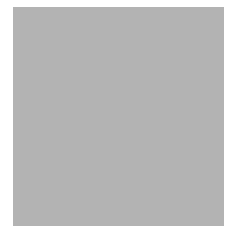


# LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 34 (RANDTH00660034) on TOWN HIGHWAY 66, crossing the SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, RANDOLPH, VERMONT

---

U.S. Geological Survey  
Open-File Report 96-236

Prepared in cooperation with  
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION  
and  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



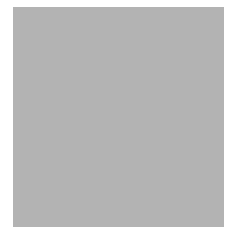
# LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 34 (RANDTH00660034) on TOWN HIGHWAY 66, crossing the SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, RANDOLPH, VERMONT

By SCOTT A. OLSON and JOSEPH D. AYOTTE

---

U.S. Geological Survey  
Open-File Report 96-236

Prepared in cooperation with  
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION  
and  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



Pembroke, New Hampshire

1996

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Gordon P. Eaton, Director

---

For additional information  
write to:

District Chief  
U.S. Geological Survey  
361 Commerce Way  
Pembroke, NH 03275

Copies of this report may be  
purchased from:

U.S. Geological Survey  
Earth Science Information Center  
Open-File Reports Section  
Box 25286, MS 517  
Federal Center  
Denver, CO 80225

# CONTENTS

Introduction .....	1
Level II summary .....	7
Description of Bridge .....	7
Description of the Geomorphic Setting.....	8
Description of the Channel.....	8
Hydrology.....	9
Calculated Discharges .....	9
Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis .....	10
Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis.....	10
Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model .....	11
Bridge Hydraulics Summary.....	12
Scour Analysis Summary .....	13
Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis.....	13
Scour Results.....	14
Rock Riprap Sizing .....	14
References.....	18
Appendixes:	
A. WSPRO input file.....	19
B. WSPRO output file.....	21
C. Bed-material particle-size distribution .....	28
D. Historical data form.....	30
E. Level I data form.....	36
F. Scour computations.....	46

## FIGURES

1. Map showing location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map .....	3
2. Map showing location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map .....	4
3. Structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> viewed from upstream ( <a href="#">August 11, 1994</a> ) .....	5
4. Downstream channel viewed from structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> ( <a href="#">August 11, 1994</a> ).....	5
5. Upstream channel viewed from structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> ( <a href="#">August 11, 1994</a> ). .....	6
6. Structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> viewed from downstream ( <a href="#">August 11, 1994</a> ). .....	6
7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> on <a href="#">Town Highway 66</a> , crossing the <a href="#">Second Branch White River</a> , <a href="#">Randolph</a> , Vermont. ....	15
8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> on <a href="#">Town Highway 66</a> , crossing the <a href="#">Second Branch White River</a> , <a href="#">Randolph</a> , Vermont. ....	16

## TABLES

1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> on <a href="#">Town Highway 66</a> , crossing the <a href="#">Second Branch White River</a> , <a href="#">Randolph</a> , Vermont.....	17
2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure <a href="#">RANDTH00660034</a> on <a href="#">Town Highway 66</a> , crossing the <a href="#">Second Branch White River</a> , <a href="#">Randolph</a> , Vermont.....	17

# 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	VT AOT	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 34 (RANDTH00660034) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 66, CROSSING THE SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, RANDOLPH, VERMONT

By Scott A. Olson and Joseph D. Ayotte

## INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure RANDTH00660034 on town highway 66 crossing the Second Branch White River, Randolph, 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 available 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 division of central Vermont in the town of Randolph. The 51.3-mi<sup>2</sup> drainage area is in a predominantly rural basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the left and right banks are covered by fields with some brush on the upstream left and downstream right banks and with row crops on the downstream left overbank.

In the study area, the Second Branch White River has a sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.002 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 60 ft and an average channel depth of 7 ft. The predominant channel bed material is sand ( $D_{50}$  is 1.34 mm or 0.0044 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on August 11, 1994, indicated that the reach was laterally unstable. Channel scour is evident along the left half of the channel from about 30 feet upstream to about 20 feet downstream of the bridge. There is a cut bank with block failures along the left bank upstream of the bridge further indicating instability of the stream reach.

The town highway 66 crossing of the Second Branch White River is a 57-ft-long, one-lane covered bridge consisting of one 45-foot span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, July 29, 1994). The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with one wingwall on the upstream left side. The base of the left abutment was protected by type-1 stone fill (less than 12 inches diameter). The channel is skewed approximately 40 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 45 degrees. 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 6.3 ft to 7.8 ft and the worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 100-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 7.9 ft to 20.3 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.

