

Application of a Sediment-Transport Model to Estimate Bridge Scour at Selected Sites in Colorado, 1991-93

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CONVERSION FACTORS

Multiply	By	To obtain
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer
square mile (mi ²)	2.59	square kilometer

Degree Fahrenheit (°F) may be converted to degree Celsius (°C) by using the following equation:
°C = 5/9 (°F-32).

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Application of a Sediment-Transport Model to Estimate Bridge Scour at Selected Sites in Colorado, 1991–93

By J.E. Vaill

Abstract

A bridge-scour study by the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Transportation, was begun in 1991 to evaluate bridges in the State for potential scour during floods. A part of that study was to apply a computer model for sediment-transport routing to simulate channel aggradation or degradation and pier scour during floods at three bridge sites in Colorado. Stream-channel reaches upstream and downstream from the bridges were simulated using the BRIDGE Stream Tube model for Alluvial River Simulation (BRI-STARS). Synthetic flood hydrographs for the 500-year floods were developed for Surveyor Creek near Platner and for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap. A part of the recorded mean daily hydrograph for the peak flow of record was used for the Yampa River near Maybell. The recorded hydrograph for the peak flow of record exceeded the computed 500-year-flood magnitude for this stream by about 22 percent. Bed-material particle-size distributions were determined from samples collected at Surveyor Creek and the Rio Grande. Existing data were used for the Yampa River. The model was used to compute a sediment-inflow hydrograph using particle-size data collected and a specified sediment-transport equation at each site. Particle sizes ranged from less than 0.5 to 16 millimeters for Surveyor Creek, less than 4 to 128 millimeters for the Yampa River, and 22.5 to 150 millimeters for the Rio Grande. Computed scour at the peak streamflows ranged from -2.32 feet at Surveyor Creek near Platner to +0.63 foot at the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap. Pier-scour depths computed at the peak streamflows ranged from 4.46 feet at the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap to 5.94 feet at the Yampa River near Maybell. The number of streamtubes used in the model varied at each site.

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), recognizing the need for a comprehensive national program to address scour and related failures at bridges, issued Technical Advisory 5140.20 in September 1988. It required State highway departments to screen and identify those bridges on the Federal Highway System that are most likely to be susceptible to scour damage and failure. Three levels of analysis of increasing detail and complexity were established (Lagasse and others, 1991): (1) Qualitative geomorphic evaluation (level 1), (2) detailed hydraulic scour analysis (level 2), and (3) a fluvial model study using either a physical or a digital model (level 3). The level 1 analysis is used as a screening mechanism and indicates the relative susceptibility of a bridge to scour. Detailed scour analyses then can proceed to determine the potential scour limit (the ability of the structure to withstand a given magnitude of lost material) at those bridges determined to be the most scour susceptible. The level 2 analysis is used to determine depths of maximum potential scour resulting from a flood. The FHWA recommends that scour be evaluated for an extreme flood at existing bridges (Richardson and others, 1991). Guidelines and procedures are detailed in Richardson and others (1991) for performing level 2 analysis. A level 3 analysis commonly is used in complex situations and in forensic studies of bridge failure.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), began a bridge-scour study in 1991 that was completed in 1993. A summary of bridge-scour analyses at selected sites in Colorado is in Vaill and others (1995). A part of that study was to compute scour at three sites using a sediment-transport model (level 3 analysis) in an approach similar to a level 2 analysis.

This report describes the application of the BRIDGE Stream Tube model for Alluvial River Simulation (BRI-STARS) (Molinas, 1990) to estimate scour depths at three study sites that represent various physiographic regions of Colorado. Results of the model computations for channel changes and pier-scour depths are tabulated in the report. Example

BRI-STARs input files for each site are included in Appendixes 1–3 at the back of the report. Program variables are defined in Appendix 4.

Sediment-transport routing for bridge-scour estimates using BRI-STARs was applied to stream-channel reaches upstream and downstream from the U.S. Highway 34 bridge on Surveyor Creek near Platner (fig. 1, Appendix 1), the U.S. Highway 40 bridge on the Yampa River near Maybell (fig. 2, Appendix 2), and the State Highway 149 bridge on the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap (fig. 3, Appendix 3). Surveyor Creek is located in the eastern plains region where the predominant bed material is classified as sand. The Yampa River is located in the plateau regions where bed material ranges from fine gravel to cobbles. The Rio Grande is located in the mountainous region where boulders, cobbles, and gravel are the predominant bed materials.

MODEL INPUT

The BRI-STARs model has three major components: (1) Step-backwater computations for water-surface profiles, (2) streamtube computations, and (3) sediment-routing computations. Discharge hydrographs are approximated by time periods of constant discharge. During each time period, step-backwater computations are automatically completed for all states of flow (subcritical, supercritical, or a combination of both).

Data needs for the model include channel cross-section geometry, bed-material size distributions, hydrographs (streamflow and sediment), water-surface elevations at the initial downstream cross section, water temperature, roughness coefficients, and a sediment-transport equation. Channel cross-section geometry can be determined from field surveys

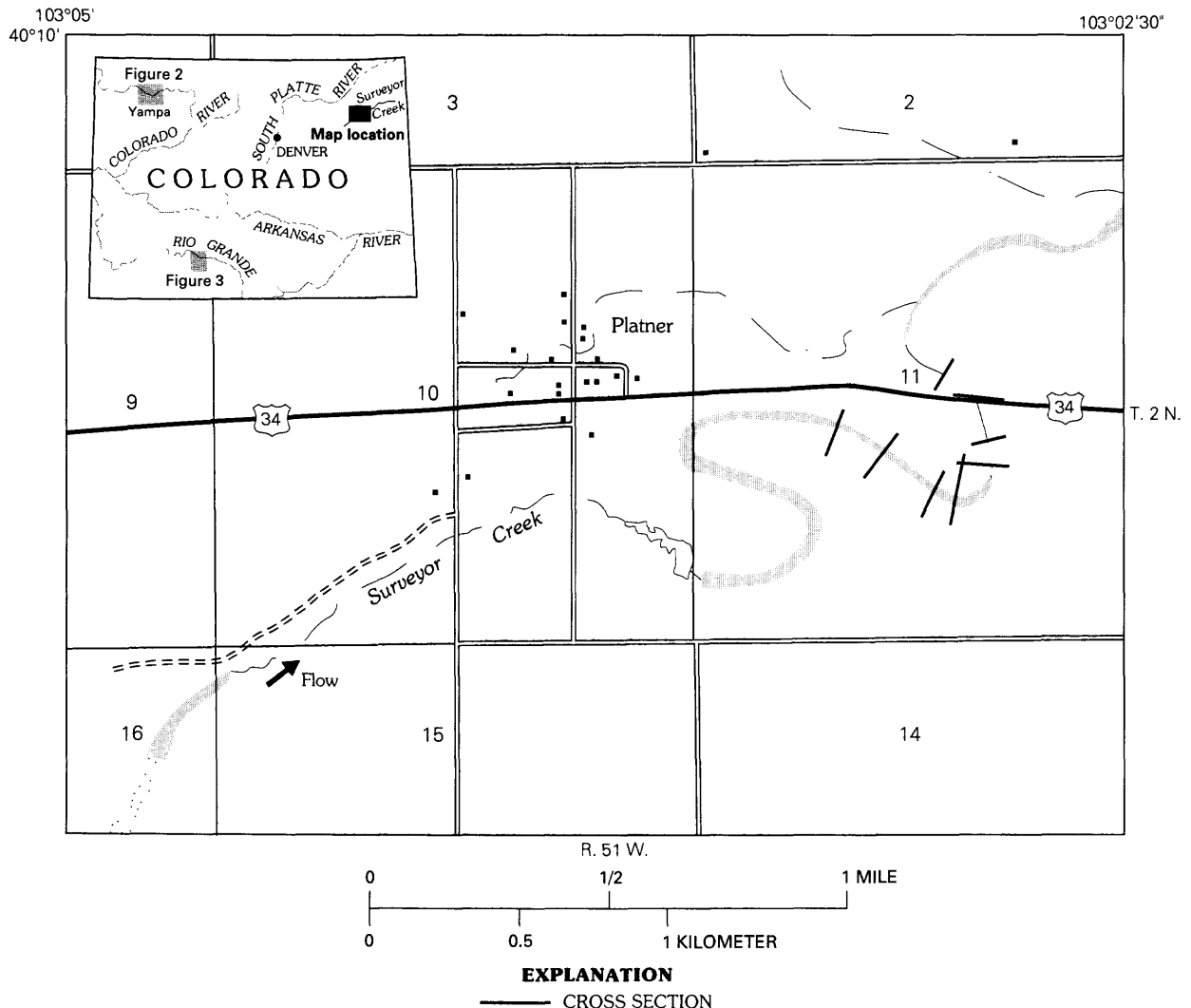


Figure 1. Location of surveyed cross sections for Surveyor Creek near Platner.

