

**Worksheet 3-11.** Form to calculate Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) variables and an overall BEHI rating. Use **Figure 3-7** with BEHI variables to determine BEHI score.

Stream: <b>Holmes Run</b>		Location: <b>BEHI #1</b>	
Station: <b>50 ft</b>		Observers: <b>Biggs/Hepp</b>	
Date: <b>3/27/18</b>	Stream Type: <b>Outfall</b>	Valley Type: <b>VI</b>	

  

<b>Study Bank Height / Bankfull Height ( C )</b>					<b>BEHI Score (Fig. 3-7)</b>
Study Bank Height (ft) =	<b>8.00 (A)</b>	Bankfull Height (ft) =	<b>0.25 (B)</b>	$(A) / (B) =$	<b>32.00 (C)</b>
					<b>10.0</b>
<b>Root Depth / Study Bank Height ( E )</b>					
Root Depth (ft) =	<b>6.00 (D)</b>	Study Bank Height (ft) =	<b>8.00 (A)</b>	$(D) / (A) =$	<b>0.75 (E)</b>
					<b>2.6</b>
<b>Weighted Root Density ( G )</b>					
Root Density as % =	<b>20.00 (F)</b>	$(F) \times (E) =$			<b>15 (G)</b>
					<b>8.0</b>
<b>Bank Angle ( H )</b>					
Bank Angle as Degrees =	<b>60 (H)</b>				
					<b>3.9</b>
<b>Surface Protection ( I )</b>					
Surface Protection as % =	<b>5% (I)</b>				
					<b>10.0</b>

  

<b>Bank Material Adjustment:</b>	<b>Bank Material Adjustment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bedrock</b> (Overall Very Low BEHI)</li> <li><b>Boulders</b> (Overall Low BEHI)</li> <li><b>Cobble</b> (Subtract 10 points if uniform medium to large cobble)</li> <li><b>Gravel or Composite Matrix</b> (Add 5–10 points depending on percentage of bank material that is composed of sand)</li> <li style="background-color: yellow;"><b>Sand</b> (Add 10 points)</li> <li><b>Silt/Clay</b> (no adjustment)</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Stratification Adjustment</b> Add 5–10 points, depending on position of unstable layers in relation to bankfull stage

  

<b>Very Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>Extreme</b>	<b>Adjective Rating and Total Score</b>	<b>Very High</b>
5 – 9.5	10 – 19.5	20 – 29.5	30 – 39.5	40 – 45	46 – 50		<b>44.5</b>

