494.26      7.2, 492.30
GR       9.1, 492.10      12.8, 492.16     15.3, 492.43     19.2, 492.38
GR       24.6, 492.16     29.9, 492.19     34.6, 492.54     36.5, 494.09
GR       41.3, 496.44     45.0, 497.00     45.1, 497.40     0.0, 497.83
*
*          BRTYPE  BRWDTH
CD          1      32.0
N          0.035
*
*          SRD      EMBWID   IPAVE
XR  RDWAY    16      24.8      1
GR      -156.6, 510.46   -151.2, 509.73   -139.6, 502.79   -113.3, 504.00
GR      -59.3, 503.15    -2.0, 501.99    -1.9, 502.85    -0.2, 502.80
GR        0.0, 503.70     20.3, 503.60     45.1, 503.25     45.3, 502.36
GR       47.0, 502.32     47.2, 501.43     79.9, 501.26     165.7, 501.15
GR      227.6, 501.18     281.5, 506.07
*
XT  APTEM    70                0.
GR      -110.9, 512.62   -89.8, 502.94   -86.9, 503.20   -74.1, 503.90
GR      -51.9, 502.93   -47.9, 500.23   -4.3, 498.11    0.0, 495.81
GR        5.4, 492.67     11.6, 492.12     16.6, 492.65     20.2, 492.71
GR       23.5, 492.55     28.5, 492.03     30.2, 492.65     35.6, 494.65
GR       47.7, 495.64     121.6, 498.12     202.2, 497.73     226.2, 500.66
GR      259.2, 500.84     273.7, 506.42
*
AS  APPRO    77 * * * 0.0035
GT
N        0.060           0.045           0.050
SA              -4.3             35.6
*
HP 1 BRIDG  497.83 1 497.83
HP 2 BRIDG  497.83 * * 2264
HP 2 RDWAY  501.91 * * 438
HP 1 APPRO  502.01 1 502.01
HP 2 APPRO  502.01 * * 2700
*
HP 1 BRIDG  497.83 1 497.83
HP 2 BRIDG  497.83 * * 2368
HP 2 RDWAY  502.62 * * 1305

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APPENDIX B:
WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	189.	12785.	0.	94.				0.
497.83		189.	12785.	0.	94.	1.00	0.	45.	0.

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
497.83	0.0	45.1	189.0	12785.	2264.	11.98	
X STA.	0.0	6.8	8.3		9.7	11.1	12.5
A(I)	19.0	8.2		7.8	7.7	7.9	
V(I)	5.95	13.80		14.59	14.61	14.41	
X STA.	12.5	14.0	15.5		17.0	18.6	20.1
A(I)	8.0	8.1		8.2	8.1	8.1	
V(I)	14.15	14.04		13.82	13.96	13.93	
X STA.	20.1	21.6	23.1		24.5	26.0	27.4
A(I)	7.9	8.0		7.8	8.0	7.7	
V(I)	14.35	14.23		14.44	14.18	14.66	
X STA.	27.4	28.9	30.4		31.9	33.5	45.1
A(I)	7.9	8.0		8.0	8.0	26.6	
V(I)	14.25	14.24		14.18	14.12	4.25	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 16.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
501.91	47.1	235.6	128.0	3680.	438.	3.42	
X STA.	47.1	62.9	74.9		85.2	95.1	104.6
A(I)	8.2	7.1		6.7	6.5	6.5	
V(I)	2.67	3.08		3.29	3.35	3.39	
X STA.	104.6	113.8	122.9		131.6	140.1	148.3
A(I)	6.3	6.3		6.2	6.1	6.0	
V(I)	3.46	3.47		3.53	3.58	3.64	
X STA.	148.3	156.3	164.3		172.2	180.1	188.2
A(I)	6.0	6.0		5.9	6.0	6.1	
V(I)	3.67	3.62		3.68	3.64	3.59	
X STA.	188.2	196.3	204.4		212.5	221.0	235.6
A(I)	6.0	6.0		5.9	6.3	7.8	
V(I)	3.63	3.63		3.69	3.50	2.81	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	125.	5980.	46.	47.				1167.
	2	345.	46634.	40.	42.				5761.
	3	897.	66776.	227.	227.				10124.
502.01		1367.	119390.	313.	316.	1.36	-51.	262.	13927.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
502.01	-50.5	262.2	1367.0	119390.	2700.	1.98	
X STA.	-50.5	-3.9	5.5		9.8	13.8	18.1
A(I)	126.7	62.9		40.4	39.8	39.9	
V(I)	1.07	2.14		3.34	3.39	3.38	
X STA.	18.1	22.5	26.7		31.0	37.2	45.8
A(I)	41.3	39.9		41.7	49.4	58.4	
V(I)	3.27	3.38		3.24	2.73	2.31	
X STA.	45.8	54.3	64.7		76.0	89.3	105.1
A(I)	53.8	61.6		63.4	68.6	73.8	
V(I)	2.51	2.19		2.13	1.97	1.83	
X STA.	105.1	125.7	147.0		166.9	186.1	262.2
A(I)	84.3	84.1		80.2	79.3	177.4	
V(I)	1.60	1.61		1.68	1.70	0.76	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	189.	12785.	0.	94.				0.
497.83		189.	12785.	0.	94.	1.00	0.	45.	0.

