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ANALYSIS OF DUAL MODE SYSTEMS IN AN URBAN AREA

Volume IVB: Program Documentation of the Transportation Economic Analysis Model (continued)

Peter Benjamin et al.



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FINAL REPORT**

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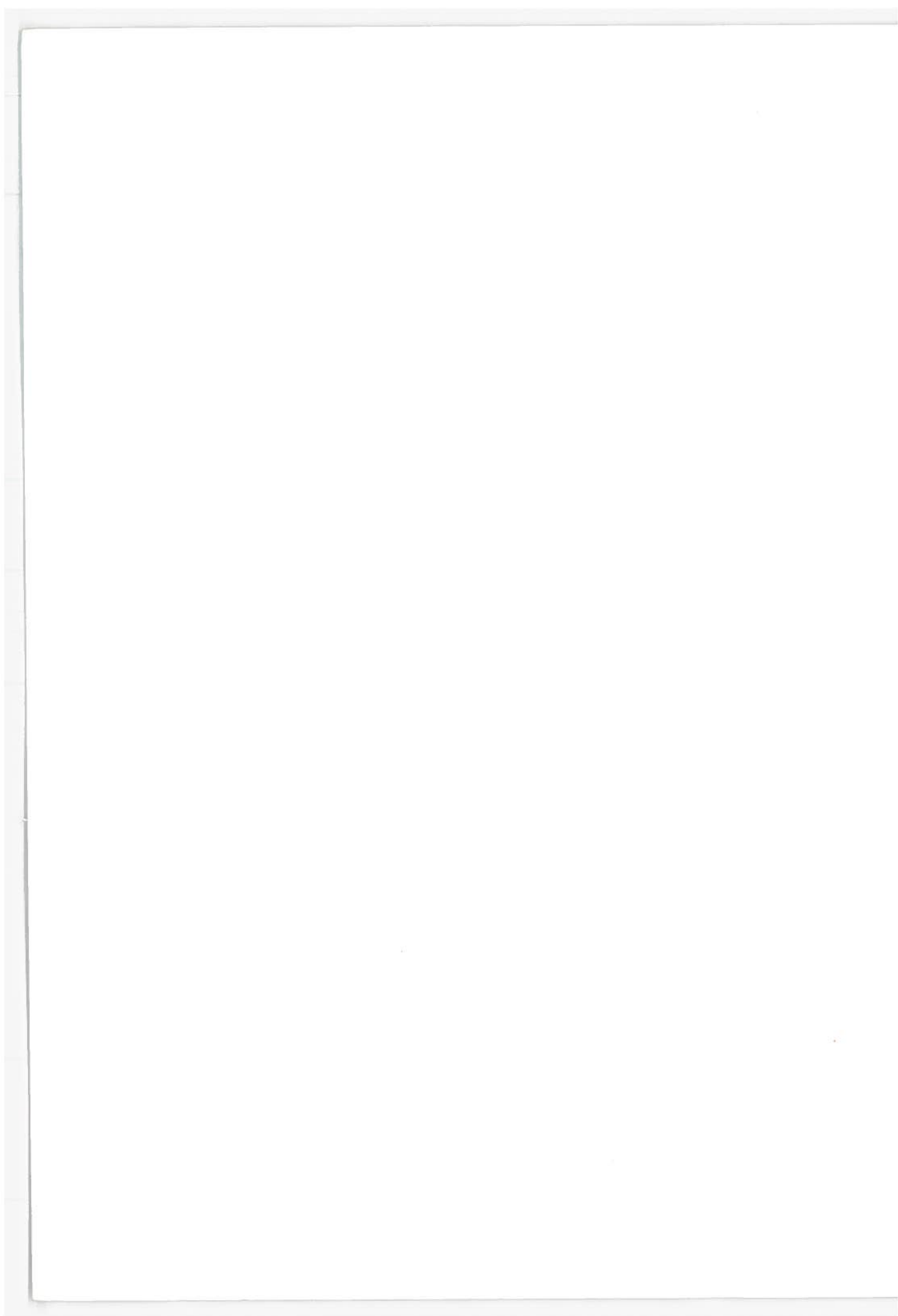
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16. Abstract Various forms of Dual Mode transportation were analyzed in order to assess the economic viability of the Dual Mode concept. A Dual Mode vehicle is one which operates under manual control on a street network for some portion of its trip, and operates under automatic control on an exclusive guideway for some other portion. Specially designed new small Dual Mode vehicles, modifications of existing automobiles, and pallet systems, all operating in conjunction with Dual Mode buses, were examined. The study was conducted in a Boston 1990 scenario, in which an extensive Dual Mode system providing service for the entire urban region was presumed to exist. This study was not intended to be a proposal for Dual Mode in Boston. The following conclusions are considered to be generally applicable to other large urban areas as well: (a) Dual Mode systems appear to be sufficiently attractive to warrant further technological development; (b) for urban-wide applications, a Dual Mode system which includes both buses and personal vehicles is more effective than one consisting of either fleet of vehicles alone; (c) a Dual Mode transportation system benefits from the use of various Dual Mode concepts throughout its development. An effective first step might be to install a limited network Dual Mode minibus system, with capacity for ultimate growth to a longer guideway network with personal vehicles and buses.					
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5. Highway-Transit Cost Program