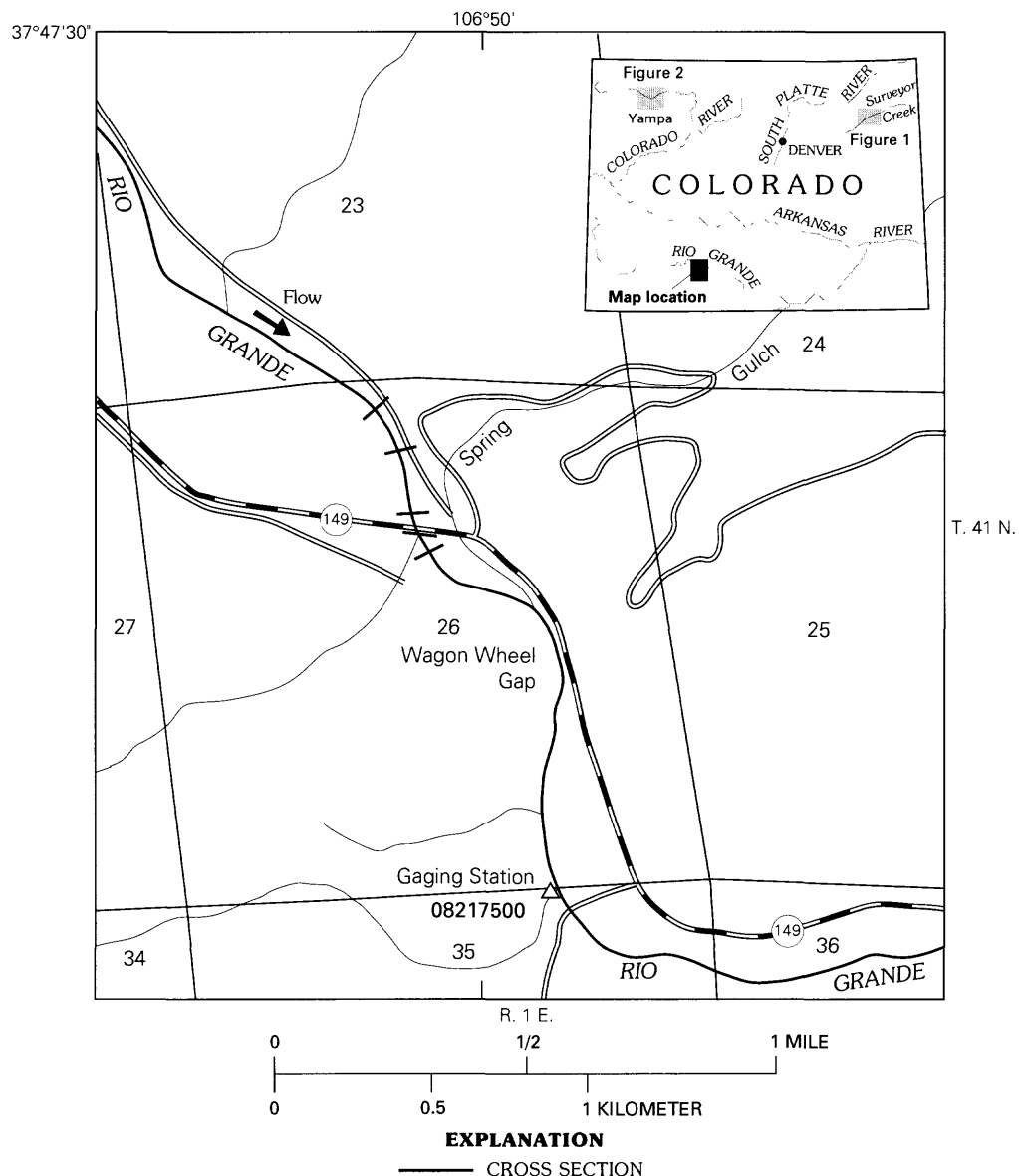


Figure 3. Location of surveyed cross sections for Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap.

tion cover on the banks remains the same as upstream. Bank slopes increase as the channel becomes more incised downstream from the bridge. The cross-section shape of the channel beyond the limits of the reach surveyed was assumed to be similar to that of the last surveyed cross section. On the basis of this assumption, the length of the channel reach to be modeled was extended, using synthetic cross sections, to about 3,800 ft upstream from the bridge and 1,700 ft downstream from the bridge.

A 3,810-ft channel reach was surveyed for the Yampa River near Maybell (fig. 2), 2,440 ft upstream and 1,370 ft downstream from the bridge. The upstream left bank is a steep hillside with mature willows lining the bank, and sagebrush is

located higher on the hillside. Upstream from the bridge, the right bank is a 3- to 5-ft vertical bank covered with tall grass and willows. A wide, gently sloped flood plain begins at the top of the bank and mostly is covered by short grass with sparsely scattered sagebrush. Downstream from the bridge, the left bank is less steep. The channel is incised 4 to 6 ft and has a wide, gently sloping flood plain covered with sagebrush. The right bank becomes steeper as the channel bends to the left downstream from the bridge and transitions to a rocky, sagebrush-covered hillside. Based on the uniformity of the channel cross-section geometry, the length of reach modeled was extended using synthetic cross sections to about 4,400 ft upstream from the bridge and 3,600 ft downstream.

A channel length of 1,460 ft was surveyed for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap (fig. 3), 1,300 ft upstream and 160 ft downstream from the bridge. The upstream left bank is a steep, rocky hillside sparsely covered with sagebrush to just upstream from the bridge where the bank becomes less steep. Dense willows line the banks at the edge of the water through most of the reach. The upstream right bank is a gradually sloping, grassy flood plain above the top of a 2- to 4-ft cutbank. Downstream on the left bank, grass and scattered clumps of mature willows cover a gently sloping pasture. The right bank becomes progressively steeper as the channel bends to the left and enters a short, narrow canyon. Scattered sagebrush covers the hillside. The length of channel reach modeled was extended to about 5,400 ft upstream and 2,600 ft downstream from the bridge by using synthesized cross sections.

Roughness coefficients for the stream reaches modeled were selected during the field surveys at each site. Roughness coefficients selected for Surveyor Creek near Platner ranged from 0.045 to 0.055 for the left bank overflow, 0.035 to 0.045 for the main channel, and 0.050 to 0.055 for the right bank overflow.

A roughness coefficient of 0.040 was used for the Yampa River near Maybell. Coefficients were selected in the field for the left bank (0.055 to 0.075) and right bank (0.050 to 0.070) overflows, but were not used because the modeled water-surface elevations indicated the flow was confined to the main channel.

Roughness coefficients selected for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap ranged from 0.055 to 0.075 for the left bank overflow, 0.040 to 0.045 for the main channel, and 0.050 to 0.060 for the right bank overflow.

Bed Material

Bed-material size distributions for Surveyor Creek near Platner represent material at the streambed surface and material 2 to 3 ft below the surface. Bed-material samples were collected by hand during 1992 in the vicinity of the approach cross section located upstream from the bridge. The upstream channel consists of sand and a few small gravel-size particles. Samples from the streambed surface were collected from equally spaced locations across the channel, and the subsurface sample was collected from a single location in mid-channel to a depth of about 4 ft. Visual inspection of the sides of the sample hole and material removed from the hole indicated that no inactive layer was present to that depth. An inactive layer is a layer of material that commonly will resist scour (for example, large boulders or bedrock) and will limit scour

depth. Visual observation of the bed material through the reach indicated slightly compacted mixed-size sand. Size fractions and percentages of material within each size group are listed in table 1.

Table 1. Bed-material particle-size distributions

[--, outside range of sample]

Size fractions (millimeters)	Percent retained by weight		
	Surveyor Creek	Yampa River	Rio Grande ¹
<0.5	7.3	--	--
0.5–1.0	19.0	--	--
1.0–2.0	24.8	--	--
2.0–4.0	27.6	² 7.5	--
4.0–8.0	15.9	5.2	--
8.0–16.0	5.4	10.5	--
16.0–22.5	--	8.2	--
22.5–32.0	--	15.7	2.0
32.0–45.0	--	18.4	11.0
45.0–64.0	--	13.7	23.0
64.0–90.0	--	13.4	36.0
90.0–128.0	--	7.4	22.0
128.0–150.0	--	--	6.0

¹From grid-sampling particle count.

²Total less than 4.0 millimeters.