**Worksheet 3-12.** Various field methods of estimating Near-Bank Stress (NBS) risk ratings to calculate erosion rate.

Estimating Near-Bank Stress ( NBS )									
Stream: <b>Holmes Run</b>					Location: <b>BEHI #1</b>				
Station: <b>50 ft</b>			Stream Type: <b>Outfall</b>			Valley Type: <b>VI</b>			
Observers: <b>Biggs/Hepp</b>					Date: <b>3/27/18</b>				
Methods for Estimating Near-Bank Stress (NBS)									
(1) Channel pattern, transverse bar or split channel/central bar creating NBS					Level I		Reconnaissance		
(2) Ratio of radius of curvature to bankfull width ( $R_c / W_{bkf}$ )					Level II		General prediction		
(3) Ratio of pool slope to average water surface slope ( $S_p / S$ )					Level II		General prediction		
(4) Ratio of pool slope to riffle slope ( $S_p / S_{rif}$ )					Level II		General prediction		
(5) Ratio of near-bank maximum depth to bankfull mean depth ( $d_{nb} / d_{bkf}$ )					Level III		Detailed prediction		
(6) Ratio of near-bank shear stress to bankfull shear stress ( $\tau_{nb} / \tau_{bkf}$ )					Level III		Detailed prediction		
(7) Velocity profiles / Isovels / Velocity gradient					Level IV		Validation		
Level I	(1)	Transverse and/or central bars-short and/or discontinuous.....NBS = High / Very High							
		Extensive deposition (continuous, cross-channel).....NBS = Extreme							
		Chute cutoffs, down-valley meander migration, converging flow.....NBS = Extreme							
Level II	(2)	Radius of Curvature $R_c$ (ft)	Bankfull Width $W_{bkf}$ (ft)	Ratio $R_c / W_{bkf}$	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)				
	(3)	Pool Slope $S_p$	Average Slope $S$	Ratio $S_p / S$		Near-Bank Stress (NBS)			
(4)	Pool Slope $S_p$	Riffle Slope $S_{rif}$	Ratio $S_p / S_{rif}$		Near-Bank Stress (NBS)				
Level III	(5)	Near-Bank Max Depth $d_{nb}$ (ft)	Mean Depth $d_{bkf}$ (ft)	Ratio $d_{nb} / d_{bkf}$		Near-Bank Stress (NBS)			
	(6)	Near-Bank Max Depth $d_{nb}$ (ft)	Near-Bank Slope $S_{nb}$	Near-Bank Shear Stress $\tau_{nb}$ ( lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )	Mean Depth $d_{bkf}$ (ft)	Average Slope $S$	Bankfull Shear Stress $\tau_{bkf}$ ( lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )	Ratio $\tau_{nb} / \tau_{bkf}$	Near-Bank Stress (NBS)
Level IV	(7)	Velocity Gradient ( ft / sec / ft )		Near-Bank Stress (NBS)					
Converting Values to a Near-Bank Stress (NBS) Rating									
Near-Bank Stress (NBS) ratings	Method number								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Very Low	N / A	> 3.00	< 0.20	< 0.40	< 1.00	< 0.80	< 0.50		
Low	N / A	2.21 – 3.00	0.20 – 0.40	0.41 – 0.60	1.00 – 1.50	0.80 – 1.05	0.50 – 1.00		
Moderate	N / A	2.01 – 2.20	0.41 – 0.60	0.61 – 0.80	1.51 – 1.80	1.06 – 1.14	1.01 – 1.60		
High	See	1.81 – 2.00	0.61 – 0.80	0.81 – 1.00	1.81 – 2.50	1.15 – 1.19	1.61 – 2.00		
Very High	(1)	1.50 – 1.80	0.81 – 1.00	1.01 – 1.20	2.51 – 3.00	1.20 – 1.60	2.01 – 2.40		
Extreme	Above	< 1.50	> 1.00	> 1.20	> 3.00	> 1.60	> 2.40		
Overall Near-Bank Stress (NBS) rating						<b>Very High</b>			

**Dominant  
Near-Bank Stress  
Very High**

**Worksheet 3-13.** Summary form of annual streambank erosion estimates for various study reaches.

Stream: <b>Holmes Run</b>		Location: <b>Project Reach</b>					
Graph Used: <b>DC Hickey Run</b>		Total Stream Length (ft): <b>50.0</b>				Date: <b>3/27/18</b>	
Observers: <b>Biggs/Hepp</b>		Valley Type: <b>VI</b>			Stream Type: <b>Outfall</b>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Station (ft)	BEHI rating (Worksheet 3-11) (adjective)	NBS rating (Worksheet 3-12) (adjective)	Bank erosion rate (Figure 3-9 or 3-10) (ft/yr)	Length of bank (ft)	Study bank height (ft)	Erosion subtotal [(4)×(5)×(6)] (ft <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Erosion Rate (tons/yr/ft)
1. <b>BEHI #1</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>1.700</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>680.00</b>	<b>0.78880</b>
2.							
3.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
Sum erosion subtotals in Column (7) for each BEHI/NBS combination					<b>Total Erosion (ft<sup>3</sup>/yr)</b>	<b>680.00</b>	
Convert erosion in ft <sup>3</sup> /yr to yds <sup>3</sup> /yr {divide Total Erosion (ft <sup>3</sup> /yr) by 27}					<b>Total Erosion (yds<sup>3</sup>/yr)</b>	<b>25.19</b>	
Dry Bulk Density of the Soil is 116 lb/cf.					<b>Total Erosion (tons/yr)</b>	<b>39.44</b>	
Calculate erosion per unit length of channel {divide Total Erosion (tons/yr) by total length of stream (ft) surveyed}					<b>Total Erosion (tons/yr/ft)</b>	<b>0.7888</b>	