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.83	0.0	45.1	189.0	12785.	2368.	12.53
X STA.	0.0	6.8	8.3	9.7	11.1	12.5
A(I)	19.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.9	
V(I)	6.23	14.43	15.26	15.28	15.07	
X STA.	12.5	14.0	15.5	17.0	18.6	20.1
A(I)	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	
V(I)	14.80	14.69	14.45	14.61	14.57	
X STA.	20.1	21.6	23.1	24.5	26.0	27.4
A(I)	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.7	
V(I)	15.01	14.88	15.11	14.83	15.34	
X STA.	27.4	28.9	30.4	31.9	33.5	45.1
A(I)	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	26.6	
V(I)	14.90	14.89	14.83	14.77	4.45	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 16.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.62	-33.1	243.5	275.0	12100.	1305.	4.74
X STA.	-33.1	57.6	68.4	78.6	88.3	97.8
A(I)	23.1	13.7	13.6	13.1	13.1	
V(I)	2.82	4.78	4.79	4.97	4.99	
X STA.	97.8	107.1	116.5	125.6	134.5	143.5
A(I)	12.9	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.9	
V(I)	5.05	4.95	5.08	5.10	5.06	
X STA.	143.5	152.3	161.0	169.6	178.2	186.9
A(I)	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.6	
V(I)	5.16	5.12	5.21	5.13	5.17	
X STA.	186.9	195.6	204.4	213.1	222.0	243.5
A(I)	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.8	19.5	
V(I)	5.12	5.10	5.18	5.08	3.35	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	164.	9194.	47.	48.				1729.
	2	378.	54327.	40.	42.				6609.
	3	1086.	91218.	229.	229.				13423.
502.84		1628.	154739.	316.	320.	1.28	-52.	264.	18511.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.84	-51.7	264.3	1627.9	154739.	3680.	2.26
X STA.	-51.7	-9.3	4.7	9.6	14.3	19.1
A(I)	140.8	87.5	50.0	49.8	49.0	
V(I)	1.31	2.10	3.68	3.70	3.76	
X STA.	19.1	23.9	28.6	34.1	42.9	52.6
A(I)	49.3	49.7	53.8	70.0	69.9	
V(I)	3.73	3.70	3.42	2.63	2.63	
X STA.	52.6	62.2	73.7	86.8	101.8	119.6
A(I)	65.5	75.0	79.6	84.1	90.0	
V(I)	2.81	2.45	2.31	2.19	2.04	
X STA.	119.6	140.1	159.2	177.8	195.7	264.3
A(I)	97.1	92.6	91.5	89.6	193.2	
V(I)	1.89	1.99	2.01	2.05	0.95	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	189.	12785.	0.	94.				0.
497.83		189.	12785.	0.	94.	1.00	0.	45.	0.