Bed-material size distributions for the Yampa River near Maybell were determined from samples collected October 21, 1981 (Andrews, 1984). Visual inspection of the bed material at the time of the field survey in 1993 was not possible due to the depth of the water. Exposed channel banks at an elevation below the vegetation line indicated medium gravel and a few cobbles. During the field survey, the channel bed was very firm, indicating the lack of fine material. Size fractions and percentages of material within each size group are listed in table 1.

Because of the presence of coarse bed material and a semiarmored layer, a mechanical sampler could not be used at the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap. Bed-material size distribution was determined during 1993 using pebble counts from a uniform grid (Wolman, 1954) laid out in the approximate location of the approach cross section. Kellerhals and Bray (1971) concluded that grid sampling is roughly comparable to volumetric sampling. Samples collected at each site probably are comparable, even though they were collected by different methods. Size fractions and percentages of material within each size group are listed in table 1.

Flood Hydrology

Magnitudes of the 500-year floods for the sites were computed from regionalized regression equations presented by Kircher and others (1985) and Livingston and Minges (1987). The method described by Kircher and others (1985) for weighting flows computed from regional-regression equations with flows computed from streamflow-gaging-station records was used for the Yampa River near Maybell and the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap. No gaging-station record was available to use in the weighting procedure for Surveyor Creek near Platner. Values of the 500-year floods computed from regional-regression equations were 37,500 ft³/s for Surveyor Creek near Platner, 20,000 ft³/s for the Yampa River near Maybell, and 6,700 ft³/s for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap.

Computation of the water-surface profile for the 500-year flood at Surveyor Creek near Platner, using a model for Water-Surface PROfile computations (WSPRO) (Shearman, 1990), indicated the bridge and roadway would be overtopped and that pressure flow through the bridge would occur. Pressure flow occurs when the water surface is in contact with the low steel in the bridge opening. Richardson and others (1991) recommend that WSPRO be used to determine the discharge through the bridge for scour evaluation when flow affects the bridge superstructure. The discharge that produces pressure flow is determined by making successive water-surface profile computations, using WSPRO, while increasing the discharge incrementally, until a change from free-surface flow (no water-surface contact with low steel) to pressure flow is noted in the WSPRO output (Shearman and others, 1986). The maximum flow that can be routed through the bridge before a flow change occurs was recorded and used in the scour analysis.

The maximum free-surface flow that could be routed through the Surveyor Creek bridge was 18,000 ft³/s, which is substantially less than the computed 500-year flood discharge of 37,500 ft³/s.

A synthetic flood hydrograph for the 18,000 ft³/s free-surface flow was developed for use in the BRI-STARS model using a method modified from that described by Livingston and Minges (1987). The method described by Livingston and Minges (1987) was refined from a dimensionless hydrograph developed by Commons (1942) and was applied to small watersheds in Wyoming by Craig and Rankl (1978). The synthetic hydrograph described by Livingston and Minges (1987) is based on a discharge constant computed from a given peak flow and a time constant computed from the volume of the peak flow. The time constant com-

puted, 2.68 minutes, for the flow of 18,000 ft³/s seemed unrealistically short. The 2.68-minute time constant resulted in a synthetic hydrograph that had a time to peak of 32 minutes and a time base of only 3.1 hours. A new time constant was computed using a method described by Linsley and others (1958). The new time constant of 56 minutes was used in the Livingston and Minges (1987) method to determine the coordinates of the synthetic flood hydrograph used in the BRI-STARS model. The flood hydrograph used in the BRI-STARS model seemed more realistic for the basin drainage area (150 mi²) at the bridge and magnitude of the flow. The final hydrograph had a time to peak of 11.2 hours and a time base of 65.3 hours. A 30-hour part of the synthetic hydrograph that was greater than 2,500 ft³/s was arbitrarily selected for modeling and was discretized into 5-minute intervals of constant discharge to approximate the synthetic flood hydrograph (fig. 4A). The selection of 5-minute time intervals was based on the shape of the synthetic hydrograph. Short duration time intervals were necessary to avoid large increases in discharge between adjacent time intervals on the sharply rising limb of the hydrograph.

Rather than computing a synthetic hydrograph, the hydrograph for the peak flow of record was analyzed for the gaging station located at the Yampa River near Maybell, about 750 ft downstream from the bridge. The USGS gaging station, Yampa River near Maybell (09251000), has 75 years of record. The maximum mean daily streamflow recorded for the period of record was 24,400 ft³/s (May 17, 1984). This streamflow was about 122 percent of the 500-year flood estimated from regional-regression equations. The decision was made to use the known hydrograph and eliminate the uncertainties of using a synthetic hydrograph, even though the recorded peak flow exceeded the regional-regression-equation flood magnitude by 22 percent. A 30-day period of the mean daily streamflow hydrograph greater than about 5,000 ft³/s from the hydrograph of the peak flow of record (May 8 to June 6, 1984) was arbitrarily selected for use in the model to simulate a flood peak due to snowmelt typical of the region (fig. 4B). The hydrograph was discretized into time steps of 12-hour duration using the recorded mean daily streamflows for each time step.

The USGS gaging station, Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap (08217500), is located about 0.5 mi downstream from the highway bridge (fig. 3) and has 41 years of record. The maximum daily discharge recorded for the period of record was 4,970 ft³/s (June 9, 1985). The instantaneous peak

flow of record was 5,190 ft³/s (June 9, 1985). The maximum daily discharge for the period of record was about 74 percent of the 500-year flood computed from regional-regression equations. A daily discharge flood hydrograph was synthesized using the shape of the recorded mean daily streamflow hydrograph for the peak flow of record at the gaging station and the computed 500-year flood as an upper limit for the maximum daily discharge (fig. 4C). The synthetic hydrograph was discretized into time steps of 12-hour duration using mean daily discharges for each time step to simulate a snowmelt peak typical of the region.

BRI-STARS requires a water-surface elevation that corresponds to each discharge of the discretized flood hydrograph to define the downstream boundary condition at the initial cross section. The water-surface elevations for each discharge of the discretized hydrograph were computed using the field-surveyed data and WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The water-surface computed by WSPRO and the corresponding discharge were used as input data for BRI-STARS.

Water temperature was measured during the field surveys in late summer at Yampa River near Maybell (69.0°F) and Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap (72.5°F). No water temperature was available for Surveyor Creek near Platner due to the channel being dry. A water temperature of 65°F was used in BRI-STARS because it was felt to be more indicative of the water temperature when snowmelt runoff peaks occur during late spring and early summer.

Sediment Transport

Bridge scour is limited by the availability of bed material and the capacity of the stream to transport eroded material. The term “availability limited” can be defined as the condition at which sediment transport that is predicted by a selected transport equation is greater than the amount of sediment that is available at a given size fraction. The term “capacity limited” can be defined as the condition for which there is sufficient bed material present to allow the sediment transport indicated by the selected equation.

The sediment-inflow hydrograph at the most upstream cross section in a study reach can be supplied by the user, or the user can allow the model to build a sediment-inflow hydrograph. If a sediment hydrograph is known, BRI-STARS requires it to be supplied in the form of discretized sediment discharges. If a sediment hydrograph is not known, BRI-STARS uses a specified sediment-transport equation from the model and the bed-material size data to produce an inflow sediment

