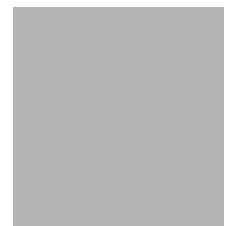


LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR  
BRIDGE 8 (HANCTH00020008) on  
TOWN HIGHWAY 2, crossing  
HANCOCK BRANCH WHITE RIVER,  
HANCOCK, VERMONT

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U.S. Geological Survey  
Open-File Report 96-235

Prepared in cooperation with  
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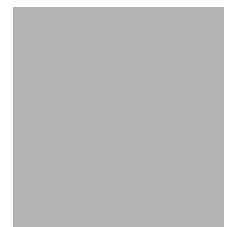
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By ERICK M. BOEHMLER

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1996

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

# LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 8 (HANCTH00020008) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 2, CROSSING HANCOCK BRANCH WHITE RIVER, HANCOCK, VERMONT

By Erick M. Boehmler

## INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure HANCTH00020008 on town highway 2 crossing the Hancock Branch White River, Hancock, Vermont (figures 1–8). A Level II study is a basic engineering analysis of the site, including a quantitative analysis of stream stability and scour (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993). A Level I study is included in Appendix E of this report. A Level I study provides a qualitative geomorphic characterization of the study site. Information on the bridge, gleaned from VTAOT files, was compiled prior to conducting Level I and Level II analyses and can be found in Appendix D.

The site is in the Green Mountain physiographic province of central Vermont in the town of Hancock. The 8.4-mi<sup>2</sup> drainage area is predominantly rural and forested. In the vicinity of this site, the banks have dense woody vegetation coverage.

In the study area, the Hancock Branch White River is an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.038 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 47.0 ft and an average channel depth of 3.0 ft. The predominant channel bed material is cobble ( $D_{50}$  is 102 mm or 0.336 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on November 16, 1994, indicated that the reach was stable.

The town highway 2 crossing of the Hancock Branch White River is a 33-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 30-foot steel-beam span with a concrete deck (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written commun., August 26, 1994). The bridge is supported by steep sloping, cement-grouted, cobble-stone abutments with wingwalls. The channel is skewed approximately ten degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is zero degrees.

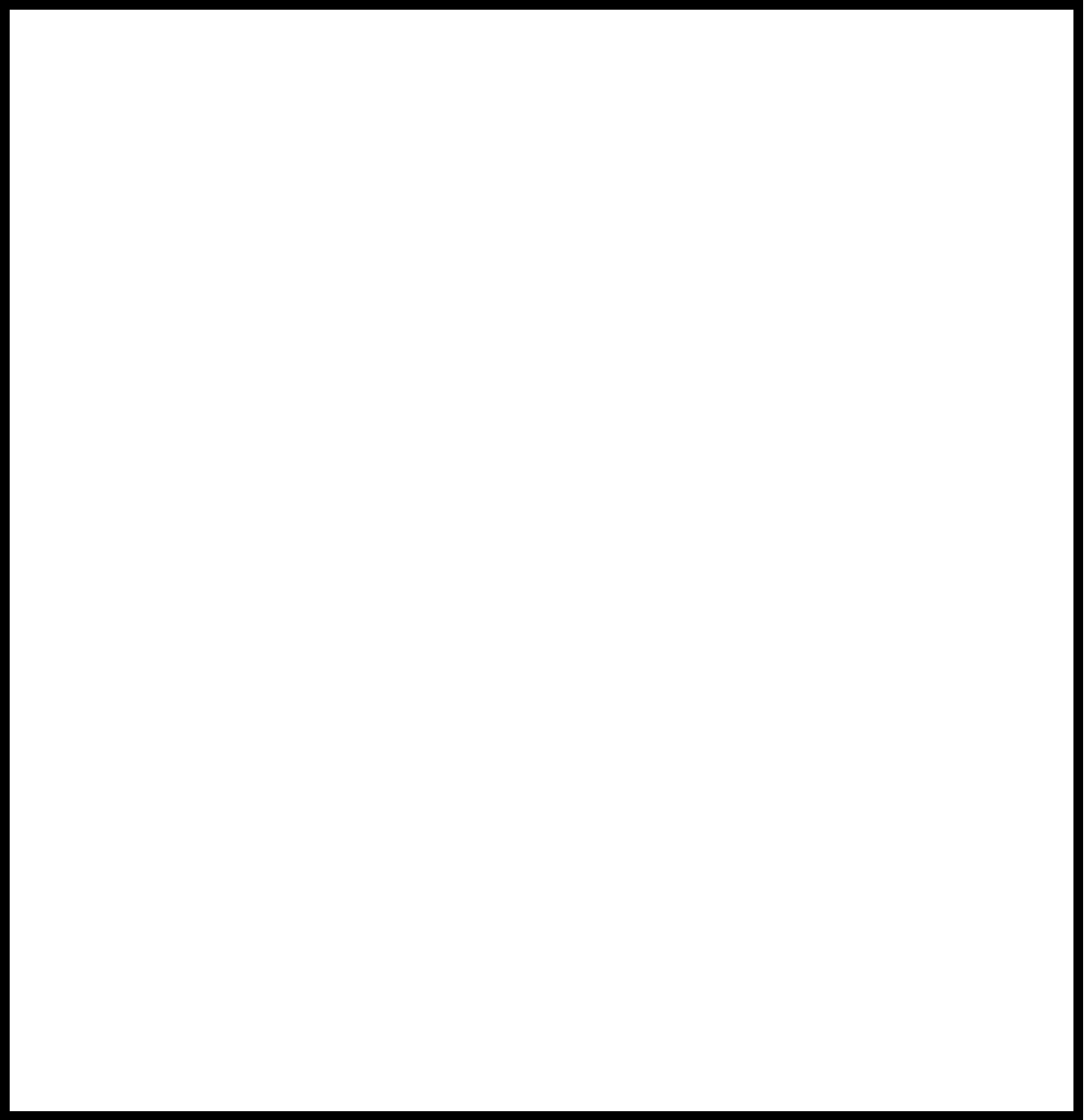
A scour hole 1.5 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed along the upstream left wingwall and left abutment during the Level I assessment. The only scour protection measure at the site was type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) at the upstream end of the upstream left wingwall. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and rock rip-rap sizes were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993).

Total scour at a highway crossing is comprised of three components: 1) long-term aggradation or degradation; 2) contraction scour (due to reduction in flow area caused by a bridge) and; 3) local scour (caused by accelerated flow around piers and abutments). Total scour is the sum of the three components. Equations are available to compute scour depths for contraction and local scour and a summary of the results follows.

Contraction scour for all modelled flows ranged from 0.6 ft to 1.3 ft and the worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 9.4 ft to 15.2 ft and the worst-case abutment scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Scour depths and depths to armoring are summarized on p. 14 in the section titled “Scour Results”. Scour elevations, based on the calculated depths are presented in tables 1 and 2; a graph of the scour elevations is presented in figure 8. Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

For all scour presented in this report, “the scour depths adopted [by VTAOT] may differ from the equation values based on engineering judgement” (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 21, 27). It is generally accepted that the Froehlich equation (abutment scour) gives “excessively conservative estimates of scour depths” (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 48). Many factors, including historical performance during flood events, the geomorphic assessment, and the results of the hydraulic analyses, must be considered to properly assess the validity of abutment scour results.



Bread Loaf, VT 1:24000; Contour Interval 20 feet  
Aerial Photographs, 1962; Field checked, 1970.