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
497.83	0.0	45.1	189.0	12785.	2130.	11.27	
X STA.	0.0	6.8	8.3		9.7	11.1	12.5
A(I)	19.0	8.2		7.8	7.7	7.9	
V(I)	5.60	12.98		13.73	13.74	13.56	
X STA.	12.5	14.0	15.5		17.0	18.6	20.1
A(I)	8.0	8.1		8.2	8.1	8.1	
V(I)	13.31	13.21		13.00	13.14	13.11	
X STA.	20.1	21.6	23.1		24.5	26.0	27.4
A(I)	7.9	8.0		7.8	8.0	7.7	
V(I)	13.50	13.38		13.59	13.34	13.80	
X STA.	27.4	28.9	30.4		31.9	33.5	45.1
A(I)	7.9	8.0		8.0	8.0	26.6	
V(I)	13.40	13.40		13.34	13.28	4.00	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	88.	3379.	45.	45.				694.
	2	312.	39502.	40.	42.				4961.
	3	712.	45750.	224.	225.				7194.
501.19		1112.	88631.	309.	312.	1.47	-49.	260.	9881.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 77.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL	
501.19	-49.3	260.0	1112.0	88631.	2130.	1.92	
X STA.	-49.3	0.8	6.3		9.9	13.4	17.0
A(I)	110.2	40.7		31.3	31.4	31.6	
V(I)	0.97	2.62		3.40	3.39	3.37	
X STA.	17.0	20.9	24.6		28.2	32.1	37.9
A(I)	32.5	32.0		31.6	33.3	40.5	
V(I)	3.27	3.32		3.37	3.20	2.63	
X STA.	37.9	45.3	54.1		63.8	74.7	87.5
A(I)	44.1	48.4		49.9	52.4	56.3	
V(I)	2.41	2.20		2.13	2.03	1.89	
X STA.	87.5	103.3	126.1		149.6	171.6	260.0
A(I)	62.2	74.8		73.6	70.9	164.2	
V(I)	1.71	1.42		1.45	1.50	0.65	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corith00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-68.	526.	0.67	*****	498.88	498.08	2700.	498.21
	-35.	*****	220.	35141.	1.64	*****	*****	0.86	5.14

```

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
      FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.01 498.36 498.41
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
      WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 497.71 520.09 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
      WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 497.71 520.09 498.41
===130 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A _ S _ S _ U _ M _ E _ D _ !!!!!
      ENERGY EQUATION N _ O _ T _ B _ A _ L _ A _ N _ C _ E _ D AT SECID "FULLV"
      WSBEQ,WSEND,CRWS = 498.41 520.09 498.41
  
```

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
	35.	-68.	490.	0.79	*****	499.20	498.41	2700.	498.41
	0.	35.	217.	32424.	1.67	*****	*****	0.96	5.51

<<<<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	
	77.	-22.	526.	0.67	0.49	499.67	*****	2700.	499.00
	77.	77.	212.	35228.	1.63	0.00	-0.02	0.77	5.13

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

```

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
      WS3N,LSEL = 498.41 497.61
  
```

<<<<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	35.	0.	189.	2.23	*****	500.06	497.47	2264.	497.83
	0.	*****	45.	12785.	1.00	*****	*****	1.03	11.98

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	497.61	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRDL	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG								
	16.	52.	0.03	0.08	502.07	0.00	438.	501.91

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	0.	3.	-5.	-2.	0.1	0.0	2.1	8.6	0.2	3.0
RT:	438.	189.	47.	236.	0.8	0.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	3.0

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	45.	-51.	1367.	0.08	0.20	502.09	498.70	2700.	502.01
	77.	50.	262.	119382.	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.98

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
EXIT1:XS	-35.	-68.	220.	2700.	35141.	526.	5.14	498.21
FULLV:FV	0.	-68.	217.	2700.	32424.	490.	5.51	498.41
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	45.	2264.	12785.	189.	11.98	497.83
RDWAY:RG	16.	*****	0.	438.	0.	*****	1.00	501.91
APPRO:AS	77.	-51.	262.	2700.	119382.	1367.	1.98	502.01

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

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	498.08	0.86	491.44	519.76	*****	*****	0.67	498.88	498.21
FULLV:FV	498.41	0.96	491.77	520.09	*****	*****	0.79	499.20	498.41
BRIDG:BR	497.47	1.03	492.10	497.83	*****	*****	2.23	500.06	497.83
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	501.15	510.46	0.03	*****	0.08	502.07	501.91
APPRO:AS	498.70	0.19	492.05	512.64	0.20	0.00	0.08	502.09	502.01

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-70.	676.	0.69	*****	499.42	498.50	3680.	498.72
	-35. *****	228.	47869.	1.51	*****	*****	0.78	5.44	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.88 498.89 498.83
 ===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.22 520.09 0.50
 ===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.22 520.09 498.83

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
	35.	-70.	629.	0.82	0.23	499.71	498.83	3680.	498.89
	0.	35.	225.	43640.	1.55	0.07	0.00	0.88	5.85

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.81 499.43 499.17
 ===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.39 512.64 0.50
 ===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.39 512.64 499.17

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
	77.	-31.	629.	0.83	0.54	500.27	499.17	3680.	499.43
	77.	77.	216.	43960.	1.57	0.00	0.01	0.81	5.85

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 498.89 497.61

<<<<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	35.	0.	189.	2.44	*****	500.27	497.50	2368.	497.83
	0. *****	45.	12785.	1.00	*****	*****	1.08	12.53	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	497.61	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	16.	52.	0.03	0.10	502.91	0.00	1305.	502.62

