

APPENDIX J

DESIGN EXAMPLE - HYDRAULIC DESIGN OPTION
(REHABILITATE CULVERT WITH BAFFLE)

Hydraulic Baffle Design Tutorial

Project Description - Fish Passage Improvement Route 125

In Ventura County, adult steelhead are unable to move through an existing corrugated metal culvert under a 4-lane highway at Ripple Creek. The existing culvert is in good condition; however, the depth of flow is too shallow for the adult steelhead to pass. A current concern is localized scour on the creek banks is occurring near the culvert inlet. Within the project scope, Maintenance Design will provide rock slope protection on the creek banks and bed to control future scour and protect the culvert facility. Also, the existing culvert is believed to have more than adequate hydraulic capacity, and again is not subjected to heavy or damaging bed loads.

In order to improve fish passage through the Ripple Creek culvert and protect the culvert inlet, Caltrans District Maintenance Design will dedicate Minor B funds and apply to CA Fish & Game for a matching grant. The design and construction management of this cooperative project will be performed by Caltrans.

Data for Forms 1-4 have been provided for informational purposes only. For this tutorial, *Form 6D – Hydraulic Baffle Design Option* will be the only form filled out.

Form 1 - Existing Data and Information Summary

The Engineer collected all existing data prior to going to the field.

Existing Data:

- As-built drawings
- FEMA Flood Insurance hydrologic, hydraulic, and floodplain mapping
- USGS topographic DEM
- Surveyed cross-sections
- Stream flow gage data available from nearby watershed
- Right-of-Entry is not required

Form 2 - Site Visit Summary

The Engineer and project team visited the project site and collected existing conditions data.

Inlet Characteristics:

- Confined Spaces: able to see and feel breeze through culvert
- Inlet Type: projecting
- Inlet Condition: no issues
- Inlet Apron: None Applicable
- Skew Angle: 0°
- Upstream Invert Elevation: 518.48 ft (NAVD 88)

Barrel Characteristics:

- Diameter: 90 in
- Fill height above culvert: 8 ft
- Length: 120 ft
- Number of Barrels: 1
- Culvert Type: Circular
- Culvert Material: CMP
- Barrel Condition: good condition, none applicable

Outlet Characteristics:

- Outlet Type: Projecting
- Outlet Condition: good condition, none applicable
- Outlet Apron: none applicable
- Skew Angle: 0°
- Downstream Invert Elevation: 515.48 ft (NAVD 88)

Structure Characteristics:

- Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP): $n = 0.024$

Active Channel Width Measurements:

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Average |
| 10.2 ft | 17.3 ft | 18.5 ft | 12.3 ft | 16.1 ft | 14.9 ft |

Bankfull Channel Width Measurements:

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Average |
| 18.3 ft | 19.9 ft | 23.5 ft | 27.3 ft | 19.1 ft | 21.6 ft |

Boundary Conditions:

- Downstream slope = 0.026, normal depth is appropriate

Form 2b – Manning’s n-value Computation

Manning’s n-values:

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Factor | Left Overbank | Main Channel | Right Overbank |
| n-value | 0.040 | 0.030 | 0.040 |

Form 3 - Guidance on Selection of Fish Passage Design Option

The Engineer completed Form 3 to determine which design option was most appropriate for the project site.

Site Characteristics:

- Retrofit culvert installation
- Structurally sound culvert
- Little bed load material movement
- Target species identified for passage
- Channel Slope is Less Than 3%

Hydraulic Baffle Design Option was selected.

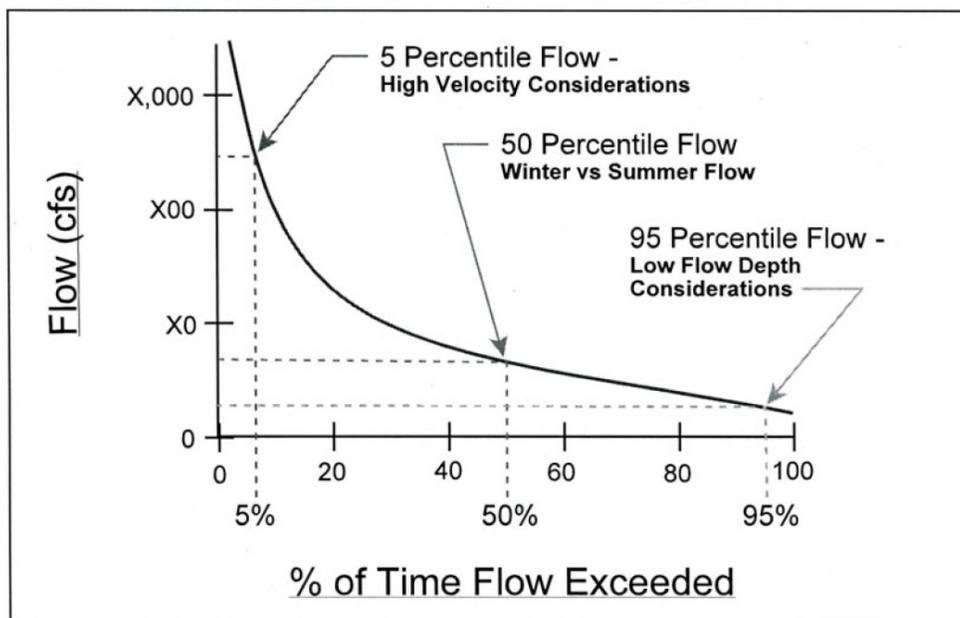
Form 4 - Guidance on Methodology for Hydrologic Analysis

The Engineer calculates peak discharges using Basin Transfer methodology for the low and high fish passage flows and accepts effective FEMA 100-Year peak discharge.

Step 1: Calculate Low and High Fish Passage Design Flows.

Upper fish passage flow limit for adult anadromous salmonids equals the 1% exceedance flow.

Lower fish passage flow equals the 50% exceedance flow.



Basin Parameters:

- Sunny Creek drainage area = 4.0 mi²
- No gage data available on Ripple Creek
- Gage data available on nearby Cloudy Creek
- Cloudy Creek drainage area = 65 mi²

- USGS gage number 11132500 with daily average stream flow
- Period of Record: 10/01/1987 to 10/01/2002
- 5480 data points

Flows were ranked from highest to lowest (a rank of $i=1$ given to the highest flow). The lowest flow will have a rank of n , which equals the total number of flows considered. The 50-percent and 1-percent exceedance flows were linked to a particular rank using the following equations:

$$i_{50\%} = 0.50(n+1) \qquad i_{1\%} = 0.01(n+1)$$

The corresponding flow rates at these rankings are:

$$Q_{50\%} = 146 \text{ cfs (Low Fish Passage Flows)}$$

$$Q_{1\%} = 585 \text{ cfs (High Fish Passage Flows)}$$

These flows were applied to the ungaged stream by multiplying the flows obtained in the above step, $Q_{50\%}$ and $Q_{1\%}$, by the ratio of the gaged stream's drainage area (DA) to the drainage area of the ungaged stream at the stream crossing. Multiplying by this ratio adjusts for differences in drainage area between watersheds.

$$Q_{50\%_Gage} = 146\text{cfs} \left(\frac{4.0 \text{ mi}^2}{65.0 \text{ mi}^2} \right) = Q_{50\%_Gage} = \underline{9 \text{ cfs}} \text{ (Low Flow)}$$

$$Q_{1\%_Gage} = 585\text{cfs} \left(\frac{4.0 \text{ mi}^2}{65.0 \text{ mi}^2} \right) = Q_{1\%_Gage} = \underline{36 \text{ cfs}} \text{ (High Flow)}$$

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Low Fish Passage Flows | High Fish Passage Flows | 100-Year Event |
| 9 cfs | 36 cfs | 400 cfs |

Form 6D – Hydraulic Baffle Design Option

Form 6D provides a guidance to correctly design a structure that meets specific fish passage design criteria, while also considering hydraulic impacts.

The Engineer selects HEC-RAS for design modeling and FishXing for assessing existing conditions to conduct the hydraulic modeling.

Step 2: Using FishXing software, identify and assess existing fish passage obstructions. (Note, if FishXing software is not used to analyze existing conditions, HEC-RAS could be used to identify velocity and depth shortfalls based on selected known species and life stage. The Engineer must determine shortfalls manually by comparison of HEC-RAS results to fish data.).

Model Existing Conditions within FishXing and analyze results.

FishXing modeling has already been completed. Results have been provided below.

Low Fish Passage Barrier: Depth

High Fish Passage Barrier: EB – Fish exhausted at burst speed

Uniform Flow Output for Ripple Creek

| Project Name: test | | Fish Characteristics | | | Fish Passage Requirements | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Culvert Name: Ripple Creek | | Adult Steelhead | | | Max. Allowable Water Velocity 5.9 ft/s | | |
| Culvert Type: 90 in Circular | | Migration Period: January to April | | | Min. Required Water Depth 1.0 ft | | |
| Construction: CMP (2 2/3 X 1/2 in corr.) | | Fish Length: 450 mm | | | | | |
| Culvert Length: 120 ft | | Swimming Abilities | | | Max Leap Speed: 8.3 ft/s | | |
| Culvert Slope: 2.50% | | Burst Speed: 8.3 ft/s | | | Prolonged Speed: 6.00 ft/s | | |
| Countersunk Depth: 0 ft | | Burst Time to Exhaustion: 5 sec | | | Prolonged Time to Exhaustion: 30 min | | |

| Discharge (cfs) | Velocity (ft/s) | Normal Depth (ft) | Critical Depth (ft) | Outlet Velocity (ft/s) | Tailwater Depth (ft) | Pool Depth (ft) | Min Rqd. Leap Velocity (ft/s) | Vert. Leap Distance (ft) | Comments |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 1.80 | | | |
| 0.18 | 1.61 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 0.82 | 2.54 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 1.96 | 3.32 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 3.63 | 4.00 | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.69 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 5.84 | 4.62 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 1.12 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 8.60 | 5.19 | 0.60 | 0.72 | 1.64 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 9.00 | 5.27 | 0.61 | 0.74 | 1.72 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | LPF; Depth |
| 11.91 | 5.73 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 2.27 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth |
| 15.76 | 6.24 | 0.80 | 0.98 | 3.01 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth; Vel |
| 20.17 | 6.72 | 0.90 | 1.11 | 3.85 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Depth; Vel |
| 25.12 | 7.17 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 4.80 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 30.60 | 7.61 | 1.10 | 1.37 | 5.84 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 36.00 | 7.98 | 1.19 | 1.49 | 6.88 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | HPF; Vel |
| 36.61 | 8.02 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 6.99 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 43.15 | 8.43 | 1.30 | 1.63 | 8.24 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 50.20 | 8.81 | 1.40 | 1.76 | 8.81 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 57.75 | 9.18 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 9.18 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |
| 65.79 | 9.54 | 1.60 | 2.03 | 9.54 | 1.32 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Vel |

Comment Codes:
 LPF - Low Passage Flow, HPF - High Passage Flow, Depth - Insufficient Depth
 Vel - Excessive Velocity, Leap - Excessive Leap, Pool - Shallow Leap Pool

Show Graphs Close

Step 3: Create HEC-RAS model for Existing Conditions Plan using 100-Year flow to assess existing capacity.

Hinge Point Elevation = 529.07 ft (100-Yr water surface elevation cannot exceed HP elevation.)

Roadway centerline elevation = 532.0 ft

Create Existing Conditions HEC-RAS model and analyze results. Parameters are shown below.

HEC-RAS Modeling Parameters

Culvert Characteristics:

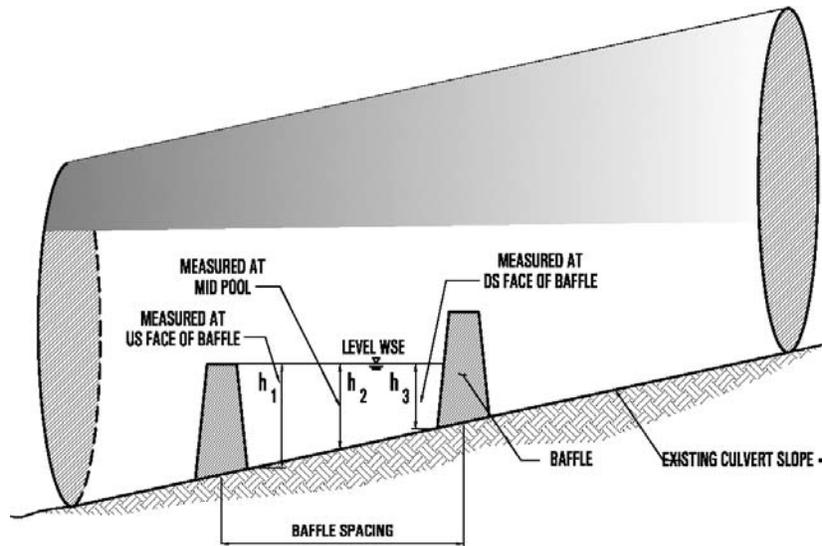
- Construction: CMP (2- 2/3 x 1/2 in corr.)
- Installation: At grade
- Culvert Start Station: 259
- Culvert Diameter 90 in
- Culvert Length: 60 ft
- Inlet Bottom Elevation (Upstream Invert Elevation): 518.48 ft

- Outlet Bottom Elevation (Downstream Invert Elevation): 515.48 ft
- Upstream Centerline Station: 24.08 ft
- Downstream Centerline Station: 24.08 ft
- Inlet Condition: Projected
- Inlet Head Loss Coefficient: 0.9

Baffle Design Criteria for Adult Steelhead that must be met:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Velocity Maximum average velocity is 5 ft/s during high fish passage flows</p> | <p>Depth Minimum 1-ft flow depth within step pools during low fish passage flows</p> |
| <p>Outlet Drop (if unavoidable) Maximum 1-ft drop depth</p> | |

Step 4: Determine baffle retrofit type, baffle height, and spacing for proposed low flow hydraulic model. (For this design example, use Corner Baffles)



Tips

Estimate $h_1 = 1.5$ ft

$h_3 =$ minimum pool depth according to design life stage and species = 1 ft minimum for adult steelhead

slope = 0.025 ft/ft

Baffle spacing = $(h_1 - h_3) / \text{slope} = 20$ ft (Select a more realistic spacing for modeling and design, if needed.) (Alternative equation: $h_3 = h_1 - \text{baffle spacing} * \text{slope}$)

$h_2 = h_1 - [(\text{baffle spacing} / 2) * \text{slope}] = 1.25$ ft

$$h_1 = 1.5 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_2 = 1.25 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_3 = 1 \text{ ft (minimum criteria depth)}$$

$$\text{Baffle Spacing} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Width of Baffle} = 1 \text{ in}$$

Step 5: Prepare proposed conditions for Low Fish Passage flow events in HEC-RAS by using inline weirs within semicircular open channel, which will be Proposed Conditions-Low Flow Plan, and determine weir coefficient through iterative process (calibrate with Low Fish Passage Flow).

Due to limitations of HEC-RAS, corner baffles will be modeled as a Broad-Crested Weir using a breadth of crest of weir equal to 0.5 ft (minimum value from HEC-22 broad-crested weir table).

- A. Estimate the highest weir coefficient using the highest head for the previously calculated crest width (breadth of crest of weir) from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. $C = \underline{3.32 \text{ ft}^{0.5}/\text{sec}}$
- B. Run the proposed HEC-RAS model and find the average head (weir average depth) over a baffle for the Low Fish Passage Flow from HEC-RAS results. Weir Average Depth = 0.55 ft
- C. Given the average head (weir average depth) from the HEC-RAS results and the crest width (breadth of crest of weir), find a second weir coefficient from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. $C = \underline{3.04 \text{ ft}^{0.5}/\text{sec}}$
- D. Run the proposed HEC-RAS model with the second weir coefficient from Step C and find the average head (weir average depth) over a baffle for the Low Fish Passage Flow from HEC-RAS results. Weir Average Depth = 0.58 ft
- E. Given the average head (weir average depth) from the HEC-RAS results and the crest width (breadth of crest of weir), find a third weir coefficient from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. $C = \underline{3.06 \text{ ft}^{0.5}/\text{sec}}$
- F. Compare weir coefficient from Step C and Step E. If weir coefficients are close in value, then use Step E weir coefficient for remaining HEC-RAS modeling. If weir coefficients are not close in value, repeat Steps C-F until an appropriate weir coefficient is found.

Fill in results in Form 6D.

| Broad-Crested Weir Coefficient C Values as a Function of Weir Crest Breadth and Head (coefficient has units of ft ^{0.5} /sec). ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Head ⁽²⁾ (ft) | Breadth of Crest of Weir (ft) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| 0.2 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.69 | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.44 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.49 | 2.68 |
| 0.4 | 2.92 | 2.80 | 2.72 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.54 | 2.50 | 2.56 | 2.70 |
| 0.6 | 3.08 | 2.89 | 2.75 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.70 |
| 0.8 | 3.30 | 3.04 | 2.85 | 2.68 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.64 |
| 1.0 | 3.32 | 3.14 | 2.98 | 2.75 | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.63 |
| 1.2 | 3.32 | 3.20 | 3.08 | 2.86 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2.69 | 2.64 |
| 1.4 | 3.32 | 3.26 | 3.20 | 2.92 | 2.77 | 2.68 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.67 | 2.64 |
| 1.6 | 3.32 | 3.29 | 3.28 | 3.07 | 2.89 | 2.75 | 2.68 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 1.8 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.07 | 2.88 | 2.74 | 2.68 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 2.0 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.30 | 3.03 | 2.85 | 2.76 | 2.72 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 2.5 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.28 | 3.07 | 2.89 | 2.81 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 3.0 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.20 | 3.05 | 2.92 | 2.73 | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 3.5 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.19 | 2.97 | 2.76 | 2.68 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 4.0 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.07 | 2.79 | 2.70 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 4.5 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.88 | 2.74 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 5.0 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.07 | 2.79 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| 5.5 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.88 | 2.64 | 2.63 |

(1) Table is taken from reference 49.

Create Low Flow Proposed Condition HEC-RAS model.

Step 6: Select C and a parameters according to the baffle retrofit type from the Experimental “C” and “a” Parameter table for use in the effective roughness method of developing high fish passage flow and 100-year models. If the effective roughness method cannot be used, go to Step 8.

From table, circular culvert with corner baffles: **C = 7.81** **a = 2.63**

Step 7: Calculate y_o for High Fish Passage and 100-Year flows. Verify streaming flow conditions: y_o is equal to or greater than $0.75z_{max}$ (corner baffles) or $1.1z_{max}$ (all other baffle types). Determine effective roughness (n_{eff}) for High Fish Passage and 100-Year flows.

$$y_o = D \left[\frac{Q}{C \sqrt{g S_o} D^5} \right]^{1/a}$$

- Where: y_o = Water Depth (ft)
 Q = Flow (cfs)
 D = Culvert Diameter (ft)
 G = Gravity (32.2 ft/s²)
 S_o = Long. Slope (ft/ft)
 C & a = Experimental Parameters

$$n_{eff} = 1.486(R)^{2/3}(S)^{1/2}(v)^{-1}$$

- Where: n_{eff} = Effective Roughness
 R = Hydraulic Radius (ft)= A_{wet}/P_{wet}
 V = Velocity (ft/s)= Q/A_{wet}
 A_{wet} = Wetted Area (ft²) considering y_o
 P_{wet} = Wetted Perimeter (ft) considering y_o

| Variables/Parameters | High Fish Passage Condition | 100-Year Condition |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Q (cfs) | 36 | 400 |
| D (ft) | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| S _o (ft/ft) | 0.025 | 0.025 |
| g (ft/s ²) | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| C | 7.81 | 7.81 |
| a | 2.63 | 2.63 |
| z _{max} (ft) | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| y _o (ft) | 2.10 | 5.10 |
| y _o >0.75z _{max} (Corner Baffle) | Yes | Yes |
| Is y _o >0.8D? If so, calculate n _{eff} using y _o =0.8D | No | No |
| A _{wet} (ft ²) | 10.10 | 31.66 |
| P _{wet} (ft) | 8.36 | 14.46 |
| R (ft) | 1.21 | 2.19 |
| v (ft/s) | 3.56 | 12.63 |
| n _{eff} | 0.075 | 0.031 |

Note: The design baffle height and corresponding spacing combination can vary to achieve acceptable depth and velocity, which means that multiple solutions or combinations can exist for a given site. The combination with the lowest height and maximum spacing that will achieve appropriate depth and velocity should be first consideration since it will have the least effect on culvert headwater, capacity, and sediment transport.

Another consideration in choosing design baffle height and spacing combination is the suggested combinations in the Experimental C and a Parameters table. When using the effective roughness research method for analyzing baffled culverts under higher flows, the greater difference in the suggested height and spacing combination values compared to the design combination, the greater potential for inaccuracy is introduced into the analysis. In other words, the closer the design and suggested height/spacing combination are to each other, the more accurate the modeling results. Given the limitations of the alternative method for modeling high fish passage and flood flows in Appendix F commonly used in the fish passage design community, the effective roughness method may be the better choice even when the design baffle height/spacing combination is not that close to the combination developed from the research study.

EXPERIMENTAL “C” AND “a” PARAMETERS

| Culvert Shape | Retrofit Type | Baffle Height (ft) | Baffle Spacing (ft) | Wall Angle in Plan View (Degrees) | C | a |
|----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| Box | High Height, Close-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.13W$ $Z_{max} = 0.20W$ | 0.5W | 60 | 0.122 | 1.85 |
| Box | Medium Height, Close-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.09W$ $Z_{max} = 0.16W$ | 0.5W | 60 | 0.123 | 1.70 |
| Box | Low Height, Close-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.05W$ $Z_{max} = 0.11W$ | 0.5W | 60 | 0.113 | 1.64 |
| Box | High Height, Intermediate-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.13W$ $Z_{max} = 0.20W$ | 0.75W | 60 | 0.139 | 1.82 |
| Box | Medium Height, Intermediate-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.09W$ $Z_{max} = 0.16W$ | 0.75W | 60 | 0.125 | 1.82 |
| Box | Low Height, Intermediate-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.05W$ $Z_{max} = 0.11W$ | 0.75W | 60 | 0.119 | 1.68 |
| Box | High Height, Far-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.13W$ $Z_{max} = 0.20W$ | W | 60 | 0.169 | 1.79 |
| Box | Medium Height, Far-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.09W$ $Z_{max} = 0.16W$ | W | 60 | 0.166 | 1.73 |
| Box | Low Height, Far-Spaced, Full Span, Top Angled Baffle | $Z_{min} = 0.05W$ $Z_{max} = 0.11W$ | W | 60 | 0.180 | 1.64 |
| Circular | Corner Baffle | $z = 0.10D$ $z_{max} = 0.15D$ | 0.5D | 90 | 7.81 | 2.63 |

W = Box Culvert Width D = Circular Culvert Diameter

Step 8: Model proposed conditions for High Fish Passage and 100-Year events in separate HEC-RAS plans using the respective effective roughness values selected in Step 7. (Note: If effective roughness values cannot be used, see Appendix F Hydraulics of Baffles for an alternative method of modeling high fish passage and 100-year flows.)

Create HEC-RAS plans: Proposed Conditions – High Fish Flow Plan and Proposed Conditions - 100-Year Plan. Insert culvert into HEC-RAS model at River Station 319. Enter Selected Roughness Coefficients that were determined in Step 7 into Culvert Data Editor and run both plans in HEC-RAS.

Culvert Characteristics:

- Construction: CMP
- Installation: At grade
- Culvert Start Station: 319
- Culvert Diameter 90 in
- Culvert Length: 120 ft
- Inlet Bottom Elevation (Upstream Invert Elevation): 518.48 ft
- Outlet Bottom Elevation (Downstream Invert Elevation): 515.48 ft
- Upstream Centerline Station: 24.08 ft
- Downstream Centerline Station: 24.08 ft
- Hinge Point Elevation = 529.07 ft (Water surface elevation cannot exceed HP elevation.)
- Roadway Centerline Elevation = 532.0 ft

Step 9: Calculate Energy Dissipation Factor (EDF) using y_o for High Fish Passage flows from Step 7 to calculate A_{wet} between baffles.

$$Q = \text{High Fish Passage Flow, } 36 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{EDF} = \gamma QS/A_{wet}$$

$$\gamma = \text{Water density, } 62.4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$Q = \text{High Fish Passage Flow, } 36 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$S = \text{Culvert Slope, } 0.025 \text{ ft/ft}$$

$$A_{wet} = 10.10 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (Step 7)}$$

$$\text{EDF} = 5.5 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

Check to confirm that calculated EDF value for baffles is between 3-5 lbm/ft³. EDF is a little over the maximum value.

Fill in EDF results in Form 6D.

Step 10: Find velocity (Proposed Conditions - High Fish Flow HEC-RAS Plan) and depth (Proposed Conditions - Low Fish Flow HEC-RAS plan) at appropriate x-sections from HEC-RAS. If velocity, depth or EDF are not met, change baffle spacing and/or height to ultimately meet design criteria. Check culvert capacity based on proposed conditions for the 100-Year event. Re-run HEC-RAS models as needed. Once criteria have been met, summarize calculated depths in *Depth Criteria Versus Design* and velocities in *Velocities Criteria Versus Design* tables in Form 6D – Hydraulic Baffle Design Option.

Fill in results in Form 6D.

Step 11: Complete sections *Allowable Hydraulic Impacts* and *Depth Impacts at 100-Yr Flood Flow* in Form 6D.

Hinge Point Elevation = 529.07 ft (Water surface elevation cannot exceed HP elevation.)

Roadway centerline elevation = 532.0 ft

Fill in results in Form 6D.

BAFFLE BASIC DESIGN STEPS

- Step 1: Calculate Low and High Fish Passage Design Flows.
- Step 2: Using FishXing software, identify and assess existing fish passage obstructions. (Note: If FishXing software is not used to analyze existing conditions, HEC-RAS could be used to identify velocity and depth shortfalls based on selected known species and life stage. The Engineer must determine shortfalls manually by comparison of HEC-RAS results to fish data).
- Step 3: Create HEC-RAS model for Existing Conditions Plan using 100-Year flow to assess existing capacity.
- Step 4: Determine baffle retrofit type, baffle height, and spacing for proposed low flow hydraulic model.
- Step 5: Prepare proposed conditions for Low Fish Passage flow events in HEC-RAS by using inline weirs within semicircular, semi-box, or semi-arch open channel, which will be Proposed Conditions-Low Flow Plan, and determine weir coefficient through iterative process (calibrate with Low Fish Passage Flow).
- Step 6: Select appropriate C and a parameters according to baffle retrofit type for use in the effective roughness method of developing high fish passage flow and 100-year models. If the effective roughness method cannot be used, go to Step 8.
- Step 7: Calculate y_o for High Fish Passage and 100-Year flows. Verify streaming flow condition: y_o is equal to or greater than $0.75z_{max}$ (corner baffles) or $1.1z_{max}$ (all other baffle types). Determine effective roughness (n_{eff}) for High Fish Passage and 100-Year flows.
- Step 8: Model proposed conditions for High Fish Passage and 100-Year events in separate HEC-RAS plans using the respective effective roughness values selected from Step 7. (Note: If effective roughness values cannot be used, see Appendix F Hydraulics of Baffles for an alternative method of modeling High Fish Passage and 100-Year flows.)
- Step 9: Calculate Energy Dissipation Factor (EDF) using y_o for High Fish Passage flow from Step 7 to calculate A_{wet} between baffles.
- Step 10: Find velocity (Proposed Conditions - High Fish Flow HEC-RAS Plan) and depth (Proposed Conditions - Low Fish Flow HEC-RAS plan) at appropriate x-sections from HEC-RAS. If velocity, depth or EDF are not met, change baffle spacing and/or height to ultimately meet design criteria. Check culvert capacity based on proposed conditions for the 100-Year event. Re-run HEC-RAS models as needed. Once criteria have been met, summarize calculated depths in *Depth Criteria Versus Design* and velocities in *Velocities Criteria Versus Design* tables in Form 6D – Hydraulic Baffle Design Option.
- Step 11: Complete sections *Allowable Hydraulic Impacts* and *Depth Impacts at 100-Yr Flood Flow* in Form 6D from Appendix D.

COMPLETED FORMS

FISH PASSAGE: HYDRAULIC BAFFLE DESIGN OPTION **FORM 6D**

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Project Information: <i>Fish Passage Improvement Route 125</i> | | Computed: <i>EKB</i> | Date: <i>6/25/08</i> |
| | | Checked: <i>JJL</i> | Date: <i>6/26/08</i> |
| Stream Name: <i>Ripple Creek</i> | County: <i>Ventura County</i> | Route: <i>125</i> | Postmile: <i>28</i> |

General Considerations - Baffles shall be used in the design retrofitted culverts in order to meet the hydraulic design criteria.