As described earlier, this program performs all cost and impact calculations for highways and transit systems. In the Dual Mode analysis, this program was used to quantify all capital and operating costs and impacts of the null alternative (the 1990 transportation plan).

A Capital Costs

Figure 5-1 identifies all capital costs computed within this program. For highways, the program quantifies capital costs for way land acquisition and way construction. Cost data for freeways and surface arterials are generated and identified with respect to three land cost areas and four types of construction. These costs are computed using as input units of land and construction and corresponding unit cost data.

Transit capital costs are calculated and reported with respect to individual transit systems (a maximum of four) being analyzed. Costs for way, vehicles, terminals, storage and maintenance facilities are quantified by this program. Land acquisition costs are computed using as input units of land area required and land unit cost data. Construction costs are calculated based upon the number of facilities required and the type of facility construction.

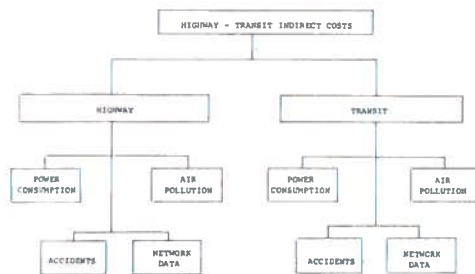


FIGURE 5-3 Indirect Costs Computed by Highway-Transit Cost Program

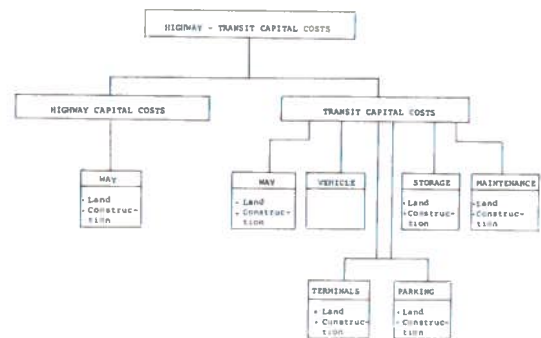


FIGURE 5-4 Capital Costs Computed by the Highway-Transit Cost Program

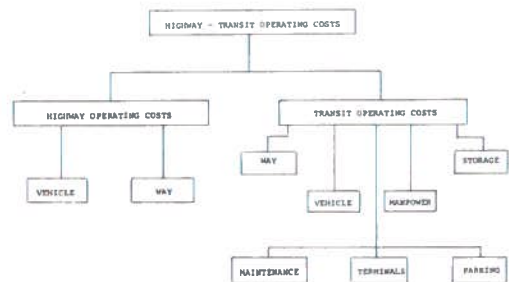


FIGURE 5-5 Operating Costs Computed by Highway-Transit Cost Program

Each of the highway and transit capital costs identified above are annualized by the program. Annual costs are determined utilizing capital recovery factors computed for each highway and transit capital element.

B. Operating Costs

All operating costs computed by this program are identified in Figure 5-2.

For freeways and surface arterials, the program calculates way operating costs for power, manpower, and maintenance as a function of the annual vehicle miles travelled. Auto and truck vehicle operating costs are also computed based upon the amount of vehicle travel.

For transit systems, annual operating costs are computed for:

- o Way
- o Vehicles
- o Storage facilities
- o Maintenance facilities
- o Terminals
- o Parking facilities

Operating costs for way power are computed based upon the annual transit VMT; way manpower and maintenance costs are determined based upon the number of route (or track) miles that exist for each transit system. Vehicle operating costs and transit manpower costs are calculated based upon the annual vehicle miles traveled by each system. Annual operating costs for transit storage, maintenance, and parking facilities are computed on the basis of the number of vehicle spaces required. Terminal operating costs are calculated as a function of the number of terminals that exist for each transit system.