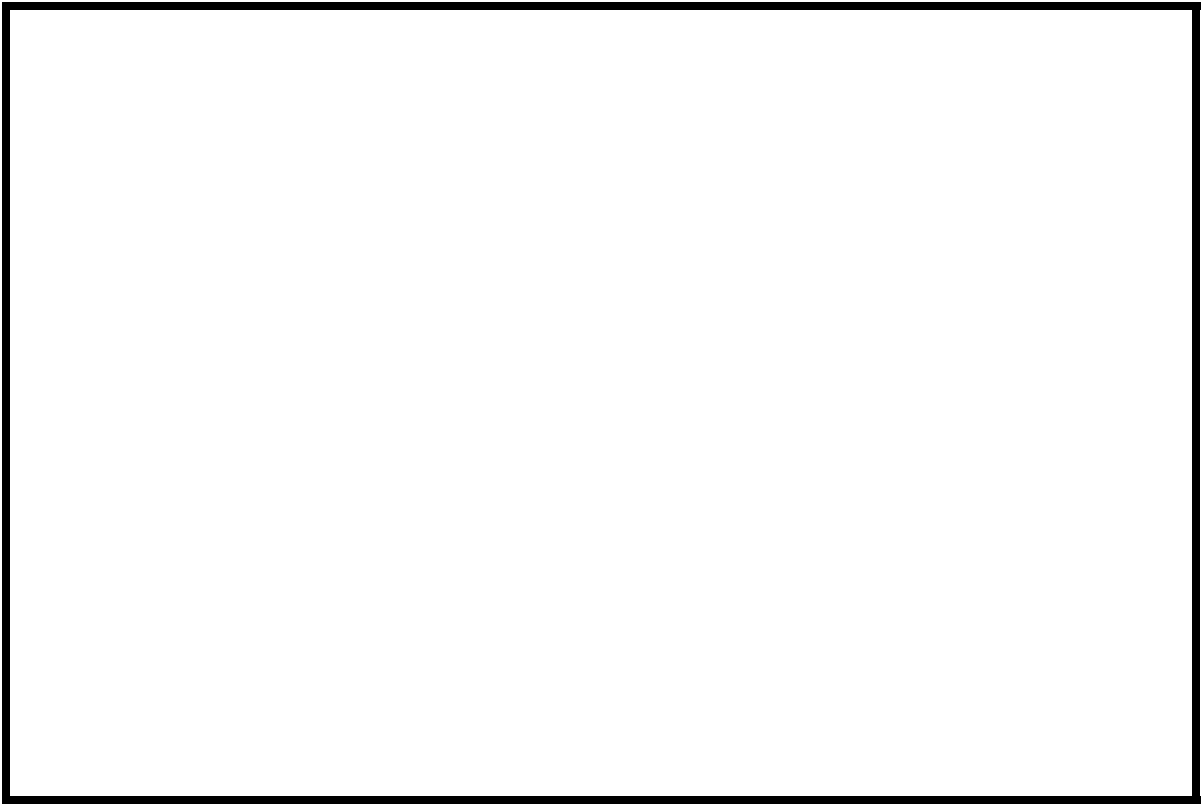
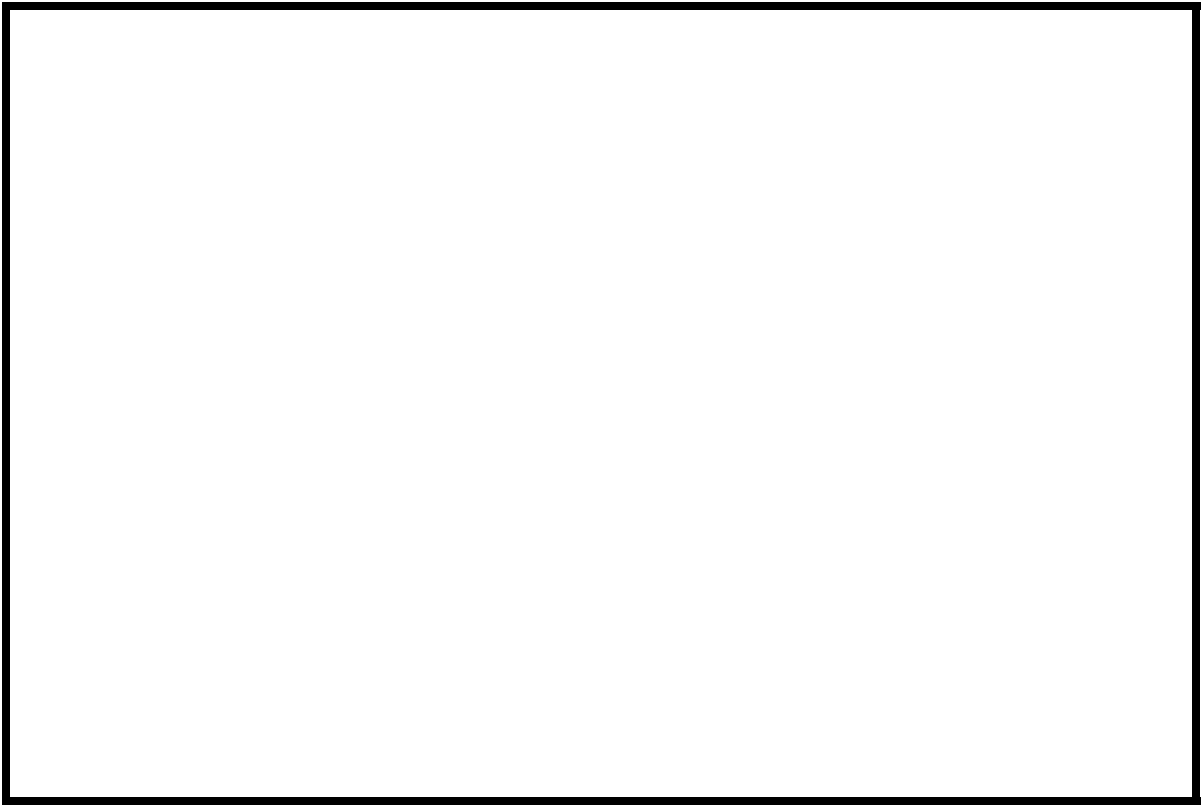