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	44.	31.	-33.	-2.	0.6	0.3	3.5	4.6	0.6	3.0
RT:	1261.	198.	45.	243.	1.5	1.3	5.9	4.8	1.6	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	45.	-52.	1627.	0.10	0.24	502.94	499.17	3680.	502.84
	77.	52.	264.	154647.	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.26

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
EXIT1:XS	-35.	-70.	228.	3680.	47869.	676.	5.44	498.72
FULLV:FV	0.	-70.	225.	3680.	43640.	629.	5.85	498.89
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	45.	2368.	12785.	189.	12.53	497.83
RDWAY:RG	16.	*****	44.	1305.	*****	*****	1.00	502.62
APPRO:AS	77.	-52.	264.	3680.	154647.	1627.	2.26	502.84

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

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	498.50	0.78	491.44	519.76	*****	0.69	499.42	498.72	
FULLV:FV	498.83	0.88	491.77	520.09	0.23	0.07	0.82	499.71	
BRIDG:BR	497.50	1.08	492.10	497.83	*****	2.44	500.27	497.83	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	501.15	510.46	0.03	*****	0.10	502.91	
APPRO:AS	499.17	0.20	492.05	512.64	0.24	0.00	0.10	502.94	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File cori007.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure corinth00020007 Date: 31-JUL-97
 hydraulic analysis of bridge 7 in corinth over cookville brook
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 06-22-98 07:58

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-67.	421.	0.67	*****	498.52	497.66	2130.	497.84
	-35. *****	207.	27713.	1.70	*****	*****	0.94	5.06	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.07 497.98 497.99
 ===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 497.34 520.09 0.50
 ===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 497.34 520.09 497.99

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
	35.	-66.	374.	0.84	0.23	498.82	497.99	2130.	497.99
	0.	35.	186.	24822.	1.66	0.08	0.00	1.06	5.70

<<<<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	
	77.	-17.	462.	0.55	0.47	499.28	*****	2130.	498.73
	77.	77.	210.	30225.	1.68	0.00	-0.01	0.74	4.61

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 497.99 497.61

<<<<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	35.	0.	189.	1.98	*****	499.81	497.43	2134.	497.83
	0.	*****	45.	12785.	1.00	*****	*****	0.97	11.29

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	3.	0.800	0.000	497.61	*****	*****	*****

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

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	45.	-49.	1113.	0.08	0.20	501.28	497.72	2130.	501.19
	77.	49.	260.	88742.	1.47	0.00	0.22	1.91	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	501.16

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

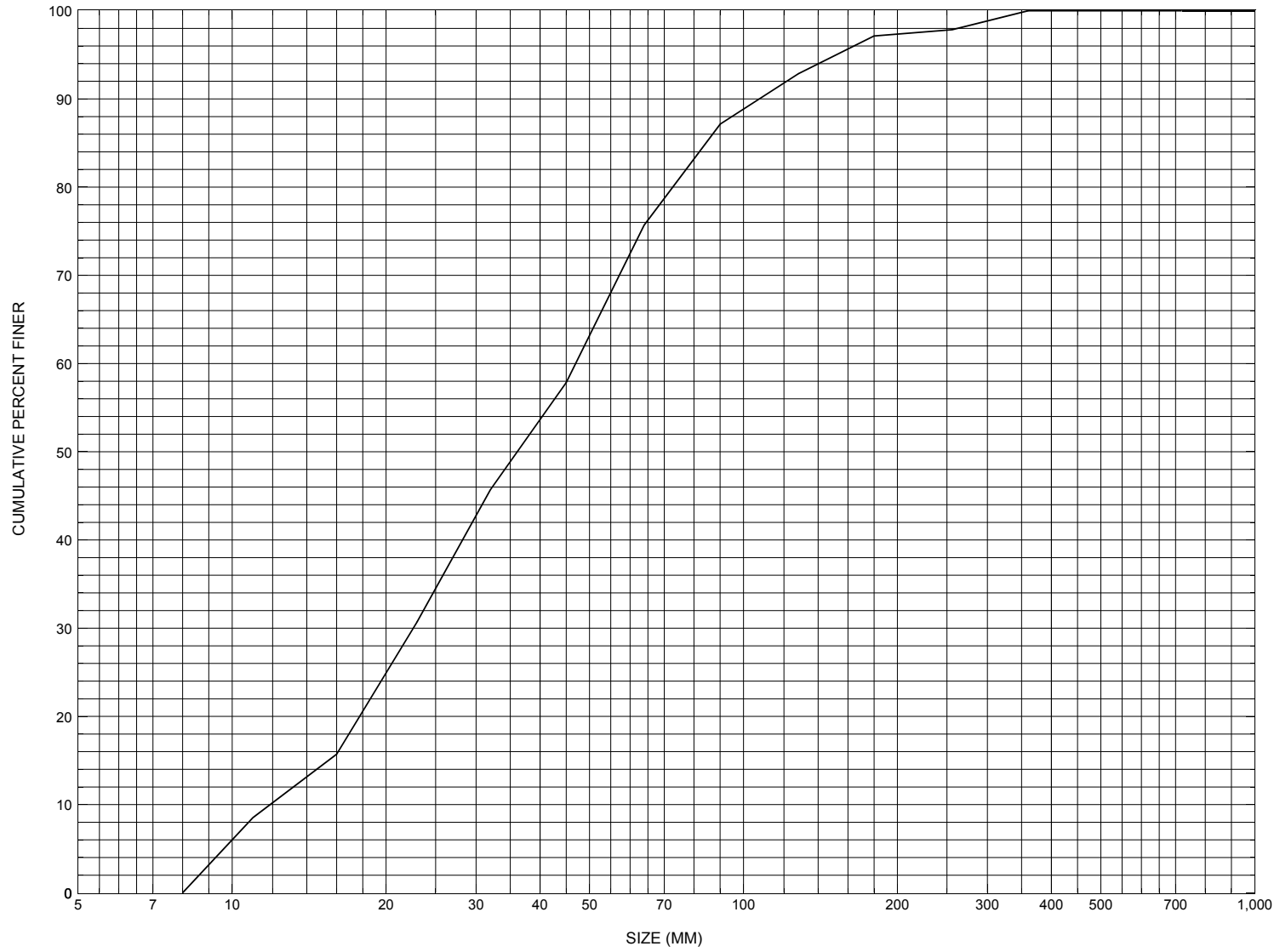
XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	-35.	-67.	207.	2130.	27713.	421.	5.06	497.84
FULLV:FV	0.	-66.	186.	2130.	24822.	374.	5.70	497.99
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	45.	2134.	12785.	189.	11.29	497.83
RDWAY:RG	16.	*****		0.	0.	0.	1.00	*****
APPRO:AS	77.	-49.	260.	2130.	88742.	1113.	1.91	501.19