C. Impacts and Network Analysis Data

Figure 5-3 shows that in addition to network analysis data, the following impacts are quantified by this program.

- o Power consumption
- o Air pollution
- o Accidents

For highway and transit vehicle systems, network analysis data, i.e., person-miles traveled, vehicle miles traveled, average speeds, average trip lengths and trip times, etc. are computed and reported with respect to four temporal periods (peak, off-peak, daily and annual).

The program also quantifies power consumption and air pollution levels for highway and transit vehicle systems. This data is generated as a function of the vehicle miles traveled by each of these systems. Data is stratified with respect to four temporal periods and for air pollution with respect to five pollutant types.

Highway and transit accidents are calculated for a number of accident types - vehicle accidents, property damage accidents, personal fatalities and injuries. Using as input accident rate data, the program computes the number of accidents as a function of the amount of system travel (VMT and person trips).

5.1 Program Structure

The Highway-Transit Cost Program is comprised of a main control program, NULCASE, and twenty-two subroutines.

The program was structured such that the highway capital cost, the transit capital cost, and the operating-indirect cost sections of the program are independent of each other. Because of this type of program structure, each or any combination of these three cost sections can be independently executed. The user controls the execution of each of these three sections by means of three input parameters.

Another feature of the program is the ability to control the printing of all intermediate output data tables. Through input parameters, the program can be controlled by the user to print only summary data output tables.

Figure 5-4 describes the overall structure of the Highway-Transit Cost Program. A definition of the functions performed by each of the subroutines of this program is presented in Table 5-1.

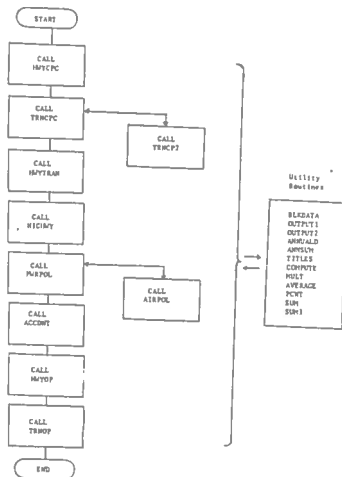


FIGURE 3-4 Highway-Transit Cost Program

Program/Subroutine	Function
WULCASE	Control program - calls all computational subroutines
INVPCPC	Computes all highway capital costs
TRMPCPC	Computes all transit capital costs for way, vehicles and storage facilities
TRMPC2	Computes all transit capital costs for maintenance, terminals, and parking facilities
REXDATA	Stores highway and transit capital cost data names for output tables
OUTPUT1	Prints highway and transit capital cost output data
OUTPUT2	Prints highway and transit capital cost output data
ANNUAL	Computes and prints highway and transit annual cost data
ANNSUM	Computes and prints highway and transit annual cost summary data
TITLES	Prints titles of highway and transit capital cost output tables
COMPUTE	Computes highway and transit capital costs, average cost per unit, and cost percentages through the use of the MULT, SUM, AVERAGE, and PCNT subroutines

TABLE 3-1 Highway-Transit Cost Program

Program/Subroutine	Function
MULT	Multiplies a three-dimensional unit and a three-dimensional unit cost array to produce a cost product array
AVERAGE	Computes an average cost per unit for each highway and transit capital cost element
PCNT	Computes percentages of highway and transit capital costs
SUM	Sums all row, column and depth elements of an array that is dimensioned (5,6,12)
INVTRM	Computes all network data for the various transit systems
HIGHV	Computes all highway vehicle network data
PMRPOL	Computes power consumption data for the highway and transit vehicle systems
ATRPOL	Computes highway and transit air pollution data
ACCNT	Calculates highway and transit accident data
INVOP	Computes all highway operating costs
TRNOP	Computes all transit operating costs
SUM3	Sums all row, column, and depth elements of an array that is dimensioned (5,8,5)