Hydrology Results - Peak Discharge Values

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2-Year Flood Event (50% Annual Probability) | - cfs | Low Fish Passage Design Flow | <i>9 cfs</i> |
| 100-Year Flood Event (1% Annual Probability) | <i>400 cfs</i> | High Fish Passage Design Flow | <i>36 cfs</i> |

Summarize Retrofitted Culvert Physical Characteristics

Inlet Characteristics - Retrofitted design to inlet: Yes No

| | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|
| Inlet Type | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Projecting | <input type="checkbox"/> Headwall | <input type="checkbox"/> Wingwall |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Flared end section | <input type="checkbox"/> Segment connection | <input type="checkbox"/> Skew Angle: ° |

Barrel Characteristics - Retrofitted design to barrel: Yes No

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Diameter: | <i>90 in</i> | Fill height above culvert: | <i>8 ft</i> |
| Height/Rise: | - ft | Length: | <i>120 ft</i> |
| Width/Span: | - ft | Number of barrels: | <i>1</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Culvert Type | <input type="checkbox"/> Arch | <input type="checkbox"/> Box | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe-Arch | <input type="checkbox"/> Elliptical | |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Culvert Material | <input type="checkbox"/> HDPE | <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Plate Pipe | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Pipe |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spiral Rib / Corrugated Metal Pipe | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Horizontal alignment breaks: | - ft | Vertical alignment breaks: | - ft |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|

Outlet Characteristics - Retrofitted design to outlet: Yes No

| | | | |
|-------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Outlet Type | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Projecting | <input type="checkbox"/> Headwall | <input type="checkbox"/> Wingwall |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Flared end section | <input type="checkbox"/> Segment connection | Skew Angle: ° |

Proposed Baffle Settings and Dimensions

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Baffle height: | <i>1.5 ft</i> | Baffle width: | <i>0.083 ft</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|

FISH PASSAGE: HYDRAULIC BAFFLE DESIGN OPTION **FORM 6D**

Baffle spacing (along longitudinal axis): 20 ft

Selecting Weir Coefficient, C

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1) Estimate the highest weir coefficient using the highest head for the previously calculated crest width (breadth of crest of weir) from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. | C = 3.32 | ft ^{0.5} /sec |
| 2) Run the proposed HEC-RAS model and find the average head (weir average depth) over a weir for the Low Fish Passage Flow from HEC-RAS results. | Weir Average Depth = 0.55 | ft |
| 3) Given the average head (weir average depth) from the HEC-RAS results and the crest width (breadth of crest of weir), find a second weir coefficient from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. | C = 3.04 | ft ^{0.5} /sec |
| 4) Run the proposed HEC-RAS model with the second weir coefficient from Step C and find the average head (weir average depth) over a weir for the Low Fish Passage Flow from HEC-RAS results. | Weir Average Depth = 0.58 | ft |
| 5) Given the average head (weir average depth) from the HEC-RAS results and the crest width (breadth of crest of weir), find a third weir coefficient from the HEC-22 Broad Crested Weir Coefficient Table. | C = 3.06 | ft ^{0.5} /sec |
| 6) Compare weir coefficient from Step C and Step E. If weir coefficients are close in value, then use Step E weir coefficient for remaining HEC-RAS modeling. If weir coefficients are not close in value, repeat Steps C-F until an appropriate weir coefficient is found. | Modeled broad-crested weir coefficient: 3.06 | ft ^{0.5} /sec |

Verify High Design Flow for Fish Passage - Depending on species, develop high design flows:

| Species/Life Stage | Percent Annual Exceedance Flow | Percentage of 2-Yr Recurrence Interval Flow | Design Flows (cfs) |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Anadromous Salmonids | 1% | 50% | 36 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Non-Anadromous Salmonids | 5% | 30% | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Salmonids | 10% | 10% | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Non-Salmonids | 5% | 30% | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Native Species | 10% | 10% | |

Verify Low Design Flow for Fish Passage - Depending on species, develop low design flows:

| Species/Life Stage | Percent Annual Exceedance Flow | Alternate Minimum Flow (cfs) | Design Flow (cfs) |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Anadromous Salmonids | 50% | 3 | 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Non-Anadromous Salmonids | 90% | 2 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Salmonids | 95% | 1 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Non-Salmonids | 90% | 1 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Native Species | 90% | 1 | |

FISH PASSAGE: HYDRAULIC BAFFLE DESIGN OPTION

FORM 6D

Verify Maximum Average Water Velocity (at High Design Flow) and Minimum Flow Depth in Culvert (at Low Design Flow) - Depending on culvert length and/or species, select Maximum Average Water Velocity and Minimum Flow Depth.

| Species/Life Stage | Maximum Average Water Velocity at High Fish Design Flow (ft/sec) | Minimum Flow Depth at Low Fish Design Flow (ft) |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Anadromous Salmonids | 6 (Culvert length <60 ft) | 1.0 |
| | 5 (Culvert length 60-100 ft) | |
| | 4 (Culvert length 100-200 ft) | |
| | 3 (Culvert length 200-300 ft) | |
| | 2 (Culvert length >300 ft) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Non-Anadromous Salmonids | 4 (Culvert length <60 ft) | 0.67 |
| | 4 (Culvert length 60-100 ft) | |
| | 3 (Culvert length 100-200 ft) | |
| | 2 (Culvert length 200-300 ft) | |
| | 2 (Culvert length >300 ft) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Salmonids | 1 | 0.5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Non-Salmonids | Species specific swimming performance data is required for the use of the hydraulic design option for non-salmonids. Hydraulic design is not allowed for these species without this data. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Native Species | | |

Verify Maximum Outlet Drop - Hydraulic drops between the water surface in the culvert to the pool below the culvert should be avoided for all cases. Where fish passage is required and a hydraulic drop is unavoidable, it's magnitude should be evaluated for both high design flow and low design flow and shall not exceed the values shown below. If a hydraulic drop occurs at the culvert outlet, a jump pool of at least 2 feet in depth shall be provided.

| Species/Life Stage | Maximum Drop (ft) |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adult Anadromous Salmonids | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Non-Anadromous Salmonids | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Salmonids | 0.5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Non-Salmonids | Where fish passage is required for native non-salmonids no hydraulic drop shall be allowed at the culvert outlet unless data is presented which will establish the leaping ability and leaping behavior of the target species of fish. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Native Species | |

Develop and run hydraulic models to compute water surface elevations, flow depths, and velocities for Low Fish Design Flow, High Fish Design Flow, and the 100-Year peak or design discharge reflecting existing and proposed conditions. Evaluate results.

Maximum average velocity in culvert at High Fish Design Flow:

36 ft/s

FISH PASSAGE: HYDRAULIC BAFFLE DESIGN OPTION

FORM 6D

Does the velocity exceed the maximum allowable for the culvert length and design species? Yes No

If yes, modify design to comply and rerun hydraulic analyses to verify.

Minimum flow depth in culvert at Low Fish Design Flow:

1.0 ft

Does the depth equal or not exceed the minimum allowable for the culvert length and design species? Yes No

If yes, modify design to comply and rerun hydraulic analyses to verify.

Depth impacts at 100-Year Flood Flow:

If water surface elevations increase, does the increase exceed the maximum elevation? Yes No

Maximum elevation: ft
HP=529.07

If yes, revise the design and rerun hydraulic analyses to verify.

Allowable Hydraulic Impacts:

Is the crossing located within a floodplain as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or another responsible state or local agency? Yes No

If yes, establish allowable hydraulic impacts and hydraulic design requirements with the appropriate agency. Attach results.

Will the project result in the decrease capacity of an existing crossing? Yes No

If yes, will it significantly increase upstream backwater effects due to the reduced upstream attenuation? Yes No

If yes, consult District Hydraulics. Further analysis may be needed.

Drop between the water surface elevation in the culvert and the outlet channel:

Low Fish Design Flow Drop Length: 0 ft

Does the drop between the water surface in the culvert and the outlet channel at high or low design fish flows exceed the maximum allowable for the design species? Yes No

If yes, modify design to avoid a drop if possible. If a drop is unavoidable modify design to meet criteria and provide a jump pool at least two feet in depth. Rerun hydraulic analyses to verify.

Calculate Energy Dissipation Factor (EDF)

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Water Density, $\gamma = 62.4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$ | High Fish Flow, Q: 36 cfs | Culvert Slope, S: 0.025 ft/ft | X-sectional flow area in between baffles, A: 10.10 ft ² |
| EDF = $\gamma QS / A$: 5.5 ft-lb/ft ³ /s | | | |

Velocity Criteria Versus Design (High Fish Passage Flow)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| FISH PASSAGE: HYDRAULIC BAFFLE DESIGN OPTION | FORM 6D |
|---|----------------|

| Culvert Velocity | Design Flow Velocity (ft/s) | Criteria Flow Velocity (ft/s) |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Culvert Inlet Velocity (evaluated at x-section immediately located upstream of culvert) | <i>1.86</i> | <i>5.0</i> |
| Culvert Barrel Velocity (evaluated through Culvert Output in HEC-RAS) | <i>3.56 - 5.79</i> | <i>5.0</i> |
| Culvert Outlet Velocity (evaluated at x-section immediately located downstream of culvert) | <i>5.09</i> | <i>5.0</i> |

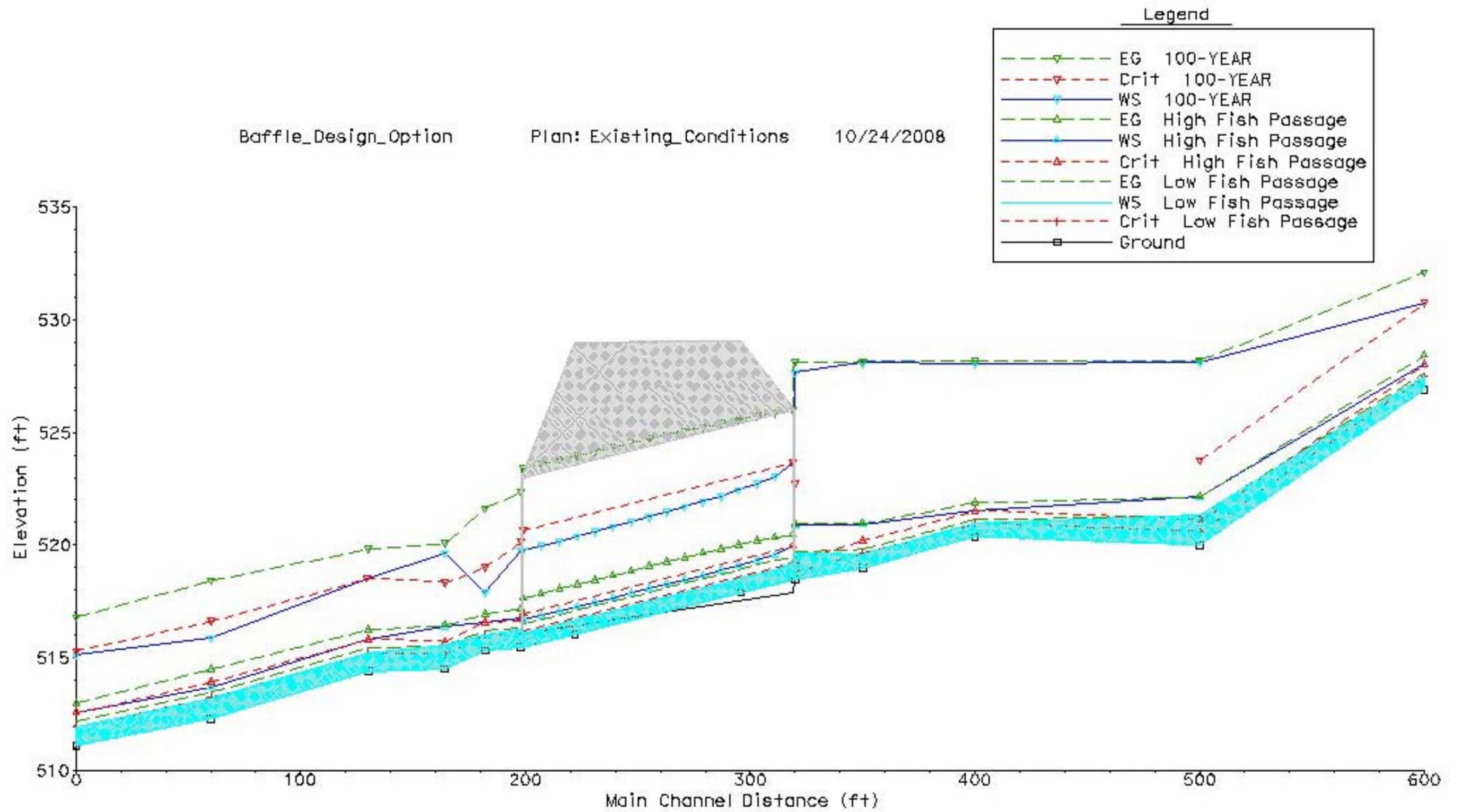
Depth Criteria Versus Design (Low Fish Passage Flow)

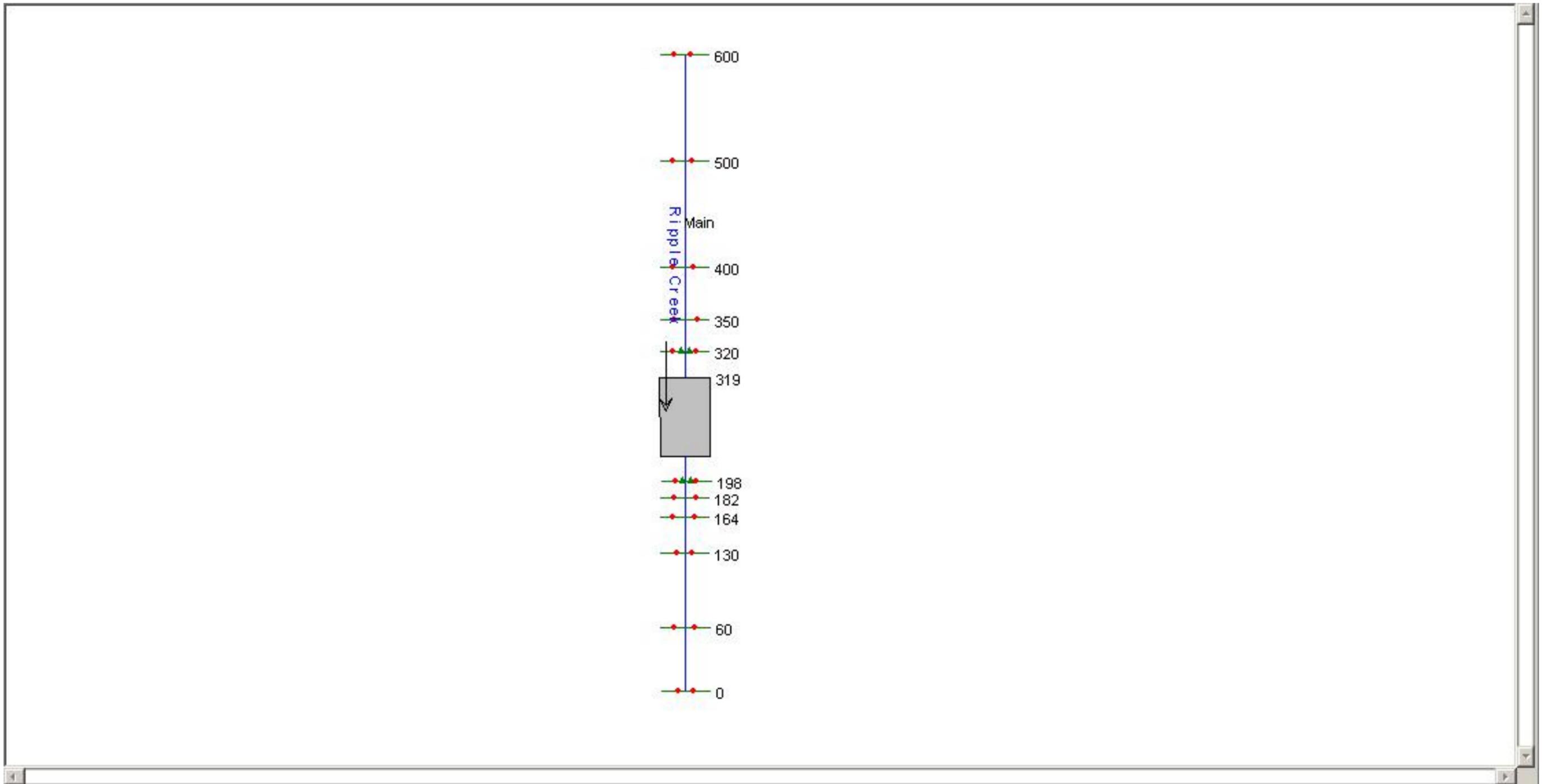
| Cross-Section | Design Flow Depth (ft) | Criteria Flow Depth (ft) |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 298 | <i>1.65</i> | <i>1.0</i> |
| 278 | <i>1.65</i> | <i>1.0</i> |
| 258 | <i>1.70</i> | <i>1.0</i> |
| 238 | <i>1.65</i> | <i>1.0</i> |

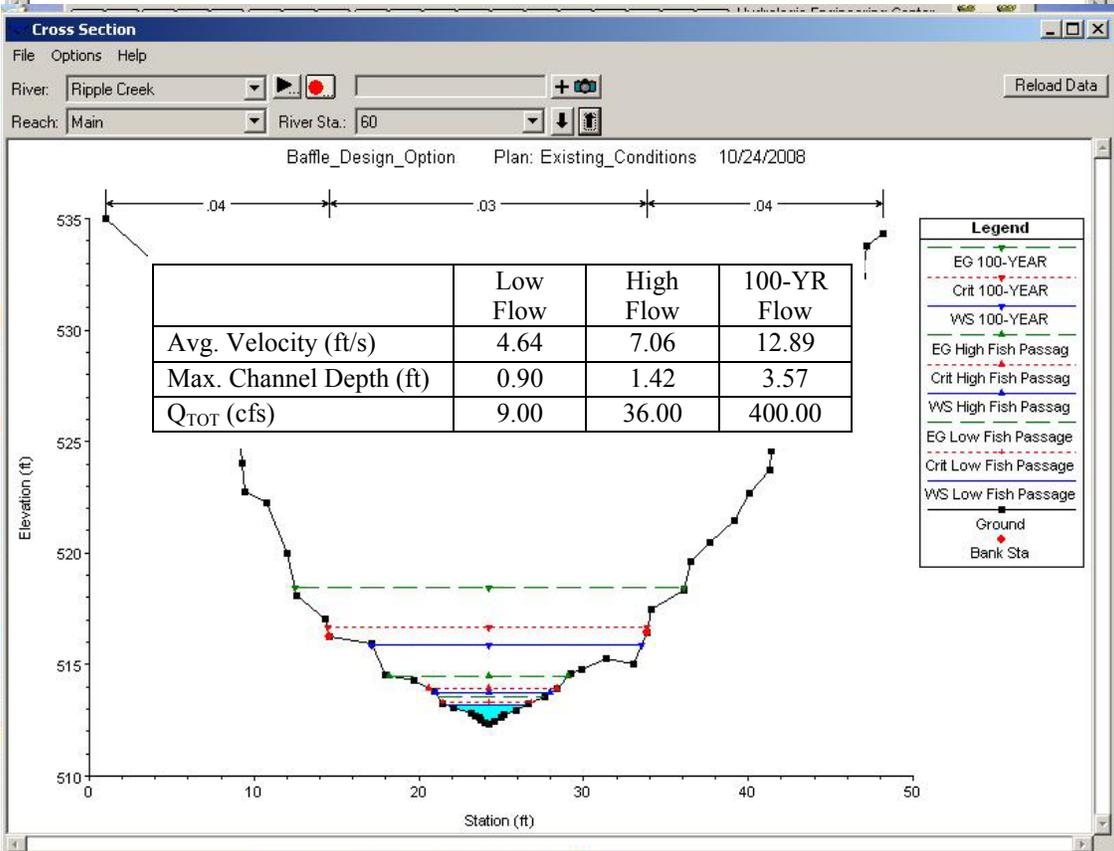
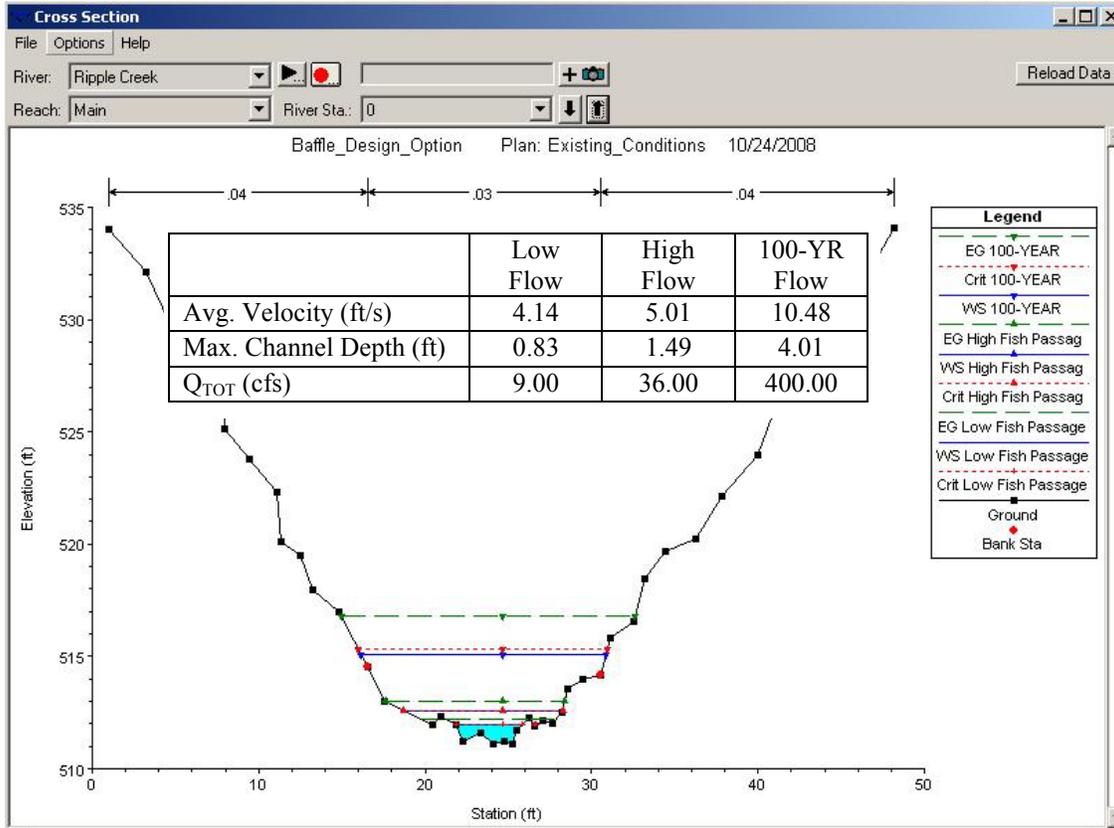
| |
|--|
| Proposed Plan and Profile Drawing Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Hydraulic Analysis Index Sheet Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