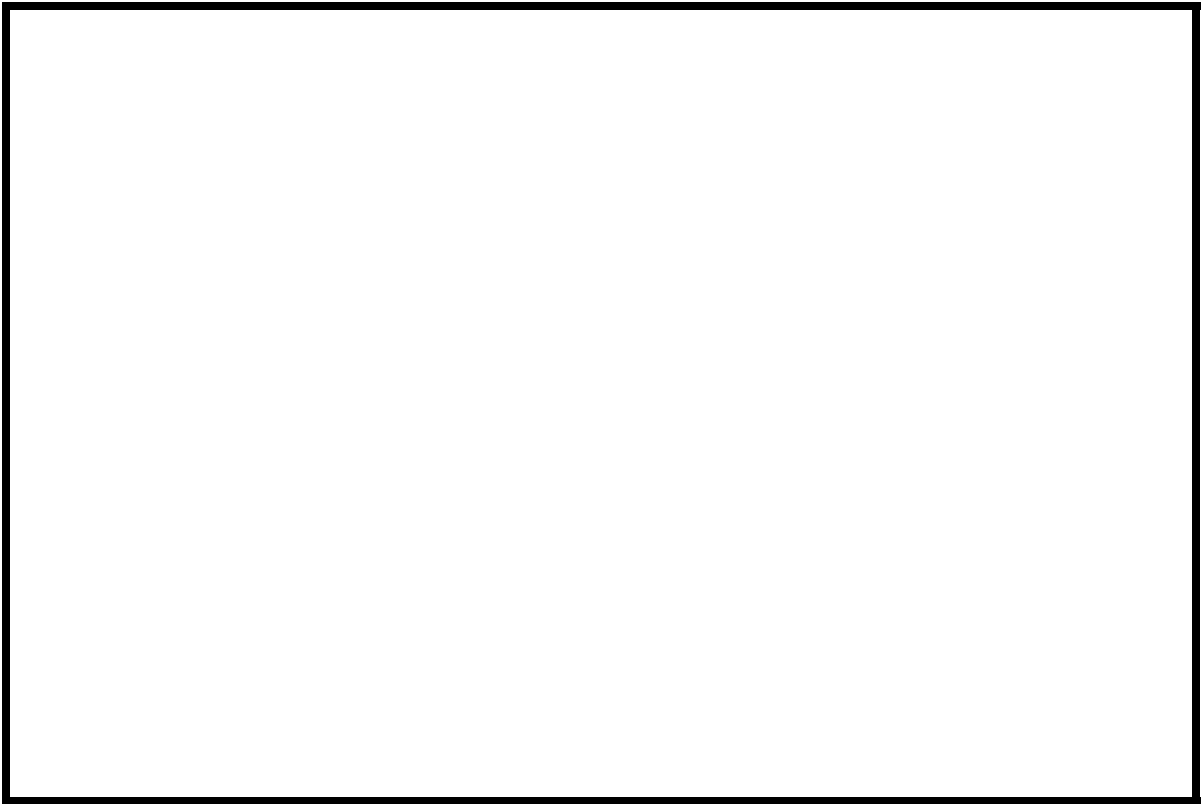
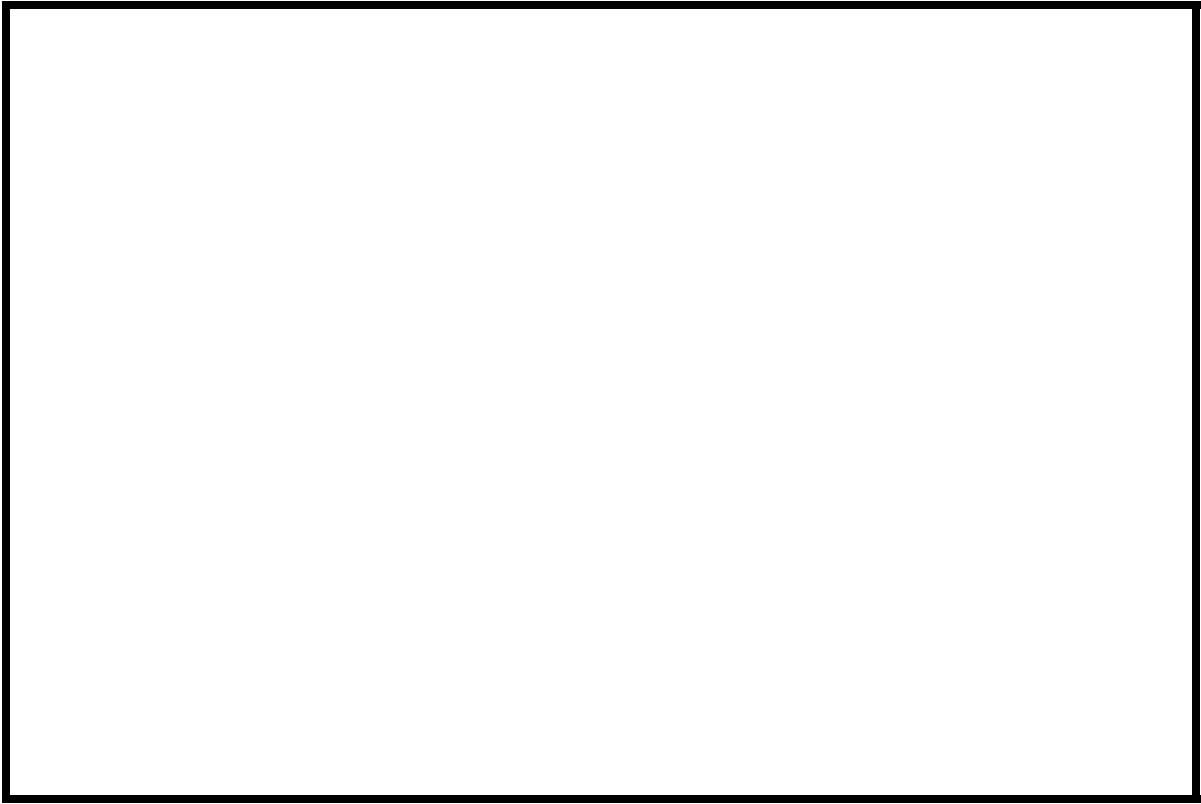
NORTH

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



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





## LEVEL II SUMMARY

**Structure Number** HANCTH00020008      **Stream** Hancock Branch White River  
**County** Windsor      **Road** TH002      **District** 04

### Description of Bridge

**Bridge length** 33 ft      **Bridge width** 15.0 ft      **Max span length** 30 ft  
**Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)** Straight  
**Abutment type** Nearly vertical      **Embankment type** Sloping  
**Stone fill on abutment?** No      **Date of inspection** 11/16/94  
**Description of stone fill condition.** Type-2 at the upstream end of the upstream left wingwall in good

Abutments and wingwalls are steeply sloped, cement-grouted, cobble-stone walls. There is a one and a half foot scour hole at the upstream end of the left abutment and the upstream left wingwall.

**Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to** Y **survey?**      **Angle** 10  
There is a mild channel bend in the upstream reach. The scour hole has developed in the location where the bend impacts the upstream left wingwall and left abutment.

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

	<u>Date of inspection</u>	<u>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</u>	<u>Percent of channel blocked vertically</u>
<b>Level I</b>	<u>11/16/94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Level II</b>	<u>11/16/94</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>

Moderate. There is some scattered debris caught on boulders and trees leaning over the channel upstream.  
**Potential for debris**

The left abutment significantly protrudes into the channel at the upstream face, which has resulted in a significant scour hole as of 11/16/94.  
**Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)**

## Description of the Geomorphic Setting

**General topography** The channel is located within a 150 foot-wide, steep, V-shaped valley with steep valley walls on both sides and little or no flood plains.

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

**Date of inspection** 11/16/94

**DS left:** Steep channel bank to steep valley wall

**DS right:** Moderately sloped bank to narrow, irregular terrace to steep valley wall.

**US left:** Steep bank to narrow, irregular terrace, to steep valley wall.

**US right:** Moderately sloped bank to narrow, irregular terrace to steep valley wall.

## Description of the Channel

**Average top width** 47.0 <sup>ft</sup>  
Cobbles

**Average depth** 3.0 <sup>ft</sup>  
Cobbles/Boulders

**Predominant bed material** Cobbles **Bank material** Sinuuous but stable  
with non-alluvial channel boundaries and little or no flood plain.

**Vegetative cover** Trees. 11/08/95

**DS left:** Trees.

**DS right:** Trees.

**US left:** Trees.

**US right:** Y

**Do banks appear stable?** Y

**date of observation.**

The assessment of 11/16/94 noted flow is significantly redirected by the protrusion of the left abutment into the channel and has resulted in a scour hole localized at the upstream end of the left abutment and around its corner with the upstream left wingwall.