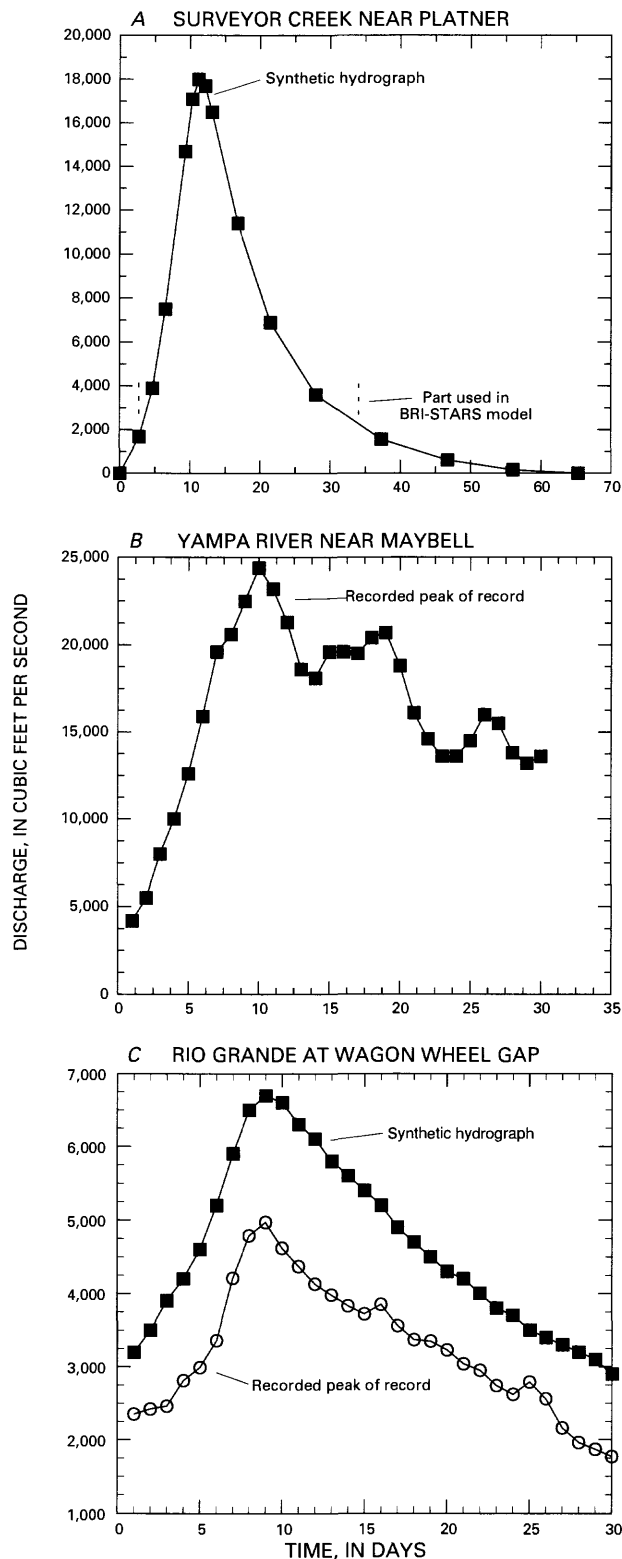


Figure 4. Modeled flood hydrographs for (A) synthetic flood hydrograph on Surveyor Creek near Platner, (B) 30-day flood on the Yampa River near Maybell, and (C) 30-day synthetic flood hydrograph for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap.

hydrograph for the most upstream cross section. In the current (1995) version of the model, sediment-transport capacities can be determined by (1) the Yang method, (2) the Acker and White method, (3) the Engelund and Hansen method, (4) the Meyer-Peter Mueller method (methods 1–4 in Chang, 1988), or (5) a user-supplied generic equation of a given form. The methods were chosen for the model because of their accuracy and the short computational times associated with them. The sediment-transport equations are applicable to particle sizes of 0.0625 mm and greater. For the Yang method of computations, sediment transport can be performed for sizes as large as 10 mm. The Meyer-Peter Mueller method is available for larger sizes.

No previously determined sediment-transport equations were available for the study sites. The model was used to develop a sediment-inflow hydrograph at each site. Yang's method was applied to Surveyor Creek near Platner where the predominant bed-material size is sand. The Meyer-Peter Mueller equation was applied to the Yampa River near Maybell and the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap due to the relatively coarse sizes of the bed material present at the sites.

BRIDGE-SCOUR ANALYSIS

Scour is the result of the erosive action of flowing water as it excavates and carries away material from the bed and banks of the stream. All streambed material is susceptible to scour, but the magnitude of scour depth primarily depends on site conditions and hydraulic parameters of the bridge reach, so each site is unique. The rate at which maximum scour is reached depends on the ability of the streambed material to withstand the factors that cause scour. Total scour at a river crossing consists of three components that, in general, are additive:

1. General scour—Due to long-term changes in the riverbed elevation, whether from natural or man-induced causes.
2. Contraction scour—Resulting from the constriction of the channel, either naturally or due to the bridge and its approaches encroaching on the flood plain.
3. Local scour—The result of interference of the flow pattern by piers or abutments that accelerate the flow, creating vortices that erode material surrounding the piers or abutments.

BRI-STARS computes sediment transport as a function of shear stress, velocity, or some other variable and should compute contraction scour depending on the sediment-transport equation selected. Contraction scour is indicated by the amount of channel degradation (or aggradation) computed by the model. If bridge piers are present in the study reach, the user is given the option to compute local scour due to piers. Equations recommended for pier scour by Richardson and others (1991) are available as options in the model, and the Colorado State University equation was chosen for this study. Channel change and pier-scour depths for the bridge cross section at each site are summarized in table 2. Bridge cross sections showing initial channel bed elevations and elevations at the time of the peak streamflow are shown in figure 5A–C.

Table 2. Channel change and pier-scour depths at the peak streamflow

[WSPRO, Water-Surface PROfile]

Site name	With WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines		Without WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines	
	Channel change (feet)	Pier-scour depth (feet)	Channel change (feet)	Pier-scour depth (feet)
Surveyor Creek near Platner	–2.32	4.60	–1.89	4.60
Yampa River near Maybell	–.38	5.94	–.17	5.97
Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap	.63	4.46	.69	4.58

The minimization routine available in BRI-STARS allows the model to vary channel width after each computation step. This routine was not used at any site. Based on observations during the field surveys, a fixed channel width was used in each model computation. All three stream study reaches appeared very stable with no indication of bank mass wasting or lateral channel migration.

The number of streamtubes used in the final model computations varied at each site. The user's manual suggests that calculated scour generally is not sensitive to the number of streamtubes (Molinas, 1990, p. 77). For the Yampa River and Rio Grande sites, the number of streamtubes affected model stability. Selecting more than a single streamtube resulted in an unstable simulation. One streamtube was an acceptable representation because all streamflow was contained within the banks, and channel subdivision was not necessary. At the Surveyor Creek site, five streamtubes were used to represent the varied water-surface profile and terraced cross section.

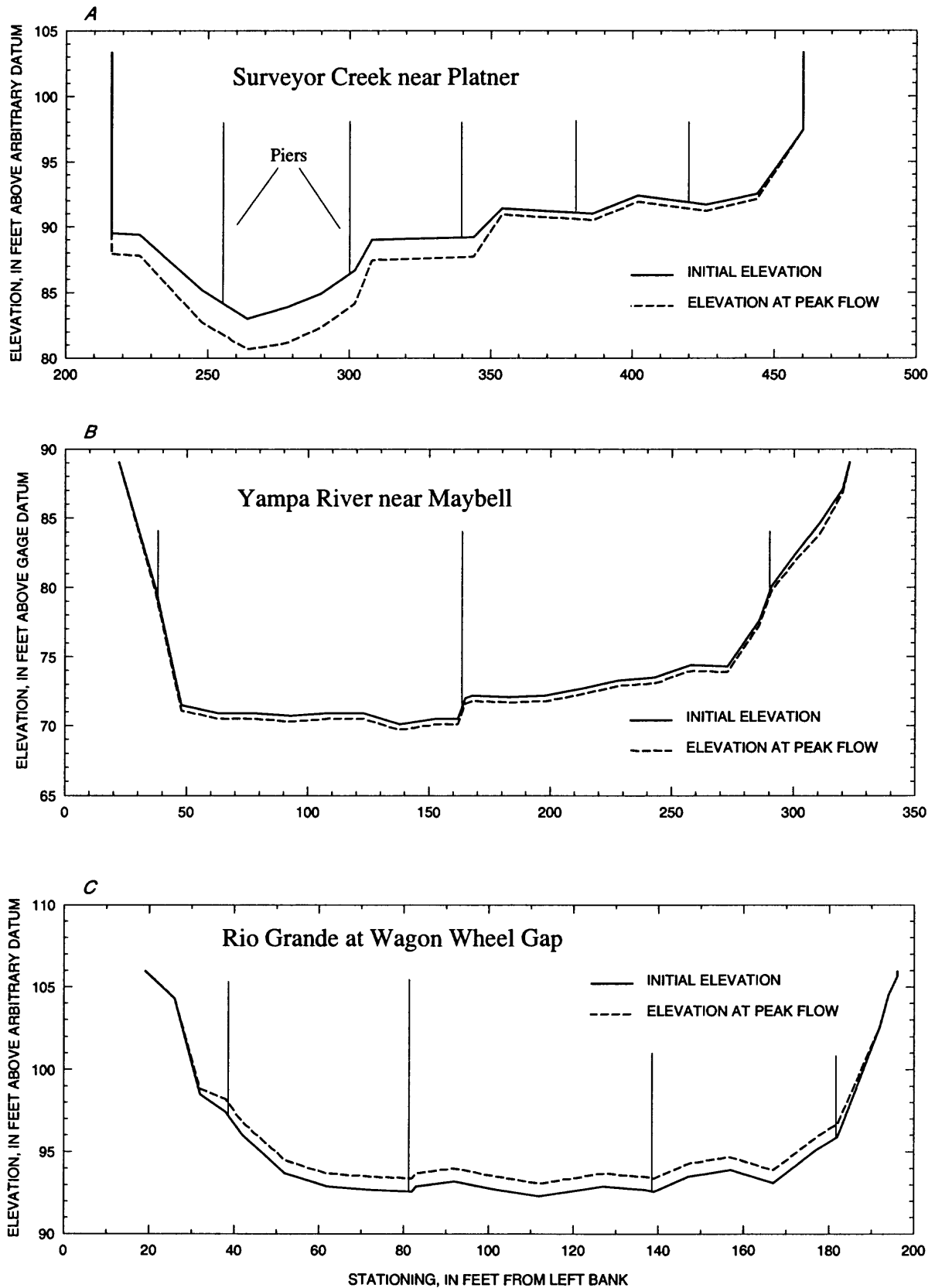


Figure 5. Bridge cross section and initial elevations and elevations at the 500-year peak flow for (A) Surveyor Creek near Platner, (B) Yampa River near Maybell, and (C) Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap.