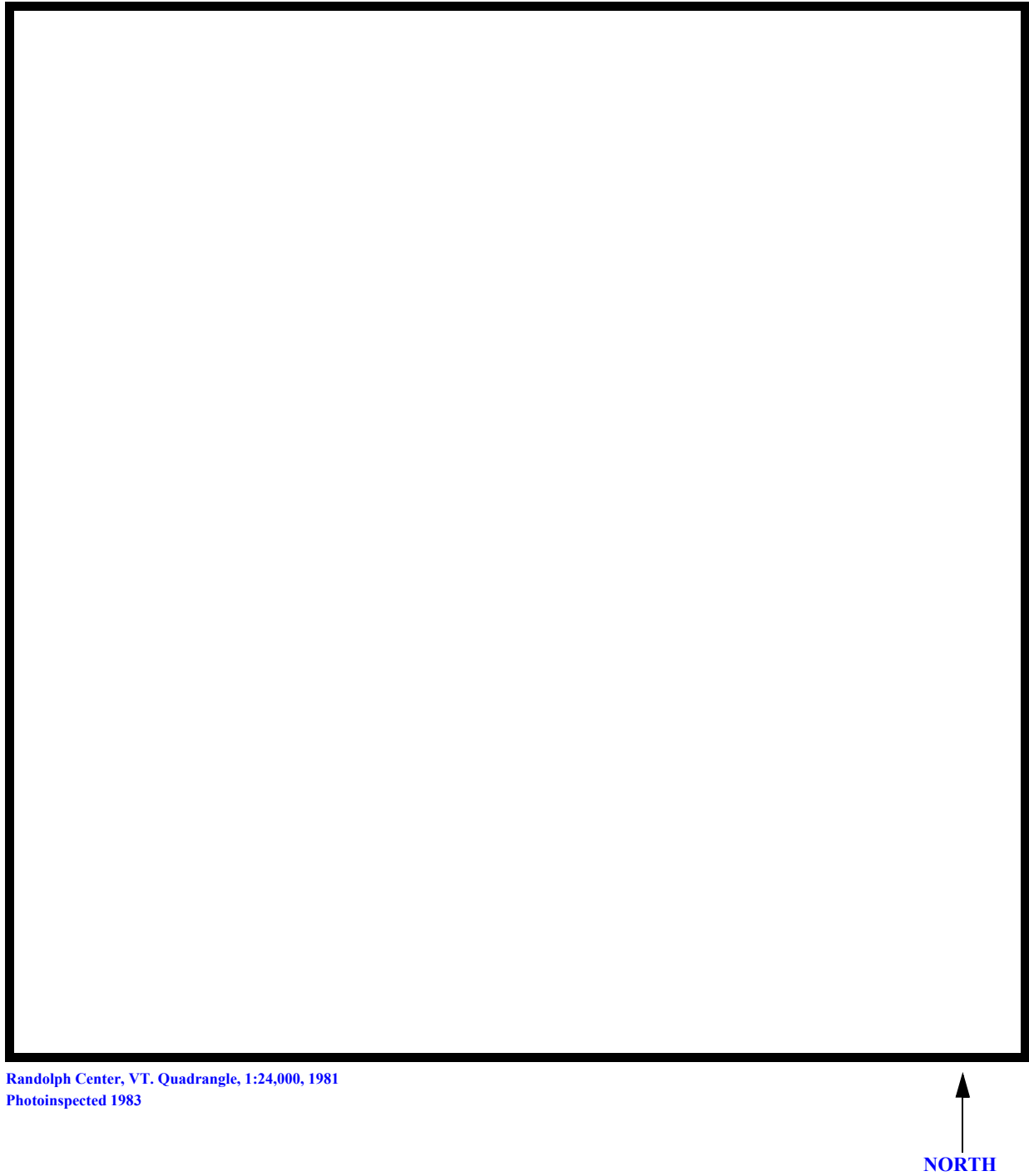
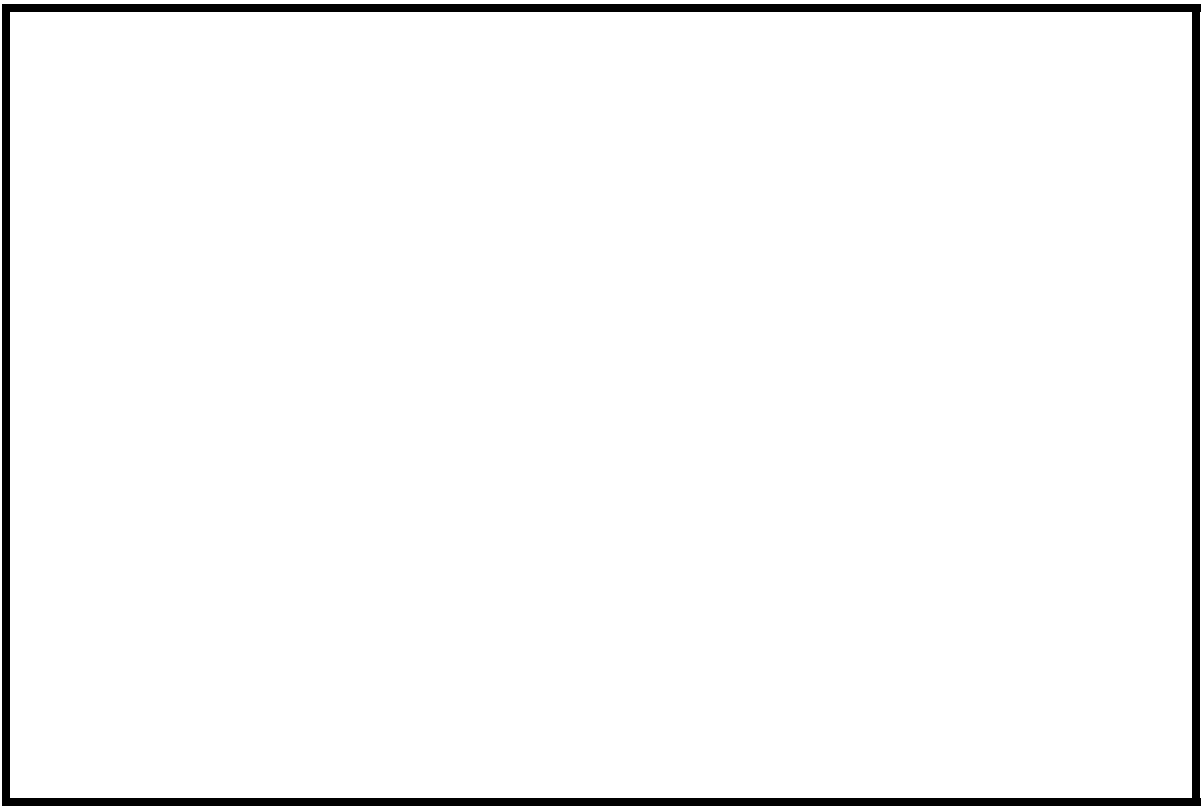
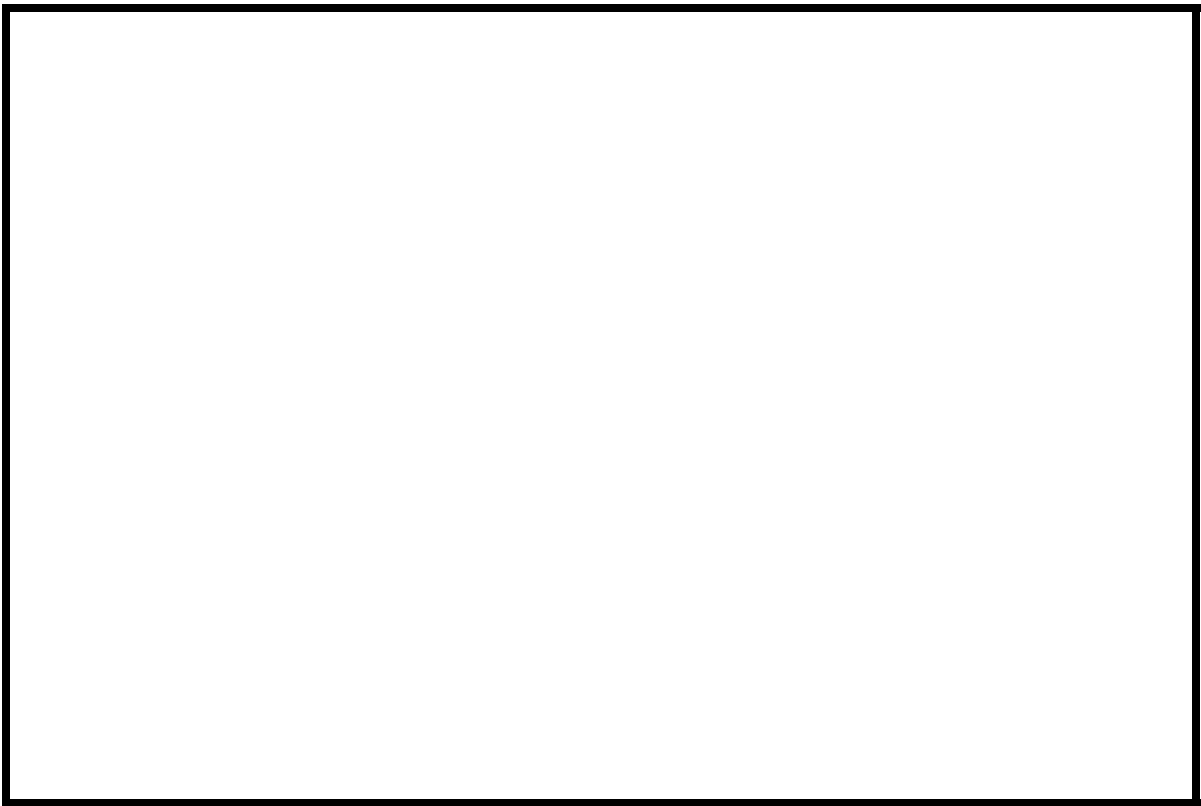