## Hydrology

Drainage area 8.4  $mi^2$

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

Physiographic province	Percent of drainage area
<u>Green Mountain</u>	<u>100</u>

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

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

USGS gage description \_\_\_\_\_

USGS gage number \_\_\_\_\_

Gage drainage area \_\_\_\_\_  $mi^2$  No

Is there a lake? \_\_\_\_\_

Calculated Discharges			
<u>1,850</u>		<u>2,800</u>	
<i>Q100</i>	$ft^3/s$	<i>Q500</i>	$ft^3/s$

The 100- and 500-year discharges were selected based on a range of results from several empirical methods applicable to a watershed of this size in this region (Potter, 1957a&b; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Talbot, 1887; FEMA, 1980).

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

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

*Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans*      None

*Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum.*      RM1 is a chiseled square on top of the concrete US end of the left abutment (elev. 101.18 ft, arbitrary datum). RM2 is a chiseled square on top of the concrete at DS end of the right abutment (elev. 101.14 ft, arbitrary datum).

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i><sup>1</sup>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i><sup>2</sup>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXIT1	-32	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	11	3	Road Grade section
APPRO	45	2,3	Modelled Approach section (Templated from APTEM)
APTEM	114	1	Approach section as surveyed (Used as a template)

<sup>1</sup> For location of cross-sections see plan-view plot included with Level I field form, Appendix E. For more detail on how cross-sections were developed see WSPRO input file.

### Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model

Hydraulic analyses of the reach were done by use of the Federal Highway Administration's WSPRO step-backwater computer program (Shearman and others, 1986, and Shearman, 1990). Results of the hydraulic model are presented in the Bridge Hydraulic Summary, Appendix B, and figure 7.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement, Jr. and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.05 to 0.065, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.055 to 0.093.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXIT1) was assumed as the starting water surface. This depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the User's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.0377 ft/ft which was determined from surveyed channel points just downstream of the exit section.

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.029 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPRO), one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This approach also provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

At this bridge site, when the water surface overtops the upstream right bank, a portion of the flow is diverted away from the bridge, down a relief channel, and returns to the main channel 300 ft downstream of the surveyed exit section. Thus, the exit section never conveys the entire 100- and 500-year discharges as assumed by the model. The incipient overtopping model, however, does reflect actual conditions at this site and may be the only reliable model.

For all of the modelled discharges, WSPRO assumes critical depth at the bridge section. Further analysis, in which the water surface is shown to pass through critical depth in the bridge, suggests the critical depth assumptions at the bridge section are satisfactory solutions.



## Bridge Hydraulics Summary

*Average bridge embankment elevation*      100.5 ft  
*Average low steel elevation*      97.4 ft

*100-year discharge*      1850 ft<sup>3</sup>/s  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      92.1 ft  
*Road overtopping?*      Y      *Discharge over road*      110 ft/s  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      135.0 ft<sup>2</sup>  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      12.9 ft/s  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      15.4 ft/s

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      95.9  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      93.5  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      2.4 ft

*500-year discharge*      2800 ft<sup>3</sup>/s  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      93.0 ft  
*Road overtopping?*      Y      *Discharge over road*      586 ft/s  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      159 ft<sup>2</sup>  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      13.9 ft/s  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      17.0 ft/s

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      97.3  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      94.8  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      2.5 ft

*Incipient overtopping discharge*      1450 ft<sup>3</sup>/s  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      91.5 ft  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      119 ft<sup>2</sup>  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      12.2 ft/s  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      14.4 ft/s

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      94.8  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      92.8  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      2.0 ft

## Scour Analysis Summary

### Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis

Scour depths were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 and 2 and a graph of the scour depths is presented in figure 8.

Contraction scour was computed by use of the [clear-water contraction scour equation](#) (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 35, equation 18) for the 100-year, 500-year, and incipient road-overflow discharges. For contraction scour computations, the average depth in the contracted section (AREA/TOPWIDTH) is subtracted from the depth of flow computed by the scour equation (Y2) to determine the actual amount of scour. [In this case, the Q500 model resulted in the worst case contraction scour with a scour depth of 1.3 ft. Examining the computed armoring depths suggests that streambed armoring will not limit the depth of contraction scour.](#)

Abutment scour was computed by use of the [Froehlich equation](#) (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 49, equation 24). [The Froehlich equation gives “excessively conservative estimates of scour depths”](#) (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 48). Variables for the [Froehlich equation](#) include the Froude number of the flow approaching the embankments, the length of the embankment blocking flow, and the depth of flow approaching the embankment less any roadway overtopping

### Scour Results

<i>Contraction scour:</i>	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		
<i>Main channel</i>			
<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	0.9	1.3	0.6
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	27.1	37.1	21.8
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	11.7	15.2	9.6
<i>Left abutment</i>	11.3	14.1	9.4
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 3</i>	-----	-----	-----

### Rock Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D<sub>50</sub> in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	2.2	2.5	1.9
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.2	2.5	1.9
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

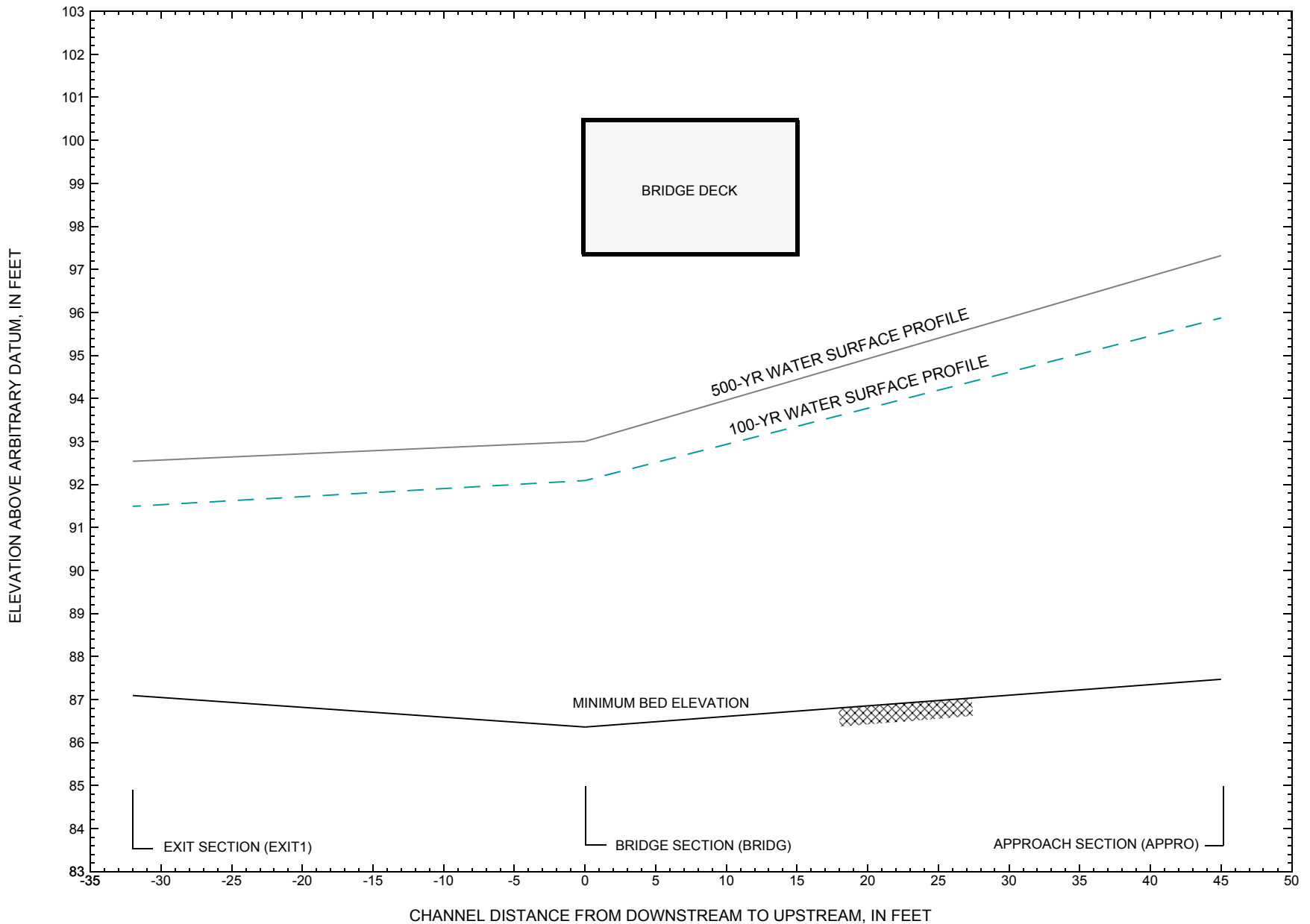


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure [HANCTH00020008](#) on town highway 2, crossing [Hancock Branch White River, Hancock, Vermont](#).