A part of WSPRO (Shearman, 1990) has been incorporated as an option in BRI-STARS to allow analysis of sediment transport through the bridge reach under bridge backwater conditions (the amount of backwater caused by encroachment on the flood plain by the bridge and how far upstream the bridge-affected water-surface elevations will be higher than water-surface elevations for unconfined flow). If the use of WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines is requested, the WSPRO data are prepared separately and stored in a different data file. The associated data file must comply with restrictions imposed in WSPRO. These restrictions include location of a cross section one bridge width upstream from the bridge (approach section), a cross section at the downstream bridge opening that includes bridge geometry (bridge section), a cross section located at the downstream side of the bridge that represents natural channel conditions without the bridge in place (full valley section), and a cross section located one bridge width downstream from the bridge (exit section) for use in the bridge hydraulics routines. Including the cross sections dictated by WSPRO (approach, bridge, full valley, and exit) could substantially affect the BRI-STARS computations by decreasing the flow length between cross sections.

To determine if there were any adverse effects in model results when the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines were used, scour depths computed using the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines contained in BRI-STARS were compared to scour depths computed without the bridge hydraulics routines. In general, scour depths computed using the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines did not substantially differ from scour depths computed without the bridge hydraulics routines (table 2). The effect of debris accumulation on or around the piers during the peak streamflows was not examined.

SUMMARY

The USGS, in cooperation with CDOT, began a bridge-scour study in 1991. A part of that study was to estimate bridge scour at three sites using a sediment-transport model. Sediment-transport routing was used to estimate channel changes and pier-scour depths at the U.S. Highway 34 bridge on Surveyor Creek near Platner, the U.S. Highway 40 bridge on the Yampa River near Maybell, and the State Highway 149 bridge on the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap. Synthetic flood hydrographs were developed for Surveyor Creek and the Rio Grande to simulate extreme flows for use

in the model. A part of the recorded mean daily streamflow hydrograph for the peak flow of record was used for the Yampa River. Bed-material particle sizes ranged from less than 0.5 to 16 mm for Surveyor Creek, less than 4 to 128 mm for the Yampa River, and 22.5 to 150 mm for the Rio Grande. Model computations indicate -2.32 ft of channel change at the peak streamflow for Surveyor Creek, -0.38 ft for the Yampa River, and +0.63 ft for the Rio Grande. Pier-scour depths predicted by the model at the peak streamflows were 4.60 ft for Surveyor Creek near Platner, 5.94 ft for the Yampa River near Maybell, and 4.46 ft for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1—Example BRI-STARS Input File for Surveyor Creek Near Platner

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TT      BRI-STARS MODEL FOR SURVEYOR CREEK NEAR PLATNER, CO
TT      COMPARISON WITH LEVEL 2 SCOUR ESTIMATES
TT      JEVAILL      NOVEMBER 1992
NS  12.0
*****  SYNTHETIC CROSS SECTION NO.0 -- SEC. NO.1 MOVED UPSTREAM
ST  4500    16.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0    42.0   174.0   300.0
XS 111.9  -150.0   101.9    0.0   101.2   12.0   99.2   21.0   95.3   27.0
XS  93.4    42.0    94.0    57.0   93.3   78.0   94.3   108.0   94.7   138.0
XS  97.3   162.0    99.7   174.0   101.7  189.0   101.7   216.0  103.9   250.0
XS 111.9   300.0
*****  SYNTHETIC CROSS SECTION NO.1 -- SEC. NO.1 MOVED UPSTREAM
ST  4000    16     0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0    42.0   174.0   300.0
XS 110.9  -150.0   100.9    0.0   100.2   12.0   98.2   21.0   94.3   27.0
XS  92.4    42.0    93.0    57.0   92.3   78.0   93.3   108.0   93.7   138.0
XS  96.3   162.0    98.7   174.0   100.7  189.0   100.7   216.0  102.9   250.0
XS 110.9   300.0
*****  CROSS SECTION NO.1
ST  3540    16.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0    42.0   174.0   300.0
XS 110.0  -150.0   100.0    0.0   99.3   12.0   97.3   21.0   93.4   27.0
XS  91.5    42.0    92.1    57.0   91.4   78.0   92.4   108.0   92.8   138.0
XS  95.4   162.0    97.8   174.0   99.8   189.0   99.8   216.0  102.0   250.0
XS 110.0   300.0
*****  CROSS SECTION NO.3
ST  3010    15.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0    36.0   171.0   250.0
XS 105.0  -150.0    99.5    0.0   99.5   18.0   97.0   27.0   92.8   36.0
XS  90.4    48.0    90.8    66.0   91.2   93.0   90.4   120.0   92.3   147.0
XS  93.5   171.0    94.9   186.0   98.2   192.0  100.2   204.0  110.0   250.0
*****  CROSS SECTION NO.5
ST  2355    15.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0    42.0   174.0   282.0
XS 105.0  -100.0    98.3    0.0   97.1   18.0   94.9   30.0   91.0   42.0
XS  89.2    69.0    89.9    99.0   89.0   123.0   90.0   144.0   88.8   165.0
XS  92.8   174.0    96.0   186.0  102.2   213.0  108.9   249.0  111.7   282.0
*****
*****  SYNTHETIC CROSS SECTION NO.7 DELETED
*****
*****  CROSS SECTION NO.8
ST  1505    15.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND   3.0   405.0   575.0   594.0
XS 110.0  -200.0   105.0   -80.0   98.8    0.0   94.7   21.0   89.6   117.0
XS  89.4   177.0    89.4   264.0   89.7  345.0   89.8   405.0   89.1   471.0
XS  89.4   522.0    87.0   534.0   85.6  564.0   85.5   575.0  109.9   594.0

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***** APPROACH SECTION -- SECTION NO.10 MOVED UPSTREAM

ST	1055	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	2.0	98.0	230.0							
XS	102.2	0.0	86.8	5.0	86.8	24.0	85.2	54.0	84.2	70.0
XS	86.3	86.0	90.4	98.0	92.0	132.0	93.3	190.0	96.2	220.0
XS	104.5	230.0								

***** BRIDGE SECTION -- SEC. NO.11 MODIFIED WITH BRIDGE GEOMETRY

ST	785	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	460.0								
XS	103.4	216.0	89.5	216.0	89.4	226.0	85.2	248.0	83.0	264.0
XS	83.9	278.0	84.9	290.0	86.7	302.0	89.0	308.0	89.2	344.0
XS	91.4	354.0	91.0	386.0	92.4	402.0	91.7	426.0	92.5	444.0
XS	97.4	460.0	103.4	460.0						

***** FULL SECTION -- SEC.11 MOVED DOWNSTREAM 10FT, NO ELEV. ADJUSTMENT

***** EXIT SECTION -- SEC. NO.12 MOVED UPSTREAM

ST	550	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	3.0	56.0	158.0	236.0						
XS	101.5	-100.0	93.4	0.0	90.8	24.0	86.7	44.0	84.4	56.0
XS	80.3	74.0	80.5	84.0	80.8	94.0	82.4	125.0	81.3	139.0
XS	81.8	146.0	88.6	158.0	92.3	188.0	95.8	210.0	96.8	236.0

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION NO.A -- SEC. NO.12 MOVED DOWNSTREAM

ST	0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	3.0	56.0	158.0	236.0						
XS	99.3	-100.0	91.2	0.0	88.6	24.0	84.5	44.0	82.2	56.0
XS	78.1	74.0	78.3	84.0	78.6	94.0	80.2	125.0	79.1	139.0
XS	79.6	146.0	86.4	158.0	90.1	188.0	93.6	210.0	95.6	236.0

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION NO.D

ST	-500	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	3.0	56.0	158.0	236.0						
XS	98.3	-100.0	92.0	0.0	87.6	24.0	84.5	44.0	81.2	56.0
XS	77.1	74.0	77.3	84.0	77.7	94.0	79.2	125.0	78.1	139.0
XS	78.6	146.0	85.4	158.0	89.1	188.0	92.6	210.0	94.6	236.0