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

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	497.66	0.94	491.44	519.76	*****		0.67	498.52	497.84
FULLV:FV	497.99	1.06	491.77	520.09	0.23	0.08	0.84	498.82	497.99
BRIDG:BR	497.43	0.97	492.10	497.83	*****		1.98	499.81	497.83
RDWAY:RG	*****		501.15	510.46	*****		0.08	501.25	*****
APPRO:AS	497.72	0.22	492.05	512.64	0.20	0.00	0.08	501.28	501.19

APPENDIX C:
BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a pebble count in the channel approach of structure CORITH00020007, in Corinth, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number CORITH00020007

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER
Date (MM/DD/YY) 03 / 24 / 95
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 07 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 017
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 15700 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) COOKVILLE BROOK Road Name (I - 7): -
Route Number TH002 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.1 MI JCT TH 2 + TH 4
Topographic Map West Topsham Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080103
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44011 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72160

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10090500070905
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0046
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1940 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000050
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000550 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 248
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 91 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 7
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 00 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 7
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 104 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) -
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 006.0
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) -

Comments:

The structural inspection report of 6/29/93 indicates the structure is a concrete T-beam type bridge with an asphalt roadway surface. The abutments are concrete, with minor cracks and spalls reported. Overall, the substructure is in good condition with no footings exposed, undermined, or settled. There is boulder fill placed in front of the abutments and around their ends. A few of the boulders are noted on the banks upstream and downstream of the bridge. Channel scour is noted as normal. Point bars and debris accumulation problems are reported as minor. Some small areas of bank erosion are evident.

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): U Frequency: - _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments:

-

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 19.62 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0.37 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 1.9 %
Bridge site elevation 820 ft Headwater elevation 2267 ft
Main channel length 10.6 mi
10% channel length elevation 890 ft 85% channel length elevation 1810 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 115.72 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

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

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

If 1: Footing Thickness - Footing bottom elevation: -

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

If 3: Footing bottom elevation: -

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

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

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

NO FOUNDATION MATERIAL INFORMATION

Comments:

NO PLANS

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 upstream face. The low chord to bed length data is from the sketch attached to a bridge inspection report dated 6/29/93. The low chord elevations are those for this report.**

Station	0	11	23	34	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	LAB	-	-	-	RAB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	497.8	497.7	497.6	497.5	497.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	495.3	490.8	491.1	491.5	495.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	2.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



Qa/Qc Check by: EW Date: 2/22/96

Computerized by: EW Date: 2/22/96

Reviewed by: RB Date: 6/12/98

Structure Number CORITH00020007

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER Date (MM/DD/YY) 09 / 05 / 1995