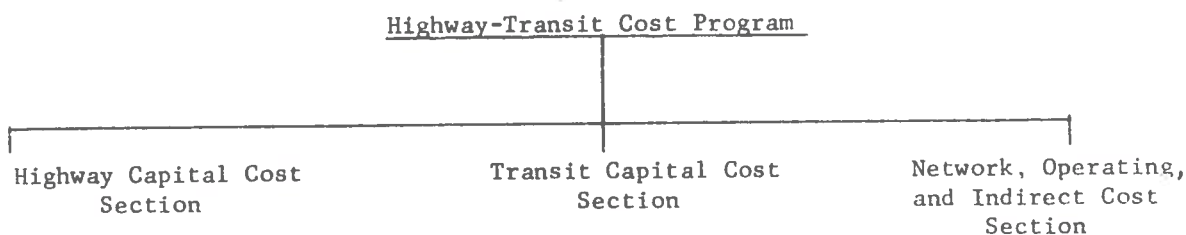
TABLE 3-1 Highway-Transit Cost Program (continued)

5.1.1 Program NULCASE

NULCASE is the control program of the Highway-Transit Cost Program. Its primary function is to call in sequence the following computational subroutines:

- o HWYCPC - Computes all capital costs related to highways and new highway construction.
- o TRNCPC - Computes transit capital costs for way, vehicles and storage facilities. TRNCPC, in turn, calls TRNCP2 for the calculation of transit maintenance, terminals, and parking facility capital costs.
- o HWYTRAN - Computes all transit network analysis data.
- o HIGHWY - Calculates all highway network analysis data.
- o PWRPOL - Computes power consumption and air pollution emission data for the highway and transit vehicle systems.
- o ACCDNT - Calculates highway and transit accident data.
- o HWYOP - Computes all highway operating costs
- o TRNOP - Computes all transit operating costs.

The Highway-Transit Cost program is comprised of three major computational sections as illustrated below:



Each of these sections is capable of being executed independent of each other; the user controls the execution of each of these sections by means of the NULLH, NULLX, and NULOTH variables. Whenever a section is not to be executed, the input data for that section is required not to appear in the input data deck.

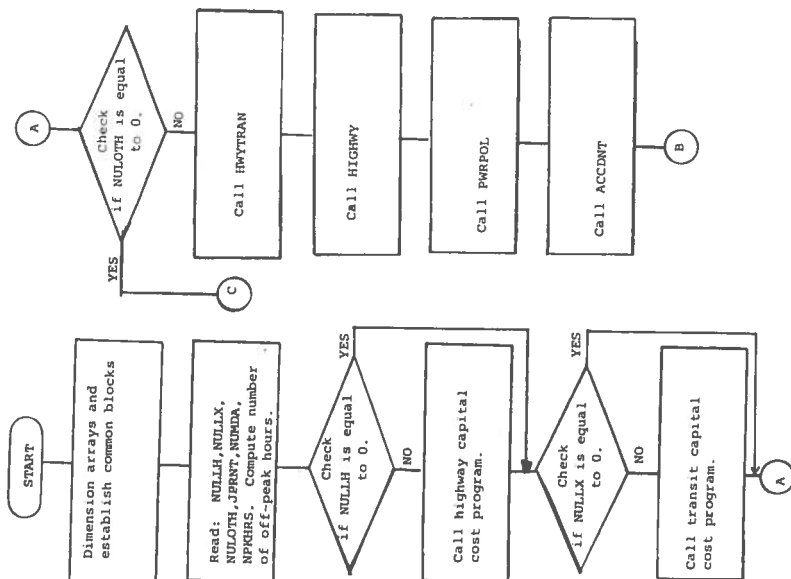


FIGURE 5-5 General Flow Chart - Fortran IV Program NULCASE

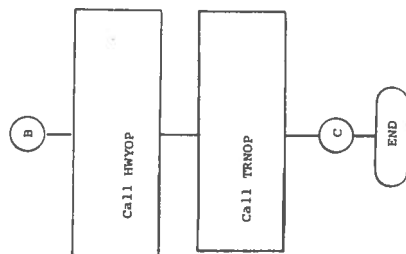


FIGURE 5-5 General Flow Chart - Fortran IV Program NULCASE (continued)

5.1.2 Subroutine HWYCPC

Subroutine HWYCPC computes all capital and annual costs associated with new highway construction. Costs for way land acquisition and way construction are stratified by types of land area, by construction type for both freeways and surface arterials.

Initially the subroutine reads alpha numeric title data as defined on input card format types 3 through 8. This data, stored within the ANNHD, SYS, NAME, and TITLE arrays, are the names of various land types, construction types, etc. for the output data tables. Life and interest data for way land and way construction are read by HWYCPC and are defined respectively, by the variables LIF and INT.