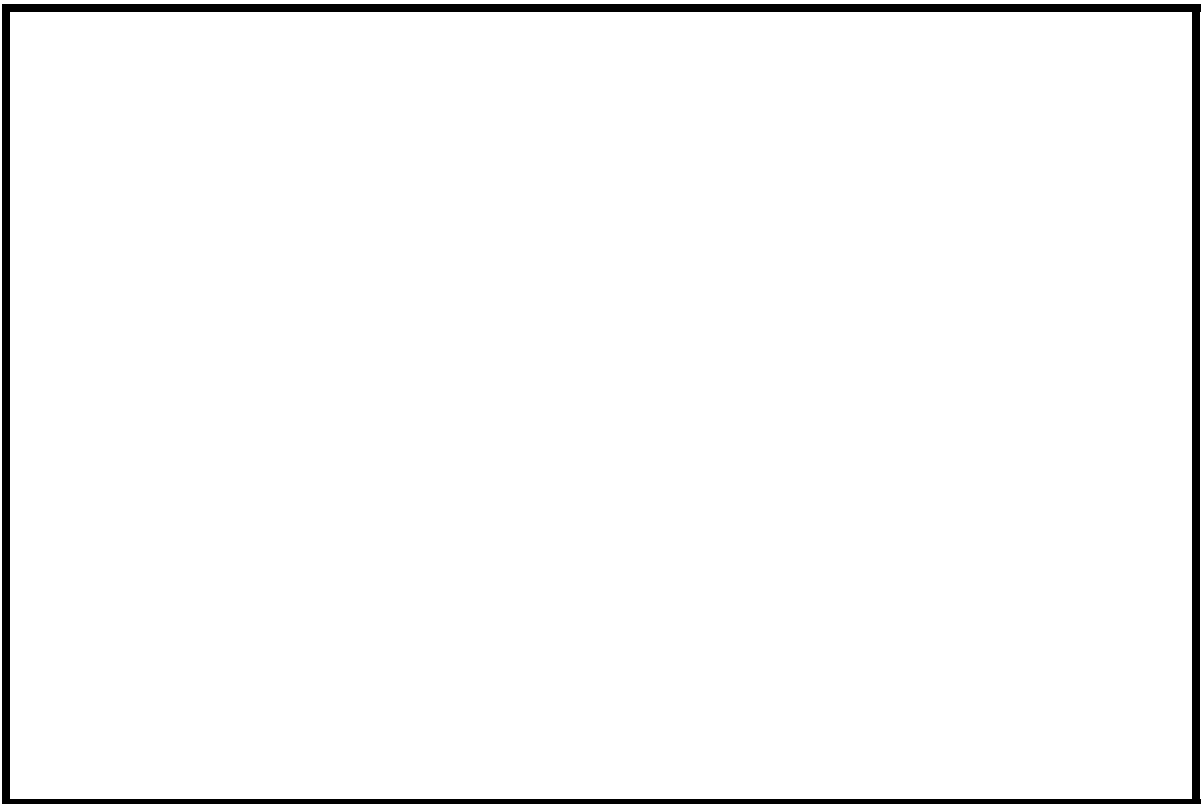
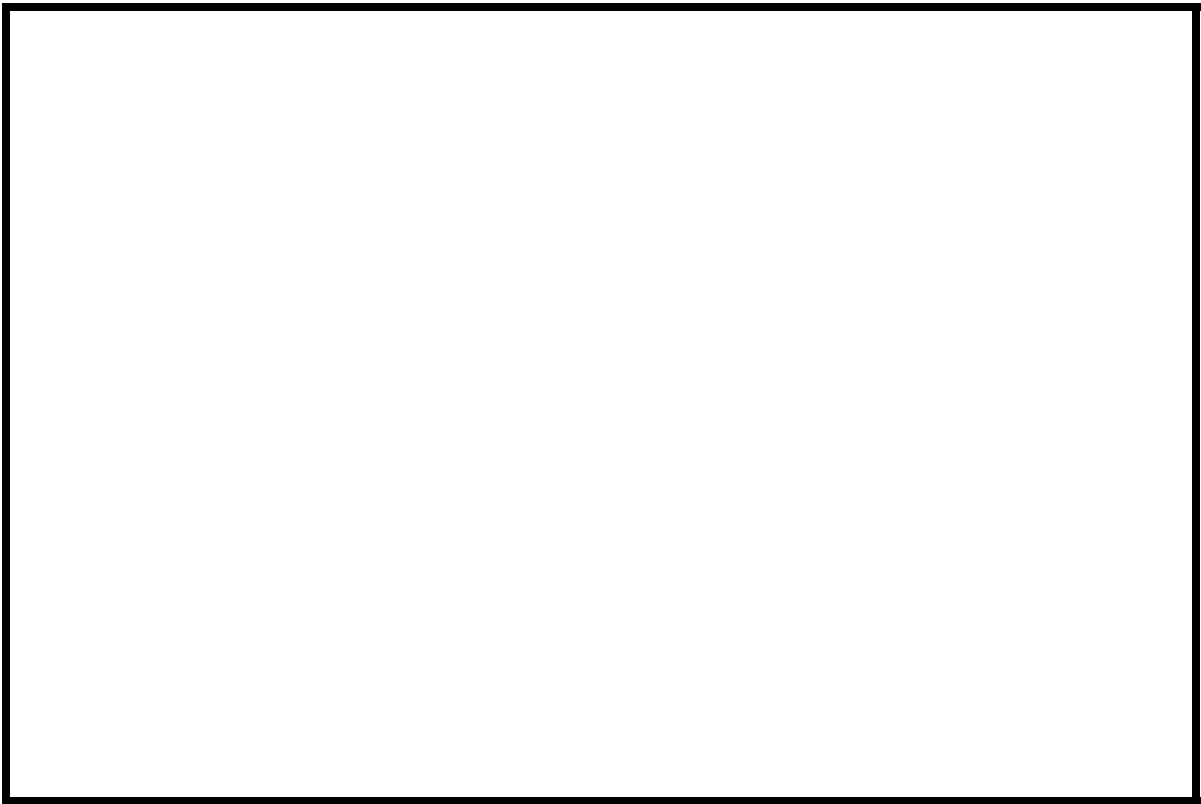