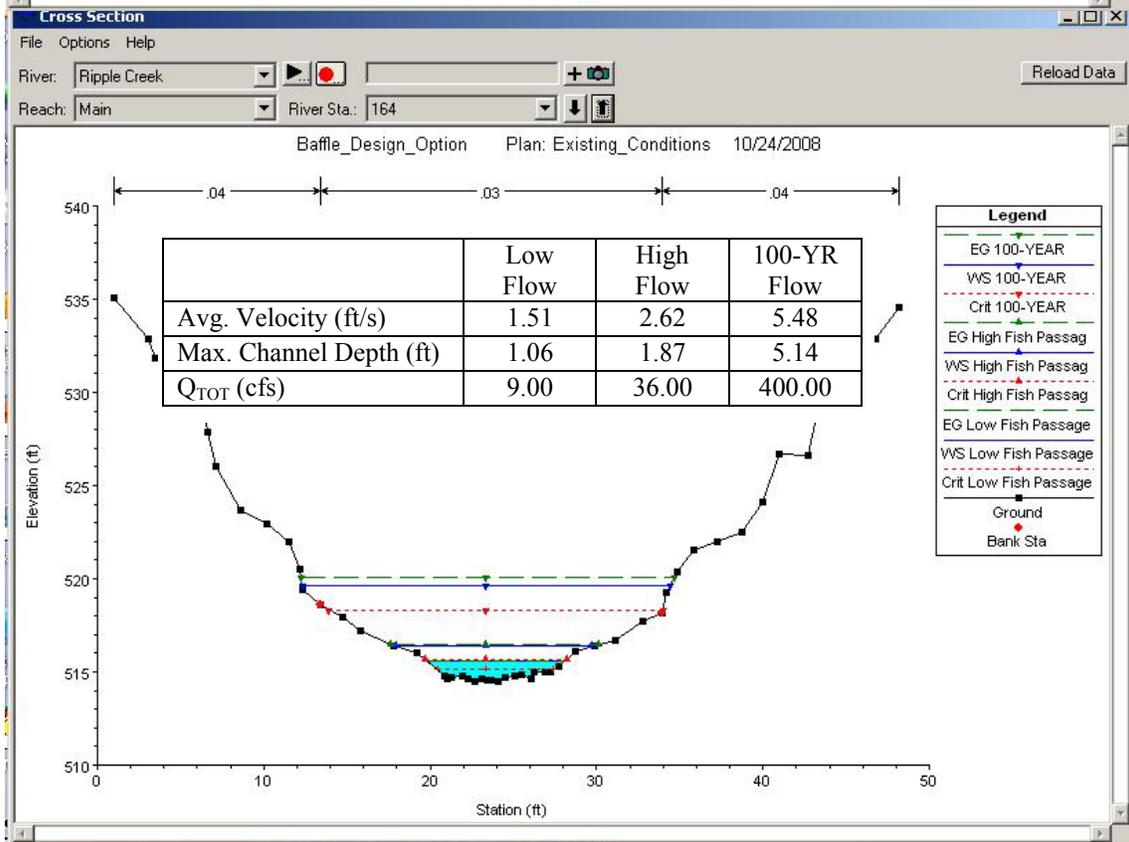
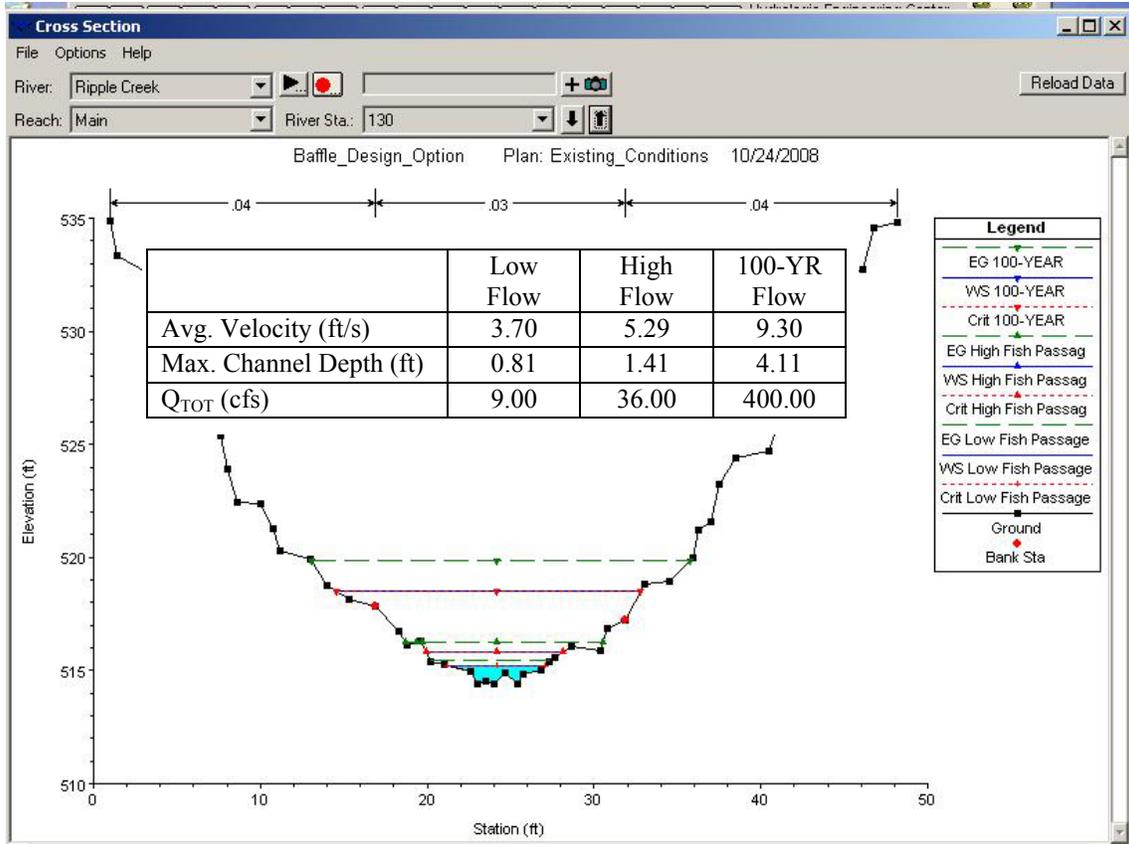
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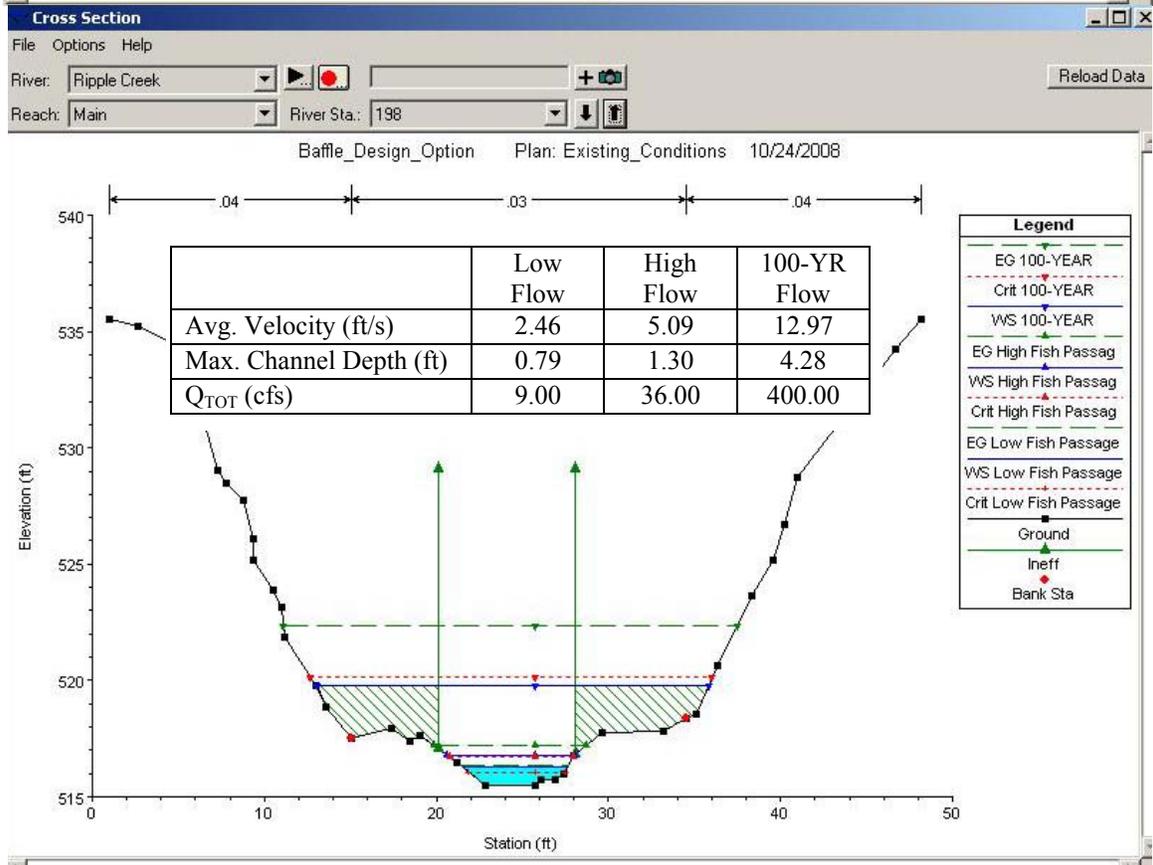
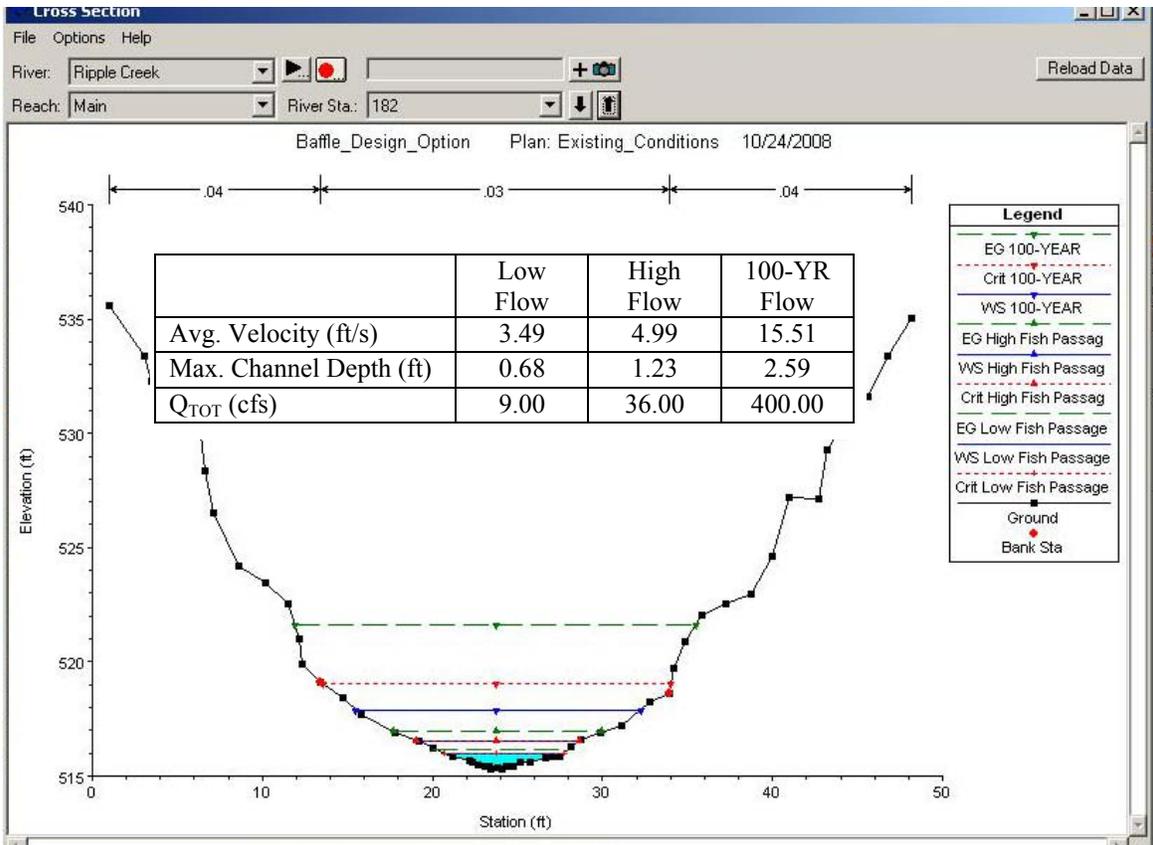
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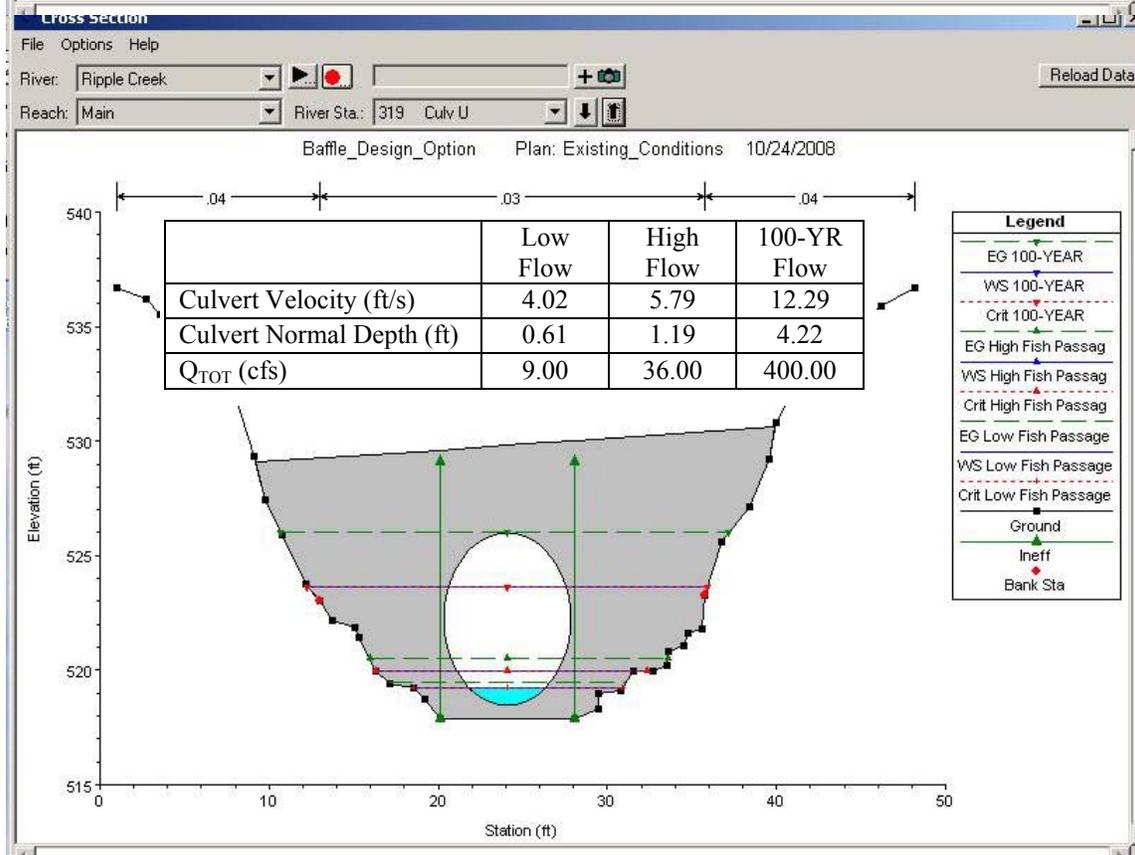
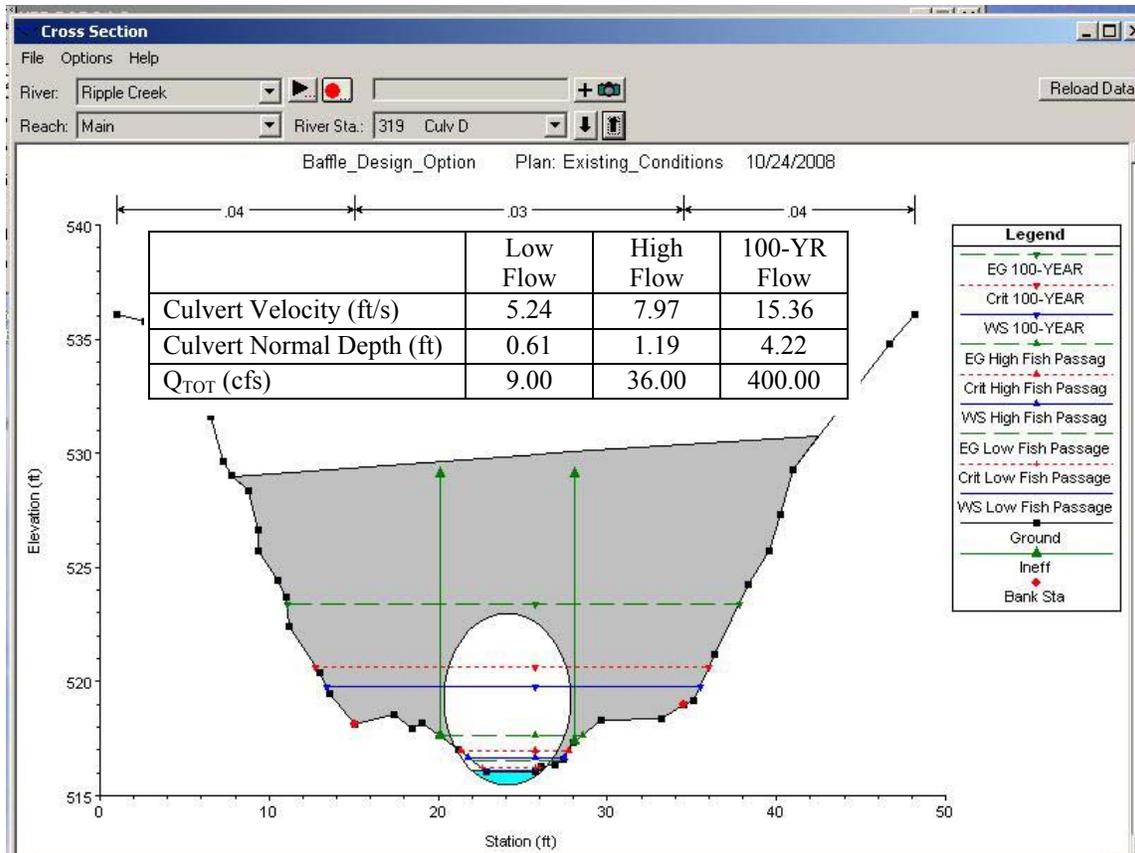


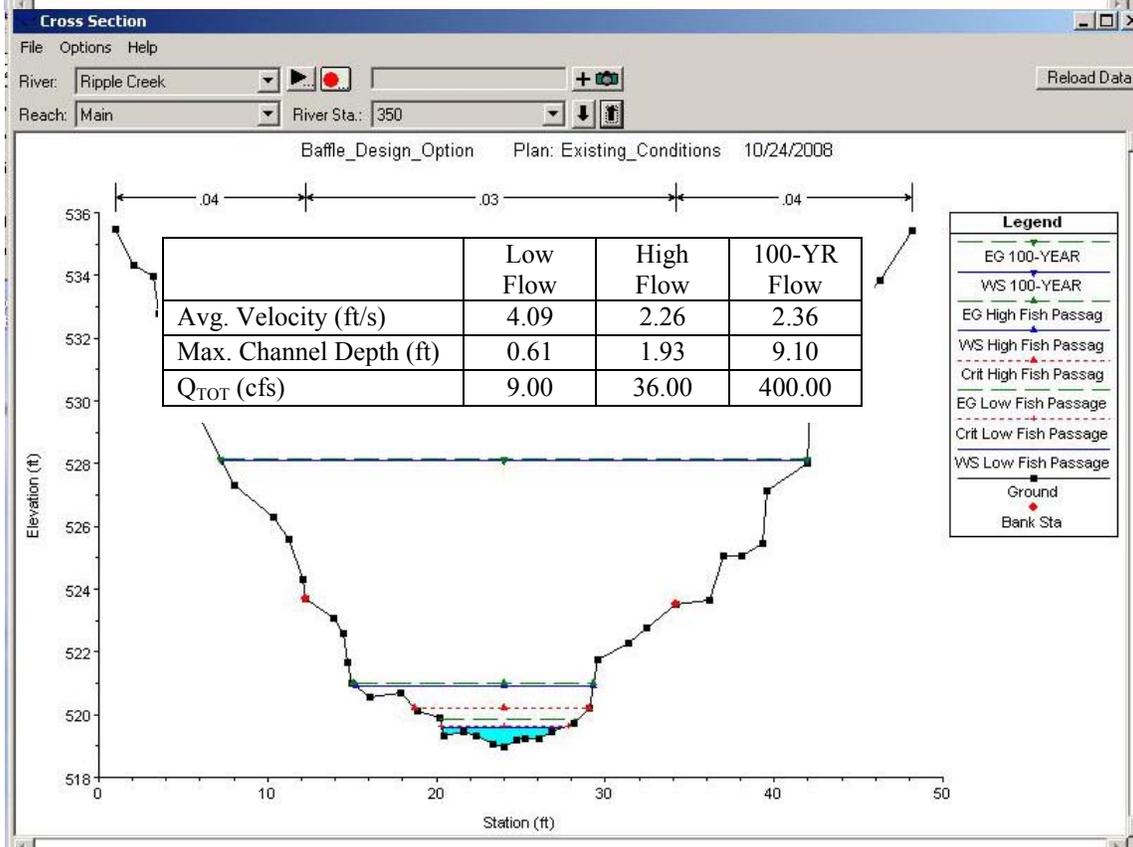
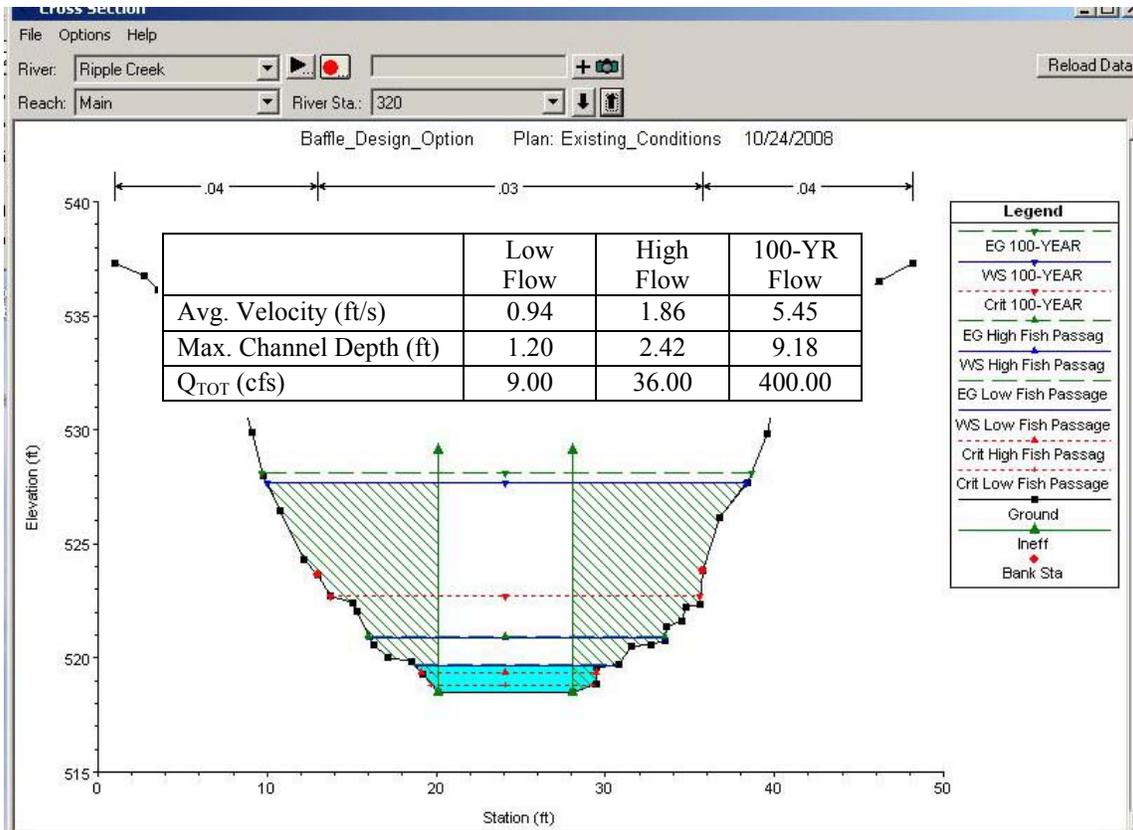


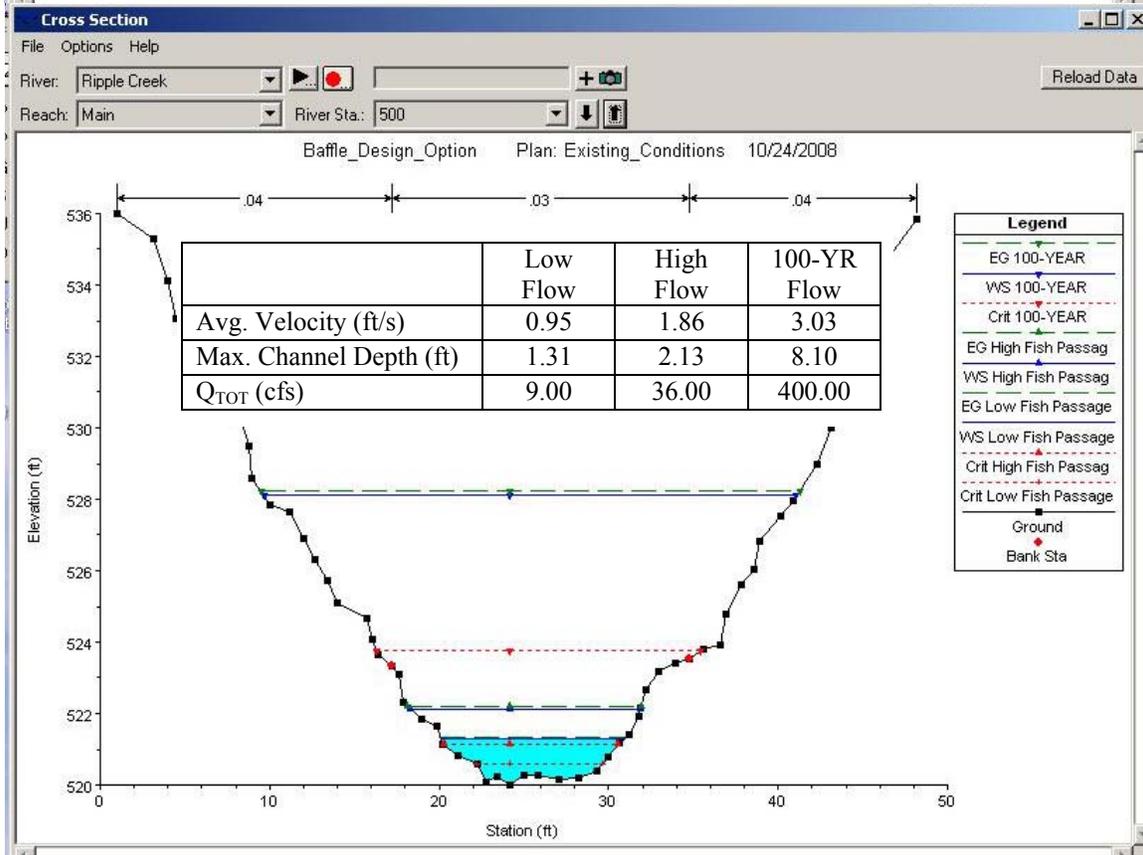
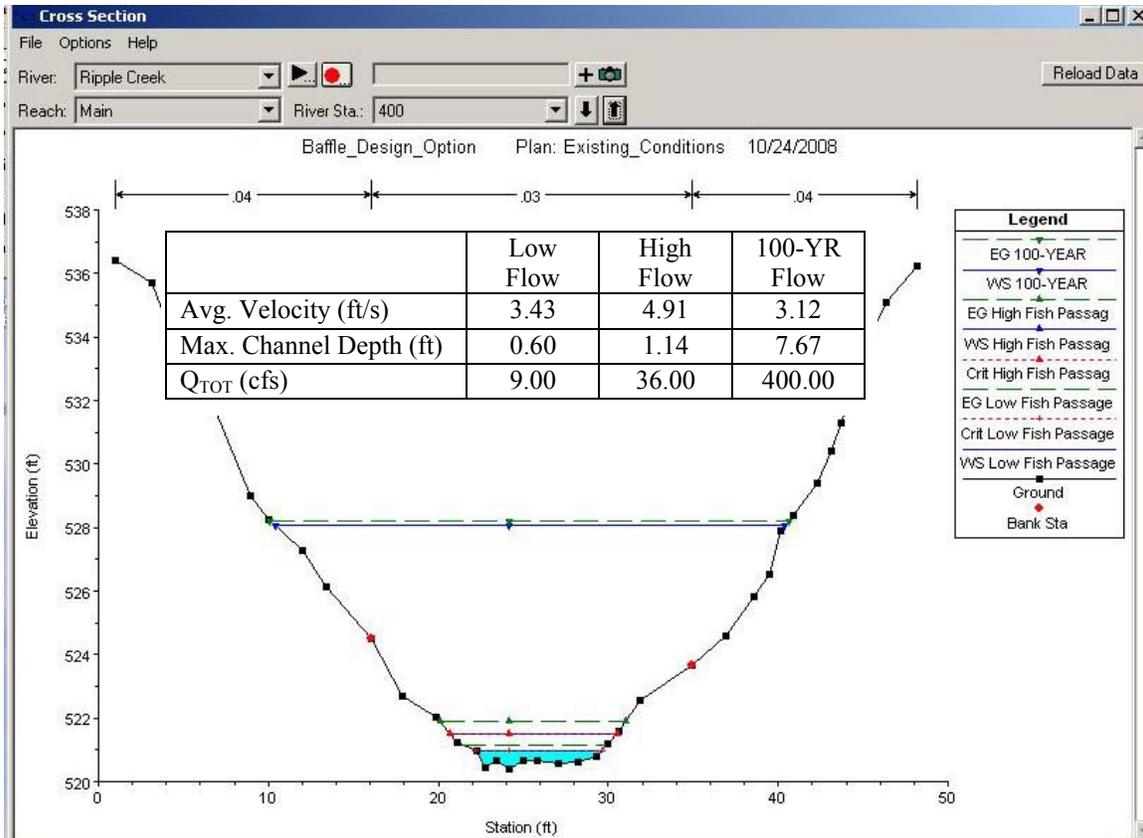