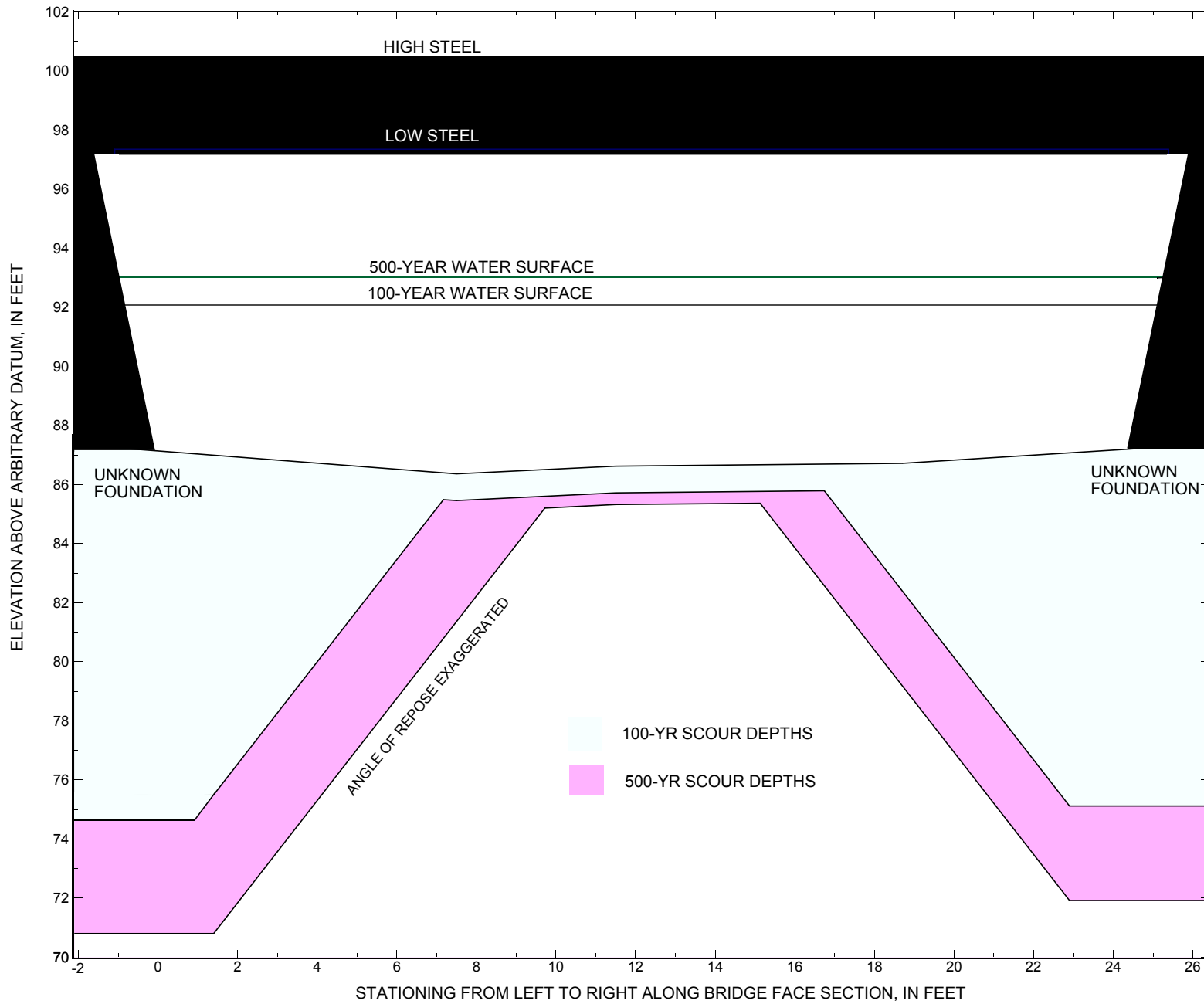


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure [HANCTH00020008](#) on town highway 2, crossing [Hancock Branch White River, Hancock, Vermont](#).

**Table 1.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure [HANCTH00020008](#) on [Town Highway 2](#), crossing [Hancock Branch White River, Hancock, Vermont](#).

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 1,850 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	-1.6	--	97.4	--	87.3	0.9	11.7	--	12.6	74.7	--
Right abutment	25.9	--	97.4	--	87.3	0.9	11.3	--	12.2	75.1	--

<sup>1</sup>. Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

<sup>2</sup>. Arbitrary datum for this study.

**Table 2.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure [HANCTH00020008](#) on [Town Highway 2](#), crossing [Hancock Branch White River, Hancock, Vermont](#).

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

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 2,800 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	-1.6	--	97.4	--	87.3	1.3	15.2	--	16.5	70.8	--
Right abutment	25.9	--	97.4	--	87.3	1.3	14.1	--	15.4	71.9	--

<sup>1</sup>. Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

<sup>2</sup>. Arbitrary datum for this study.

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APPENDIX A:  
**WSPRO INPUT FILE**



# WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE hanc008.wsp
T2      CREATED ON 12-MAY-95 FOR BRIDGE hanc0020008 USING FILE hanc008.dca
T3      Town Highway 2 crossing the Hancock Branch of White River      JDA
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q      1850      2800      1450
SK      0.0377 0.0377 0.0377
*
XS      EXIT1      -32
GR      -35.6, 103.79      -21.6, 97.28      -15.8, 93.03      -7.6, 90.53
GR      -4.9, 88.66      0.0, 87.85      6.6, 87.42      16.9, 87.30
GR      25.4, 87.14      31.0, 87.09      35.9, 87.97      42.6, 90.76
GR      47.3, 92.64      67.1, 94.73      96.9, 98.99
N      0.065      0.075
SA      43.
*
XS      FULLV      0
*
BR      BRIDG      0      97.35
GR      -1.6, 97.35      -0.3, 88.09      0.0, 87.30      7.5, 86.36
GR      11.5, 86.62      18.7, 86.72      24.6, 87.32      24.8, 88.24
GR      25.9, 97.35      -1.6, 97.35
N      0.050
CD      4 21.5 1.7 100.5 42.5
*
XR      RDWAY      11      19.5      1
GR      -194.3, 103.73      -86.4, 101.21      0.0, 100.51      29.4, 100.46
GR      70.2, 99.82      77.6, 99.68      98.2, 96.79      124.2, 95.18
GR      139.7, 94.73      154.6, 95.54      164.8, 95.76      178.8, 102.39
GR      183.8, 104.03
*
*      The rdway section crosses the bridge and then 40 feet right of the
*      bridge the section bends and crosses the control on the right upstream
*      bank.
*
XT      APTEM      114
GR      -182.7, 102.92      -81.9, 99.69      -69.1, 96.97      -11.8, 95.35
GR      0.0, 90.61      4.9, 90.54      12.6, 89.47      22.3, 90.23
GR      33.0, 90.86      36.5, 90.78      40.2, 93.89      42.9, 95.36
GR      56.1, 95.18      107.0, 97.18      122.4, 96.73      137.4, 97.54
GR      147.6, 97.76      160.8, 104.21      176.7, 105.04
*
AS      APPRO      45
GT      -2.0
N      0.055      0.064      0.093
SA      -11.8      40.2
*
HP 1 BRIDG      92.09 1 92.09
HP 2 BRIDG      92.09 * * 1740
HP 2 RDWAY      95.81 * * 110
HP 1 APPRO      95.87 1 95.87
HP 2 APPRO      95.87 * * 1850
*
HP 1 BRIDG      93.00 1 93.00
HP 2 BRIDG      93.00 * * 2214
HP 2 RDWAY      97.02 * * 586
HP 1 APPRO      97.32 1 97.32
HP 2 APPRO      97.32 * * 2800
*
HP 1 BRIDG      91.49 1 91.49
HP 2 BRIDG      91.49 * * 1450
HP 1 APPRO      94.85 1 94.85
HP 2 APPRO      94.85 * * 1450
EX
ER