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION NO.C

ST	-1000	15.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	3.0	56.0	158.0	236.0						
XS	97.3	-100.0	89.2	0.0	86.6	24.0	82.5	44.0	80.2	56.0
XS	76.1	74.0	76.3	84.0	76.6	94.0	78.2	125.0	77.1	139.0
XS	77.6	146.0	84.4	158.0	88.1	188.0	91.6	210.0	95.6	236.0

RE MANNING

RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550				
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550				
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550				
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450
RH0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450

RH0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0400
RH0.0400	0.0400	0.4000	0.0400	0.0550					
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550
RH0.0550									
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450
RH0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450			
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350
RH0.0350	0.0350	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350
RH0.0350	0.0350	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350
RH0.0350	0.0350	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350
RH0.0350	0.0350	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
RH0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350	0.0350
RH0.0350	0.0350	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550					
CL0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CL0.0000	0.0000								
CB	THALWEG								
NT	5.0								
IT	360.0	1.0	0.00347	0.0	0.0				
QQ	TABLE OF DISCHARGES								
SS	STAGE DISCHARGE TABLE								
TL	12.0								
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	2800	82.74							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	4000	84.00							
SQ	5000	84.94							
SQ	5000	84.94							
SQ	5000	84.94							

SQ	5000	84.94
SQ	5000	84.94
SQ	5000	84.94
SQ	6300	85.95
SQ	6300	85.95
SQ	6300	85.95
SQ	6300	85.95
SQ	6300	85.95
SQ	7500	86.80
SQ	7500	86.80
SQ	7500	86.80
SQ	7500	86.80
SQ	7500	86.80
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	9100	87.83
SQ	11000	88.93
SQ	11000	88.93
SQ	11000	88.93
SQ	11000	88.93
SQ	11000	88.93
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	12500	89.73
SQ	14000	90.47
SQ	14000	90.47
SQ	14000	90.47
SQ	14000	90.47
SQ	14000	90.47
SQ	15500	91.17
SQ	15500	91.17
SQ	15500	91.17
SQ	15500	91.17
SQ	15500	91.17

[illegible]

SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 15000	90.94
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 14000	90.47
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 13000	89.99
SQ 12000	89.47
SQ 12000	89.47
SQ 12000	89.47
SQ 12000	89.47
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SQ 12000	89.47
SQ 12000	89.47
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SQ 12000	89.47
SQ 11000	88.93
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SQ 11000	88.93
SQ 11000	88.93
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 10000	88.37
SQ 9000	87.77
SQ 9000	87.77
SQ 9000	87.77

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	3000	82.97					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
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SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SQ	2500	82.39					
SO	SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IS REQUESTED						
QS	360.0	0.0					
SE	1.0	0.0					
TM	360.0	65.0					
SF	8.0						
SG0.0625	0.1250						
SG0.1250	0.2500						
SG0.2500	0.5000						
SG0.5000	1.0000						
SG1.0000	2.0000						
SG2.0000	4.0000						
SG4.0000	8.0000						
SG8.0000	16.0000						
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159

SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
SD	0.004	0.012	0.057	0.190	0.248	0.276	0.159	0.054
WB	8	SUR.DAT						
PE	1.0	1.0						
PS	8.0	5.0						
PP	256.0	2.0	1.0					
PP	300.0	2.0	1.0					
PP	340.0	2.0	1.0					
PP	380.0	2.0	1.0					
PP	420.0	2.0	1.0					
PR	1.0	2	92	104				
PV	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
PV	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
PV	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
PL	PLOTING IS REQUESTED							
PX	CHANNEL CROSS SECTION PLOTS					30	0	0
PW	WATER SURFACE PROFILE PLOTS					30	0	0
MN	NO MINIMIZATION IS REQUESTED							

Separate input file (SUR.DAT) for the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines in BRI-STARS--[AS, approach section location and data; BP, horizontal datum correction for approach section; BR, bridge section location and data; CD, bridge geometry data; PW, pier location and elevation data; T1-3, title information; XS, cross-section location and data.]

T1	SURVEYOR CREEK NEAR PLATNER									
T2	FIXED GEOMETRY MODE									
T3	BRI-STARS INPUT FILE									
*										
XS	EXIT 550									
*										
XS	FULL 785									
*										
BR	BRDG 785 103.44									
PW	83.0,2 86.7,2 86.7,4 89.2,4 89.2,6 91.0,6 91.0,8 91.7,8 91.7,10									
CD	4 35 3 106.98 20									
*										
AS	APPR 1055									
BP	-200									

Appendix 2—Example BRI-STARS Input File for the Yampa River Near Maybell

```

TT      BRI-STARS RUN -- YAMPA RIVER NR MAYBELL, CO
TT      STURCTURE ID NO -- B-04-A
TT      JEVAILL    JUNE 1993
NS      14
***** SYNTHETIC X.S.  SYN4 -- SEC.1 MOVED UPSTREAM
ST 6000    18.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 110.6    0    106.0    12    103.2    26    94.0    47    85.8    74
XS  83.5    79    78.0    102    78.0    124    77.0    154    76.6    198
XS  76.8    264    76.2    287    76.0    327    75.6    337    76.2    353
XS  83.6    376    85.8    400    90.8    500
***** SYNTHETIC X.S.  SYN3 -- SEC.1 MOVED UPSTREAM
ST 5000    18.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 109.6    0    105.0    12    102.2    26    93.0    47    84.8    74
XS  82.6    79    77.2    102    77.0    124    76.2    154    75.6    198
XS  75.8    264    75.4    287    75.0    327    74.8    337    75.4    353
XS  82.6    376    84.8    400    89.8    500
***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SEC1
ST 4050    18.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 108.8    0    104.2    12    101.4    26    92.2    47    84.0    74
XS  81.8    79    76.3    102    76.2    124    75.3    154    74.8    198
XS  75.0    264    74.5    287    74.2    327    73.9    337    74.5    353
XS  81.8    376    84.0    400    89.0    500
***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SEC2
ST 3570    22.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 107.0    0    105.7    33    97.4    51    87.5    65    81.6    83
XS  73.9    107    77.1    127    76.0    173    73.8    203    74.1    254
XS  74.1    299    74.2    304    73.9    309    73.9    314    73.3    330
XS  73.8    348    73.7    355    78.2    373    81.6    387    85.0    387
XS  90.0    400    91.0    500
***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SEC3
ST 3110    22.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 105.5    0    103.6    38    93.1    60    83.8    73    81.2    80
XS  73.2    100    73.0    125    72.2    158    72.5    180    72.7    205
XS  73.5    231    73.4    247    73.6    255    73.2    270    72.9    294
XS  73.4    302    72.8    315    76.2    328    81.2    340    82.5    340
XS  85.0    360    89.0    500
***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SEC4
ST 2650    19.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    1.0
ND  1.0    500.0
XS 104.2    0    100.0    37    90.7    55    82.0    86    81.0    90
XS  73.3    112    71.6    133    71.8    172    72.1    179    72.4    197
XS  72.3    228    72.6    255    72.9    273    72.8    295    73.6    306
XS  74.1    319    81.0    334    83.0    350    90.0    500

```

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION "APPR" -- SEC5 MOVED DOWNSTREAM

ST	1950	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	500.0								
XS	102.9	0	97.5	24	83.8	39	80.4	45	72.0	55
XS	71.5	89	71.3	104	71.0	126	71.4	147	71.8	160
XS	72.1	182	72.0	200	72.0	208	71.9	212	72.3	222
XS	72.6	226	72.7	236	72.8	246	72.9	250	73.2	254
XS	73.5	262	73.3	270	73.9	282	80.4	302	82.9	330
XS	89.9	500								

***** SURVEYED SECTION "BRIDGE" -- SECTION 6

ST	1610	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	323.0								
XS	89.1	22	80.1	37	71.5	48	70.9	63	70.9	78
XS	70.7	93	70.9	108	70.9	123	70.1	138	70.5	153
XS	70.5	162	72.0	165	72.2	168	72.1	183	72.2	198
XS	72.7	213	73.3	228	73.5	243	74.4	258	74.3	273
XS	77.6	286	80.1	291	82.5	301	84.7	311	87.1	320
XS	89.1	323								

***** FULL VALLEY SECTION

ST	1600	25	0	0	0	1.0				
ND	1.0	320								
XS	89.0	22	80.1	37	71.5	48	70.9	63	70.9	78
XS	70.7	93	70.9	108	70.9	123	70.1	138	70.5	153
XS	70.0	162	72.0	165	72.2	168	72.1	183	72.2	198
XS	72.7	213	73.3	228	73.5	243	74.4	258	74.3	273
XS	77.6	286	80.1	291	82.5	301	84.7	311	87.1	320