The first data calculation performed by HWYCPC is the right-of-way capital cost for land acquisition. Subroutine COMPUTE performs this calculation utilizing a unit and a unit-cost array passed to it by HWYCPC.

In this case, the unit array (HROWM) contains the amount of land required for right-of-way while the HROWUD array contains the land unit cost data. The product array ITEMS, generated by subroutine COMPUTE, contains the land acquisition capital cost data.

$$\text{ITEMS}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{HROWM}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{HROWUD}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM})$$

$$(\text{land capital cost} - \$) = (\text{land units} - \text{miles}) (\text{land unit cost} - \$/\text{mile})$$

where: KI-land area type
KJ- construction type
KM-freeways or surface arterials

Besides computing the ITEMS array, subroutine COMPUTE calls subroutine SUM, PCNT and AVERAGE for the summation of the unit and cost data arrays, for the calculation unit and cost percentage data, and average cost per unit data. Once this data is computed, control is returned back to HWYCPC where repeated

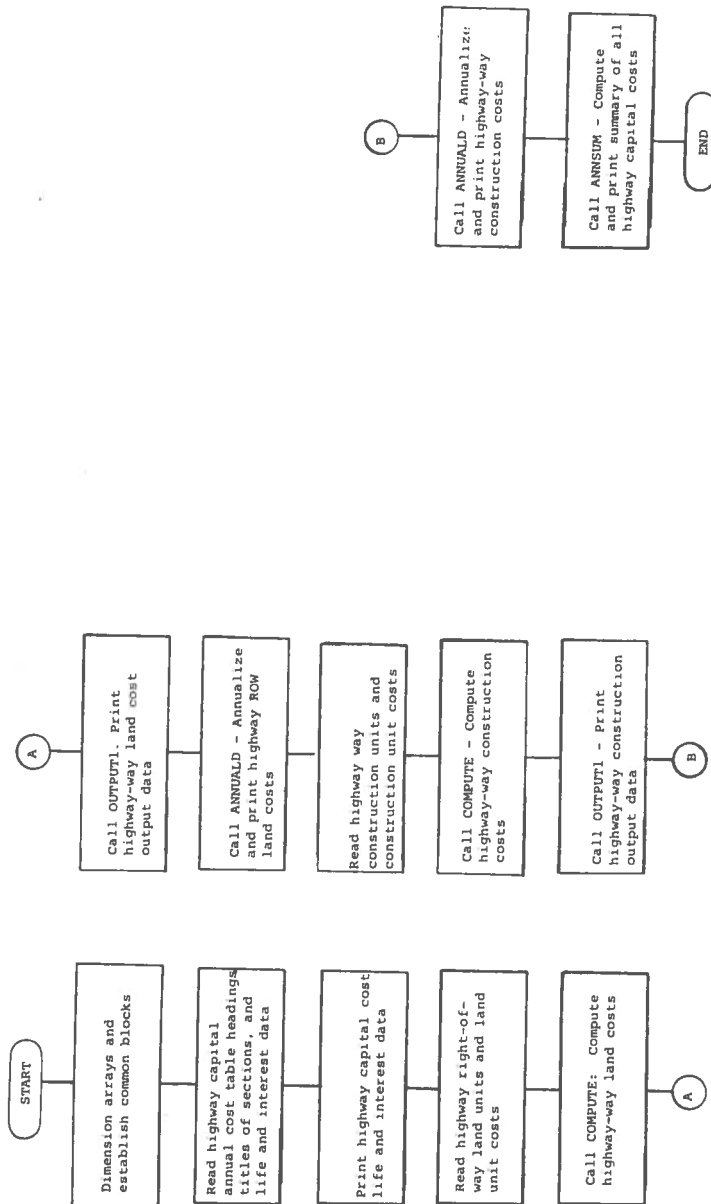


FIGURE 5-6 General Flow Chart - Subroutine HWYCPD

FIGURE 5-6 General Flow Chart - Subroutine HWYCPD

calls are then made to the OUTPUT1 subroutine for the printing of the land acquisition capital cost data. This data is only printed provided the user input variable JPRNT is not equal to an integer 1. HWYCPC then calls subroutine ANNUALD which computes and prints way land acquisition annual cost data.