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APPENDIX B:  
**WSPRO OUTPUT FILE**

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

1

WSPRO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V042094 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 02-08-96 15:34

T1 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE hanc008.wsp  
 T2 CREATED ON 12-MAY-95 FOR BRIDGE hanc008.dca  
 T3 Town Highway 2 crossing the Hancock Branch of White River JDA

\*  
 J3 6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 \* 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3  
 \*

Q 1850 2800 1450

\*\*\* Q-DATA FOR SEC-ID, ISEQ = 1

SK 0.0377 0.0377 0.0377

\*

HP 1 BRIDG 92.09 1 92.09

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	135	10007	26	34				1741
92.09		135	10007	26	34	1.00	0	25	1741

1

HP 2 BRIDG 92.09 \* \* 1740

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
92.09	-0.9	25.3	135.0	10007.	1740.	12.89

X STA. -0.9 2.0 3.4 4.7 5.8 6.9  
 A(I) 12.1 7.5 6.8 6.2 6.1  
 V(I) 7.22 11.66 12.85 13.93 14.31

X STA. 6.9 7.9 8.9 10.0 11.0 12.0  
 A(I) 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7  
 V(I) 15.01 15.27 15.37 15.19 15.36

X STA. 12.0 13.1 14.1 15.2 16.2 17.4  
 A(I) 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 6.1  
 V(I) 15.19 15.23 15.09 15.25 14.31

X STA. 17.4 18.5 19.7 21.0 22.5 25.3  
 A(I) 6.0 6.4 6.7 7.6 12.1  
 V(I) 14.58 13.66 12.94 11.38 7.17

1

HP 2 RDWAY 95.81 \* \* 110

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 11.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
95.81	114.0	164.9	28.1	377.	110.	3.91

X STA. 114.0 122.8 125.3 127.4 129.1 130.6  
 A(I) 2.4 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.3  
 V(I) 2.33 3.55 3.83 4.33 4.38

X STA. 130.6 132.1 133.4 134.6 135.7 136.8  
 A(I) 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1  
 V(I) 4.68 4.79 5.03 4.93 5.07

X STA. 136.8 137.9 139.0 140.0 141.1 142.3  
 A(I) 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2  
 V(I) 5.05 5.05 4.97 4.86 4.55

X STA. 142.3 143.8 145.5 147.8 151.1 164.9  
 A(I) 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.9  
 V(I) 4.27 3.93 3.46 2.99 1.89

1

HP 1 APPRO 95.87 1 95.87

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	100	3733	62	62				722
	2	355	28987	52	54				5271
	3	156	3208	108	108				1071
95.87		612	35928	221	224	1.61	-72	148	4550

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

1

HP 2 APPRO 95.87 \* \* 1850

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	95.87	-73.3	147.8	611.7	35928.	1850.	3.02
X STA.	-73.3	-31.6	-13.2	-4.2	-0.2	2.8	
A(I)		55.5	41.0	34.4	25.2	21.6	
V(I)		1.67	2.26	2.69	3.67	4.28	
X STA.	2.8	5.7	8.4	11.0	13.3	15.6	
A(I)		21.4	20.8	20.4	19.5	19.4	
V(I)		4.32	4.45	4.55	4.74	4.77	
X STA.	15.6	18.1	20.6	23.2	26.0	28.8	
A(I)		19.7	19.8	20.0	20.5	20.7	
V(I)		4.69	4.66	4.63	4.50	4.47	
X STA.	28.8	31.7	34.8	38.5	60.1	147.8	
A(I)		21.2	21.6	24.8	61.2	103.1	
V(I)		4.37	4.29	3.72	1.51	0.90	

HP 1 BRIDG 93.00 1 93.00

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

	WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
		1	159	12682	26	36				2213
93.00			159	12682	26	36	1.00	0	25	2213

1

HP 2 BRIDG 93.00 \* \* 2214

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

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	93.00	-1.0	25.4	158.9	12682.	2214.	13.94
X STA.	-1.0	2.0	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.9	
A(I)		14.7	9.0	7.7	7.5	6.9	
V(I)		7.53	12.25	14.37	14.80	16.07	
X STA.	6.9	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	
A(I)		6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	
V(I)		16.14	16.55	16.98	16.76	16.91	
X STA.	12.0	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.2	17.3	
A(I)		6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	
V(I)		16.70	16.73	16.58	16.40	15.99	
X STA.	17.3	18.5	19.7	21.0	22.5	25.4	
A(I)		7.1	7.4	7.9	9.0	14.8	
V(I)		15.56	14.89	14.05	12.30	7.47	

1

HP 2 RDWAY 97.02 \* \* 586

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 11.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	97.02	96.6	167.5	102.8	2609.	586.	5.70
X STA.	96.6	112.3	117.7	121.5	124.4	127.0	
A(I)		9.6	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.0	
V(I)		3.05	4.30	5.01	5.68	5.84	
X STA.	127.0	129.5	131.7	133.8	135.8	137.8	
A(I)		4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	
V(I)		6.17	6.39	6.78	6.70	6.94	
X STA.	137.8	139.6	141.4	143.4	145.5	147.9	
A(I)		4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	
V(I)		7.11	7.15	6.91	6.81	6.47	
X STA.	147.9	150.4	153.5	157.0	161.0	167.5	
A(I)		4.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.7	
V(I)		6.40	5.87	5.77	5.30	4.39	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

1

HP 1 APPRO 97.32 1 97.32  
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	194	10513	68	69				1855
	2	431	39948	52	54				7035
	3	315	10075	111	111				3012
97.32		939	60536	231	234	1.53	-79	151	8690

1

HP 2 APPRO 97.32 \* \* 2800  
 VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
97.32	-80.2	150.8	939.5	60536.	2800.	2.98
X STA.	-80.2	-48.0	-31.1	-17.6	-6.5	-1.3
A(I)	68.8	53.8	48.7	49.4	37.5	
V(I)	2.03	2.60	2.87	2.83	3.73	
X STA.	-1.3	2.5	6.1	9.5	12.5	15.5
A(I)	32.8	31.2	31.1	29.1	29.4	
V(I)	4.26	4.48	4.50	4.81	4.76	
X STA.	15.5	18.6	21.9	25.2	28.7	32.3
A(I)	29.3	30.3	30.0	30.9	31.1	
V(I)	4.78	4.61	4.66	4.53	4.51	
X STA.	32.3	36.2	46.5	66.3	95.8	150.8
A(I)	32.9	55.3	79.5	93.1	115.0	
V(I)	4.25	2.53	1.76	1.50	1.22	