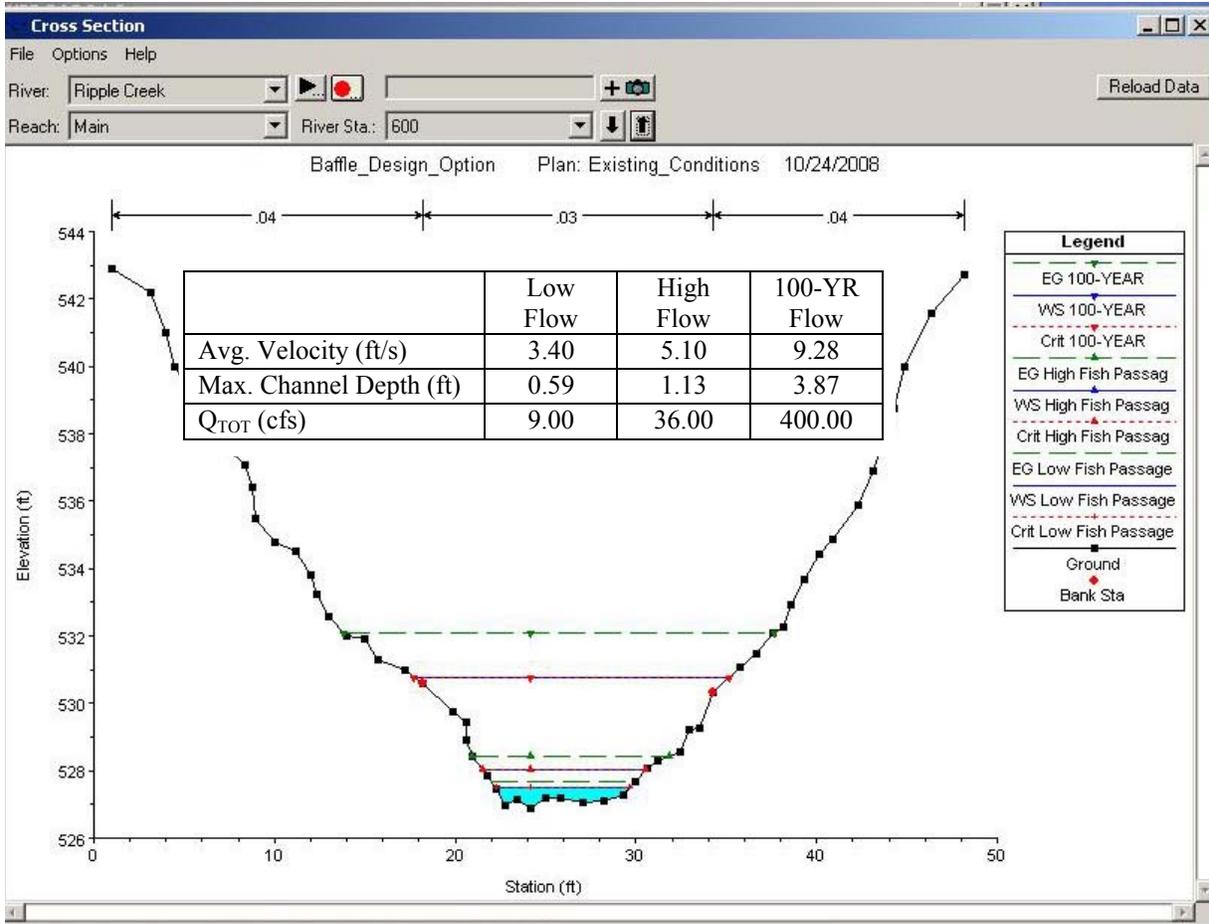








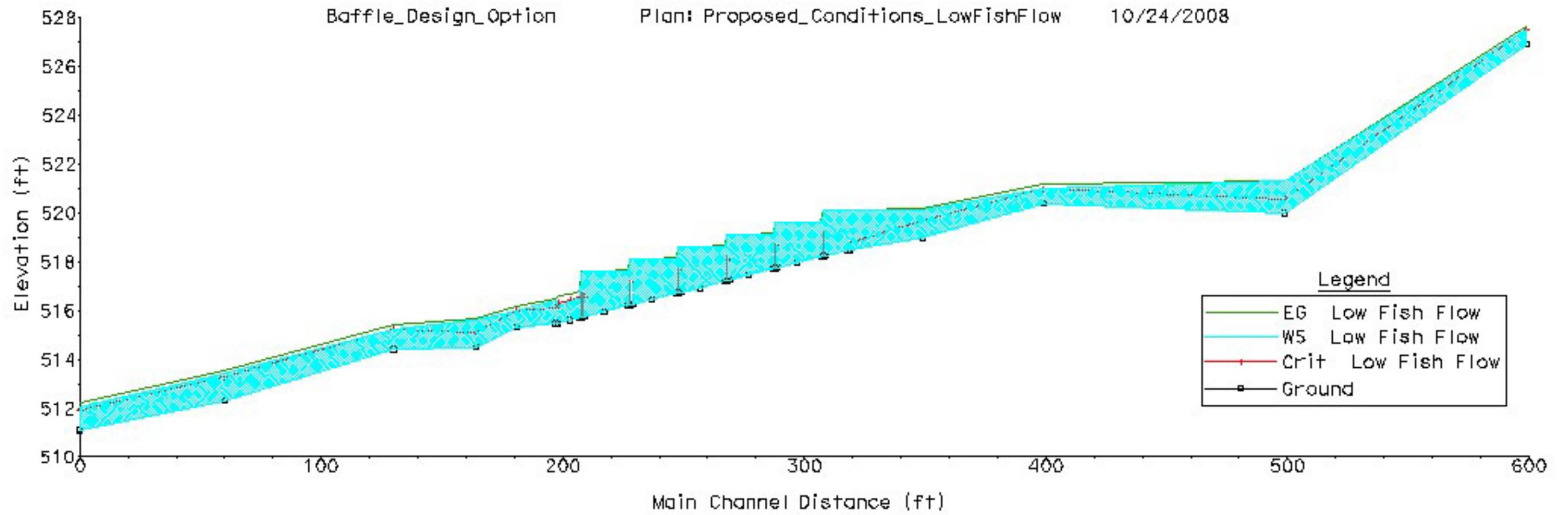


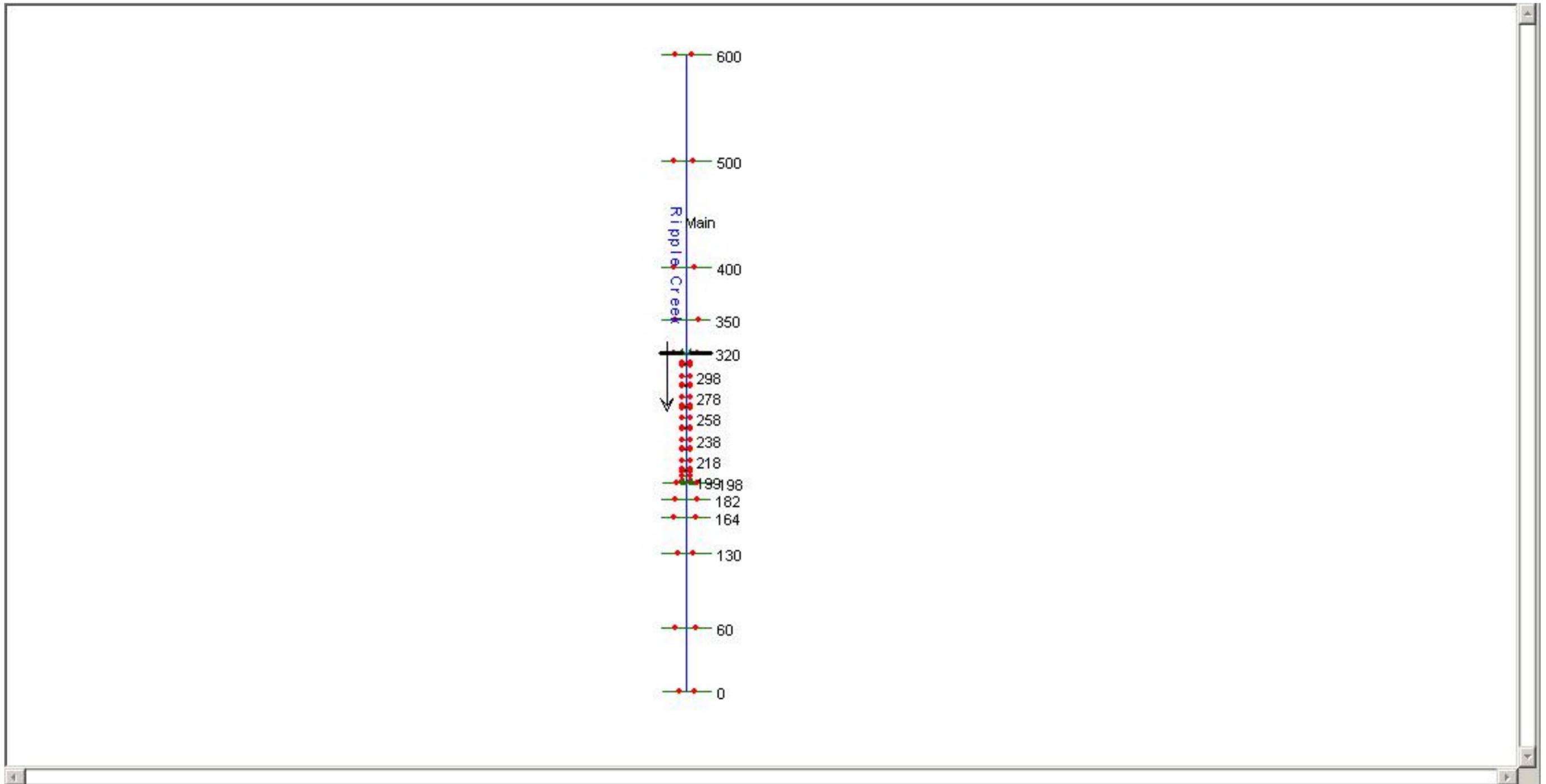


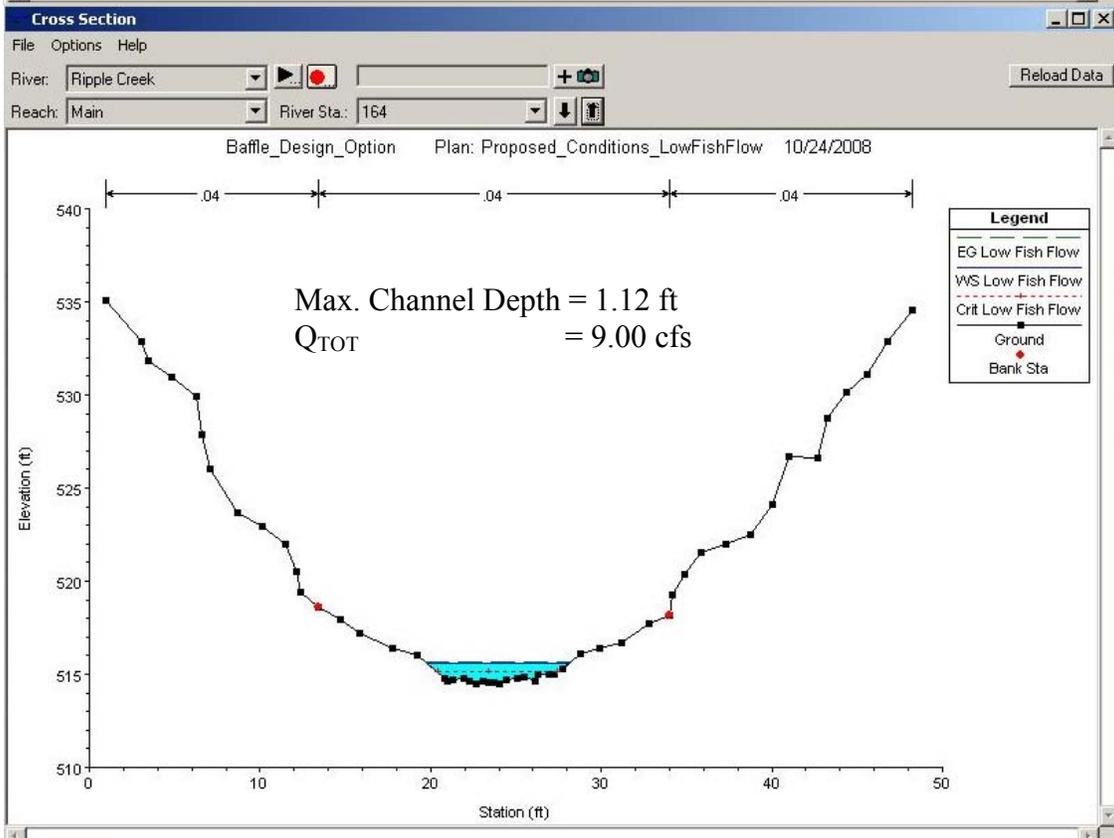
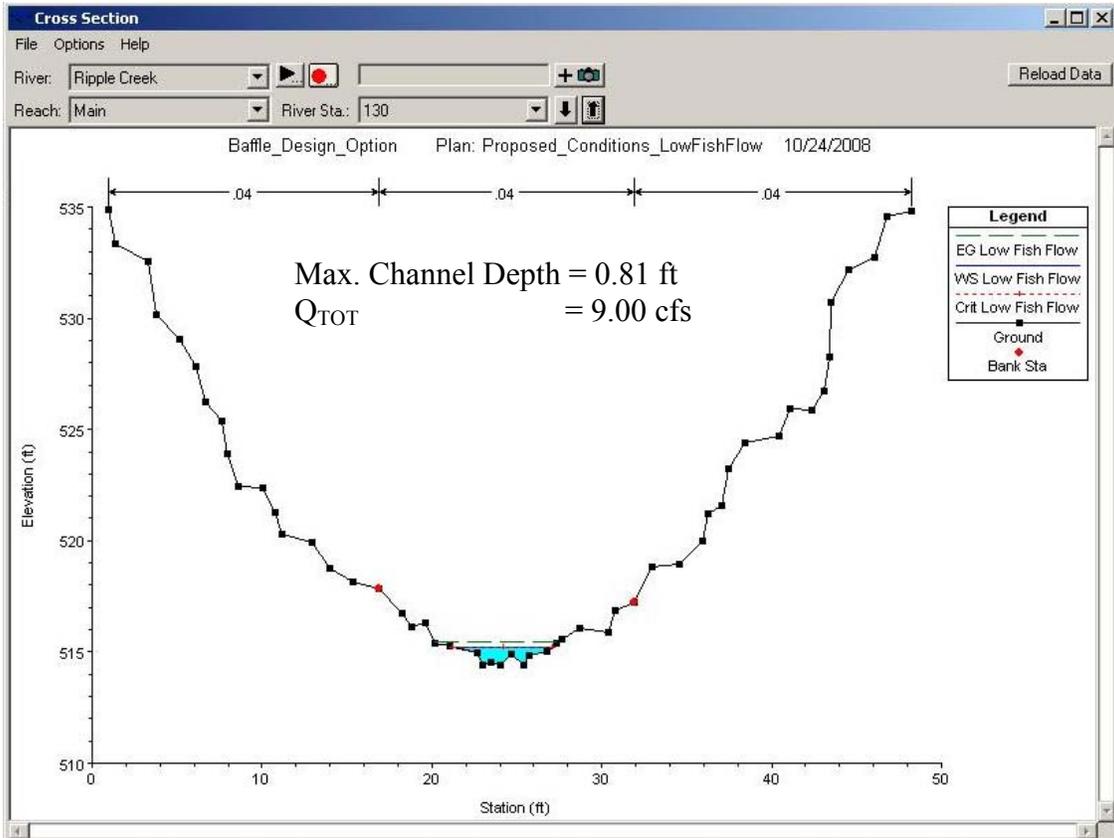
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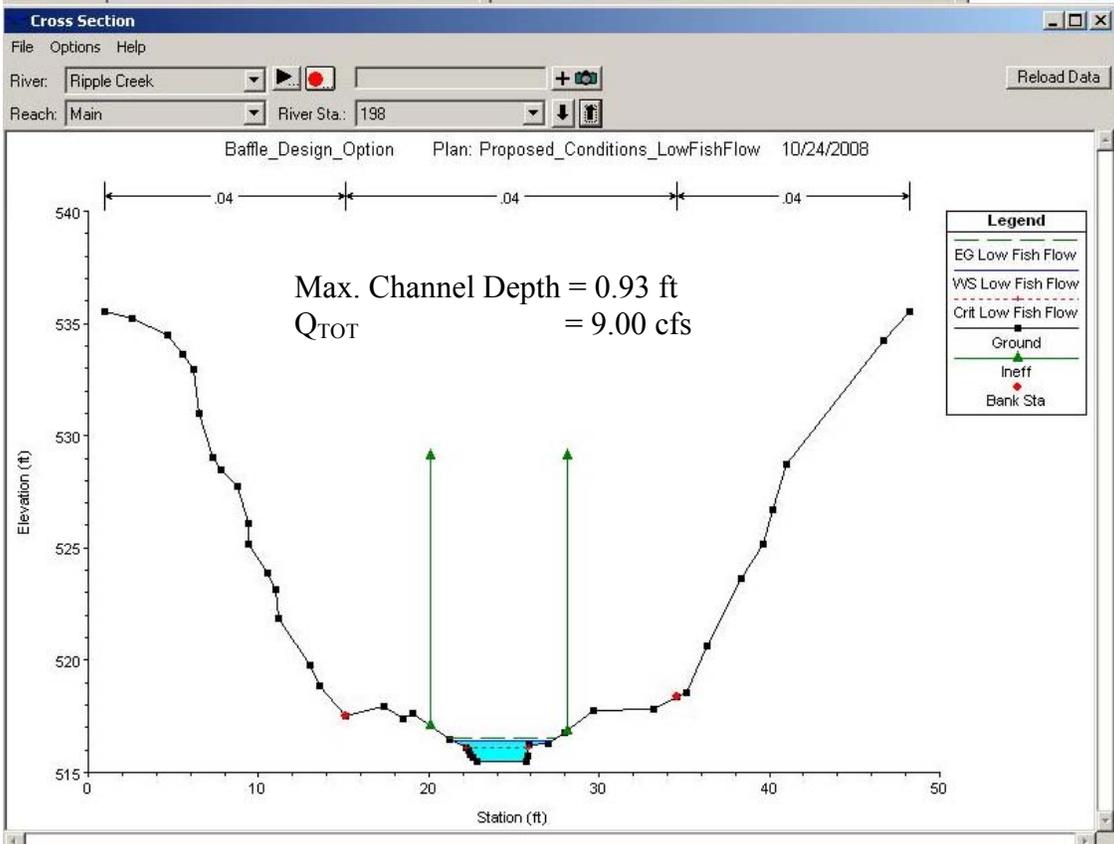
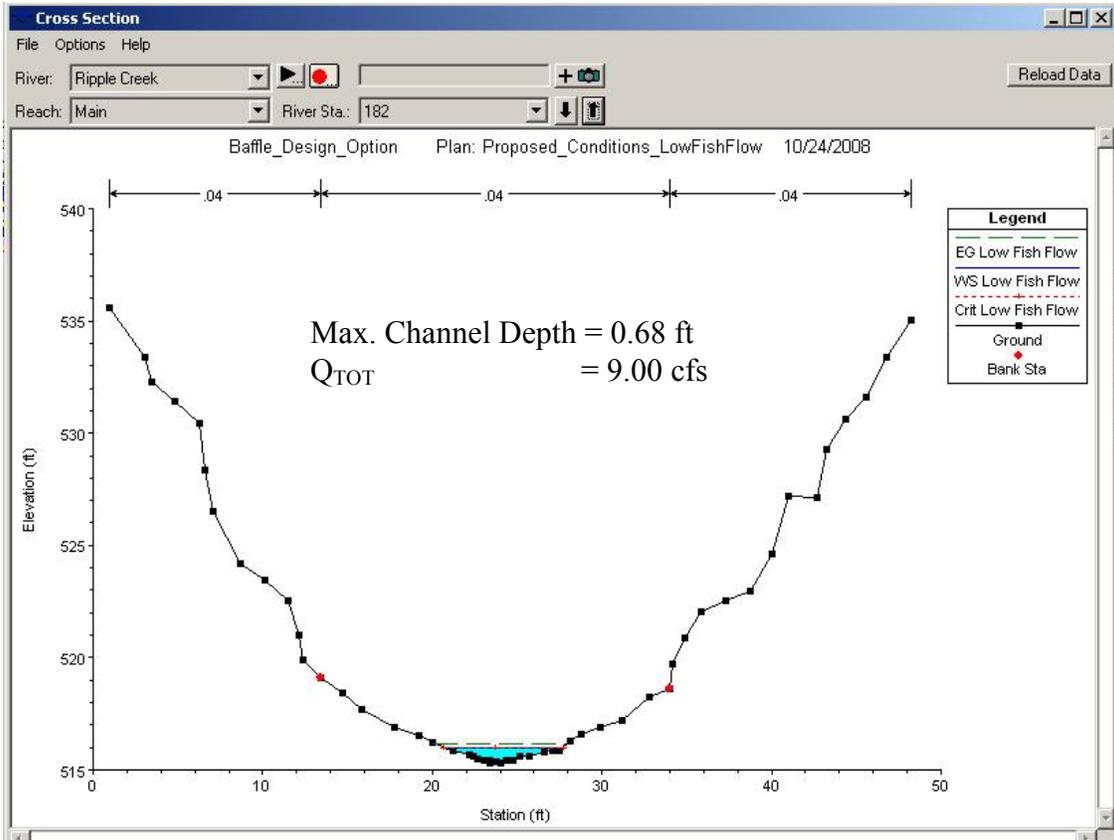
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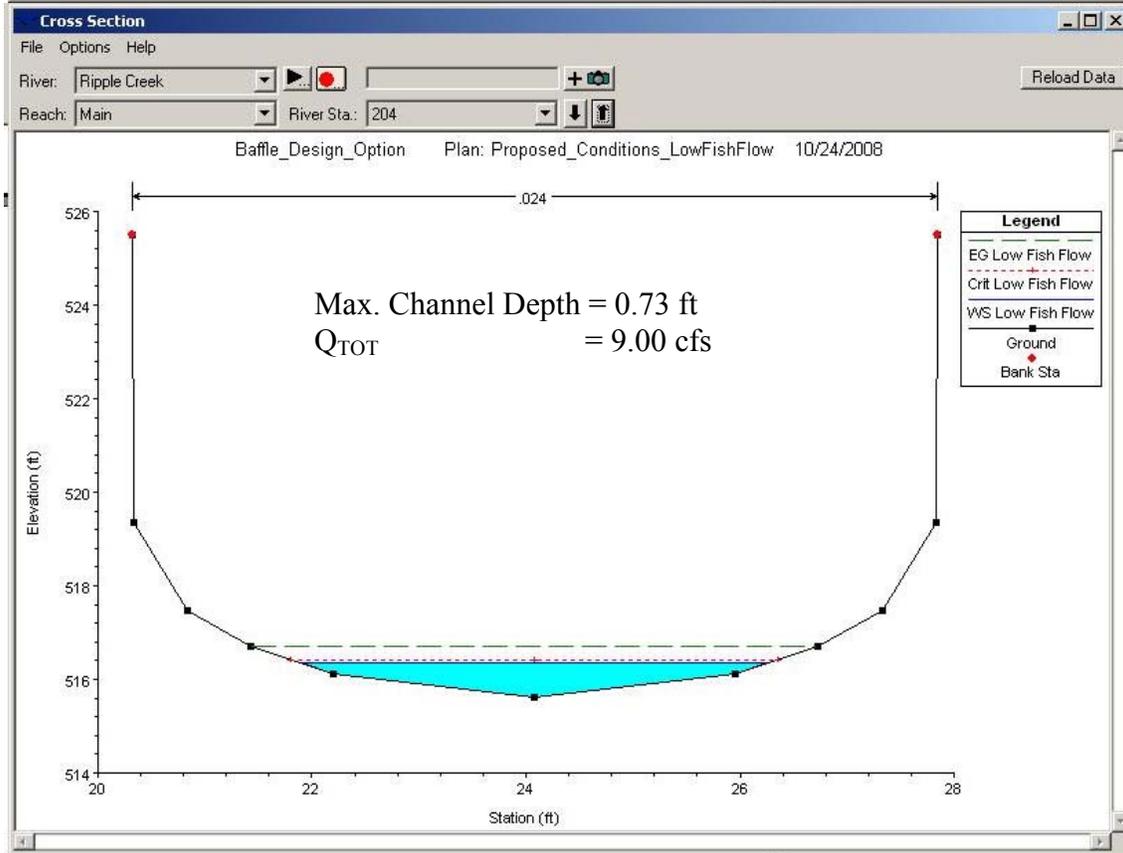
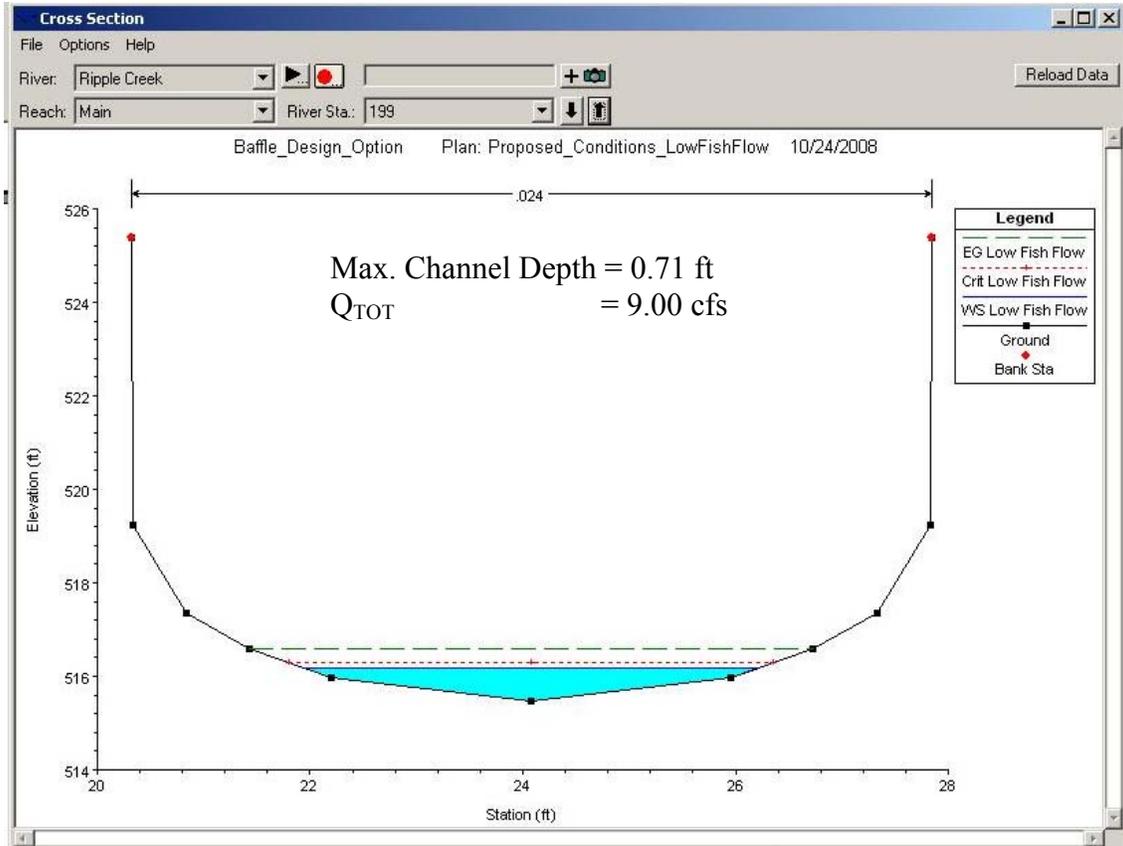
LOW FLOW FISH PASSAGE RESULTS

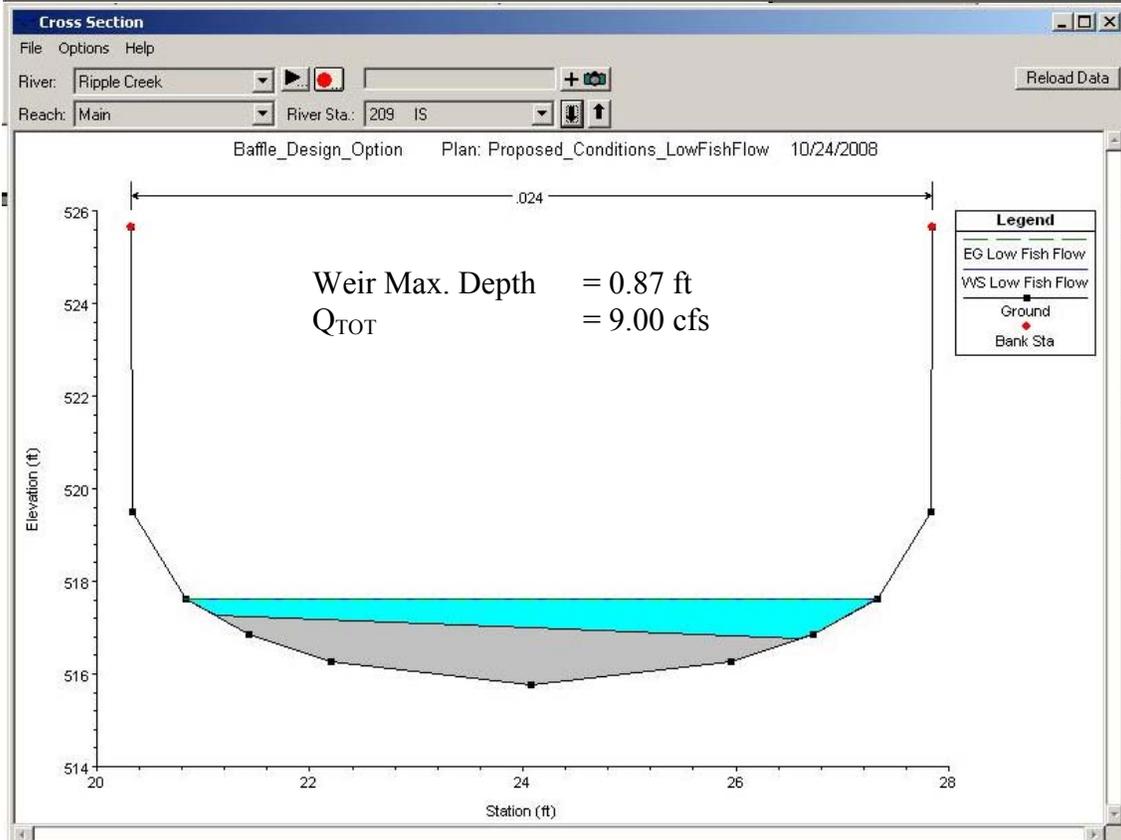
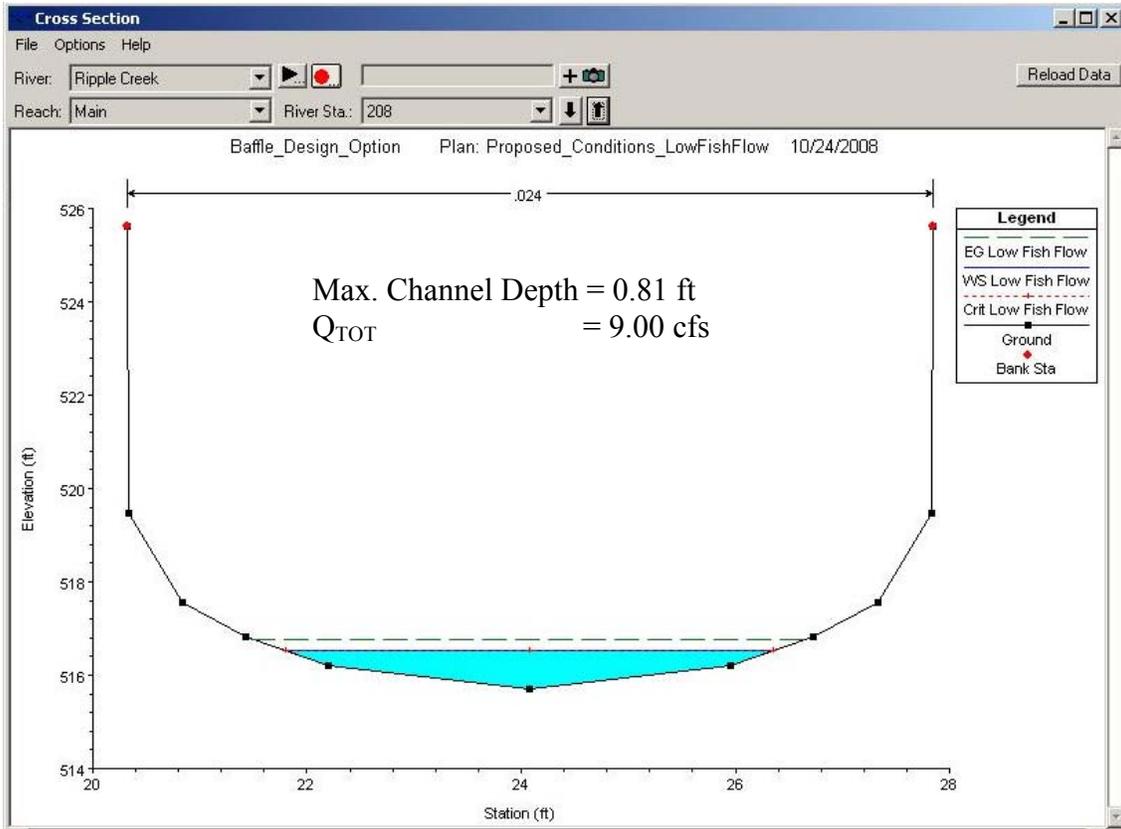