Figure 1. Location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map.

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





## LEVEL II SUMMARY

**Structure Number** RANDTH00660034      **Stream** Second Branch White River  
**County** Orange      **Road** TH066      **District** 04

### Description of Bridge

**Bridge length** 57 **ft**      **Bridge width** 12.0 **ft**      **Max span length** 45 **ft**  
**Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)** left approach is curved  
**Abutment type** laid-up stone      **Embankment type** vertical  
**Stone fill on abutment?** on left      **Date of inspection** 08/11/94  
type I stone fill along base of left abutment, some of which has  
slumped into the channel.  
Abutments are stone with one wing wall on the  
upstream left bank

**Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to** Y **' survey?**      **Angle** 30  
The skew angle of the stream to the bridge is up to 30 degrees. Opening skew to roadway is 10  
degrees and the left abutment is attacked at approximately 40 degrees

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

	<b>Date of inspection</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked vertically</b>
<b>Level I</b>	<u>08/11/94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Level II</b>	<u>same</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### Potential for debris

August 11, 1994: Some minor debris existed in the bridge opening blocking an insignificant  
**Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)**  
percentage of the opening. The left abutment protrudes into the low-water channel. This is a  
covered bridge, thus flow over the bridge deck does not occur

## Description of the Geomorphic Setting

**General topography**    The bridge is in an approximately 200-300 ft-wide, flat valley over a very sinuous stream.

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

**Date of inspection**    08/11/94

**DS left:**    moderate flood plain to steep valley wall

**DS right:**    moderately steep valley wall

**US left:**    moderate flood plain to steep valley wall

**US right:**    flood plain to moderately steep valley wall

## Description of the Channel

<b>Average top width</b>	<u>60</u>	<b>Average depth</b>	<u>6.5</u>
	<u>sand and gravel</u>		<u>sand</u>

**Predominant bed material**    moderately wide flood plains. It is alluvial and laterally unstable

**Bank material**    sinuous, with

**Vegetative cover**    row crops with some brush on immediate banks

**DS left:**    scattered brush in an otherwise open field

**DS right:**    brush on immediate banks changing to forest at the valley wall

**US left:**    pasture

**US right:**    N

**Do banks appear stable?** 08/11/94--Moderate fluvial erosion has occurred on the upstream left bank due to flow impact. Light fluvial erosion was observed on the downstream right bank.