1

\*  
 HP 1 BRIDG 91.49 1 91.49  
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	119	8348	26	33				1452
91.49		119	8348	26	33	1.00	0	25	1452

1

HP 2 BRIDG 91.49 \* \* 1450  
 VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
91.49	-0.8	25.2	119.4	8348.	1450.	12.15
X STA.	-0.8	2.0	3.4	4.7	5.8	6.9
A(I)	10.4	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.3	
V(I)	6.94	11.04	12.11	13.09	13.71	
X STA.	6.9	7.9	8.9	9.9	11.0	12.0
A(I)	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	
V(I)	13.96	14.43	14.24	14.10	14.27	
X STA.	12.0	13.1	14.1	15.2	16.3	17.4
A(I)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	
V(I)	14.22	14.26	14.14	13.72	13.92	
X STA.	17.4	18.5	19.7	21.0	22.5	25.2
A(I)	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.6	10.5	
V(I)	13.30	12.76	12.13	11.05	6.89	

1

HP 1 APPRO 94.85 1 94.85  
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	40	890	53	53				196
	2	302	22141	52	54				4136
	3	63	980	65	65				350
94.85		405	24011	170	172	1.41	-64	125	2983

1

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

HP 2 APPRO 94.85 \* \* 1450

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 45.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	94.85	-64.9	124.6	404.8	24011.	1450.	3.58
X STA.	-64.9	-8.1	-2.5		0.6	3.3	5.9
A(I)		48.1	23.2		18.0	16.9	16.1
V(I)		1.51	3.13		4.02	4.28	4.51
X STA.	5.9	8.2	10.4		12.4	14.3	16.3
A(I)		15.4	15.0		14.5	14.5	14.2
V(I)		4.71	4.85		5.01	4.99	5.10
X STA.	16.3	18.4	20.5		22.7	25.0	27.4
A(I)		14.5	14.6		14.7	15.1	15.2
V(I)		5.01	4.97		4.94	4.80	4.76
X STA.	27.4	29.9	32.5		35.2	38.7	124.6
A(I)		15.6	15.8		16.4	19.1	67.9
V(I)		4.65	4.59		4.41	3.79	1.07

1

EX

+++ BEGINNING PROFILE CALCULATIONS -- 3

1

WSPRO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
V042094 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE hanc008.wsp  
CREATED ON 12-MAY-95 FOR BRIDGE hanc0020008 USING FILE hanc008.dca  
Town Highway 2 crossing the Hancock Branch of White River JDA  
\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 02-08-96 15:34

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-10	186	1.55	*****	93.04	91.37	1850	91.49
	-31	*****	44	9520	1.00	*****	*****	0.96	9.96

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.  
"FULLV" KRATIO = 1.77

FULLV:FV	32	-15	275	0.72	0.68	93.71	*****	1850	92.99
	0	32	51	16850	1.03	0.00	-0.01	0.59	6.72

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.82 93.49 92.37

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.  
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 92.49 103.04 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 92.49 103.04 92.37

APPRO:AS	45	-16	239	0.98	0.64	94.48	92.37	1850	93.50
	45	45	64	14316	1.05	0.13	0.00	0.82	7.73

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.  
WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 96.25 0.00 92.30 94.73

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A \_ S \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D !!!!!  
SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 1740. 92.09

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	32	0	135	2.89	*****	94.98	92.09	1740	92.09
	0	32	25	10000	1.12	*****	*****	1.06	12.90

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

```

TYPE PPCD FLOW      C   P/A   LSEL  BLEN  XLAB  XRAB
4. ****  4.  0.946 *****  97.35 ***** ***** *****
    
```

```

XSID:CODE  SRD  FLEN  HF  VHD  EGL  ERR  Q  WSEL
RDWAY:RG   11.  26.  0.07 0.23 96.03 0.00 110. 95.81
    
```

```

          Q  WLEN  LEW  REW  DMAX  DAVG  VMAX  VAVG  HAVG  CAVG
LT:       0. ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****
RT:      110.  51.  114.  165.  1.1  0.6  4.2  3.9  0.8  3.2
    
```

```

XSID:CODE  SRDL  LEW  AREA  VHD  HF  EGL  CRWS  Q  WSEL
          SRD  FLEN  REW      K  ALPH  HO  ERR  FR#  VEL
APPRO:AS   24  -72   611  0.23 0.23 96.10 92.37 1850 95.87
          45  25  148  35872 1.61 0.89 0.00 0.41 3.03
    
```

```

M(G)  M(K)  KQ  XLKQ  XRKQ  OTEL
0.677 0.485 18447. 4. 30. *****
    
```

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

```

XSID:CODE  SRD  LEW  REW  Q  K  AREA  VEL  WSEL
EXIT1:XS   -32. -11.  44. 1850. 9520. 186. 9.96 91.49
FULLV:FV    0. -16.  51. 1850. 16850. 275. 6.72 92.99
BRIDG:BR    0. -1.  25. 1740. 10000. 135. 12.90 92.09
RDWAY:RG   11.***** 0. 110. 0.***** 1.00 95.81
APPRO:AS   45. -73. 148. 1850. 35872. 611. 3.03 95.87
    
```

```

XSID:CODE  XLKQ  XRKQ  KQ
APPRO:AS   4. 30. 18447.
    
```

1

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

```

XSID:CODE  CRWS  FR#  YMIN  YMAX  HF  HO  VHD  EGL  WSEL
EXIT1:XS   91.37  0.96  87.09 103.79***** 1.55 93.04 91.49
FULLV:FV  *****  0.59  87.09 103.79 0.68 0.00 0.72 93.71 92.99
BRIDG:BR   92.09  1.06  86.36 97.35***** 2.89 94.98 92.09
RDWAY:RG  ********** 94.73 104.03 0.07***** 0.23 96.03 95.81
APPRO:AS   92.37  0.41  87.47 103.04 0.23 0.89 0.23 96.10 95.87
    
```

```

XSID:CODE  SRDL  LEW  AREA  VHD  HF  EGL  CRWS  Q  WSEL
          SRD  FLEN  REW      K  ALPH  HO  ERR  FR#  VEL
EXIT1:XS  ***** -13   246  2.04 ***** 94.58 92.52 2800 92.54
          -31 ***** 47  14413 1.02 ***** ***** 1.01 11.36
    
```

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.

"FULLV" KRATIO = 1.77

```

FULLV:FV    32  -17   371  0.95 0.68 95.25 ***** 2800 94.30
          0  32  63  25495 1.07 0.00 -0.01 0.64 7.54
    
```

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.

FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.94 94.83 93.85

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.

WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 93.80 103.04 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.

WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 93.80 103.04 93.85

```

APPRO:AS   45  -63   400  1.07 0.58 95.89 93.85 2800 94.82
          45  45  124  23761 1.40 0.06 0.00 0.94 7.00
    
```

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.

WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 99.04 0.00 94.05 94.73

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D !!!!!

SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 2214. 93.00

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	32	0	159	3.50	*****	96.49	93.00	2214	93.00
0	32	25	12673	1.16	*****	*****	1.08	13.94	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	4.	0.930	*****	97.35	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL		
RDWAY:RG	11.	26.	0.05	0.21	97.48	0.00	586.	97.02		
	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	0.	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
RT:	586.	71.	97.	167.	2.3	1.5	6.5	5.7	1.9	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	24	-79	940	0.21	0.22	97.53	93.85	2800	97.32
45	27	151	60599	1.53	0.82	0.02	0.32	2.98	
M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL				
0.858	0.590	24724.	3.	30.	*****				

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	-32.	-14.	47.	2800.	14413.	246.	11.36	92.54
FULLV:FV	0.	-18.	63.	2800.	25495.	371.	7.54	94.30
BRIDG:BR	0.	-1.	25.	2214.	12673.	159.	13.94	93.00
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	0.	586.	0.	*****	1.00	97.02
APPRO:AS	45.	-80.	151.	2800.	60599.	940.	2.98	97.32

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	3.	30.	24724.

1

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	92.52	1.01	87.09	103.79	*****	2.04	94.58	92.54	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.64	87.09	103.79	0.68	0.00	0.95	95.25	94.30
BRIDG:BR	93.00	1.08	86.36	97.35	*****	3.50	96.49	93.00	
RDWAY:RG	*****	94.73	104.03	0.05	*****	0.21	97.48	97.02	
APPRO:AS	93.85	0.32	87.47	103.04	0.22	0.82	0.21	97.53	97.32

1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT1:XS	*****	-8	158	1.31	*****	92.29	90.82	1450	90.98
-31	*****	43	7462	1.00	*****	*****	0.93	9.17	

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.  
"FULLV" KRATIO = 1.81

FULLV:FV	32	-13	235	0.60	0.67	92.95	*****	1450	92.35
0	32	47	13482	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.55	6.16	

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

APPRO:AS	45	-10	200	0.83	0.63	93.68	*****	1450	92.85
45	45	42	11197	1.01	0.11	-0.01	0.66	7.27	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.  
WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 94.85 0.00 91.49 94.73

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===240 NO DISCHARGE BALANCE IN 15 ITERATIONS.  
WS,QBO,QRD = 98.99 0. 1450.

===280 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.



# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

===250 INSUFFICIENT HEAD FOR PRESSURE FLOW.  
 YU/Z,WSIU,WS = 1.02      97.52      97.55

===270 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	32	0	119	2.44	1.08	93.92	86.56	1450	91.49
0	32	25	8339	1.06	0.17	0.00	1.03	12.16	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	1.	0.972	*****	97.35	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	24	-64	404	0.28	0.27	95.13	91.80	1450	94.85
45	26	125	23993	1.41	0.94	0.00	0.49	3.58	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.501	0.394	14527.	4.	30.	94.75

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	-32.	-9.	43.	1450.	7462.	158.	9.17	90.98
FULLV:FV	0.	-14.	47.	1450.	13482.	235.	6.16	92.35
BRIDG:BR	0.	-1.	25.	1450.	8339.	119.	12.16	91.49
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****		0.	0.	*****	1.00	*****
APPRO:AS	45.	-65.	125.	1450.	23993.	404.	3.58	94.85

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	4.	30.	14527.

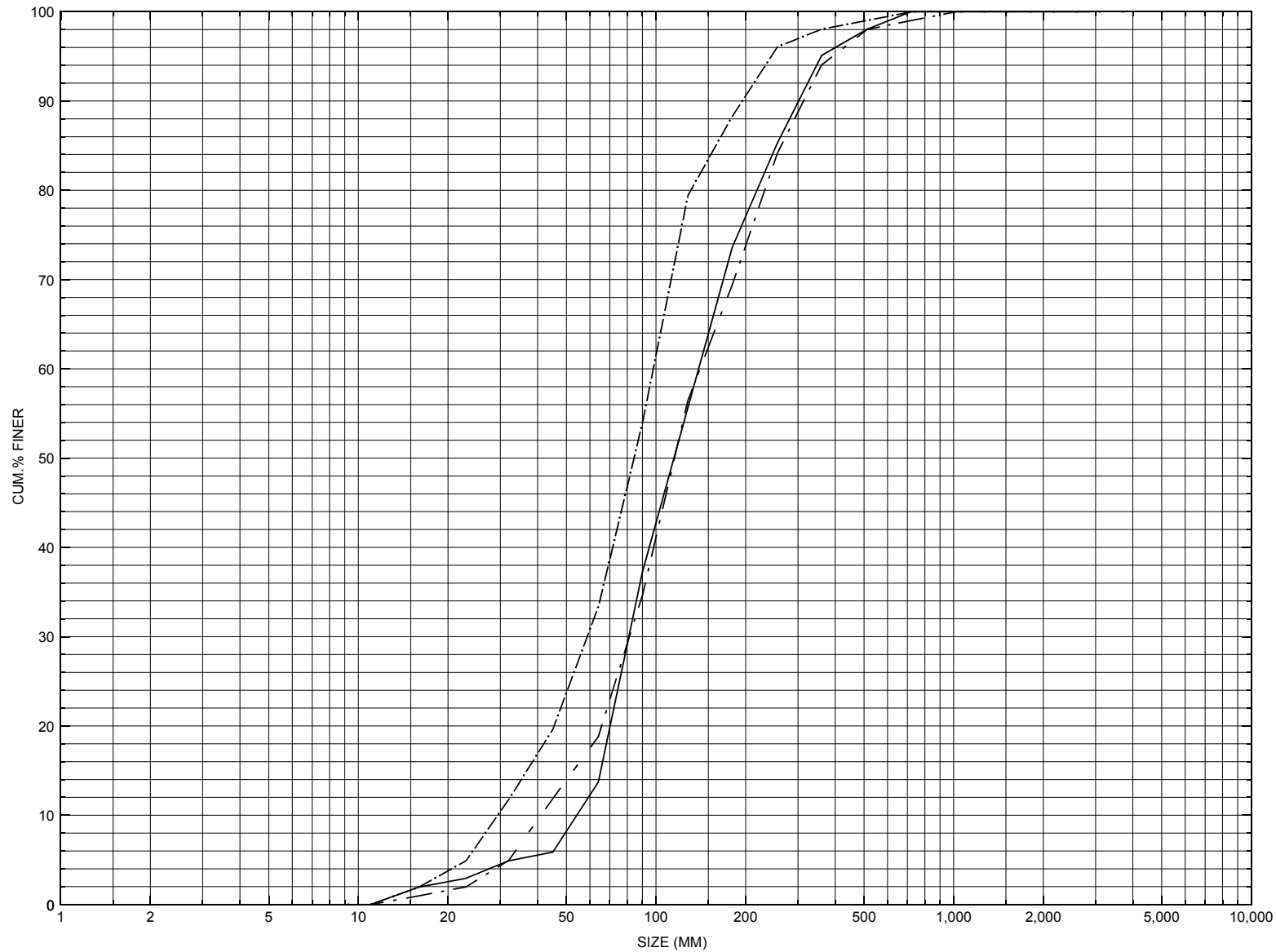
SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT1:XS	90.82	0.93	87.09	103.79	*****		1.31	92.29	90.98
FULLV:FV	*****	0.55	87.09	103.79	0.67	0.00	0.60	92.95	92.35
BRIDG:BR	86.56	1.03	86.36	97.35	1.08	0.17	2.44	93.92	91.49
RDWAY:RG	*****		94.73	104.03	*****		0.05	97.59	*****
APPRO:AS	91.80	0.49	87.47	103.04	0.27	0.94	0.28	95.13	94.85

ER

1 NORMAL END OF WSPRO EXECUTION.

APPENDIX C:  
**BED-MATERIAL PARTICAL-SIZE DISTRIBUTION**



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distributions for three pebble count transects at the approach cross-section for structure HANCTH00020008, in Hancock, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:  
HISTORICAL DATA FORM