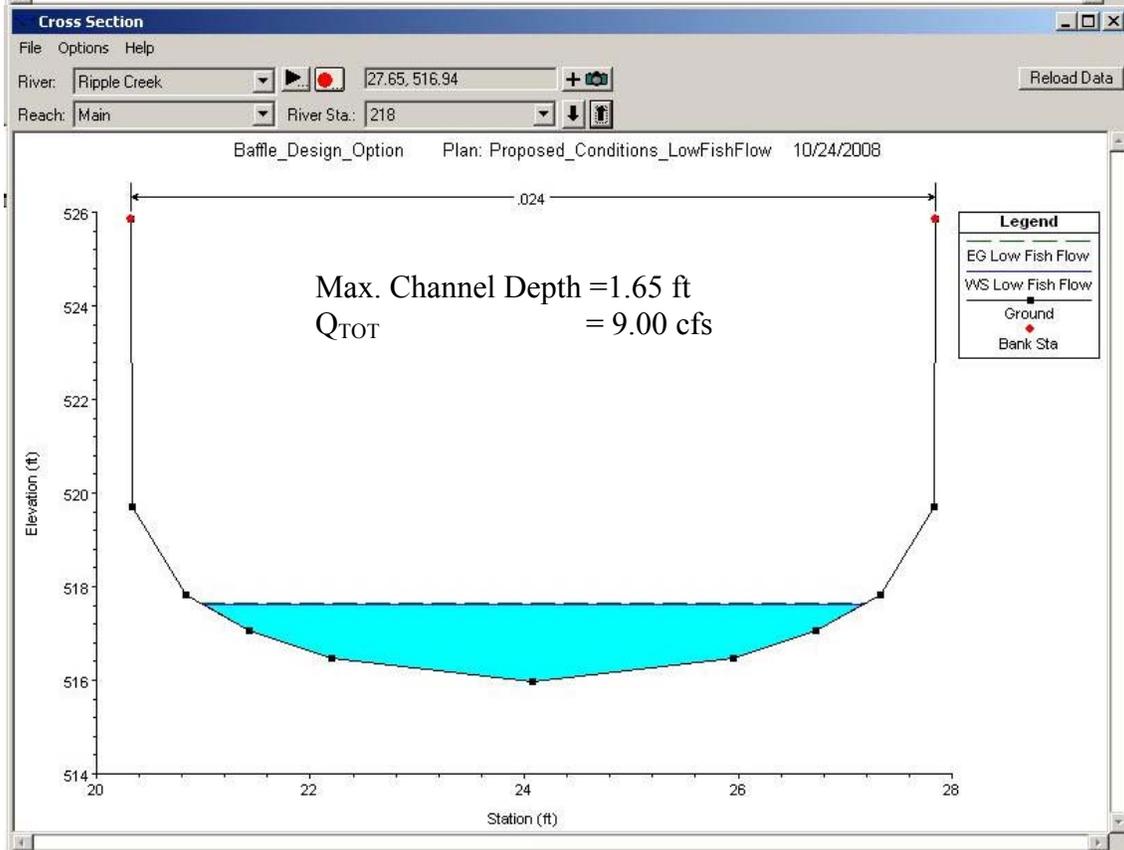
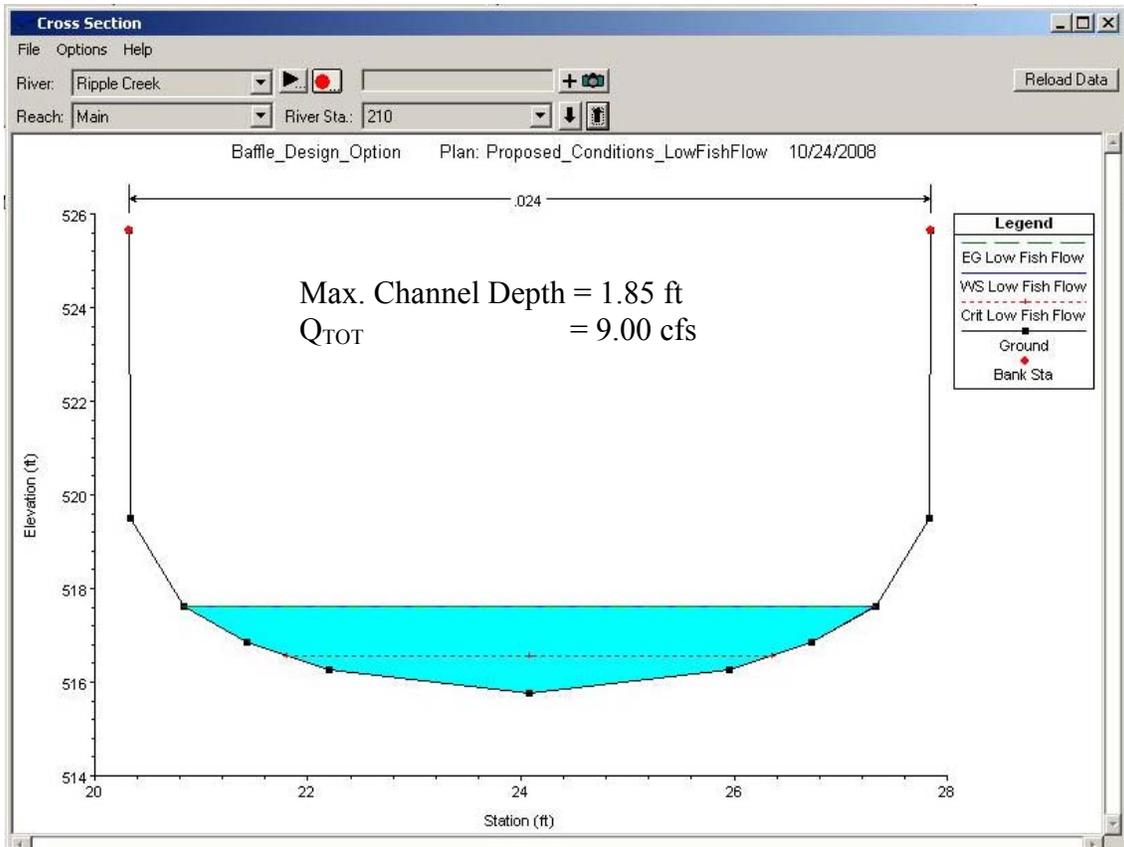


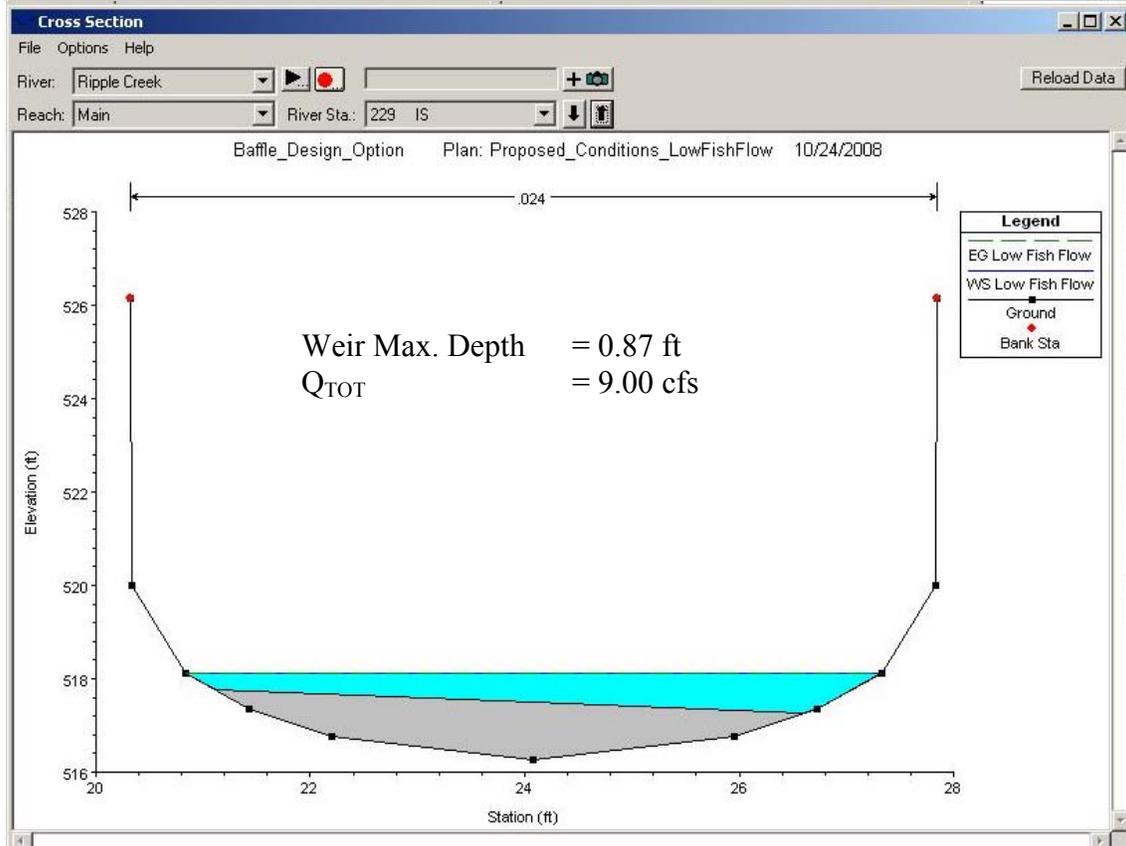
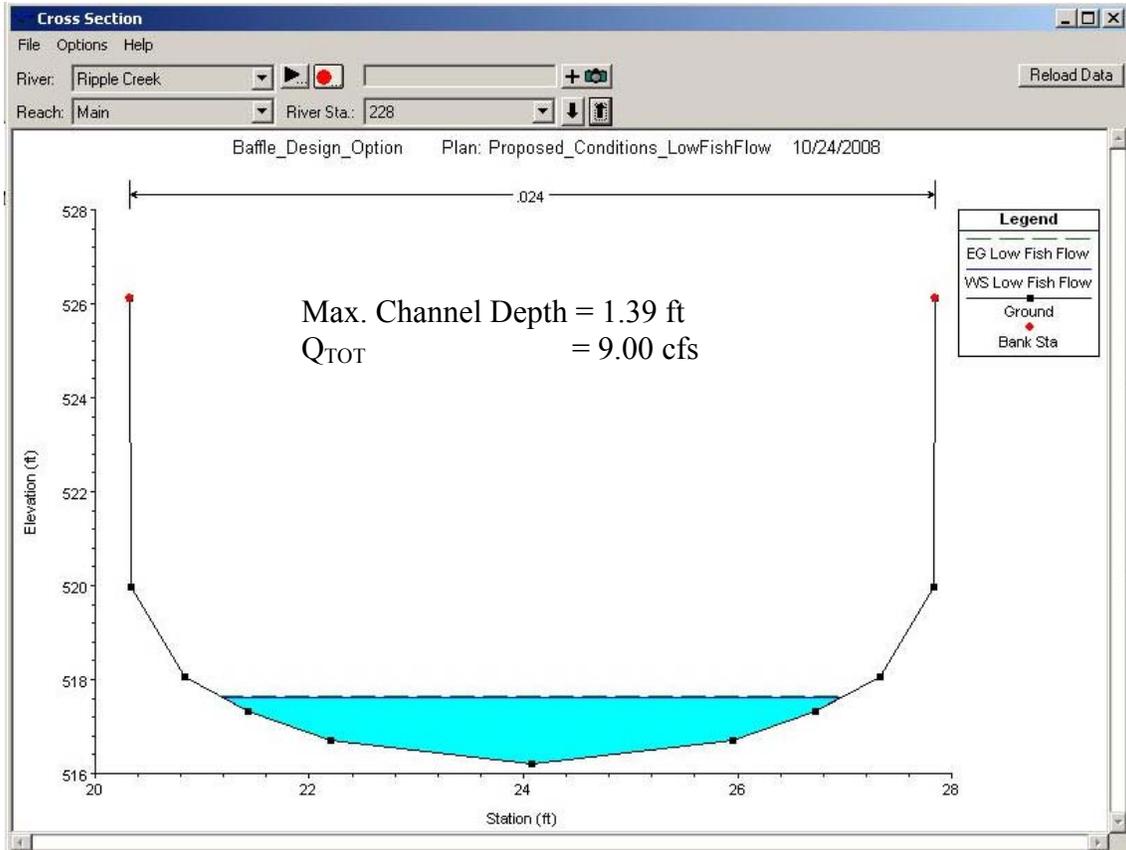


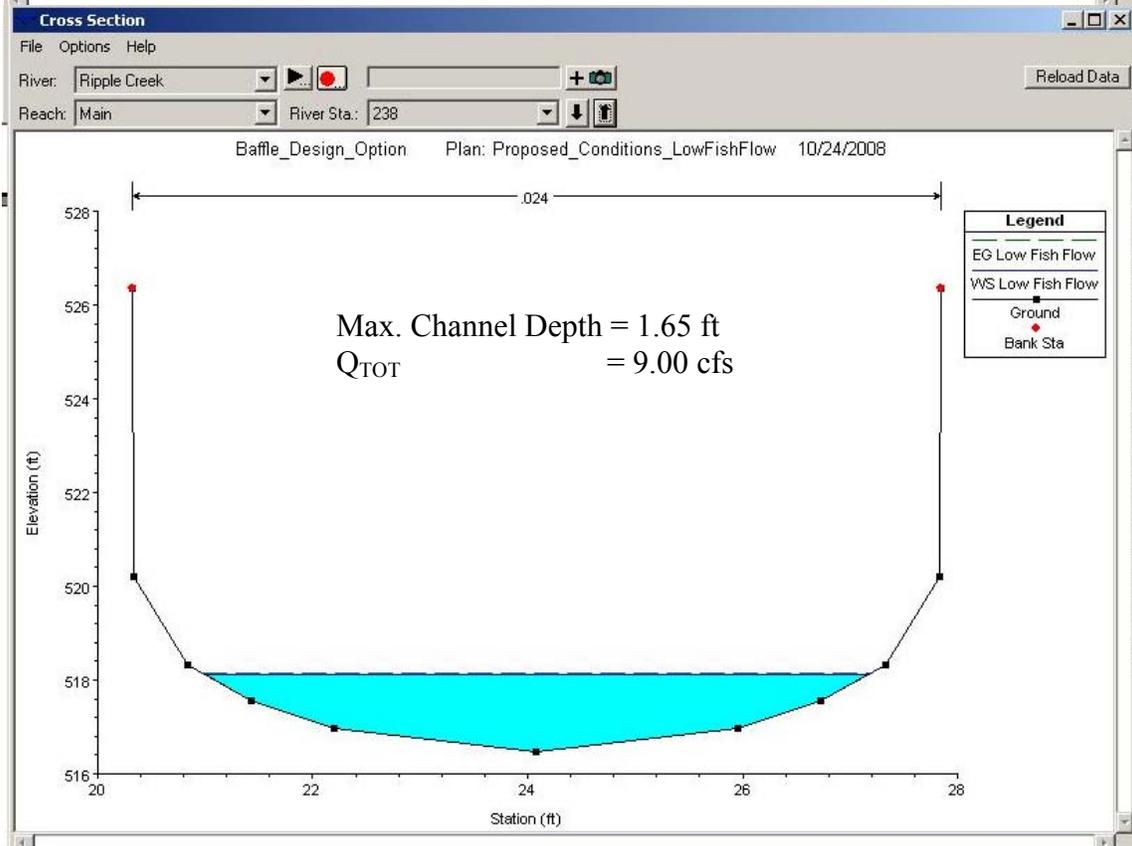
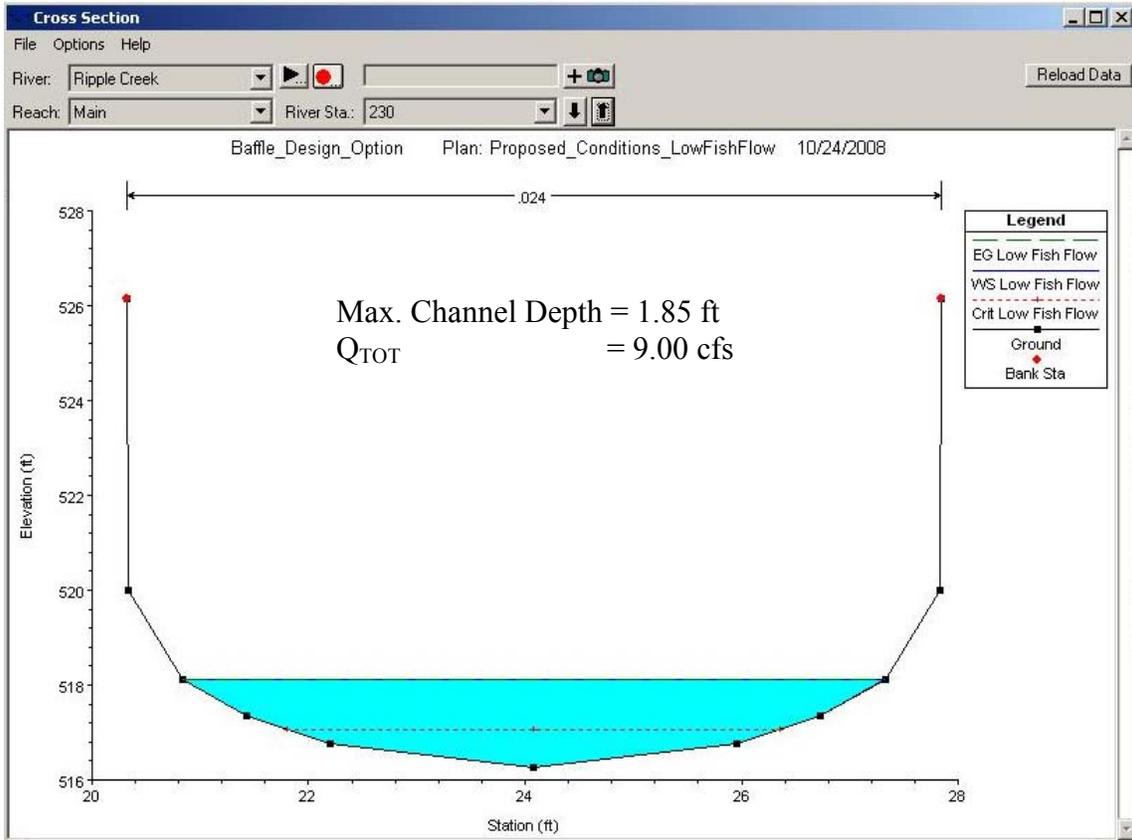


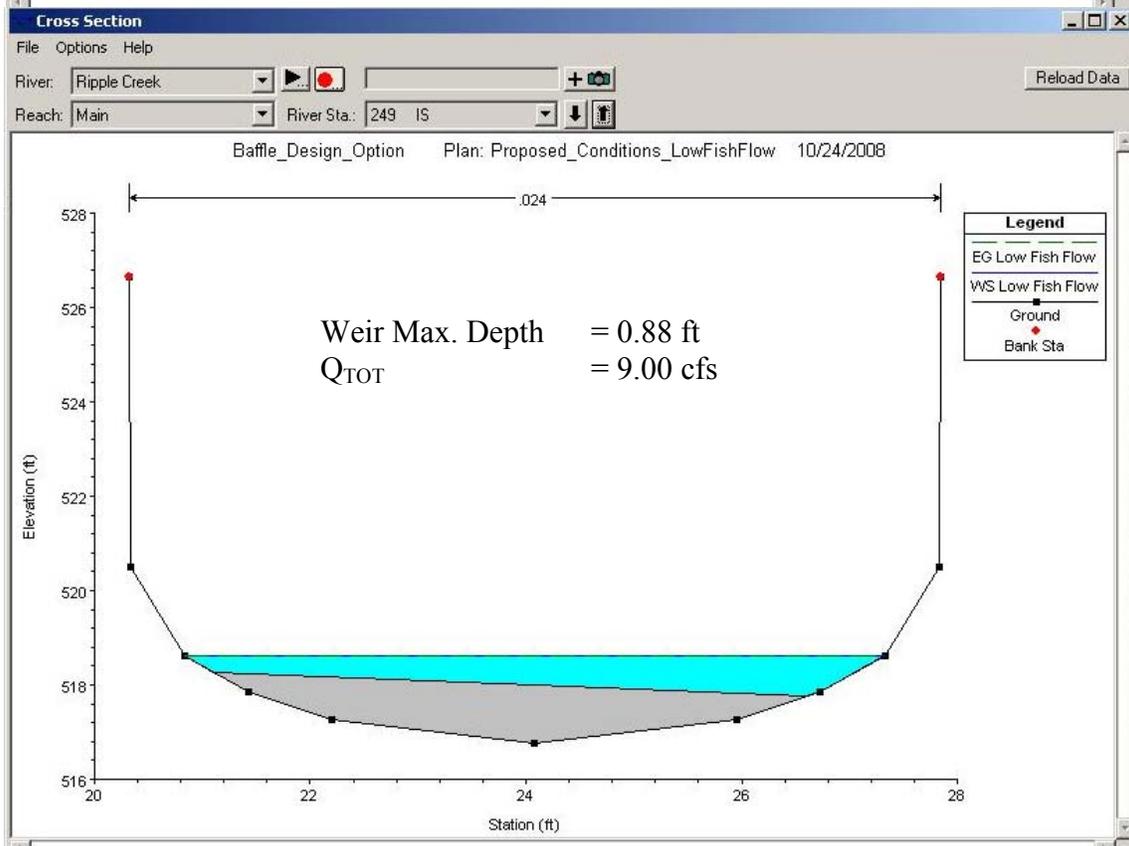
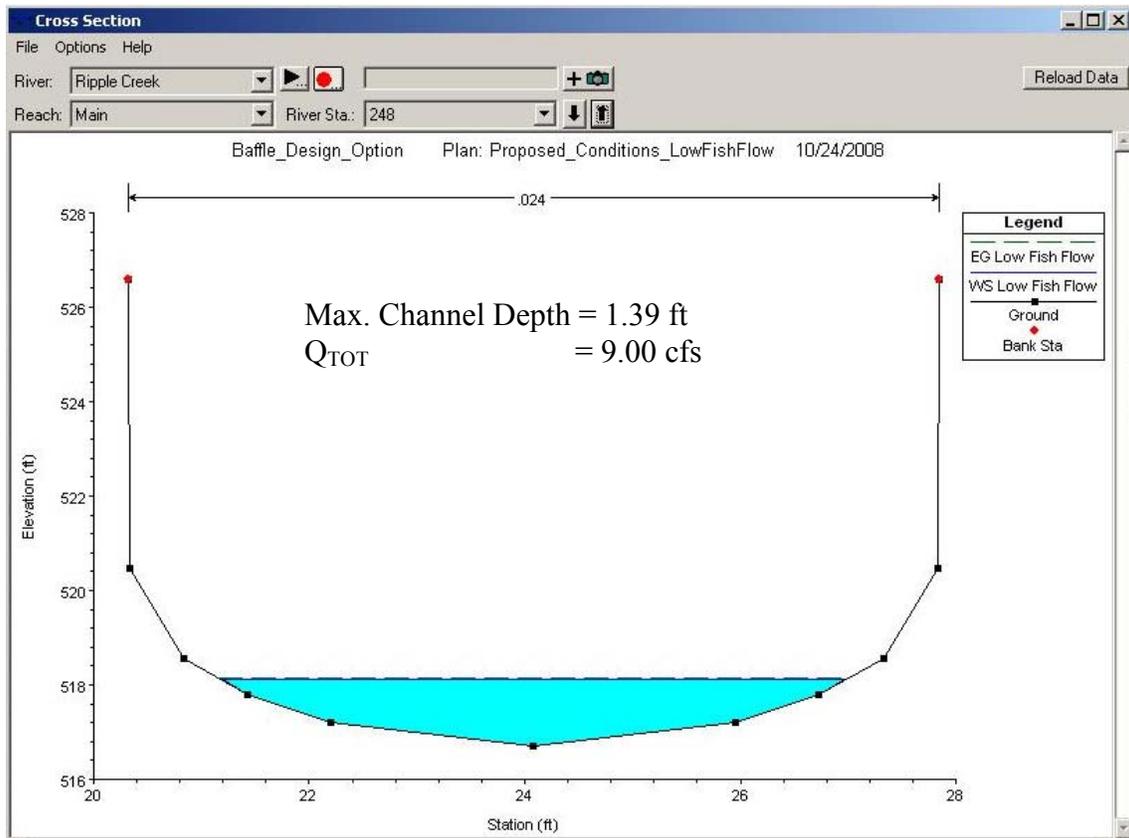


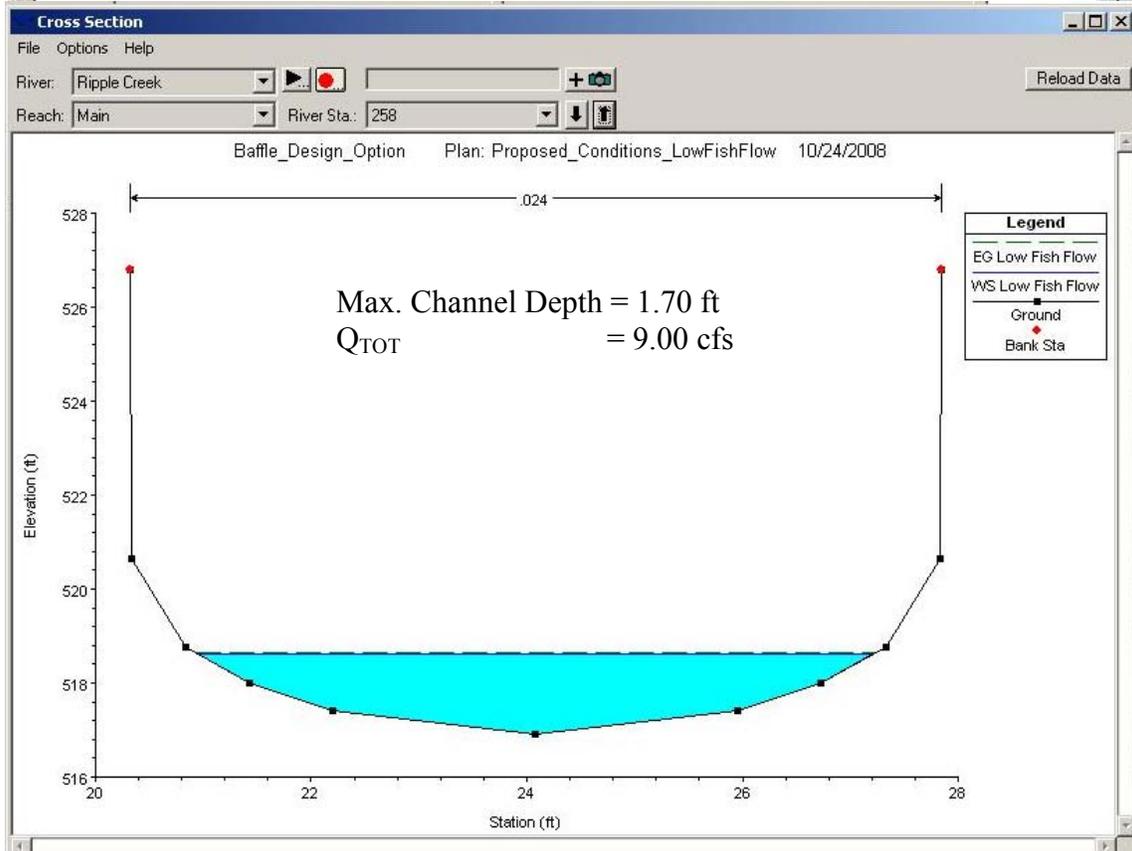
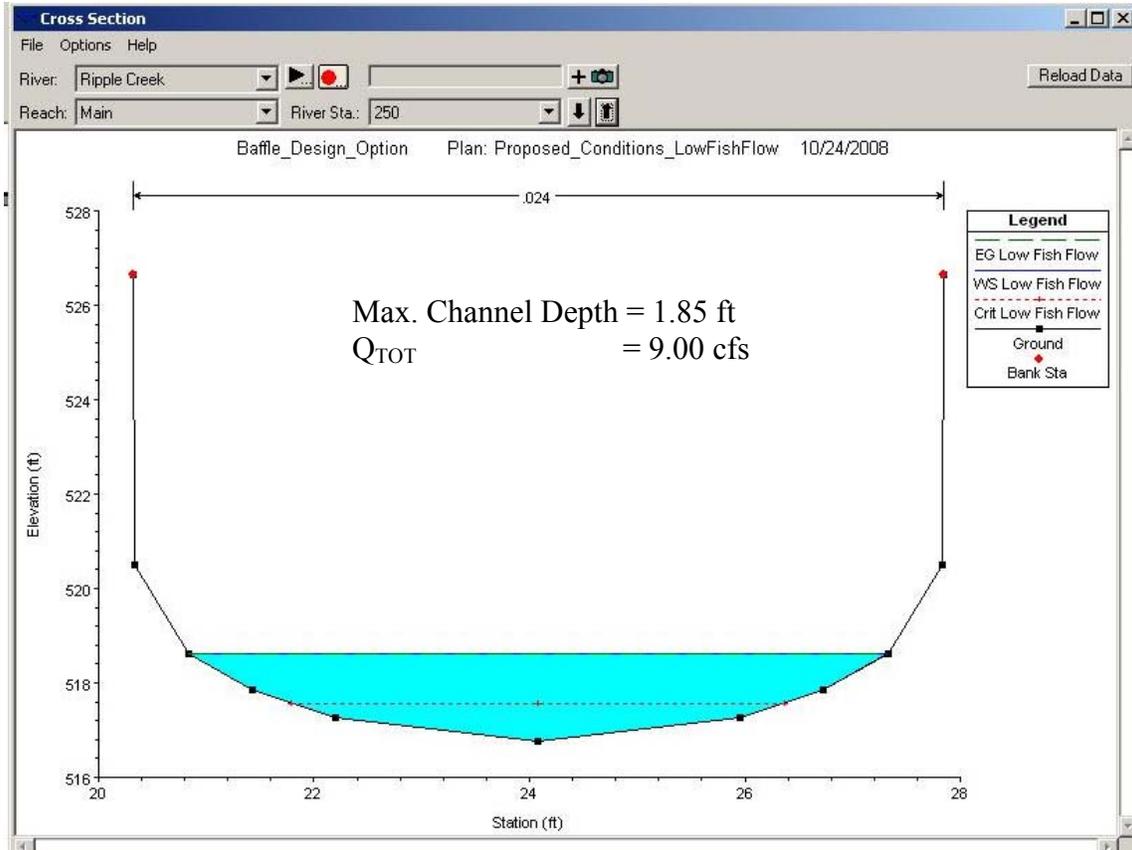