**date of observation.**

On 08/11/94, there was a minor amount of debris near the downstream end of the left abutment.

The left abutment

protrudes into the low-water channel.

**Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.**

## Hydrology

**Drainage area**    51.3 **mi<sup>2</sup>**

**Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)**

<i>Physiographic province</i>	<i>Percent of drainage area</i>
<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<sup>2</sup>**    No

**Is there a lake/p** ond

<b>Calculated Discharges</b>	
<u>7,660</u>	<u>10,800</u>
<b>Q<sub>100</sub></b>	<b>Q<sub>500</sub></b>
<b>ft<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	<b>ft<sup>3</sup>/s</b>

The 100- and 500-yr discharges were determined

from a drainage area relationship with an upstream site. The upstream site had a drainage area of 46 square miles and a 100-yr discharge, determined from a previous study by VTAOT, of 7100 cfs (Landry, D., oral communication, March 1995). The 500-yr discharge at the upstream site was found by graphically extrapolating flood frequency estimates determined in the previous study. Incipient road overflow discharge was determined to be 2,750 cfs.

## 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* N/A

*Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum.* RM1 is a chiseled square in the top of the uppermost stone of the left abutment on the downstream side of the bridge; the arbitrary elevation is 499.52 feet, arbitrary datum.

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<sup>1</sup> <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	0	1	Exit section
FULLV	57	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	57	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	65	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	124	2	Approach section (as surveyed at SRD=83)

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

### **Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model**

Hydraulic analyses of the reach were done by use of the Federal Highway Administration's WSPRO step-backwater computer program (Shearman and others, 1986, and Shearman, 1990). The analysis reported herein reflects conditions existing at the site at the time of the study. Furthermore, in the development of the model it was necessary to assume no accumulation of debris or ice at the site. Results of the hydraulic model are presented in the Bridge Hydraulic Summary, Appendix B, and figure 7.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement, 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 0.030 to 0.038, and overbank "n" values were 0.036.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXITX) 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 0.0038 ft/ft which was measured from water surface profiles for the Second Branch White River in the Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Randolph (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1991).

The surveyed approach section was moved 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.

## Bridge Hydraulics Summary

*Average bridge embankment elevation*      501.3 *ft*  
*Average low steel elevation*      498.4 *ft*

*100-year discharge*      7660 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      498.6 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      Y      *Discharge over road*      4170 *ft/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      295 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      11.8 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      14.5 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      505.1  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      502.0  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      3.1 *ft*

*500-year discharge*      10800 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      498.6 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      Y      *Discharge over road*      7300 *ft/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      295 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      11.9 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      14.6 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      506.5  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      503.6  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      2.9 *ft*

*Incipient overtopping discharge*      2,750 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      498.6 *ft*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*      295 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*      9.3 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      11.4 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      500.8  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      499.0  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      1.8 *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 [live-bed contraction scour equation](#) (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 33, equation 16) 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. The 100-year, 500-year and incipient road-overflow discharges resulted in submerged orifice flow. The results of Chang's contraction scour (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146) for all the modeled events were also computed and can be found in appendix F. Because the Chang equation for pressure-flow scour was derived solely with data for clear-water scour, it is not currently understood how well it would predict in live-bed conditions. Therefore, although pressure flow conditions exist for all of the modelled flows, the reported scour depths were computed using Laursen's live-bed contraction scour equation.

Abutment scour was computed by use of the [HIRE equation](#) (Richardson and others, 1993, p. 50, equation 25) because the HIRE equation is recommended when the length to depth ratio of the embankment blocking flow exceeds 25. Variables for the HIRE 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.

[It should be noted that the worst-case contraction scour and total scour resulted from the 100-yr event.](#)

## 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>		

### *Main channel*

<i>Live-bed scour</i>	7.8	6.3	6.9
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	--	--	--
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--

### *Local scour:*

<i>Abutment scour</i>	10.1	11.0	7.9
<i>Left abutment</i>	18.7-	20.3-	11.4-
<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>	2.9	2.9	1.3
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.9	2.9	1.3
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--