2. Highway District Number 07 Mile marker - _____
 County ORANGE 017 Town CORINTH 15700
 Waterway (1 - 6) COOKVILLE BROOK Road Name - _____
 Route Number TH02 Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080103

3. Descriptive comments:
The bridge is located about 100 ft from the intersection of TH02 and TH04.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 5 RBUS 4 LBDS 4 RBDS 4 Overall 4
 (2b us,ds,lb,rb: 1- Urban; 2- Suburban; 3- Row crops; 4- Pasture; 5- Shrub- and brushland; 6- Forest; 7- Wetland)
 5. Ambient water surface... US 1 UB 1 DS 2 (1- pool; 2- riffle)
 6. Bridge structure type 1 (1- single span; 2- multiple span; 3- single arch; 4- multiple arch; 5- cylindrical culvert; 6- box culvert; or 7- other)
 7. Bridge length 50.0 (feet) Span length 46.0 (feet) Bridge width 24.8 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

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

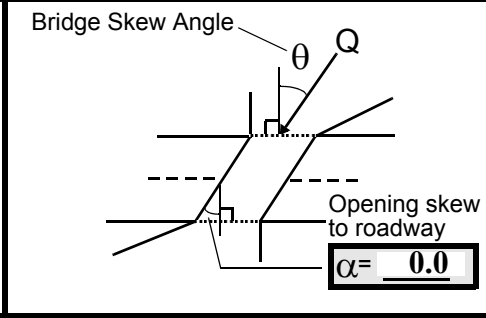
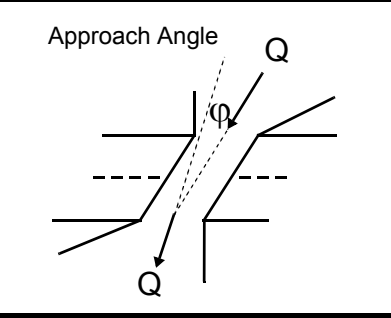
10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):
 US left -- -- US right -- --

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

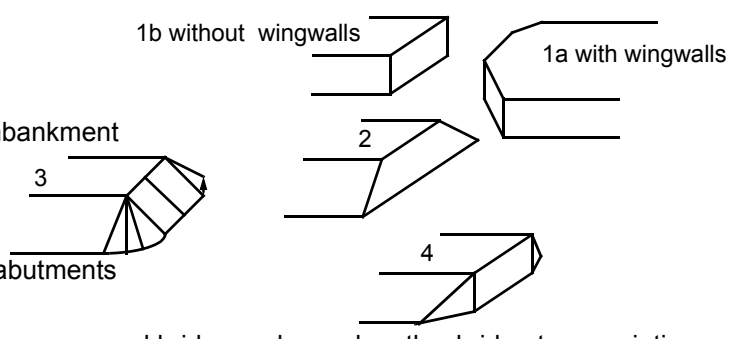


17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 1
 Range? 185 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 90 feet US
 Channel impact zone 2: Exist? N (Y or N)
 Where? - (LB, RB) Severity -
 Range? - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet -

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

18. Bridge Type: 1b/3

- 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 surface cover on the LBUS is shrub and brush with a few trees in the section between the channel and TH04. Further left bankward of TH04, there is a very narrow strip of trees, then pasture on the hill. The LBDS, RBUS, and RBDS are all pasture with some small trees, brush and shrubs on the immediate banks.

#7- The bridge dimensions measured are the same as the values indicated in the VTAOT Historical Data Form (appendix D).

#18- The abutments are type 1b with large boulders/stone fill placed in front of them.

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>45.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>2</u>
23. Bank width <u>30.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>20.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>40.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>1</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>342</u> RB <u>0</u>			31. Bank protection condition: LB <u>0</u> RB <u>-</u>							

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face % Vegetation (Veg) cover: **1-** 0 to 25%; **2-** 26 to 50%; **3-** 51 to 75%; **4-** 76 to 100%

Bed and bank Material: **0-** organics; **1-** silt / clay, < 1/16mm; **2-** sand, 1/16 - 2mm; **3-** gravel, 2 - 64mm;
4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; **5-** boulder, > 256mm; **6-** bedrock; **7-** manmade

Bank Erosion: **0-** not evident; **1-** light fluvial; **2-** moderate fluvial; **3-** heavy fluvial / mass wasting

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

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

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

The US channel bends slightly to the right. A long point bar extends through the entire observed US reach on the RB. Moderate bank cutting erosion exists intermittently on both upstream banks.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 85 35. Mid-bar width: 18
 36. Point bar extent: 165 feet US (US, UB) to 25 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 25 %LB to 100 %RB
 37. Material: 32
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
The point bar is mainly gravel (fine to medium) and sand with some coarse gravel to cobbles. About 5% of the bar area is vegetated with grass and weeds only on the highest points.