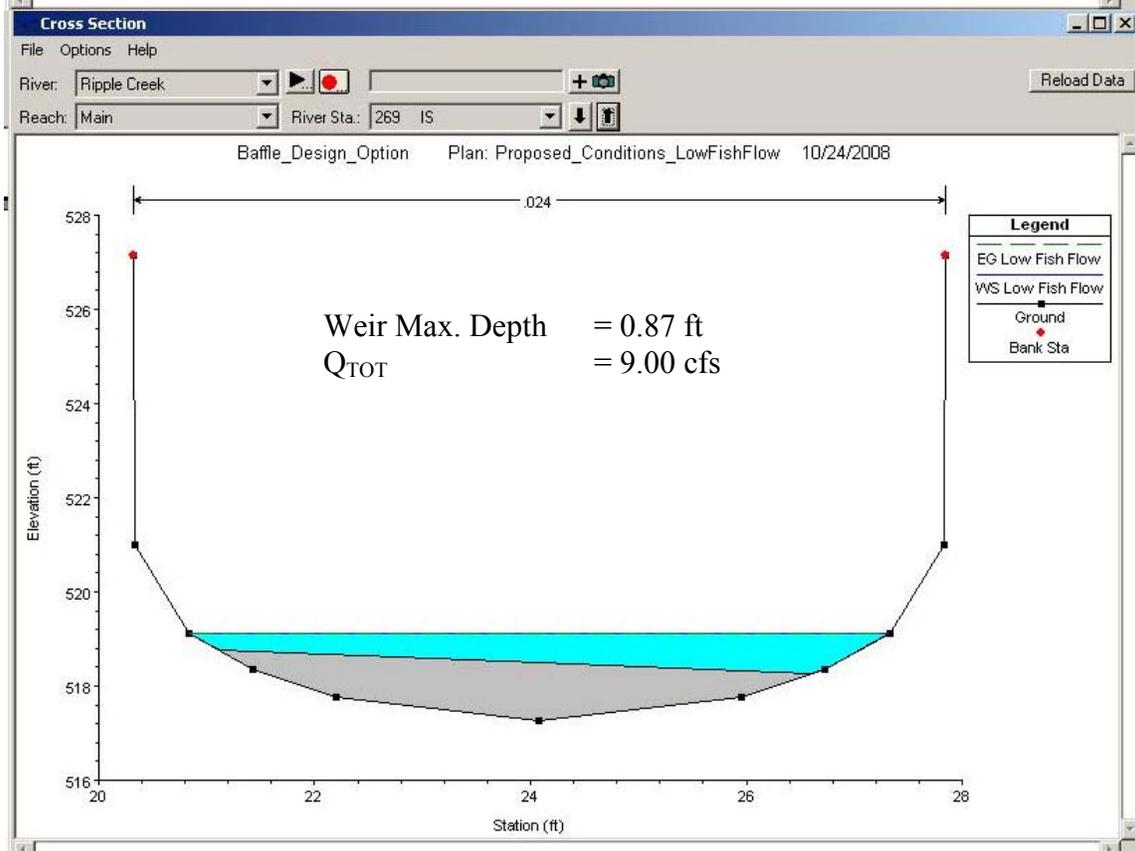
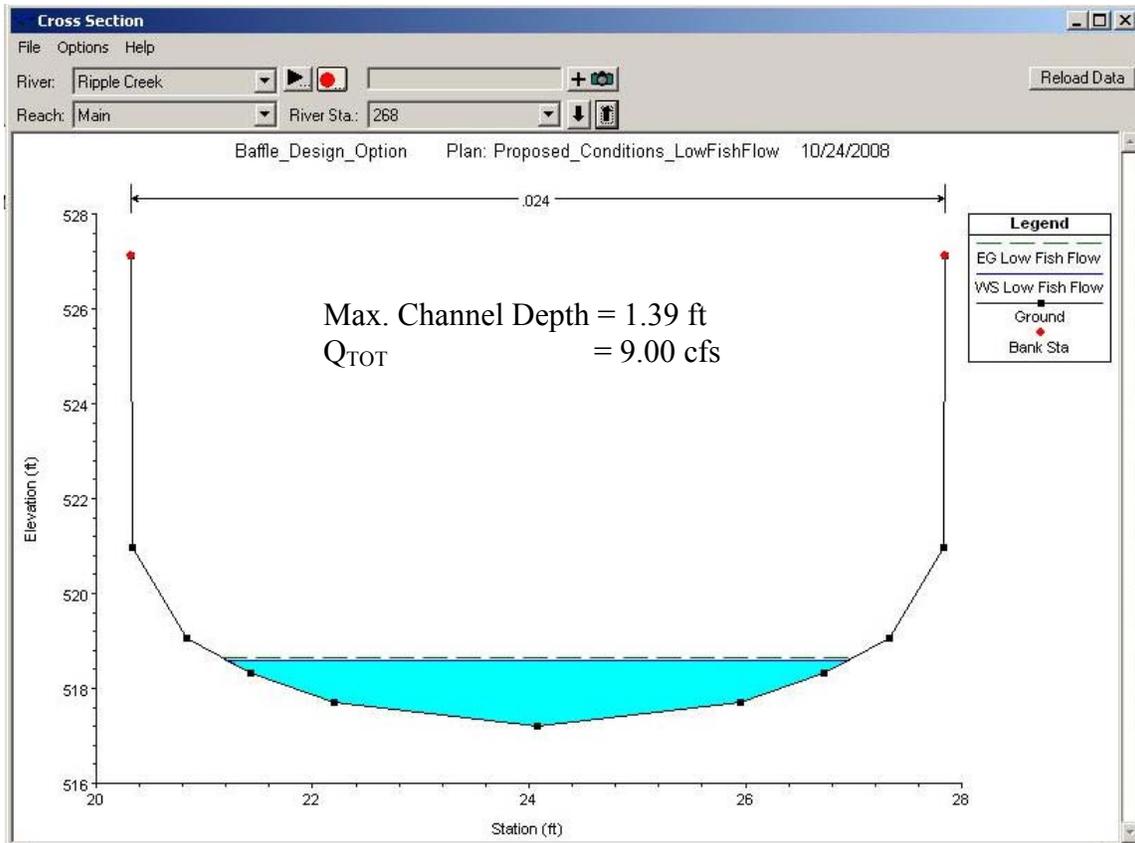


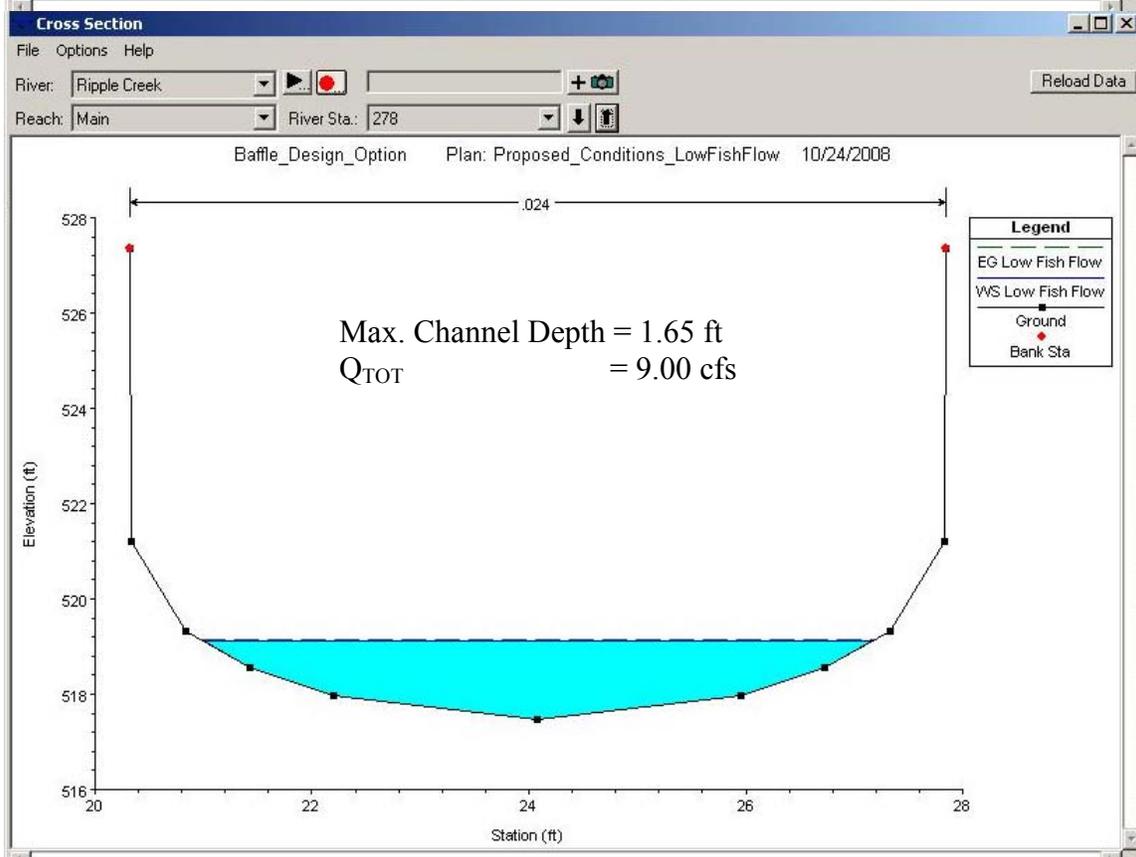
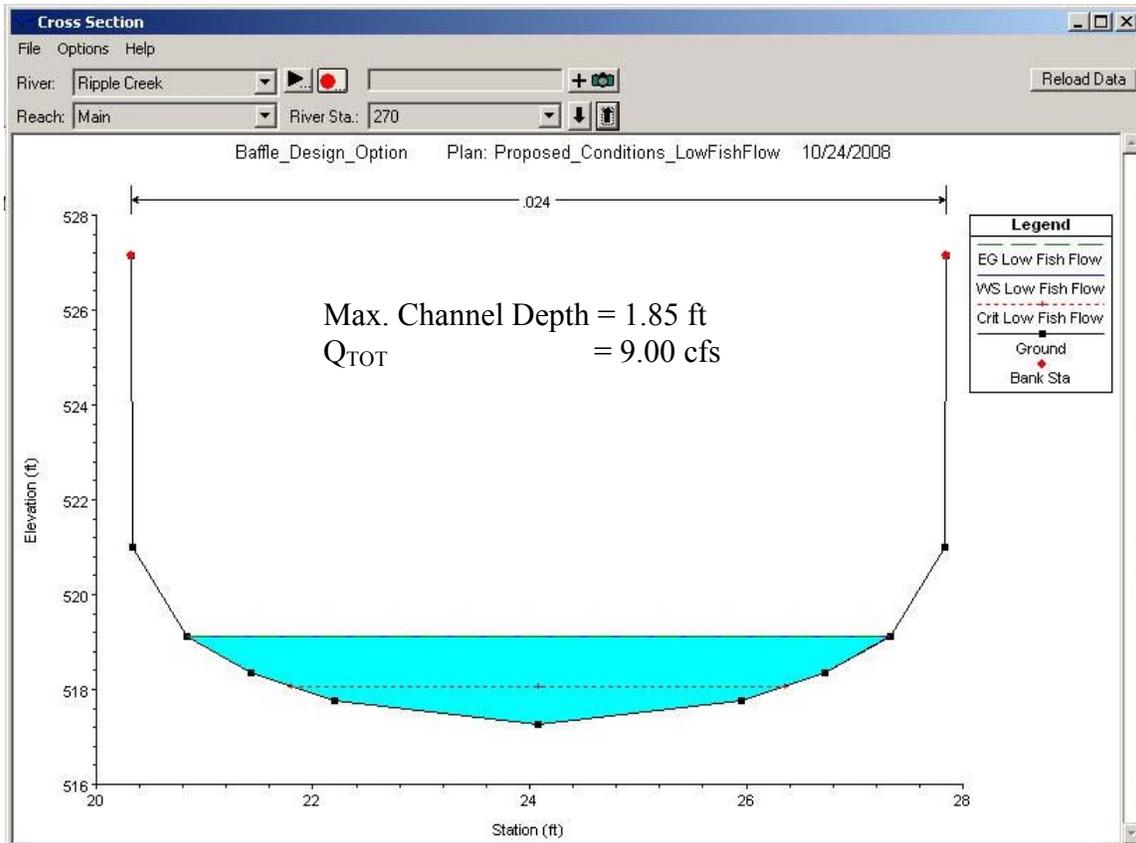


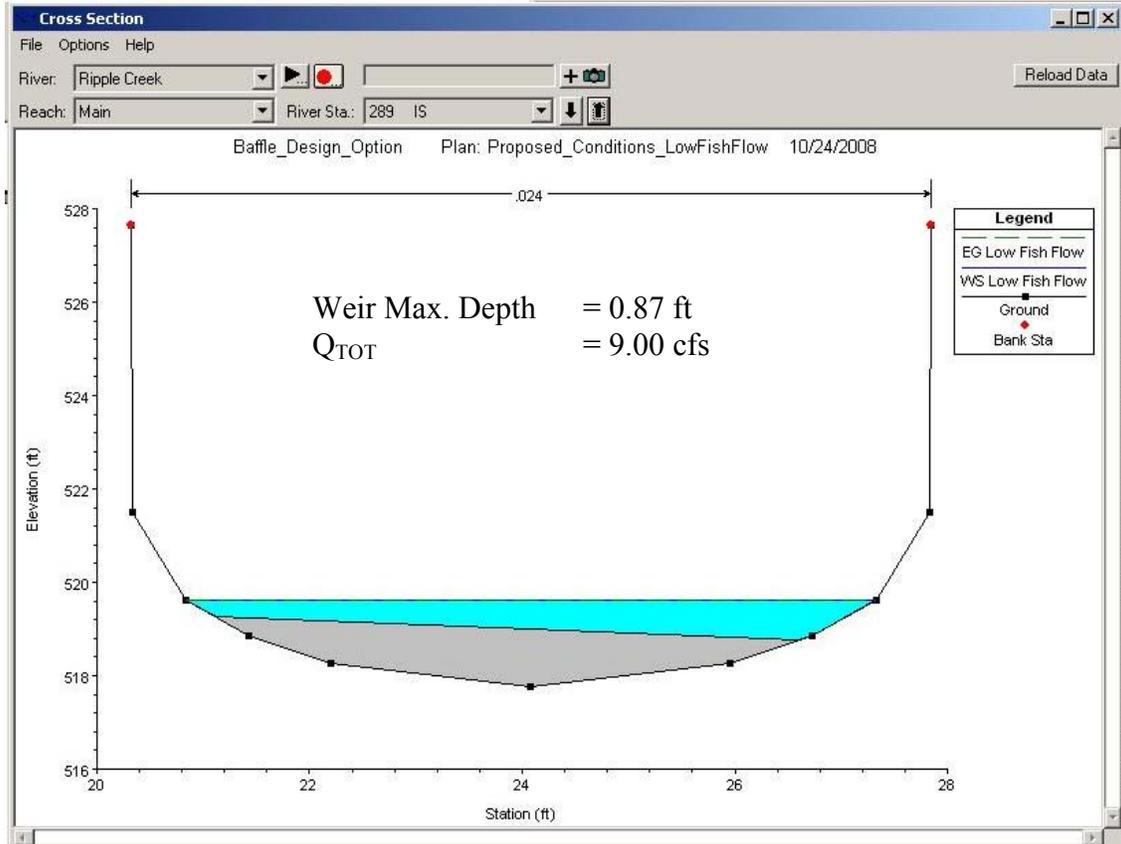
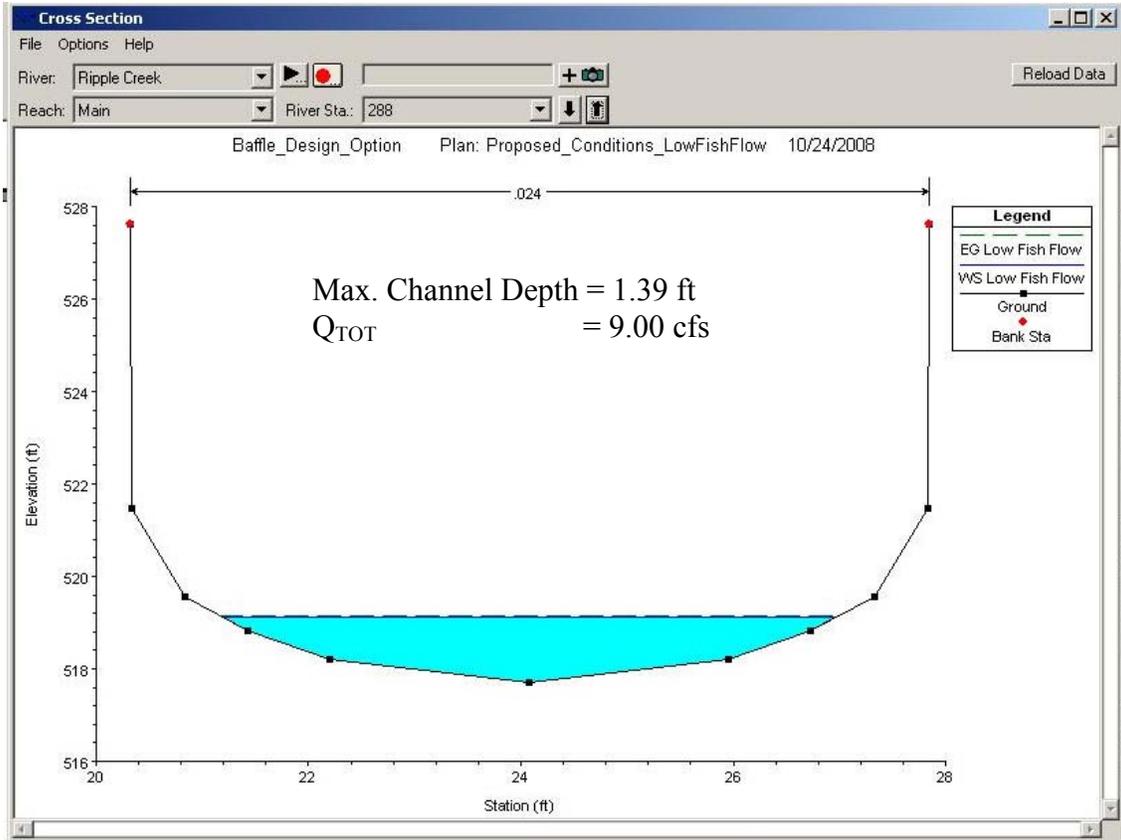


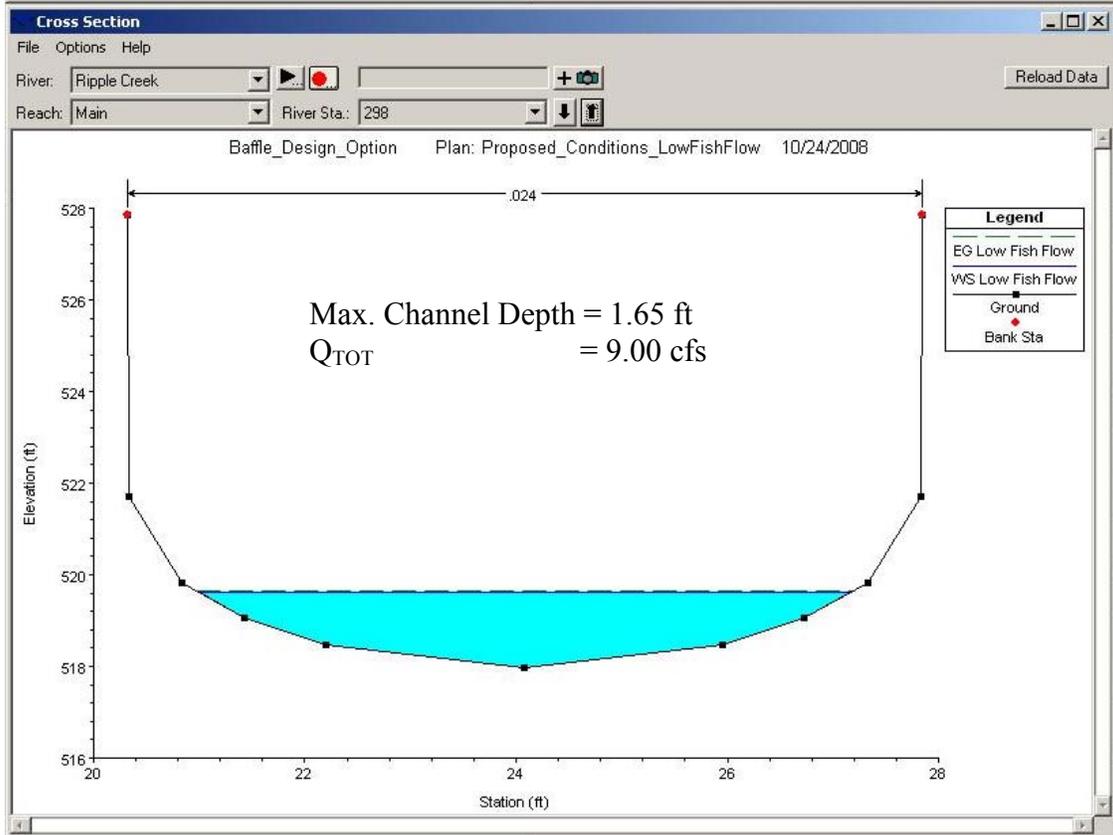
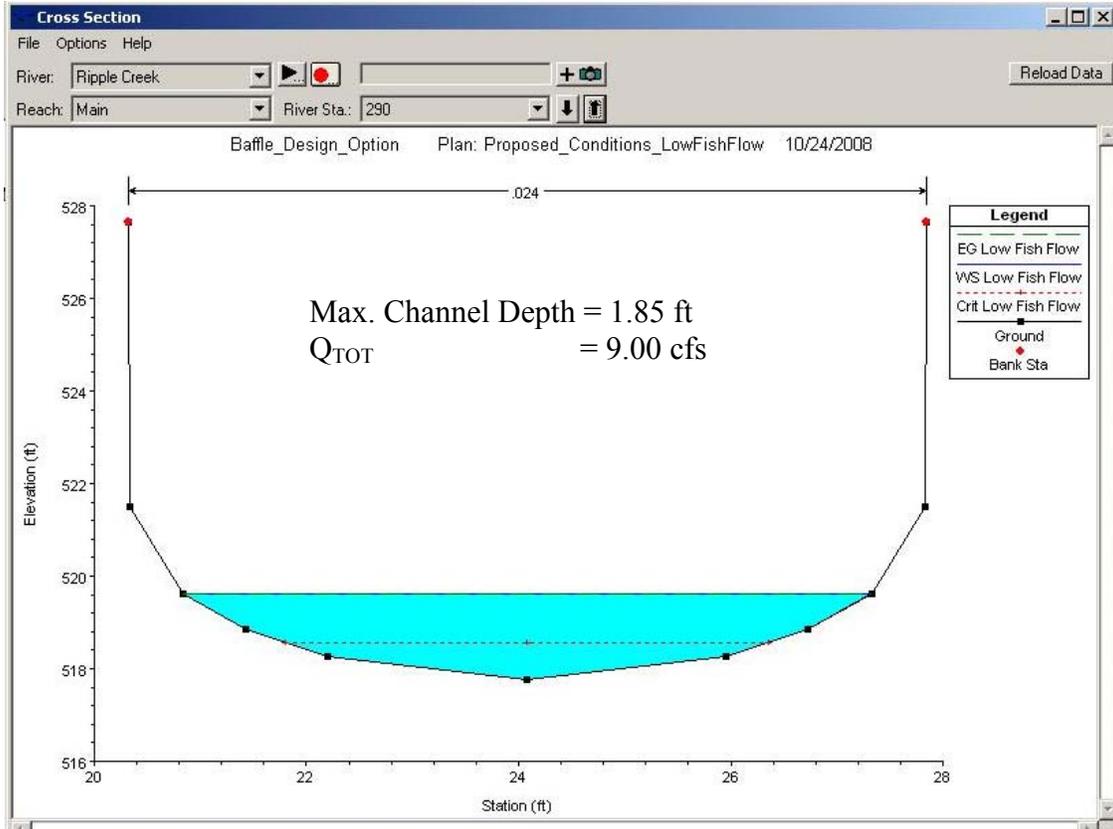