At this point, HWYCPC begins the capital cost calculations for way construction. Unit and unit cost data are read by this subroutine and stored, respectively, within the HCONM and HCONUD arrays. Subroutine COMPUTE is then called to compute the way construction capital cost data as follows:

$$\text{ITEMS}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{HCONM}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{HCONUD}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM})$$

(way construction capital cost - \$) = (way construction units-miles) $\times$

(construction unit cost-\$/mile)

where: KI-land area type
 KJ-construction type
 KM-freeways, surgance arterials

Unit and cost summation data, percentage data, and average cost per unit data are also computed by subroutine COMPUTE through the use of the SUM, PCNT, and AVERAGE routines, respectively.

Upon receiving control from COMPUTE, subroutine HWYCPC then calls subroutine OUTPUT1 for the printing of way construction unit and capital cost data. ANNUALD is then called for the calculation and the printing of way construction annual cost data.

An output table summarizing all annual costs for way land acquisition and way construction is then printed by subroutine ANNSUM. This subroutine is called by HWYCPC.

At this point control is then returned to the main control program NULCASE for the calling of the next subroutine TRNCPC.

5.1.3 Subroutine TRNCPC

The primary function of this routine and subroutine TRNCP2 is to calculate and print all capital costs of transit systems. This routine calculates all costs associated with transit way land acquisition and construction, vehicle purchase, and transit storage facilities. TRNCP2, which is called by this routine, calculates all costs of transit terminal, maintenance, and parking facilities.

Initially, subroutine TRNCPC reads all life and interest data for each transit capital cost area identified in Table 5-2. This data is stored in the LIF and INT variable arrays. Alphanumeric title data defined within card format types 14 through 18 are then read. This data is later used within the program in the printing of the capital cost output data tables.

The capital cost of land acquisition for new way construction is first computed by this routine. Subroutine COMPUTE is called to perform this data calculation utilizing unit and unit cost data arrays input by the user. The capital cost of way land acquisition is computed and stored within an array, named ITEMS, as follows:

$$\text{ITEMS}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{XROWM}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{XROWUD}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM})$$

$$(\text{Way land capital cost} - \$) = (\text{land units} - \text{miles}) (\text{land unit cost} - \$/\text{mile})$$

where: KI - land area type
KJ - construction type
KM - transit system

Summations of total miles and costs of land acquisition, percentage data, and average cost per unit data are also computed by COMPUTE through the use of the SUM, PCNT, and AVERAGE subroutines. Once this data has been computed, control is then returned to TRNCPC for the printing of the data. Subroutine OUTPUT1, called by TRNCPC, performs this task.