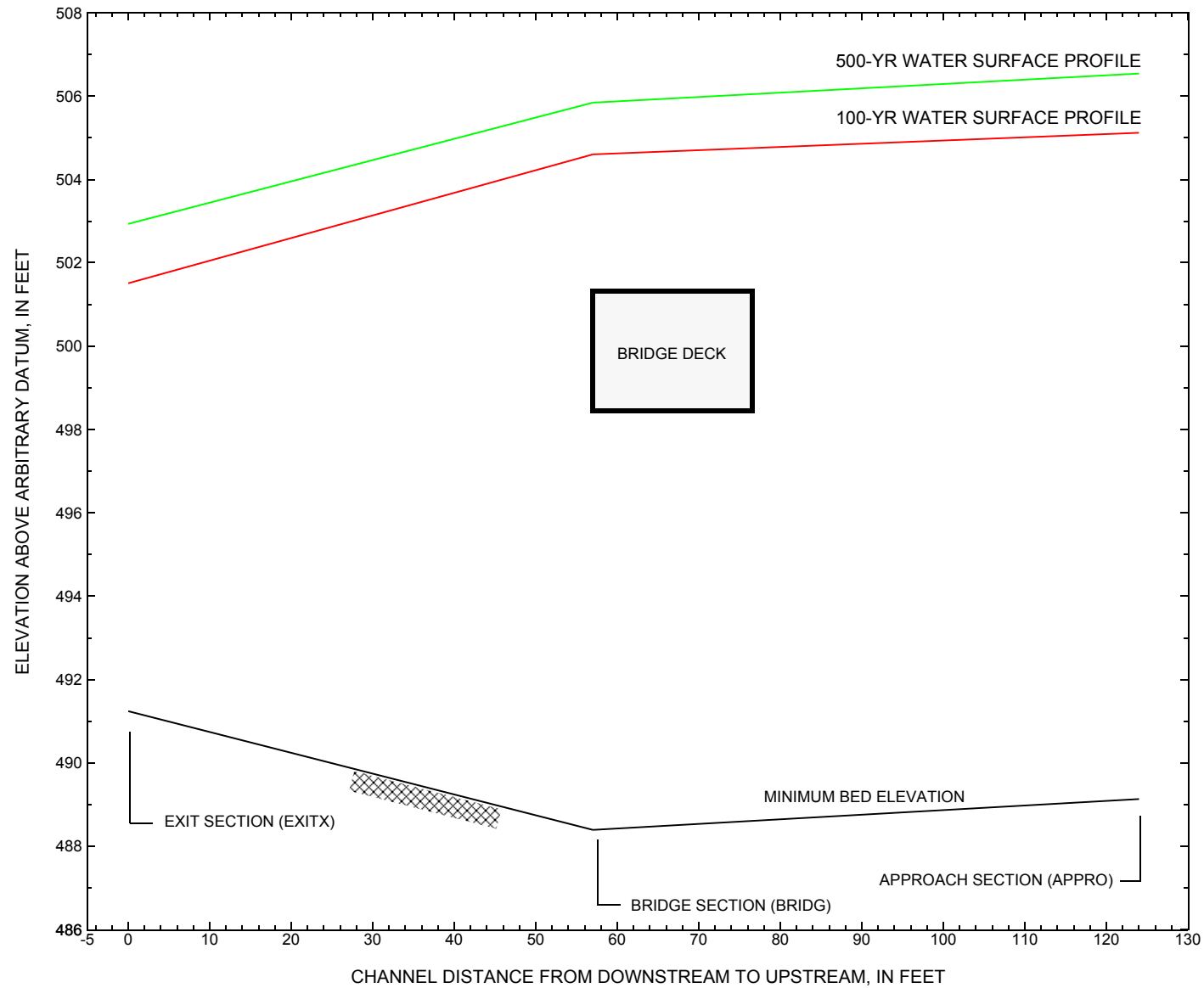


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure [RANDTH00660034](#) on town highway 66, crossing the [Second Branch White River, Randolph, Vermont](#).

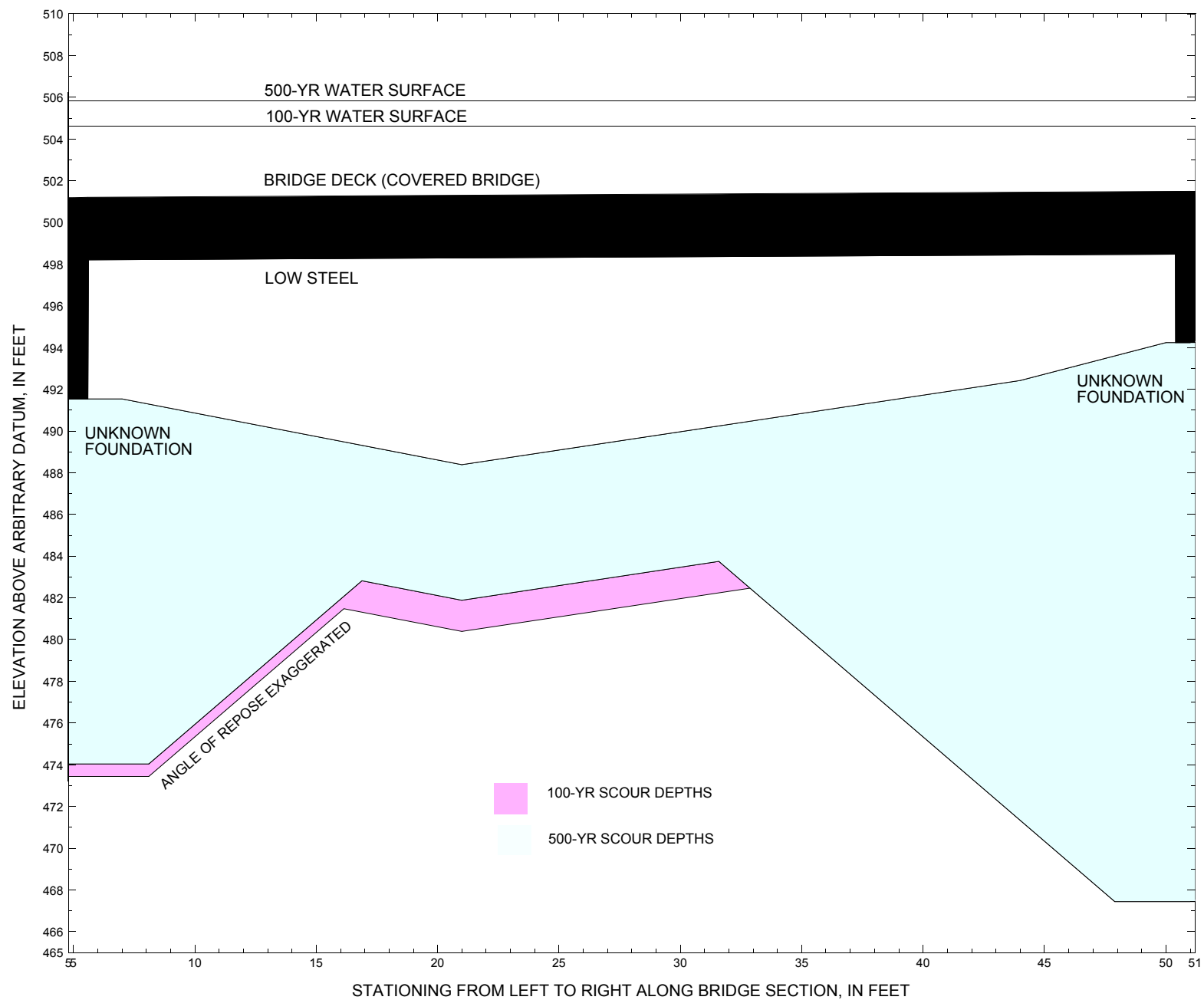


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure [RANDTH00660034](#) on town highway 66, crossing the [Second Branch White River, Randolph, Vermont](#).

**Table 1.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure [RANDTH00660034](#) on [Town Highway 66](#), crossing the [Second Branch White River, Randolph](#), 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 <a href="#">7,660</a> cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	5	--	498.1	--	491.5	7.8	10.1	--	17.9	473.6	--
Right abutment	51	--	498.6	--	494.2	7.8	18.7	--	26.5	467.7	--

<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 [RANDTH00660034](#) on [Town Highway 66](#), crossing [the Second Branch White River, Randolph](#), 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 <a href="#">10,800</a> cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	5	--	498.1	--	491.5	6.3	11.0	--	17.3	474.2	--
Right abutment	51	--	498.6	--	494.2	6.3	20.3	--	26.6	467.6	--

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

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

## SELECTED REFERENCES

- Arcement, G.J., Jr., and Schneider, V.R., 1989, Guide for selecting Manning's roughness coefficients for natural channels and flood plains: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2339, 38 p.
- Barnes, H.H., Jr., 1967, Roughness characteristics of natural channels: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1849, 213 p.
- Brown, S.A. and Clyde, E.S., 1989, Design of riprap revetment: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 11, Publication FHWA-IP-89-016, 156 p.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1991, Flood Insurance Study, Town of Randolph, Orange County, Vermont: Washington, D.C., July 16, 1991.
- Froehlich, D.C., 1989, Local scour at bridge abutments *in* Ports, M.A., ed., Hydraulic Engineering--Proceedings of the 1989 National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering: New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, p. 13-18.
- Hayes, D.C., 1993, Site selection and collection of bridge-scour data in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigation Report 93-4017, 23 p.
- Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, 1982, Guidelines for determining flood flow frequency: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 17B of the Hydrology Subcommittee, 190 p.
- Johnson, C.G. and Tasker, G.D., 1974, Progress report on flood magnitude and frequency of Vermont streams: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 74-130, 37 p.
- Lagasse, P.F., Schall, J.D., Johnson, F., Richardson, E.V., Richardson, J.R., Chang, F., 1991, Stream Stability at Highway Structures: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 20, Publication FHWA-IP-90-014, 195 p.
- Laursen, E.M., 1960, Scour at bridge crossings: Journal of the Hydraulics Division, American Society of Civil Engineers, v. 86, no. HY2, p. 39-53.
- Richardson, E.V. and Davis, S.R., 1995, Evaluating scour at bridges: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 18, Publication FHWA-IP-90-017, 204 p.
- Richardson, E.V., Harrison, L.J., Richardson, J.R., and Davis, S.R., 1993, Evaluating scour at bridges: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 18, Publication FHWA-IP-90-017, 131 p.
- Richardson, E.V., Simons, D.B., and Julien, P.Y., 1990, Highways in the river environment: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-HI-90-016.
- Ritter, D.F., 1984, Process Geomorphology: W.C. Brown Co., Debuque, Iowa, 603 p.
- Shearman, J.O., 1990, User's manual for WSPRO--a computer model for water surface profile computations: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-IP-89-027, 187 p.
- Shearman, J.O., Kirby, W.H., Schneider, V.R., and Flippo, H.N., 1986, Bridge waterways analysis model; research report: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-RD-86-108, 112 p.
- U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993, Stream stability and scour at highway bridges, Participant Workbook: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA HI-91-011.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1981, Randolph Center, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, Photoinspected 1983, Scale 1:24,000.