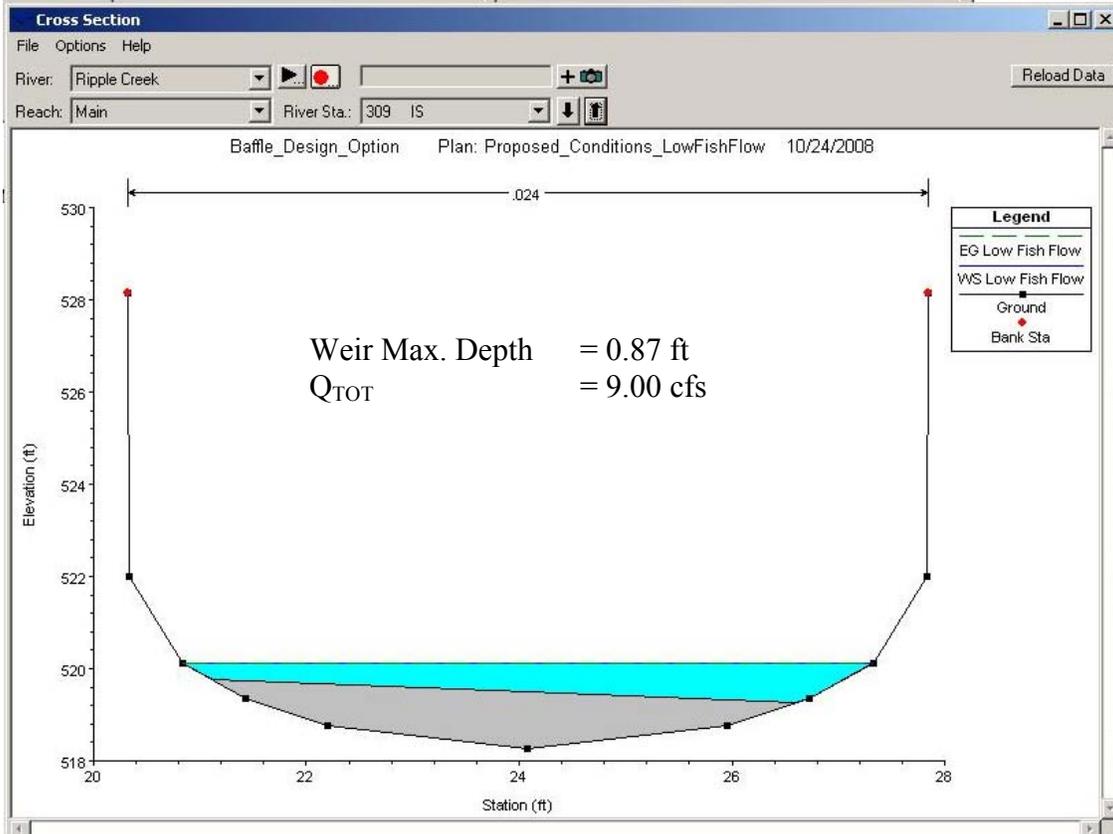
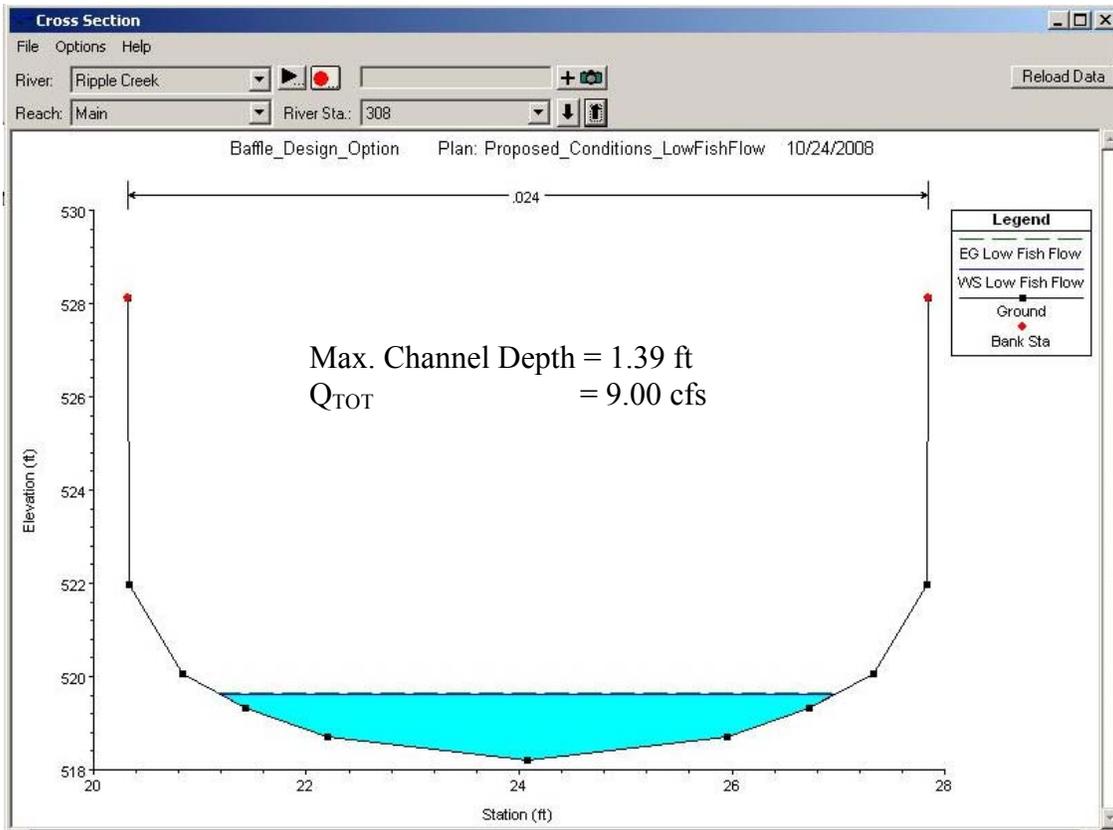


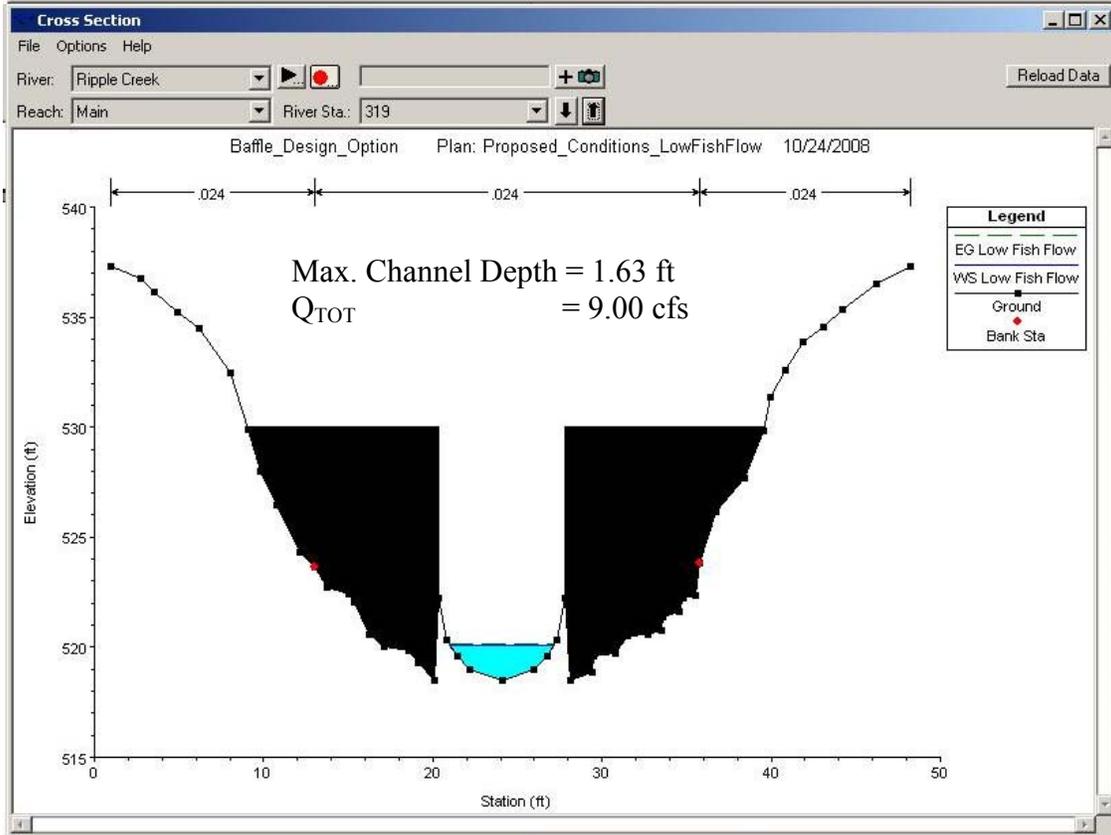
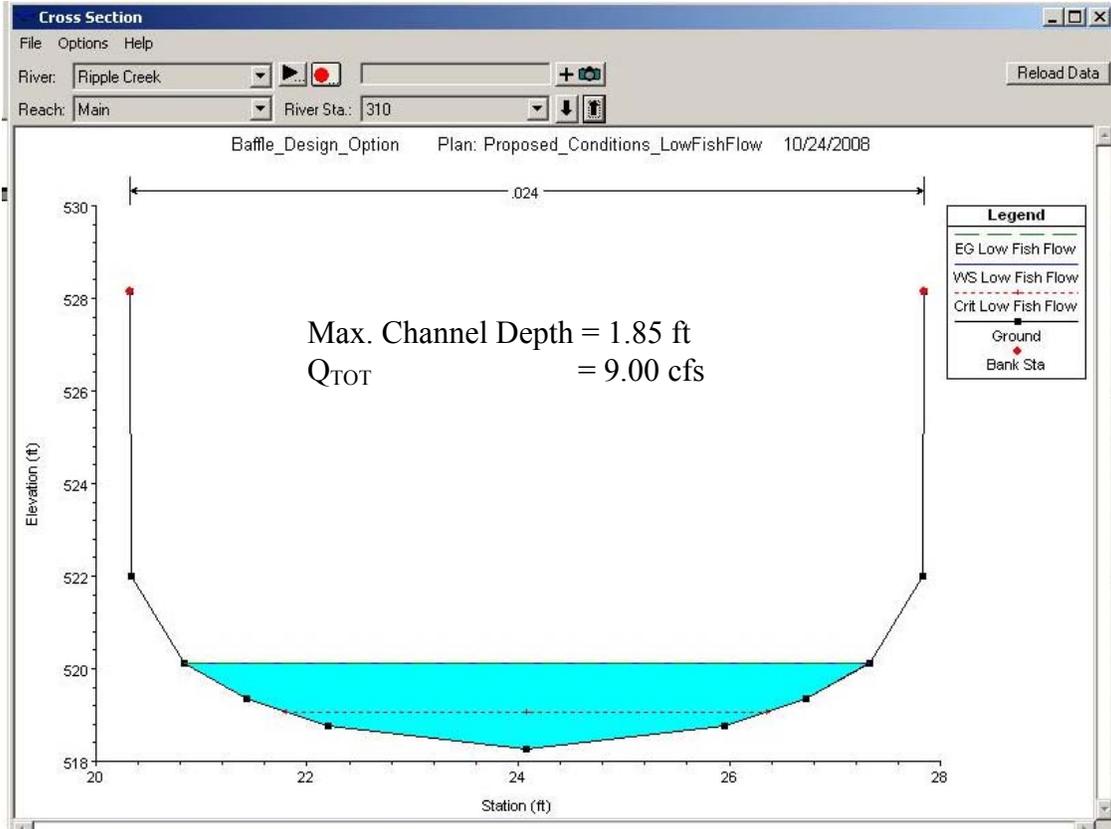


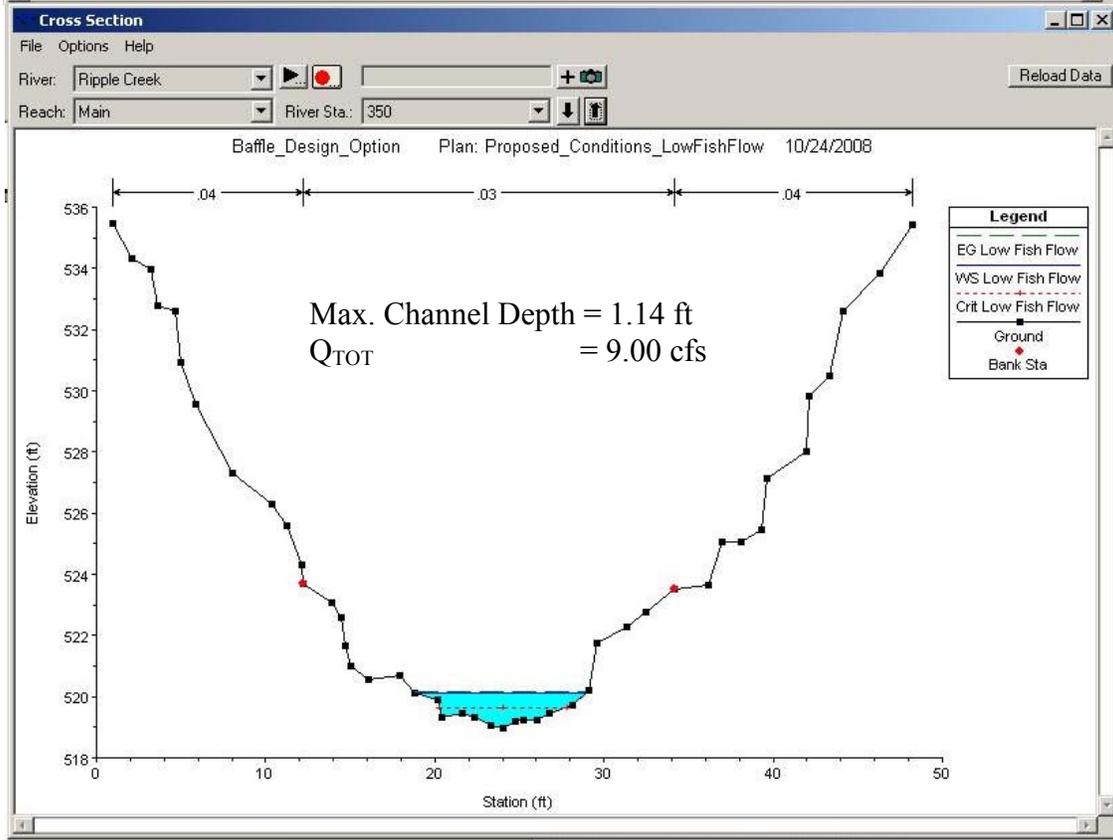
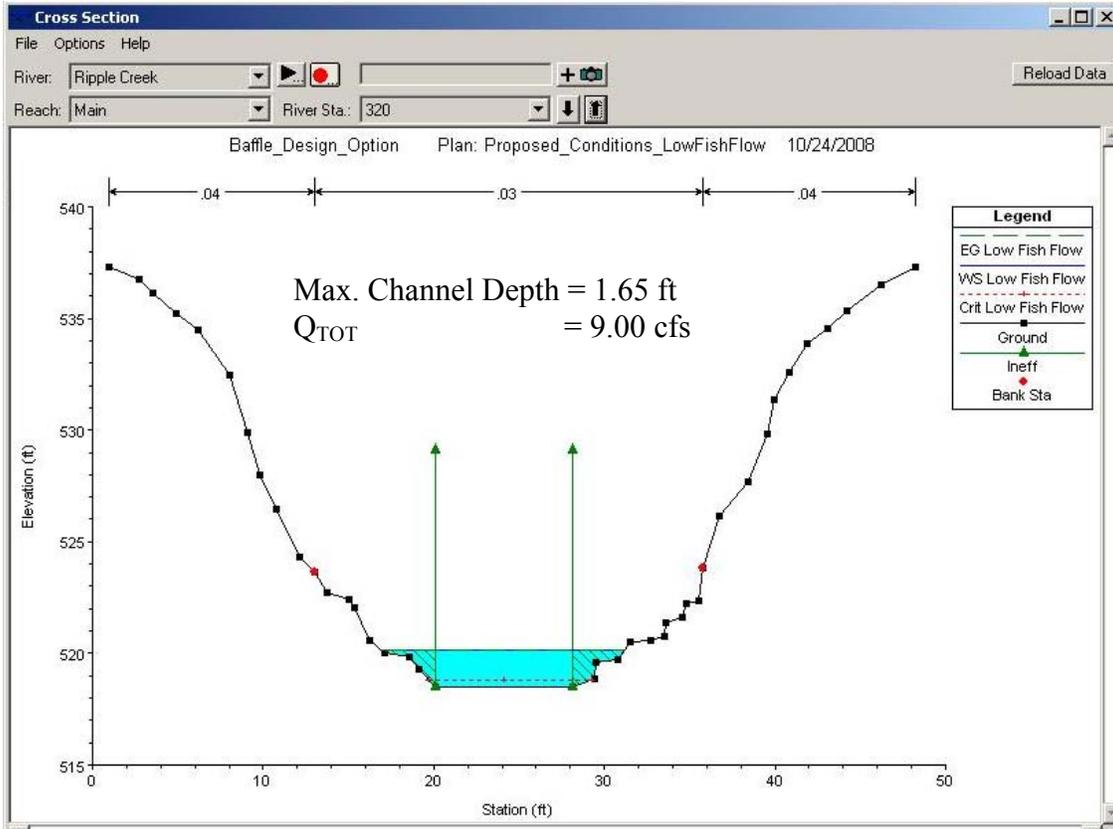


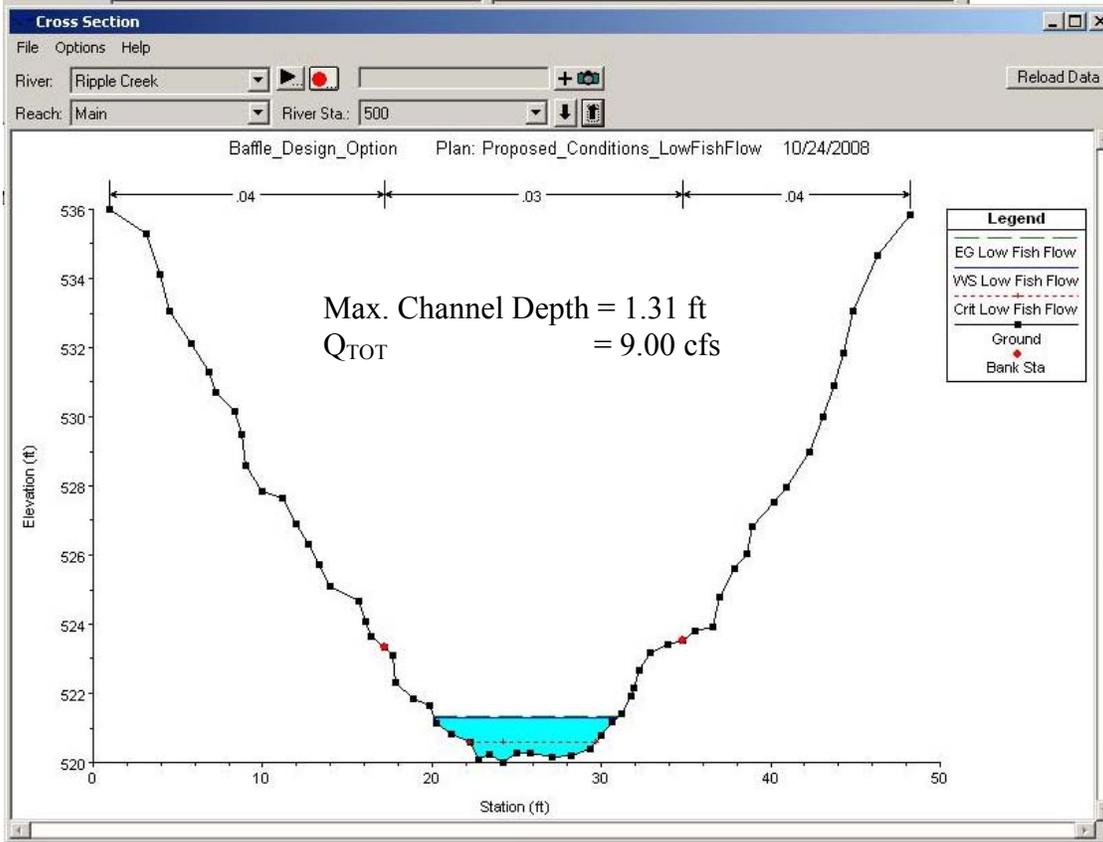
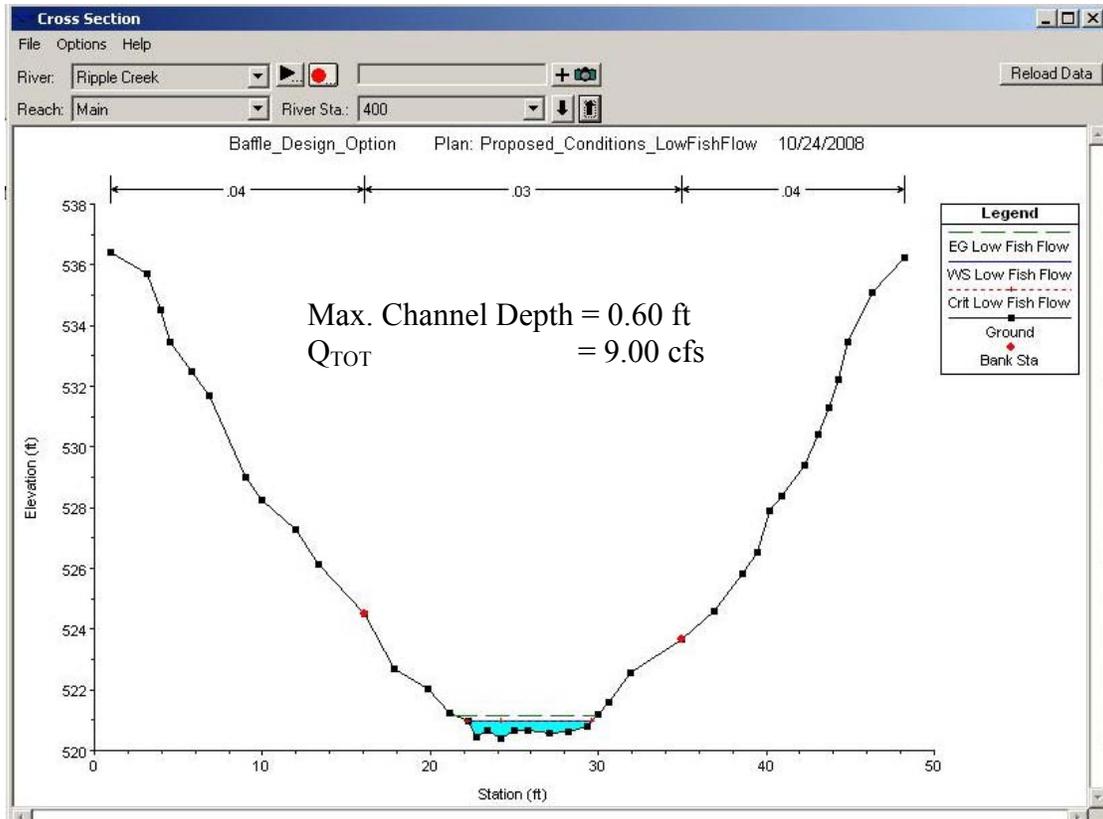