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION "EXIT" -- SECTION 7 AT CABLEWAY MOVED UPSTREAM

ST	1300	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	380.0								
XS	88.2	0	85.8	10	82.2	12	79.3	23	74.7	28
XS	70.8	38	70.8	58	71.3	68	71.3	78	70.6	108
XS	70.7	118	71.8	128	72.2	148	71.8	158	71.5	168
XS	71.4	178	72.0	208	73.0	218	74.1	228	74.9	238
XS	75.0	248	74.9	258	76.1	268	79.3	276	85.2	280
XS	86.2	330	89.2	380						

***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SEC7 AT CABLEWAY

ST	840	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	380.0								
XS	88.0	0	85.6	10	82.0	12	79.1	23	74.5	28
XS	70.6	38	70.6	58	71.1	68	71.1	78	70.4	108
XS	70.5	118	71.6	128	72.0	148	71.6	158	71.3	168
XS	71.2	178	71.8	208	72.8	218	73.9	228	74.7	238
XS	74.8	248	74.7	258	75.9	268	79.1	276	85.0	280
XS	86.0	330	89.0	380						

***** SURVEYED SECTION -- SECTION 8

ST	240	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
ND	1.0	300.0								
XS	89.0	-200	82.0	-100	80.5	0	78.6	10	72.1	59
XS	71.3	84	70.1	112	69.4	121	68.2	123	68.6	161
XS	69.3	183	70.4	218	72.2	233	77.0	262	78.6	270
XS	89.0	300								

***** SYNTHETIC SECTION - SYN2 -- SECTION 8 MOVED DOWNSTREAM										
ST	-1000	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0				
NS	1.0	300.0								
XS	87.9	-200	80.9	-100	79.4	0	77.4	10	71.0	59
XS	70.2	84	69.0	112	68.3	121	67.1	123	67.5	161
XS	68.2	183	69.3	218	71.1	233	75.9	262	77.5	270
XS	88.9	300								
***** SYNTHETIC SECTION - SYN1 -- SECTION 8 MOVED DOWNSTREAM										
ST	-2000	16.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0				
NS	1.0	300.0								
XS	87.0	-200	80.0	-100	78.5	0	76.6	10	70.1	59
XS	69.3	84	68.1	112	67.4	121	66.2	123	66.6	161
XS	67.3	183	68.4	218	70.2	233	75.0	262	76.6	270
XS	88.0	300								
RE	MANNING									
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040		
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040							

RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040				
CL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000						
CB	THALWEG									
NT	1									
IT	60	1	0.50	0	0					
QQ	TABLE OF DISCHARGES									
SS	STAGE DISCHARGE TABLE									
TL	14									
SQ	4190	74.50								
SQ	4190	74.50								
SQ	5500	75.60								
SQ	5500	75.60								
SQ	8000	77.35								
SQ	8000	77.35								
SQ	10000	78.68								
SQ	10000	78.68								
SQ	12600	80.70								
SQ	12600	80.70								
SQ	15900	82.10								
SQ	15900	82.10								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	20600	83.80								
SQ	20600	83.80								
SQ	22500	84.45								
SQ	22500	84.45								
SQ	24400	84.95								
SQ	24400	84.95								
SQ	23200	84.60								
SQ	23200	84.60								
SQ	21300	84.00								
SQ	21300	84.00								
SQ	18600	83.10								
SQ	18600	83.10								
SQ	18100	82.90								
SQ	18100	82.90								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	19600	83.45								
SQ	19500	83.40								
SQ	19500	83.40								
SQ	20400	83.70								
SQ	20400	83.70								
SQ	20700	83.80								
SQ	20700	83.80								
SQ	18800	83.15								

SQ 18800	83.15
SQ 16100	82.20
SQ 16100	82.20
SQ 14600	81.60
SQ 14600	81.60
SQ 13600	81.15
SQ 13600	81.15
SQ 13600	81.15
SQ 13600	81.15
SQ 14500	81.55
SQ 14500	81.55
SQ 16000	82.12
SQ 16000	82.12
SQ 15500	81.95
SQ 15500	81.95
SQ 13800	81.25
SQ 13800	81.25
SQ 13200	81.00
SQ 13200	81.00
SQ 13600	81.15
SQ 13600	81.15

SO	SEDIMENT TRANSPORT REQUESTED	
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QS	60	0
SE	4	0
TM	60	65.0
SF	10	
SG	4	5.6
SG	5.6	8
SG	8	11
SG	11	16
SG	16	22.5
SG	22.5	32
SG	32	45
SG	45	64
SG	64	90
SG	90	128

SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074
SD 0.030	0.022	0.030	0.075	0.082	0.157	0.184	0.137	0.134	0.074

WB	8	MAY.DAT					
PE	1	1					
PS	8	3					
PP	38.0	2.0	1				
PP	163.5	3.0	2				
PP	290.0	2.0	1				
PR	1	10	1	60			
PV	7	0	0	0	0	0	
PV	8	0	0	0	0	0	
PV	10	0	0	0	0	0	
PL	PLOTING IS REQUESTED						
PX	CHANNEL CROSS SECTION PLOTS				1	0	0
PW	WATER SURFACE PROFILE PLOTS				1	0	0
MN	NO MINIMIZATION IS REQUESTED						

Separate input file (MAY.DAT) for the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines in BRI-STARS--[AB, abutment data; AS, approach section location and data; BP, horizontal datum correction for approach section; BR, bridge section location and data; CD, bridge geometry data; PW, pier location and elevation data; T1-3, title information; XS, cross-section location and data.]

T1	YAMPA RIVER NEAR MAYBELL					
T2	FIXED GEOMETRY MODE					
T3	BRI-STARS INPUT FILE					
*						
XS	EXIT 1300					
*						
XS	FULL 1610					
*						
BR	BRDG	1610	89.11	0		
PW		71.0,4	79.0,4	79.0,8		
CD		2	30	4	89.8	
AB		*	*	95.0	87.1	
*						
AS	APPR	1950				
BP		20				

Appendix 3—Example BRI-STARS Input File for the Rio Grande at Wagon Wheel Gap

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TT      RIO GRANDE RIVER AT WAGON WHEEL GAP, CO
TT      BRI-STARS RUN      STRUCTURE  M-09-B
TT      JEVAILL      JUNE 1993
NS      13
***** SYNTHETIC SECTION SYN7 -- SEC.1 MOVED UPSTREAM
ST 6000      24      0      0      0      1
ND      1      200
XS 114.4     -50     111.0     -5     107.6      6     106.4      10     106.4      20
XS 105.9      30     104.9      40     103.6      50     103.4      60     103.7      70
XS 103.5      80     104.1      90     104.4     100     104.3     110     104.9     120
XS 104.8     130     105.1     140     105.5     145     107.6     150     110.4     152
XS 110.4     162     112.4     172     112.9     182     114.4     200
***** SYNTHETIC SEC. SYN6
ST 5000      24      0      0      0      1
ND      1      200
XS 112.6     -50     109.2     -5     105.8      6     104.6      10     104.6      20
XS 104.1      30     103.1      40     101.8      50     101.6      60     101.9      70
XS 101.7      80     102.3      90     102.6     100     102.5     110     103.1     120
XS 103.0     130     103.3     140     103.7     145     105.8     150     108.6     152
XS 108.6     162     110.6     172     111.1     182     112.6     200
***** SYNTHETIC SEC. SYN5
ST 4000      24      0      0      0      1
ND      1      200
XS 110.8     -50     107.4     -5     104.0      6     102.8      10     102.8      20
XS 102.3      30     101.3      40     100.0      50     99.8       60     100.1      70
XS 99.9       80     100.5      90     100.8     100     100.7     110     101.3     120
XS 101.2     130     101.5     140     101.9     145     104.0     150     106.8     152
XS 106.8     162     108.8     172     109.3     182     110.8     200
***** SYNTHETIC SEC. SYN4
ST 3000      24      0      0      0      1
ND      1      200
XS 109.0     -50     105.6     -5     102.2      6     101.0      10     101.0      20
XS 100.5      30     99.5       40     98.2       50     98.0       60     98.3       70
XS 98.1       80     98.7       90     99.0      100     98.9      110     99.5      120
XS 99.4      130     99.7      140     100.1     145     102.2     150     105.0     152
XS 105.0     162     107.0     172     107.5     182     109.0     200
***** SURVEYED SEC. 1
ST 1910      24      0      0      0      1
ND      1      200
XS 107.0     -50     103.6     -50     100.2      6     99.0       10     99.0       20
XS 98.5       30     97.5       40     96.2       50     96.0       60     96.3       70
XS 96.1       80     96.7       90     97.0      100     96.9      110     97.5      120
XS 97.4      130     97.7      140     98.1      145     100.2     150     103.0     152
XS 103.0     162     105.0     172     105.5     182     107.0     200