APPENDIX A:

**WSPRO INPUT FILE**

# WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE rand034.wsp
T2      CREATED ON 28-MAR-95 FOR BRIDGE RANDTH0066034
T3      SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, TH 66, Town of RANDOLPH
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
J1      * * 0.001
*
Q      7660 10800 2749
SK      0.0038 0.0038 0.0038
*
XS      EXITX      0
GR      -150., 504.58      -119., 502.11      -113., 498.45      -93., 498.31
GR      -64., 497.69      -22., 496.77      -13., 498.01      -4., 495.71
GR      0., 491.77      25., 491.81      33., 491.24      43., 491.94
GR      52., 496.77      68., 500.82      88., 506.91
N      0.036      0.038
SA      -13.
*
XS      FULLV      57
*
BR      BRIDG      57 498.4 30
GR      5., 498.09      7., 491.54      21., 488.39      44., 492.42
GR      50., 494.24      51., 498.65      5., 498.09
CD      1 20.8 * * 10 6
N      0.030
*
XR      RDWAY      65 12.7 2 * 20
GR      -116., 506.39      -100., 501.73      -74., 501.08      -49., 500.88
GR      -14., 500.78      5., 501.13      5., 512.      60., 512.
GR      60., 501.55      139., 503.31      183., 504.51      199., 506.90
GR      214., 512.29
BP      5
*
*      station 286 was based on slope between stations 182 and 236
*
AS      APPRO      124
GR      -115., 507.86      -103., 503.28      -85., 499.57      -53., 498.48
GR      -31., 498.80      -10., 497.87      0., 490.92      8., 489.60
GR      15., 489.13      24., 490.03      32., 492.21      40., 492.23
GR      45., 496.45      78., 497.85      152., 500.02      182., 502.54
GR      236., 504.84      286., 506.97
N      0.036      0.033      0.036
SA      -10.      45.
BP      -10
*
HP 1 APPRO 505.12 1 505.12
HP 2 APPRO 505.12 * * 7660
HP 2 RDWAY 504.60 * * 4168
HP 1 BRIDG 498.65 1 498.65
HP 2 BRIDG 498.65 * * 3491
*
HP 1 APPRO 506.54 1 506.54
HP 2 APPRO 506.54 * * 10800
HP 2 RDWAY 505.84 * * 7305
HP 1 BRIDG 498.65 1 498.65
HP 2 BRIDG 498.65 * * 3503
*

```

APPENDIX B:

**WSPRO OUTPUT FILE**

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE rand034.wsp

CREATED ON 28-MAR-95 FOR BRIDGE RANDTH0066034

SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, TH 66, Town of RANDOLPH

\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 07-06-95 10:09

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.  
 WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR  
 1 551. 71832. 98. 99. 7421.  
 2 745. 182183. 55. 59. 15571.  
 3 914. 104958. 198. 198. 11156.  
 505.12 2210. 358972. 350. 356. 1.42 -108. 243. 26394.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.  
 WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL  
 505.12 -107.8 242.6 2210.4 358972. 7660. 3.47  
 X STA. -107.8 -68.5 -48.2 -28.1 -10.0 -0.8  
 A(I) 167.1 130.7 129.1 124.0 96.8  
 V(I) 2.29 2.93 2.97 3.09 3.96  
 X STA. -0.8 4.3 8.8 12.9 16.9 21.2  
 A(I) 73.1 68.5 65.5 63.5 66.2  
 V(I) 5.24 5.59 5.85 6.04 5.79  
 X STA. 21.2 25.6 30.6 36.3 43.2 56.9  
 A(I) 67.0 70.2 73.5 84.4 116.8  
 V(I) 5.72 5.46 5.21 4.54 3.28  
 X STA. 56.9 72.5 91.1 113.4 142.3 242.6  
 A(I) 122.5 133.1 146.5 167.6 244.4  
 V(I) 3.13 2.88 2.61 2.29 1.57

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 65.  
 WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL  
 504.60 -109.9 183.6 555.1 42582. 4168. 7.51  
 X STA. -109.9 -93.1 -84.5 -76.9 -69.8 -63.2  
 A(I) 32.5 25.5 24.0 23.2 22.5  
 V(I) 6.42 8.17 8.69 8.97 9.27  
 X STA. -63.2 -56.5 -50.2 -44.0 -37.9 -31.8  
 A(I) 22.6 22.1 21.6 21.4 21.5  
 V(I) 9.24 9.45 9.66 9.73 9.68  
 X STA. -31.8 -25.8 -19.8 -13.9 -6.9 1.1  
 A(I) 21.4 21.5 21.1 24.7 27.1  
 V(I) 9.75 9.70 9.89 8.42 7.69  
 X STA. 1.1 68.5 81.3 96.9 118.0 183.6  
 A(I) 36.5 32.7 35.2 39.5 58.7  
 V(I) 5.71 6.37 5.92 5.28 3.55

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.  
 WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR  
 1 295. 32380. 0. 89. 0.  
 498.65 295. 32380. 0. 89. 1.00 5. 51. 0.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.  
 WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL  
 498.65 5.0 51.0 294.6 32380. 3491. 11.85  
 X STA. 5.0 10.0 12.4 14.5 16.3 18.0  
 A(I) 23.4 15.8 14.7 13.7 13.0  
 V(I) 7.46 11.01 11.89 12.77 13.39  
 X STA. 18.0 19.5 21.0 22.4 23.9 25.4  
 A(I) 12.5 12.4 12.0 12.3 12.3  
 V(I) 13.95 14.03 14.51 14.24 14.17  
 X STA. 25.4 27.1 28.7 30.5 32.4 34.5  
 A(I) 12.7 12.7 13.1 13.5 13.9  
 V(I) 13.77 13.76 13.31 12.89 12.53  
 X STA. 34.5 36.7 39.1 41.9 45.0 51.0  
 A(I) 14.3 15.2 16.1 16.9 24.1  
 V(I) 12.23 11.49 10.87 10.35 7.26

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE rand034.wsp

CREATED ON 28-MAR-95 FOR BRIDGE RANDTH0066034

SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, TH 66, Town of RANDOLPH

\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 07-06-95 10:09

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	693.	102409.	102.	103.				10264.
	2	823.	215097.	55.	59.				18081.
	3	1218.	152702.	231.	231.				15879.
506.54		2734.	470208.	387.	393.	1.39	-112.	276.	34974.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
506.54	-111.5	275.9	2734.3	470208.	10800.	3.95
X STA.	-111.5	-72.3	-52.3	-33.6	-15.7	-2.9
A(I)	197.3	154.7	147.8	144.2	127.8	
V(I)	2.74	3.49	3.65	3.75	4.23	

X STA.	-2.9	3.2	8.3	13.1	17.7	22.4
A(I)	93.6	84.4	81.0	79.6	80.3	
V(I)	5.77	6.40	6.67	6.78	6.73	

X STA.	22.4	27.6	33.6	39.9	51.8	66.7
A(I)	85.0	87.8	89.9	130.7	141.2	
V(I)	6.36	6.15	6.00	4.13	3.82	

X STA.	66.7	84.1	103.8	127.6	157.1	275.9
A(I)	152.9	162.1	180.8	199.7	313.6	
V(I)	3.53	3.33	2.99	2.70	1.72	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 65.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
505.84	-114.1	191.9	840.3	79326.	7305.	8.69
X STA.	-114.1	-93.9	-84.5	-76.1	-68.3	-60.7
A(I)	51.2	38.8	36.2	34.9	34.7	
V(I)	7.13	9.41	10.08	10.45	10.54	

X STA.	-60.7	-53.3	-46.1	-39.0	-31.9	-24.9
A(I)	34.1	33.5	33.3	33.0	33.1	
V(I)	10.72	10.90	10.98	11.07	11.02	

X STA.	-24.9	-18.0	-10.8	-2.6	65.6	76.8
A(I)	32.9	33.9	37.9	56.7	42.2	
V(I)	11.11	10.76	9.64	6.45	8.65	

X STA.	76.8	89.2	103.5	121.2	143.6	191.9
A(I)	44.3	46.8	51.9	56.2	74.6	
V(I)	8.24	7.81	7.03	6.49	4.89	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	295.	32380.	0.	89.				0.
498.65		295.	32380.	0.	89.	1.00	5.	51.	0.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
498.65	5.0	51.0	294.6	32380.	3503.	11.89
X STA.	5.0	10.0	12.4	14.5	16.3	18.0
A(I)	23.4	15.8	14.7	13.7	13.0	
V(I)	7.49	11.05	11.93	12.81	13.43	

X STA.	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.4	23.9	25.4
A(I)	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.3	12.3	
V(I)	13.99	14.08	14.56	14.29	14.22	

X STA.	25.4	27.1	28.7	30.5	32.4	34.5
A(I)	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	
V(I)	13.82	13.81	13.36	12.94	12.57	

X STA.	34.5	36.7	39.1	41.9	45.0	51.0
A(I)	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	24.1	
V(I)	12.27	11.52	10.91	10.38	7.28	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WSPRO INPUT FILE rand034.wsp

CREATED ON 28-MAR-95 FOR BRIDGE RANDTH0066034

SECOND BRANCH WHITE RIVER, TH 66, Town of RANDOLPH

\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 07-06-95 10:09

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.  

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	162.	10639.	81.	81.				1301.
	2	509.	96608.	55.	59.				8798.