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: 125 42. Cut bank extent: 185 feet US (US, UB) to 50 feet US (US, UB, DS)
 43. Bank damage: 1 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):
The cut-bank extent is more severe in the range of 180 US to 125 US, where the impact zone is present. The cut-bank erosion is minor as the channel straightens out toward the bridge.

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

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

D. Under Bridge Channel Assessment

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

56. Height (BF)		57 Angle (BF)		61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>25.0</u>		<u>0.5</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.):
324

The channel under the bridge is straight and nearly symmetrical compared to upstream, where the thalweg runs along the left side of the channel.

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 2 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 69. Is there evidence of ice build-up? 1 (Y or N) Ice Blockage Potential N (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 70. Debris and Ice Comments:

1

The channel is slightly sinuous to straight. There is some minor bank cutting. Tree density along the banks upstream increases beyond 100 feet upstream of bridge. Debris and ice will flow through the straight channel.

<u>Abutments</u>	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		0	90	2	0	0	0	90.0
RABUT	1	0	90			2	0	45.0

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.):

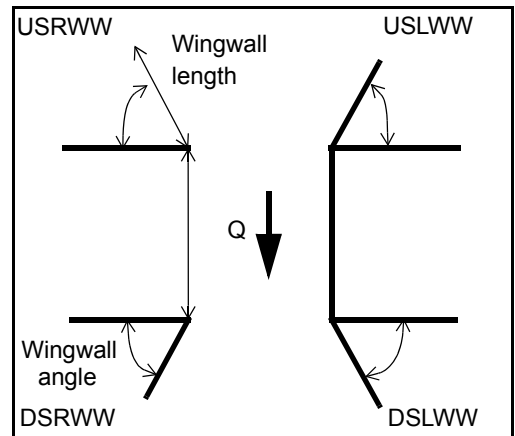
0
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1

The abutments are concrete vertical walls with stone-fill slopes. The stone fill protrudes into the channel at the upstream end of the right abutment and the downstream end of the left abutment.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	___	___	___	___	___
USRWW:	<u>N</u>	___	-	___	-
DSLWW:	-	___	-	___	<u>N</u>
DSRWW:	-	___	-	___	-

81. Angle?	Length?
<u>45.0</u>	___
<u>0.5</u>	___
<u>31.5</u>	___
<u>32.0</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	-	-	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Condition	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Extent	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	-

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

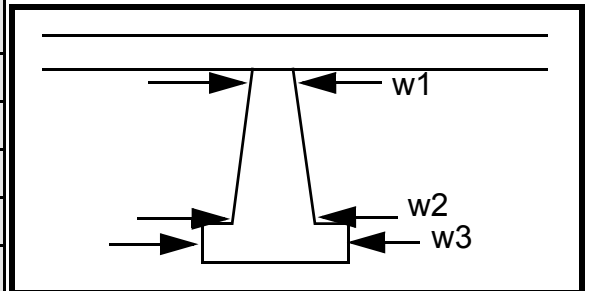
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	ere are	on the	each	chord.
87. Type	no	abut	abut	The
88. Material	wing	ment	ment	stone
89. Shape	walls	s is	con-	fill
90. Inclined?	at	in	crete	on
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	this	good	wall	the
92. Pushed	brid	con-	abou	right
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	ge.	ditio	t 2	abut
95. Cross-members		n	feet	ment
96. Scour Condition	Pro-	and	belo	wall
97. Scour depth	tec-	inter	w	is
98. Exposure depth	tion	sects	low	topp

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.):

ed with a layer of sand no more than 0.5 feet thick.

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.):

-
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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.):

-
-
-

NO PIERS

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

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

1
1
23

Is channel scour present? 23 (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: 1

Scour dimensions: Length 1 Width 32 Depth: 0 Positioned 0 %LB to - %RB

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

-

The channel continues to be straight downstream to nearly 175 feet, where the next bend in the channel occurs. The bed material is nearly all gravel and sand with no cobbles or boulders. The banks are unprotected. Erosion between the downstream bridge face and 100 feet downstream is light fluvial. Beyond 100

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

Confluence 1: Distance down Enters on stre (LB or RB) Type am, (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

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

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

moderate to heavy on both sides, in the region of the left bank side bar. There is a mid-channel bar extending from 7 feet UB to 20 feet DS. It is composed of gravel with some sand and is not vegetated. It is positioned

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution 10

- 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*):

% LB to 50% RB and is 10 feet wide near 7 feet DS from the bridge. In the range of 7 feet UB to 50 feet DS, the channel is in a state of transition.