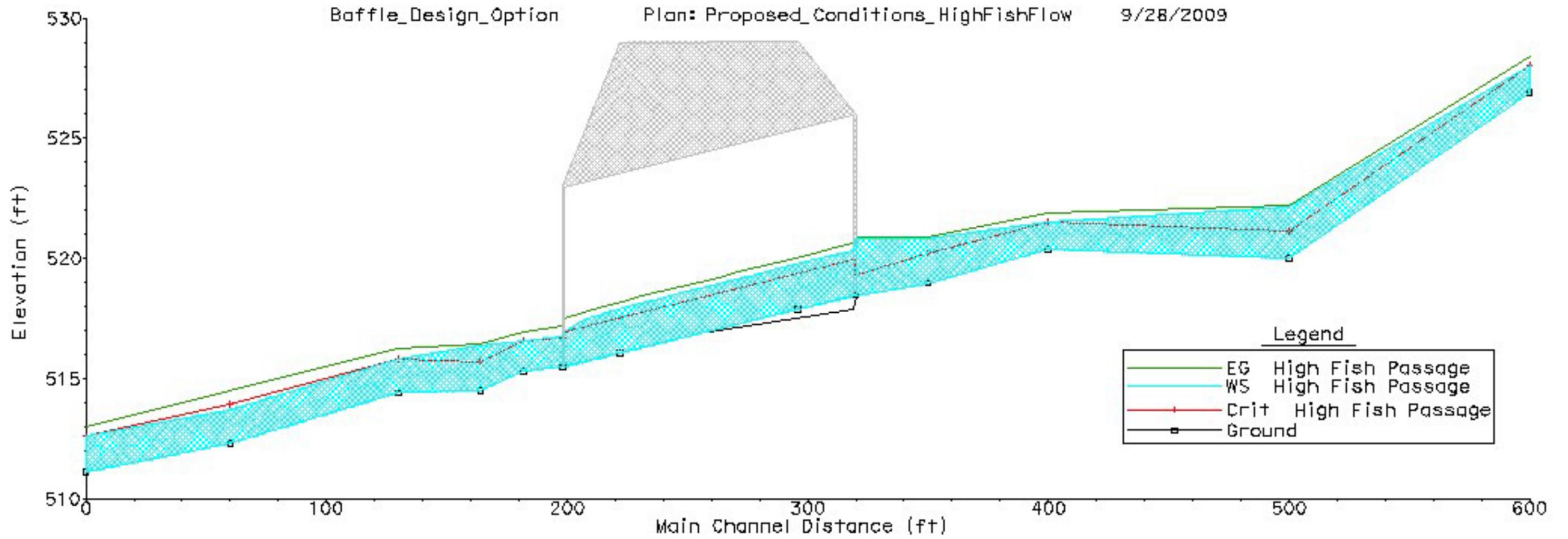


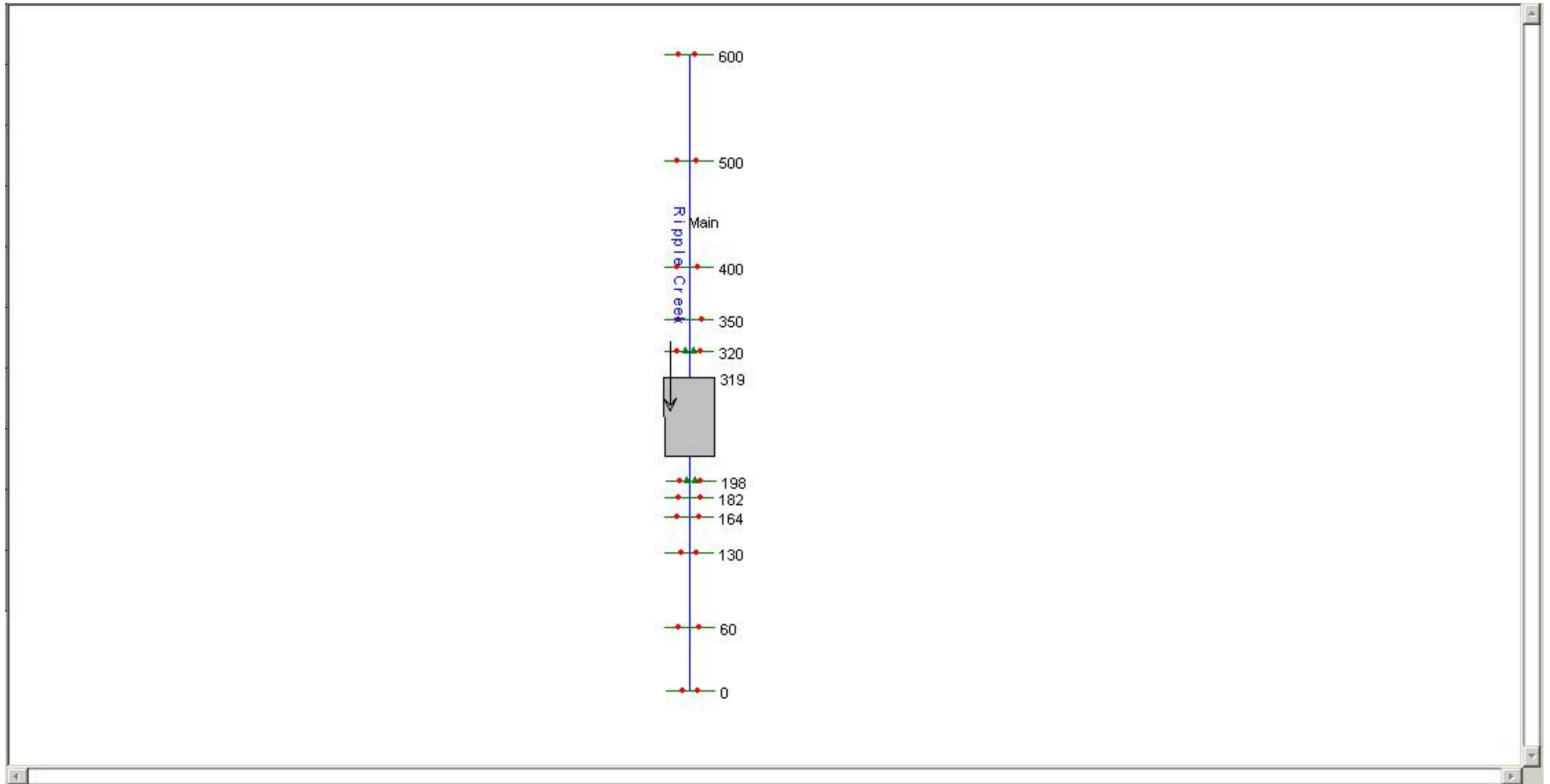


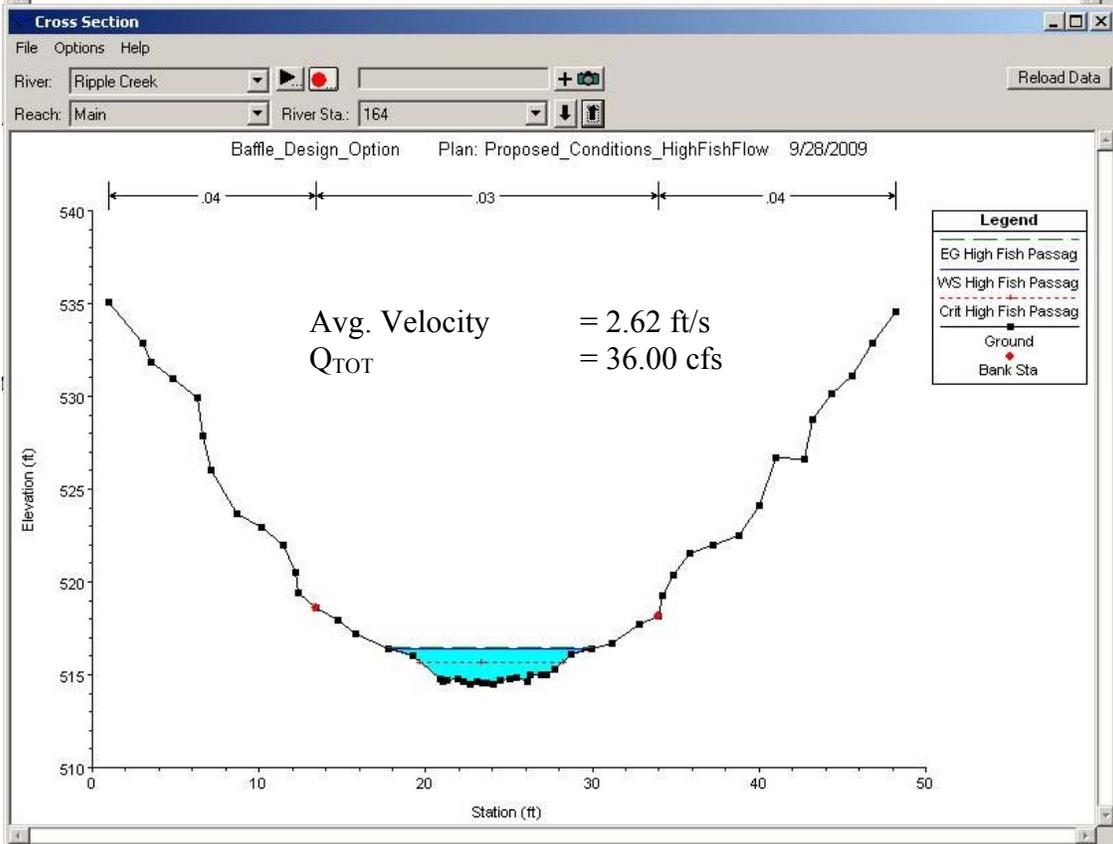
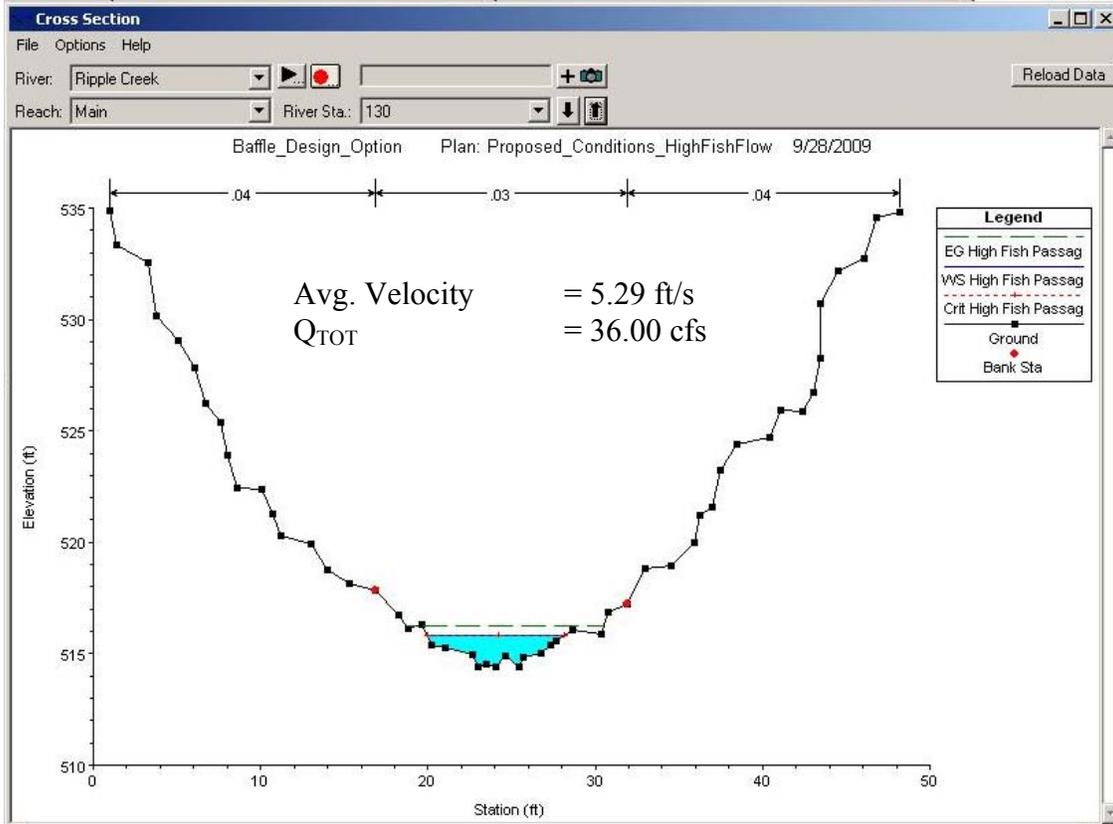


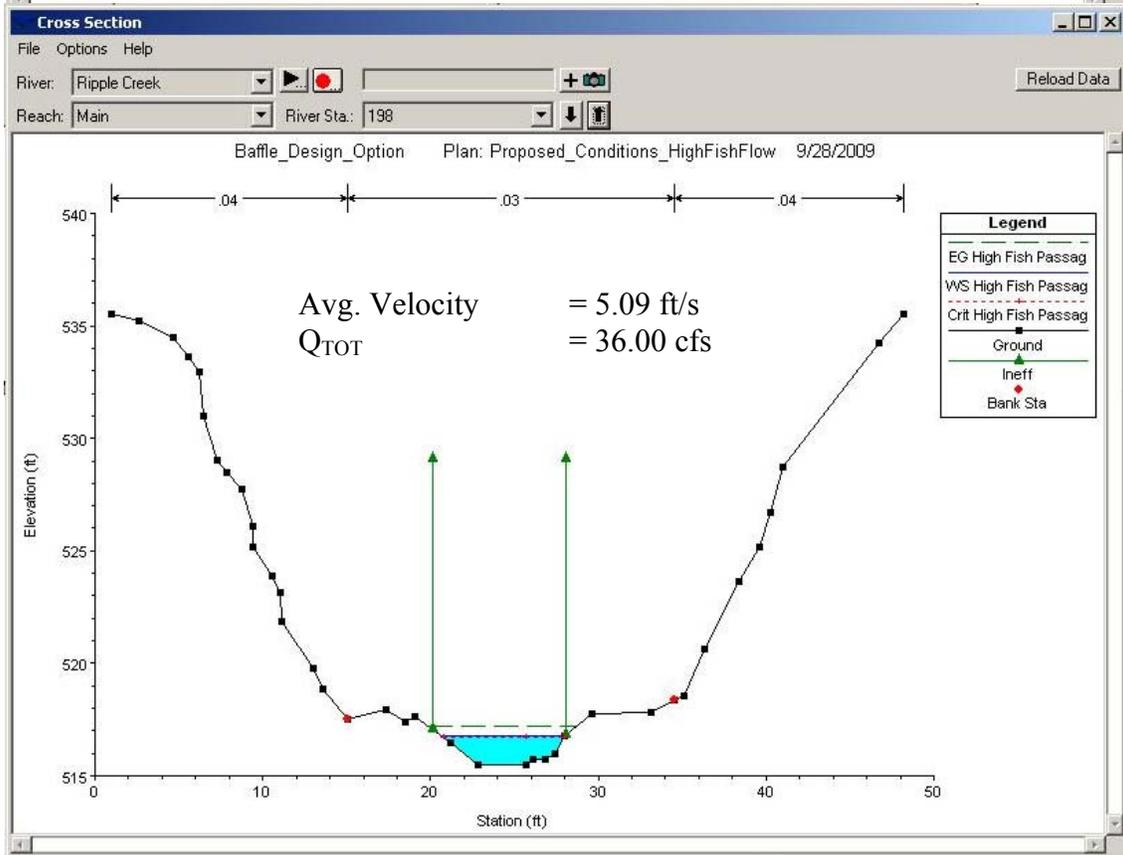
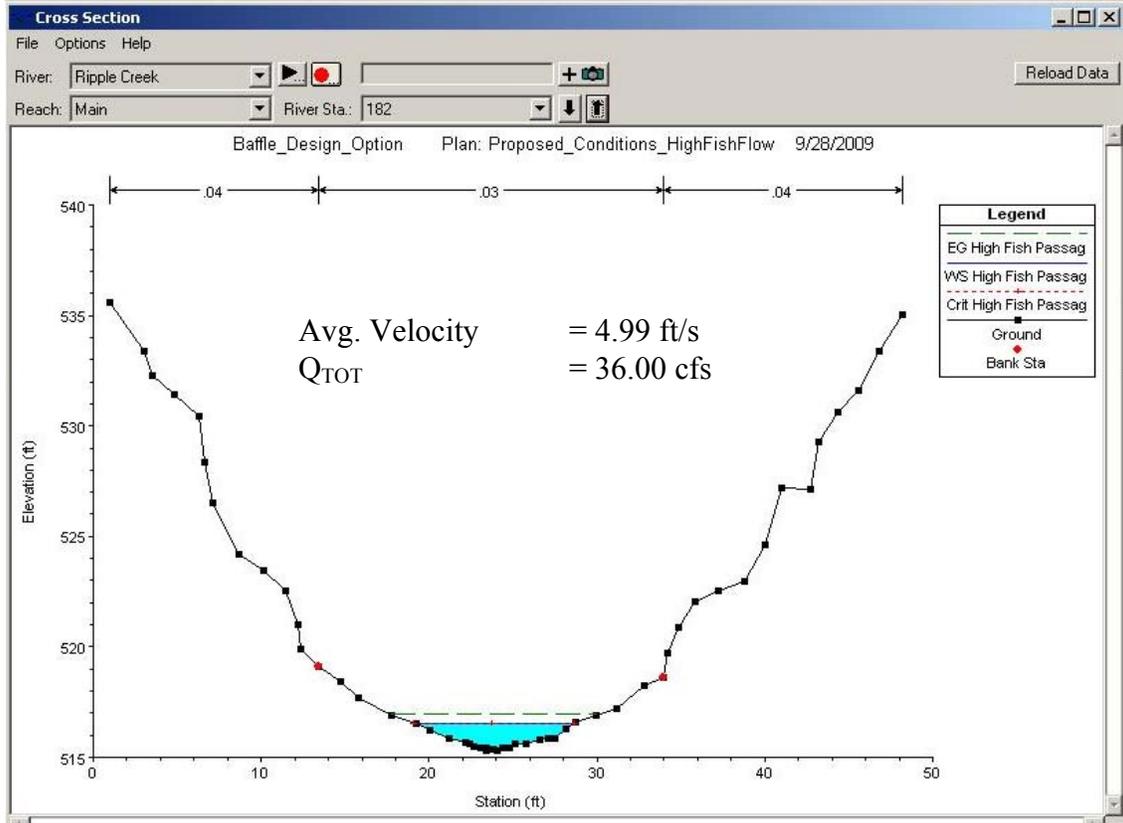
PROPOSED DESIGN

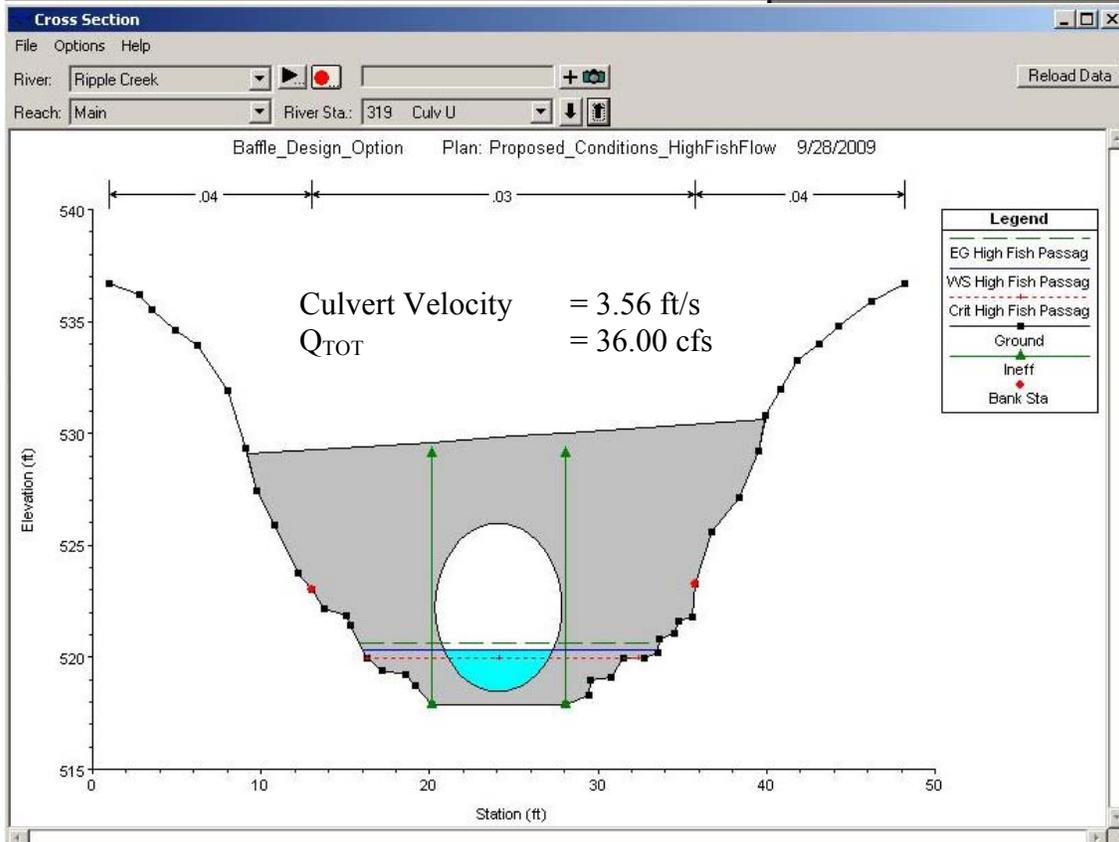
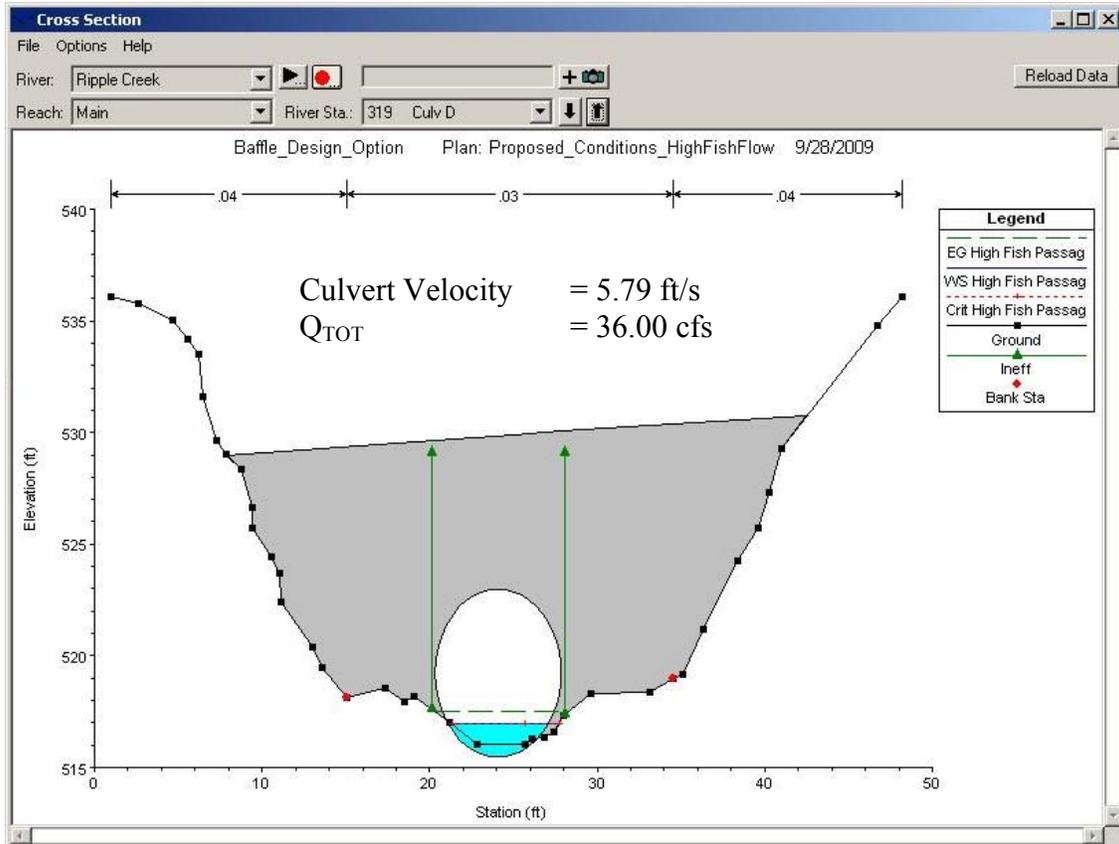
HIGH FLOW FISH PASSAGE RESULTS

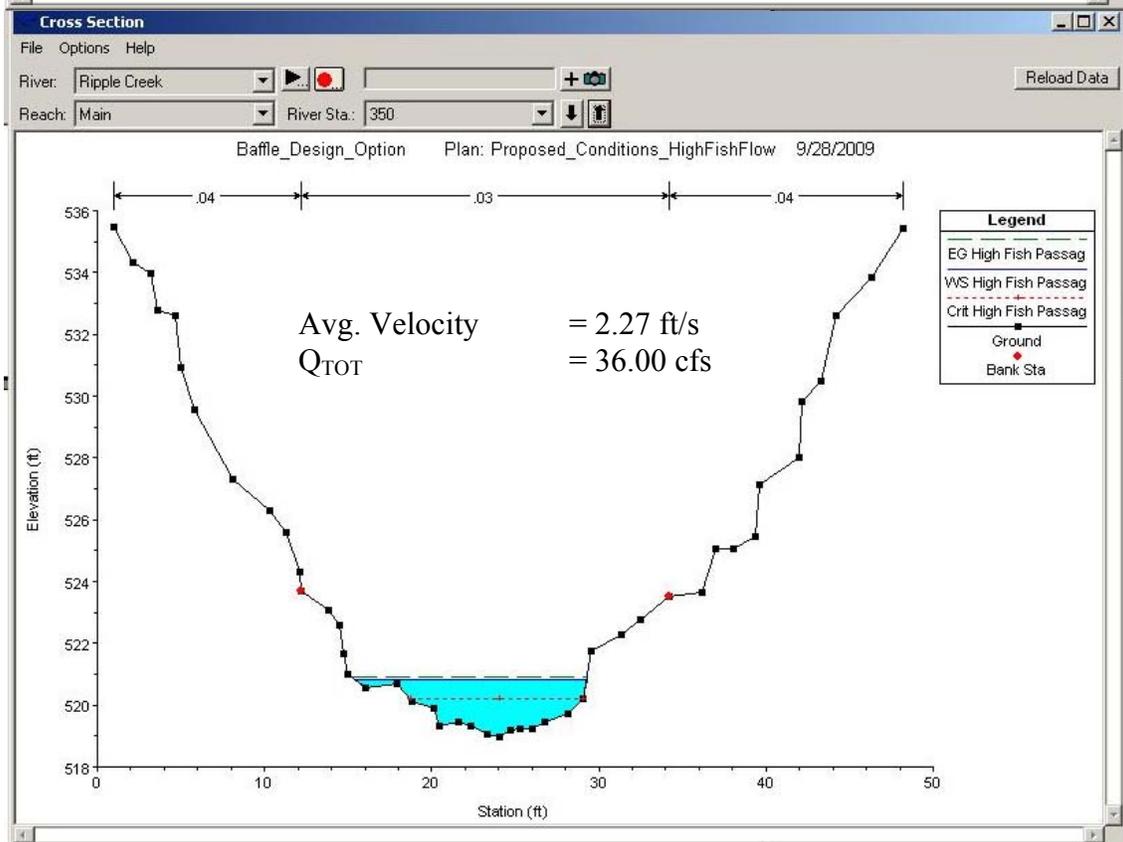
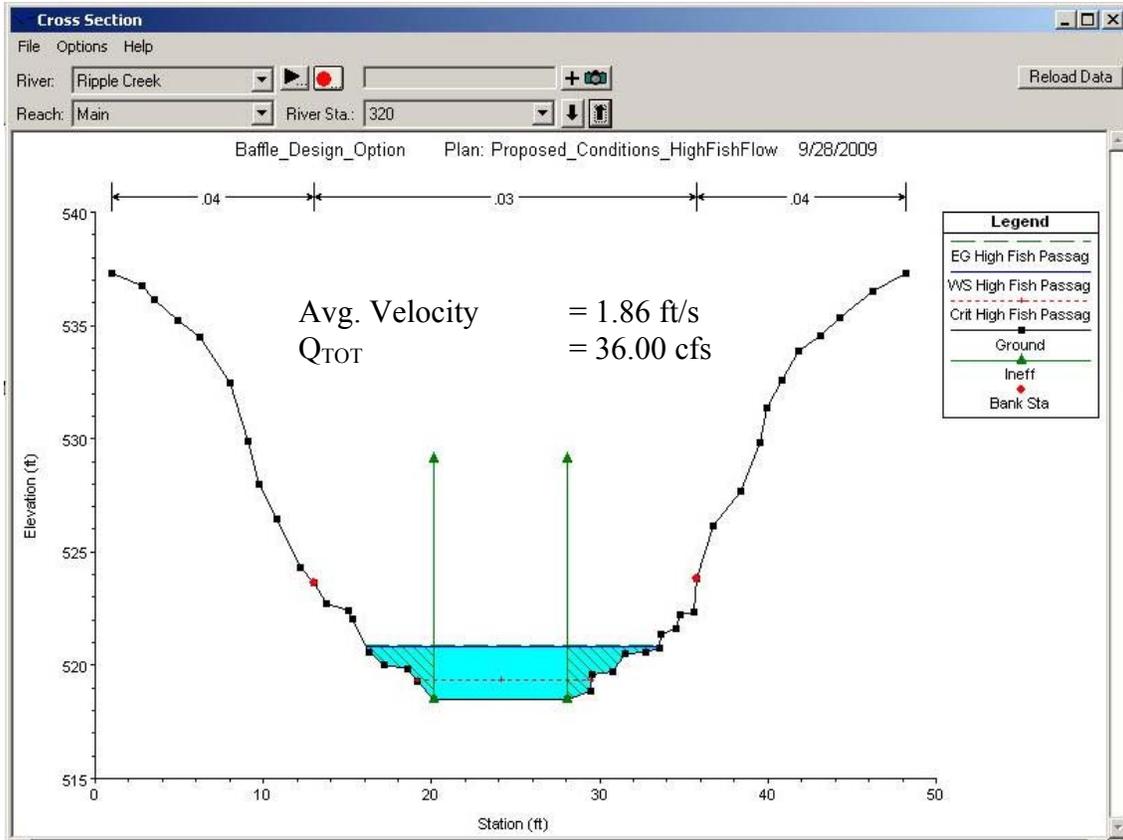


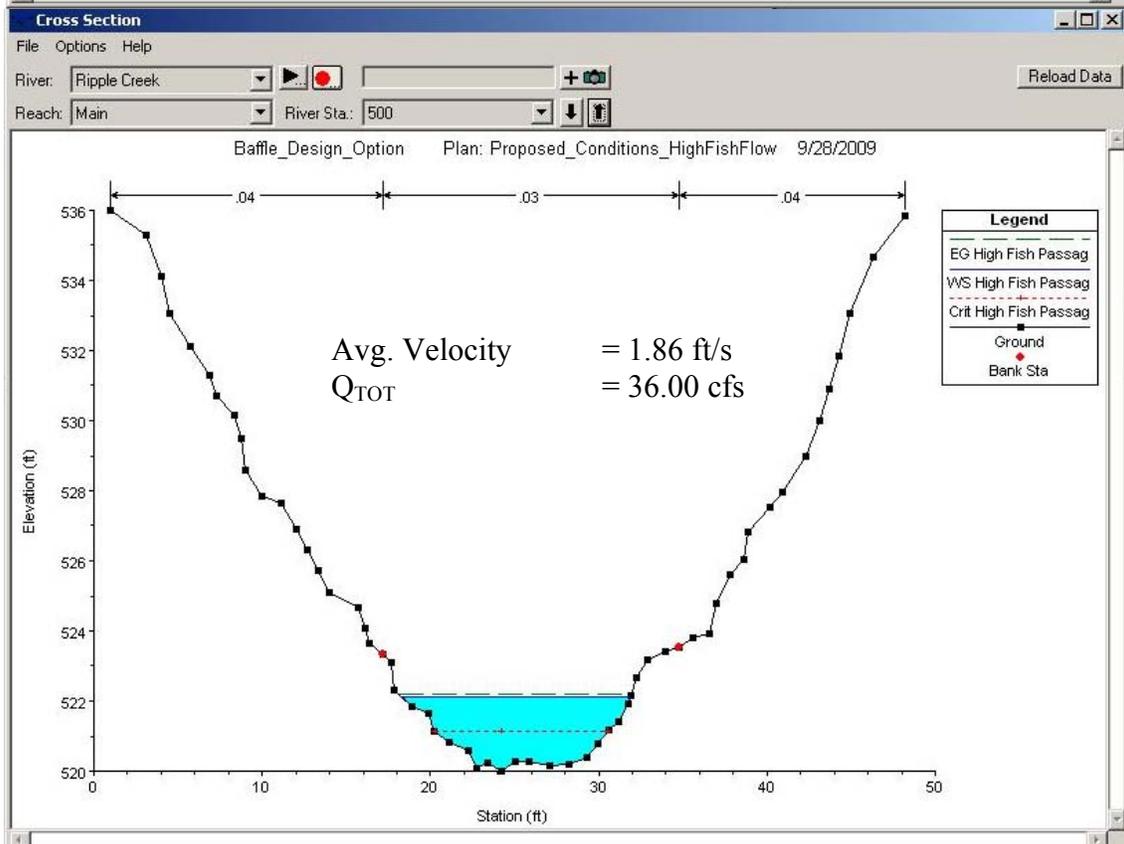
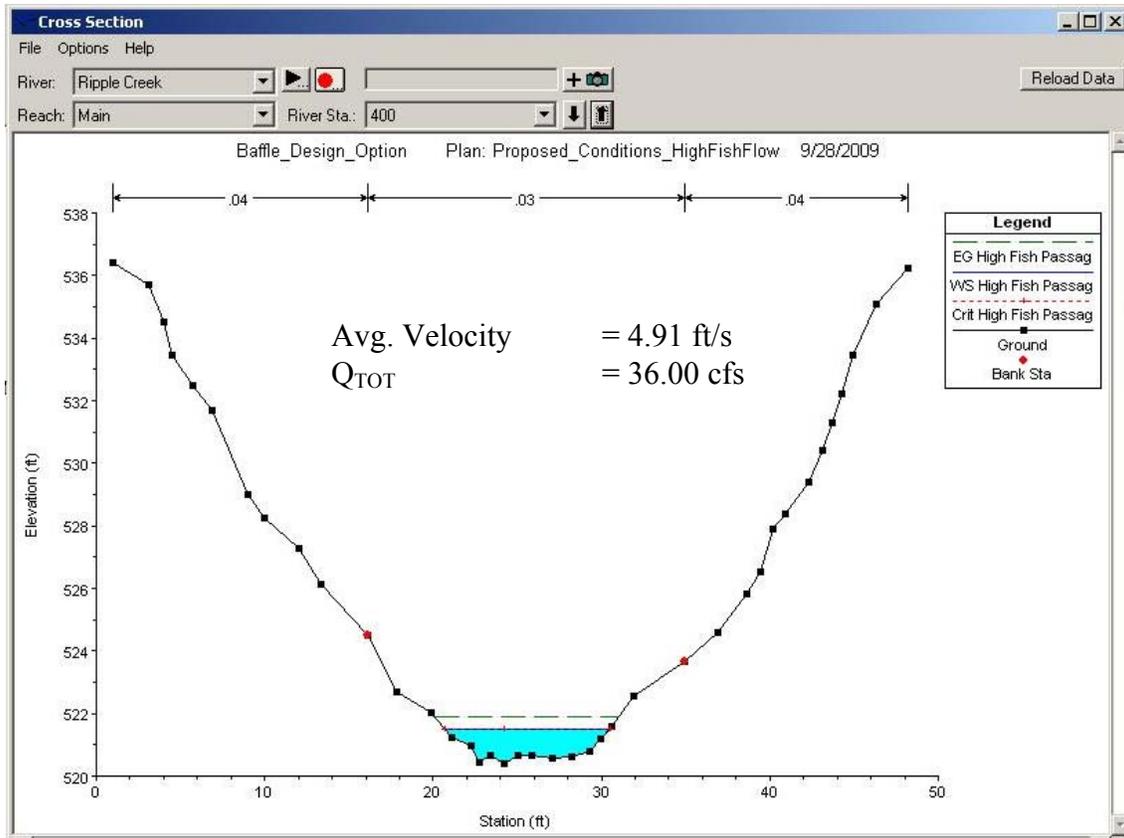












PROPOSED DESIGN

FLOOD FLOW FISH PASSAGE RESULTS