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***** SURVEYED SEC. 2

ST	1440	22	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	200							
XS	105.0	-15	102.8	-4	99.4	6	97.9	10	97.5
XS	97.2	30	95.4	40	95.5	50	95.5	60	95.6
XS	95.1	80	95.6	90	95.7	100	95.8	110	95.8
XS	97.5	130	98.5	135	99.4	137	100.4	140	102.4
XS	104.8	156	107.0	200					

***** SYNTHETIC SEC. APPR -- SURVEYED SEC. AT 865 MOVED TO 820

ST	820	25	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	225							
XS	104.9	-25	102.3	-5	101.5	7	97.5	12	96.6
XS	94.6	20	93.5	30	92.9	40	93.6	50	94.4
XS	95.1	70	95.6	80	95.8	90	95.8	100	95.9
XS	96.1	120	95.9	130	95.4	140	95.5	150	94.9
XS	95.7	170	97.5	175	98.5	180	101.9	187	104.9

***** SURVEYED SEC. BRIDGE

ST	605	26	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	196							
XS	106.0	19	106.0	19	104.3	26	98.5	32	97.4
XS	96.0	42	93.7	52	92.9	62	92.7	72	92.6
XS	92.9	83	93.2	92	92.7	102	92.3	112	92.9
XS	92.7	137	92.6	139	93.5	147	93.9	157	93.1
XS	95.1	177	95.9	182	102.6	192	104.5	194	105.6
XS	106.0	196							

***** FULL VALLEY SECTION

ST	595	24	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	196							
XS	104.5	19	104.3	26	98.5	32	97.4	38	96.0
XS	93.7	52	92.9	62	92.7	72	92.6	82	92.9
XS	93.2	92	92.7	102	92.3	112	92.9	127	92.7
XS	92.6	139	93.5	147	93.9	157	93.1	167	95.1
XS	95.9	182	102.6	192	104.0	194	104.5	196	

***** SYNTHETIC SEC. EXIT -- SURVEYED SEC. AT 455 MOVED TO 430

ST	430	20	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	162							
XS	105.0	-50	99.4	-4	96.0	4	95.7	4	93.6
XS	92.4	20	91.8	30	91.1	40	92.6	50	92.1
XS	92.0	70	91.8	80	93.1	90	93.6	100	94.4
XS	94.4	120	96.0	128	99.5	140	101.0	150	102.0

***** SYNTHETIC SEC. SYN3

ST	0	20	0	0	0	1			
ND	1	162							
XS	104.2	-50	98.6	-4	95.2	4	94.9	4	92.8
XS	91.6	20	91.0	30	90.3	40	91.9	50	91.3
XS	91.2	70	91.0	80	92.3	90	92.8	100	93.7
XS	93.7	120	95.2	128	98.7	140	100.2	150	101.2

ST	-1000	20	0	0	0	1				
ND	1	162								
XS	102.4	-50	96.8	-4	93.4	4	93.1	4	91.0	10
XS	89.8	20	89.2	30	88.5	40	90.1	50	89.5	60
XS	89.4	70	89.2	80	90.5	90	91.0	100	91.9	110
XS	91.9	120	93.4	128	96.9	140	98.4	150	99.4	162

ST	-2000	20	1	1	0	1				
ND	1	162								
XS	100.6	-50	95.0	-4	91.6	4	91.3	4	89.2	10
XS	88.0	20	87.4	30	86.7	40	88.3	50	87.7	60
XS	87.6	70	87.3	80	88.7	90	89.2	100	90.1	110
XS	90.1	120	91.6	128	95.1	140	96.6	150	97.6	162

[illegible]

RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
RH	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
CL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CL	0.000	0.000	0.000						
CB	THALWEG								
NT	1								
IT	60	1	0.5	0	0				
QQ	TABLE OF DISCHARGES								
SS	STAGE DISCHARGE TABLE								
TL	13								
SQ	3000	93.52							
SQ	3000	93.52							
SQ	3200	93.70							
SQ	3200	93.70							
SQ	3500	94.01							
SQ	3500	94.01							
SQ	3900	94.38							
SQ	3900	94.38							
SQ	4200	94.65							
SQ	4200	94.65							
SQ	4600	95.00							
SQ	4600	95.00							
SQ	5200	95.58							
SQ	5200	95.58							
SQ	5900	96.18							
SQ	5900	96.18							
SQ	6500	96.68							
SQ	6500	96.68							
SQ	6700	96.83							
SQ	6700	96.83							
SQ	6600	96.75							
SQ	6600	96.75							
SQ	6300	96.50							
SQ	6300	96.50							
SQ	6100	96.33							
SQ	6100	96.33							
SQ	5800	96.10							
SQ	5800	96.10							
SQ	5600	95.93							
SQ	5600	95.93							
SQ	5400	95.75							
SQ	5400	95.75							
SQ	5200	95.58							
SQ	5200	95.58							

SQ	4900	95.28				
SQ	4900	95.28				
SQ	4700	95.10				
SQ	4700	95.10				
SQ	4500	94.91				
SQ	4500	94.91				
SQ	4300	94.75				
SQ	4300	94.75				
SQ	4200	94.65				
SQ	4200	94.65				
SQ	4000	94.47				
SQ	4000	94.47				
SQ	3800	94.28				
SQ	3800	94.28				
SQ	3700	94.20				
SQ	3700	94.20				
SQ	3500	94.01				
SQ	3500	94.01				
SQ	3400	93.90				
SQ	3400	93.90				
SQ	3300	93.80				
SQ	3300	93.80				
SQ	3200	93.70				
SQ	3200	93.70				
SQ	3100	93.60				
SQ	3100	93.60				
SO	SEDIMENT TRANSPORT REQUESTED					
QS	60	0				
SE	4	0				
TM	60	65.0				
SF	6					
SG	22.5	32				
SG	32	45				
SG	45	64				
SG	64	90				
SG	90	128				
SG	128	150				
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060

SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060	
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060	
SD	0.020	0.110	0.230	0.360	0.220	0.060	
WB	8	RIO.DAT					
PE	1	1					
PS	8	4					
PP	38	2	1				
PP	83	2	1				
PP	139	2	1				
PP	182	2	1				
PR	1	10	1	60			
PV	7	0	0	0	0	0	
PV	8	0	0	0	0	0	
PV	10	0	0	0	0	0	
PL	PLOTING IS REQUESTED						
PX	CHANNEL CROSS SECTION PLOTS				1	0	0
PW	WATER SURFACE PROFILE PLOTS				1	0	0
MN	NO MINIMIZATION IS REQUESTED						

Separate input file (RIO.DAT) for the WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines in BRI-STARS--[AS, approach section location and data; BP, horizontal datum correction for approach section; BR, bridge section location and data; CD, bridge geometry data; PW, pier location and elevation data; T1-3, title information; XS, cross-section location and data.]

T1	RIO GRANDE NEAR WAGON WHEEL GAP					
T2	FIXED-GEOMETRY MODE					
T3	BRI-STARS INPUT FILE					
*						
XS	EXIT	430				
*						
XS	FULL	605				
*						
BR	BRDG	605	106.59			
PW		92.6,4	95.9,4	95.9,6	97.4,6	97.4,8
CD		3	38	4.86	109.8	
*						
AS	APPR	820				
BP		30				

Appendix 4—Definitions of Program Variables for BRI-STARS

Variable Definitions

**	Comment lines.
CB	Type of channel-bottom-elevation computation.
CL	Local energy loss coefficients.
IT	Number of iterations and duration of time step used.
MN	Activates total stream-power minimization computations.
ND	Number of subsections in the cross section.
NS	Number of cross sections.
NT	Number of streamtubes.
PE	Local pier-scour equation used.
PL	Option to create plotting files.
PP	Location of bridge piers.
PR	Amount and interval of printing.
PS	Cross section containing piers and number of piers.
PV	Specifies onscreen plotting boundaries.
PW	Water-surface-profile plot intervals.
PX	Cross-section plot intervals.
QQ	Discharge input options.
QS	Sediment-discharge intervals.
RE	Roughness equation used in hydraulic computations.
RH	Channel roughness coefficients.
SD	Bed-material size fractions.
SE	Sediment-transport equation option.
SF	Number of sediment-size fractions.
SG	Sediment-size groups.
SO	Activates sediment-transport computations.
SQ	Discharge and stage values at different time steps.
SS	Stage input option at control sections.
ST	Cross-section data.
TL	Station number for stage-discharge pairs on SQ record.
TM	Water temperature.
TT	Title of the study.
WB	WSPRO bridge hydraulics routines option.
XS	Cross-section geometry data.