N

-

NO DROP STRUCTURE

109. G. Plan View Sketch

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

APPENDIX F:
SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: CORITH00020007 Town: Corinth
 Road Number: TH2 County: Orange
 Stream: Cookville Brook

Initials MS Date: 08/19/97 Checked: RLB

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	2700	3680	2130
Main Channel Area, ft ²	345	378	312
Left overbank area, ft ²	125	164	88
Right overbank area, ft ²	897	1086	712
Top width main channel, ft	40	40	40
Top width L overbank, ft	46	47	45
Top width R overbank, ft	227	229	224
D50 of channel, ft	0.118	0.118	0.118
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	8.6	9.5	7.8
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	2.7	3.5	2.0
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	4.0	4.7	3.2
Total conveyance, approach	119390	154739	88631
Conveyance, main channel	46634	54327	39502
Conveyance, LOB	5980	9194	3379
Conveyance, ROB	66776	91218	45750
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	1054.6	1292.0	949.3
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	135.2	218.7	81.2
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	1510.1	2169.3	1099.5
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	3.1	3.4	3.0
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	1.1	1.3	0.9
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	1.7	2.0	1.5
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	7.9	8.0	7.7
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

Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

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

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q, total, cfs	2700	3680	2130
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	2264	2368	2130
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	7.87	7.99	7.74
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	3.06	3.42	3.04
Main channel width (normal), ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	50.2	52.5	47.2
Area of full opening, ft ²	189.0	189.0	189.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	4.19	4.19	4.19
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	1.03	1.08	0.97
Cf, Fr correction factor (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	1.00
**Area at downstream face, ft ²	N/A	N/A	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	N/A	N/A	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	ERR	ERR	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	497.61	497.61	497.61
Elevation of Bed, ft	493.42	493.42	493.42
Elevation of Approach, ft	502.01	502.84	501.19
Friction loss, approach, ft	0.21	0.24	0.2
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	501.80	502.60	500.99
ya, depth immediately US, ft	8.38	9.18	7.57
Mean elevation of deck, ft	501.7	501.7	501.7
w, depth of overflow, ft (≥ 0)	0.10	0.90	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction (≤ 1.0)	0.79	0.79	0.79
**Cc, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	ERR	ERR	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	3.88	4.12	3.53
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	0.99	1.50	0.56

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{2/3} * W^2))^{3/7}$ 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	2700	3680	2130
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	2264	2368	2130
Main channel conveyance	12785	12785	12785
Total conveyance	12785	12785	12785
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	2264	2368	2130
Main channel area, ft ²	189	189	189
Main channel width (normal), ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	4.19	4.19	4.19
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.1475	0.1475	0.1475
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	6.14	6.38	5.82
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	1.94	2.19	1.63

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	2264	2368	2130
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	189	189	189
Main channel width (normal), ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	45.1	45.1	45.1
D ₉₀ , ft	0.3521	0.3521	0.3521
D ₉₅ , ft	0.4980	0.4980	0.4980
D _c , critical grain size, ft	0.5839	0.6393	0.5168
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.030	0.027	0.045

Depth to armor, 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	2700	3680	2130	2700	3680	2130
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	50.5	51.7	49.3	217.1	219.2	214.9
Ae, area of blocked flow ft ²	152.8	190.5	108.44	693.74	757.17	653.89
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	191.01	--	104.8	--	--	961.38
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	1.25	1.54	0.97	1.64	1.96	1.47
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	3.03	3.68	2.20	3.20	3.45	3.04
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
--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	0.127	0.138	0.115	0.147	0.161	0.149
ys, scour depth, ft	6.62	7.96	4.99	10.80	11.89	10.45

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)	50.5	51.7	49.3	217.1	219.2	214.9
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	3.03	3.68	2.20	3.20	3.45	3.04
a'/y1	16.69	14.03	22.41	67.94	63.46	70.63
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Froude no. f/p flow	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.15
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	12.34	13.75	11.79
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	10.12	11.27	9.67
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	6.79	7.56	6.49

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

$$D50=y*K*Fr^2/(Ss-1) \text{ and } D50=y*K*(Fr^2)^{0.14}/(Ss-1)$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	1.03	1.08	0.97	1.03	1.08	0.97
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.19
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.)	1.77	1.79	1.74	1.77	1.79	1.74
Fr<=0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr>0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	1.56	1.58	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.54