	3	266.	19013.	117.	117.				2274.
500.83		937.	126260.	253.	257.	1.58	-91.	162.	8150.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 124.  

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.83	-91.1	161.6	937.2	126260.	2749.	2.93
X STA.	-91.1	-34.4	-5.5	-0.2	3.2	6.1
A(I)		102.8	79.8	42.3	34.0	31.4
V(I)		1.34	1.72	3.25	4.05	4.38
X STA.	6.1	8.9	11.4	13.9	16.3	18.9
A(I)		30.5	29.3	28.8	28.3	28.6
V(I)		4.51	4.69	4.78	4.87	4.80
X STA.	18.9	21.4	24.1	27.1	30.6	34.5
A(I)		28.7	29.8	30.7	33.0	34.0
V(I)		4.79	4.61	4.47	4.16	4.04
X STA.	34.5	38.5	45.2	62.1	88.0	161.6
A(I)		34.4	46.2	67.8	81.2	115.8
V(I)		4.00	2.98	2.03	1.69	1.19

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.  

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	295.	32380.	0.	89.				0.
498.65		295.	32380.	0.	89.	1.00	5.	51.	0.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 57.  

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
498.65	5.0	51.0	294.6	32380.	2749.	9.33
X STA.	5.0	10.0	12.4	14.5	16.3	18.0
A(I)		23.4	15.8	14.7	13.7	13.0
V(I)		5.88	8.67	9.37	10.05	10.54
X STA.	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.4	23.9	25.4
A(I)		12.5	12.4	12.0	12.3	12.3
V(I)		10.98	11.05	11.43	11.21	11.16
X STA.	25.4	27.1	28.7	30.5	32.4	34.5
A(I)		12.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9
V(I)		10.85	10.83	10.48	10.15	9.87
X STA.	34.5	36.7	39.1	41.9	45.0	51.0
A(I)		14.3	15.2	16.1	16.9	24.1
V(I)		9.63	9.04	8.56	8.15	5.71

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-118.	992.	1.01	*****	502.51	500.21	7660.	501.51
0.	*****	70.	124244.	1.09	*****	*****	0.62	7.72	

FULLV:FV	57.	-119.	1054.	0.88	0.20	502.72	*****	7660.	501.84
57.	57.	71.	135805.	1.07	0.00	0.01	0.56	7.27	

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

APPRO:AS	67.	-97.	1241.	0.90	0.16	502.89	*****	7660.	501.99
124.	67.	175.	176026.	1.52	0.01	0.00	0.63	6.17	

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.  
WS3N,LSEL = 501.84 498.40

<<<<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	57.	5.	295.	2.18	*****	500.83	497.14	3491.	498.65
57.	*****	51.	32380.	1.00	*****	*****	0.83	11.85	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	611.800	0.000	498.40	*****	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	65.	54.	0.02	0.27	505.36	0.00	4168.	504.60

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	2836.	108.	-110.	5.	3.8	3.4	9.5	7.8	4.1	3.1
RT:	1332.	116.	60.	184.	3.0	1.6	7.2	7.0	2.4	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	46.	-108.	2210.	0.27	0.14	505.38	500.69	7660.	505.12
124.	53.	243.	358876.	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.29	3.47	

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

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	0.	-118.	70.	7660.	124244.	992.	7.72	501.51
FULLV:FV	57.	-119.	71.	7660.	135805.	1054.	7.27	501.84
BRIDG:BR	57.	5.	51.	3491.	32380.	295.	11.85	498.65
RDWAY:RG	65.	*****	2836.	4168.	*****	*****	2.00	504.60
APPRO:AS	124.	-108.	243.	7660.	358876.	2210.	3.47	505.12

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	500.21	0.62	491.24	506.91	*****	*****	1.01	502.51	501.51
FULLV:FV	*****	0.56	491.24	506.91	0.20	0.00	0.88	502.72	501.84
BRIDG:BR	497.14	0.83	488.39	498.65	*****	*****	2.18	500.83	498.65
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.78	512.29	0.02	*****	0.27	505.36	504.60
APPRO:AS	500.69	0.29	489.13	507.86	0.14	0.00	0.27	505.38	505.12

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-129.	1269.	1.20	*****	504.13	501.22	10800.	502.93
0.	*****	75.	175193.	1.06	*****	*****	0.62	8.51	

FULLV:FV	57.	-133.	1337.	1.08	0.20	504.34	*****	10800.	503.26
57.	57.	76.	187985.	1.06	0.00	0.01	0.58	8.08	

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

APPRO:AS	67.	-104.	1704.	0.92	0.16	504.50	*****	10800.	503.59
124.	67.	207.	259277.	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.58	6.34	

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.  
WS3N,LSEL = 503.26 498.40

<<<<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	57.	5.	295.	2.20	*****	500.85	497.16	3503.	498.65
57.	*****	51.	32380.	1.00	*****	*****	0.83	11.89	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	498.40	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	65.	54.	0.03	0.34	506.85	0.00	7305.	505.84

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	4495.	112.	-114.	5.	5.1	4.5	11.0	9.0	5.5	3.1
RT:	2810.	124.	60.	192.	4.3	2.7	9.1	8.3	3.7	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	46.	-112.	2734.	0.34	0.18	506.88	501.75	10800.	506.54
124.	55.	276.	470221.	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.31	3.95	

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

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	0.	-129.	75.	10800.	175193.	1269.	8.51	502.93
FULLV:FV	57.	-133.	76.	10800.	187985.	1337.	8.08	503.26
BRIDG:BR	57.	5.	51.	3503.	32380.	295.	11.89	498.65
RDWAY:RG	65.	*****	4495.	7305.	*****	*****	2.00	505.84
APPRO:AS	124.	-112.	276.	10800.	470221.	2734.	3.95	506.54

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	501.22	0.62	491.24	506.91	*****	1.20	504.13	502.93	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.58	491.24	506.91	0.20	0.00	1.08	504.34	
BRIDG:BR	497.16	0.83	488.39	498.65	*****	2.20	500.85	498.65	
RDWAY:RG	*****	500.78	512.29	0.03	*****	0.34	506.85	505.84	
APPRO:AS	501.75	0.31	489.13	507.86	0.18	0.00	0.34	506.88	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-113.	448.	0.72	*****	499.21	496.53	2749.	498.49
0.	*****	59.	44586.	1.22	*****	*****	0.74	6.13	

FULLV:FV	57.	-114.	509.	0.56	0.19	499.40	*****	2749.	498.84
57.	57.	60.	51258.	1.23	0.00	0.01	0.62	5.40	

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

APPRO:AS	67.	-67.	511.	0.59	0.14	499.56	*****	2749.	498.96
124.	67.	116.	70598.	1.32	0.02	0.00	0.65	5.37	

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.  
WS3N,LSEL = 498.84 498.40

<<<<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	57.	5.	295.	1.35	*****	500.00	496.20	2747.	498.65
57.	*****	51.	32380.	1.00	*****	*****	0.65	9.33	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	3.	0.800	0.000	498.40	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	65.							

<<<<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	46.	-91.	938.	0.21	0.09	501.04	495.65	2749.	500.83
124.	49.	162.	126310.	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.34	2.93	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	500.81

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

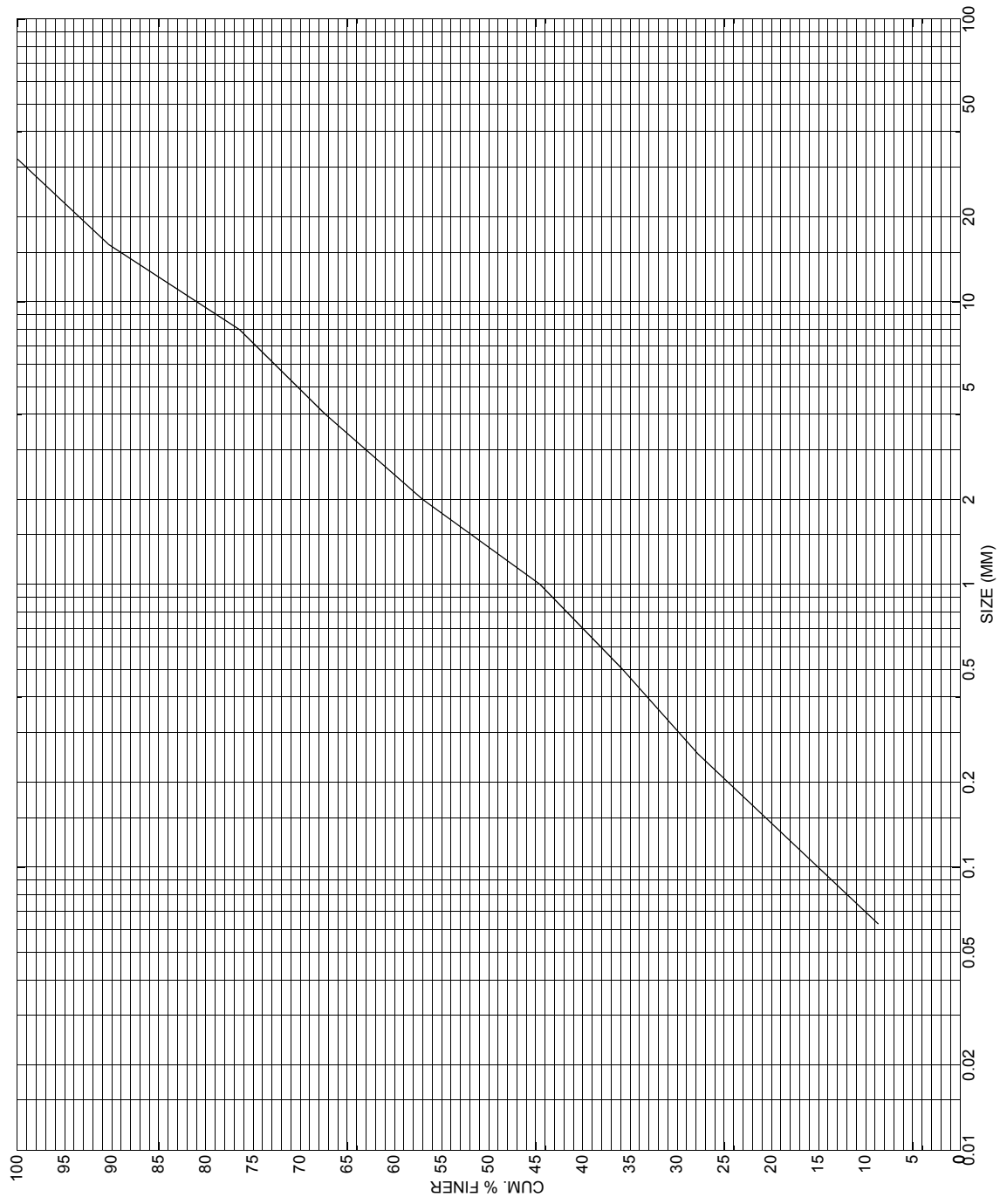
XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	0.	-113.	59.	2749.	44586.	448.	6.13	498.49
FULLV:FV	57.	-114.	60.	2749.	51258.	509.	5.40	498.84
BRIDG:BR	57.	5.	51.	2747.	32380.	295.	9.33	498.65
RDWAY:RG	65.	*****		0.	0.	0.	2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	124.	-91.	162.	2749.	126310.	938.	2.93	500.83

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	496.53	0.74	491.24	506.91	*****		0.72	499.21	498.49
FULLV:FV	*****	0.62	491.24	506.91	0.19	0.00	0.56	499.40	498.84
BRIDG:BR	496.20	0.65	488.39	498.65	*****		1.35	500.00	498.65
RDWAY:RG	*****		500.78	512.29	*****		0.21	501.02	*****
APPRO:AS	495.65	0.34	489.13	507.86	0.09	0.00	0.21	501.04	500.83

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 [RANDTH00660034](#), in [Randolph, Vermont](#).

APPENDIX D:  
**HISTORICAL DATA FORM**