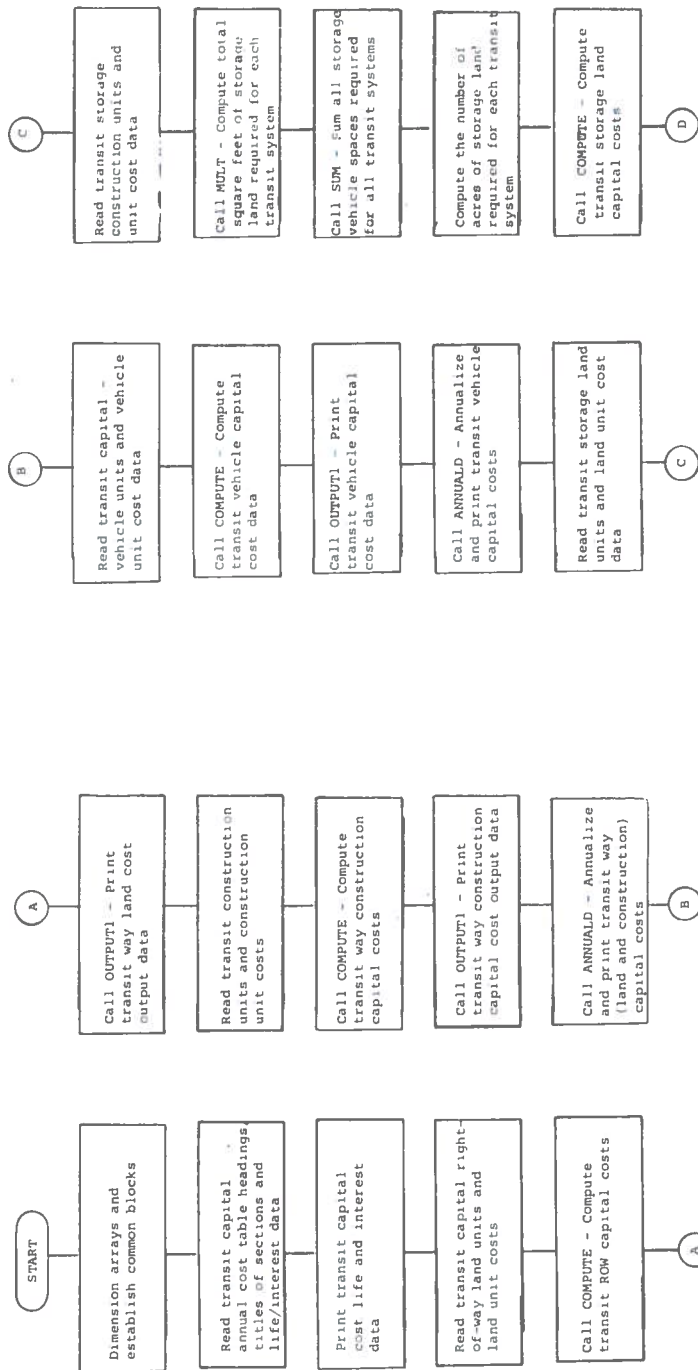


FIGURE 5-7 General Flow Chart - Subroutine TRNCPC

FIGURE 5-7 General Flow Chart - Subroutine TRNCPC (continued)

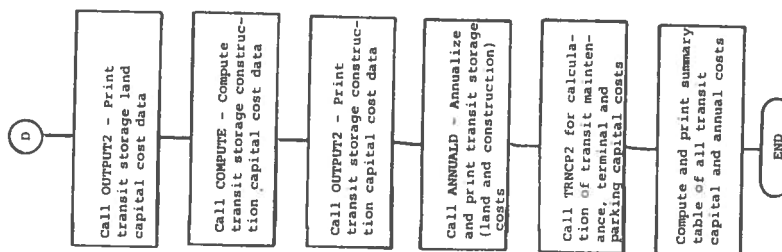


FIGURE 5-7 General Flow Chart - Subroutine TRNCPC (continued)

Life/Interest Data		Life/Interest Data	
12	12	12	12
1	Transit 1 Way - Land	26	Transit 3 Maint. Construction
2	Transit 1 Way - Construction	27	Transit 4 Maint. Land
3	Transit 2 Way - Land	28	Transit 4 Maint. Construction
4	Transit 2 Way - Construction	29	Transit 1 Terminal Land
5	Transit 3 Way - Land	30	Transit 1 Terminal Construction
6	Transit 3 Way - Construction	31	Transit 2 Terminal Land
7	Transit 4 Way - Land	32	Transit 2 Terminal Construction
8	Transit 4 Way - Construction	33	Transit 3 Terminal Land
9	Transit 1 Vehicles	34	Transit 3 Terminal Construction
10	Transit 2 Vehicles	35	Transit 4 Terminal Land
11	Transit 3 Vehicles	36	Transit 4 Terminal Construction
12	Transit 4 Vehicles	37	Transit 1 Parking Land
13	Transit 1 Storage Land	38	Transit 1 Parking Construction
14	Transit 1 Storage Construction	39	Transit 2 Parking Land
15	Transit 2 Storage Land	40	Transit 2 Parking Construction
16	Transit 2 Storage Construction	41	Transit 3 Parking Land
17	Transit 3 Storage Land	42	Transit 3 Parking Construction
18	Transit 3 Storage Construction	43	Transit 4 Parking Land
19	Transit 4 Storage Land	44	Transit 4 Parking Construction
20	Transit 4 Storage Construction	45	Not Used
21	Transit 1 Maint. Land	46	Not Used
22	Transit 1 Maint. Construction	47	Not Used
23	Transit 2 Maint. Land	48	Not Used
24	Transit 2 Maint. Construction	49	Not Used
25	Transit 3 Maint. Land	50	Not Used

TABLE 5-2 Transit Capital Cost Life/Interest Data

Way construction capital costs are then computed for each transit system. TRNCPC reads way construction unit and unit cost data and then calls subroutine COMPUTE to perform the cost calculation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ITEMS(KI,KJ,KM)} &= \text{XCONM(KI,KJ,KM)} * \text{XCONUD(KI,KJ,KM)} \\ (\text{Way construction capital cost} - \$) &= (\text{construction units} - \text{miles}) \\ &\quad (\text{construction unit cost} - \$/\text{mile}) \end{aligned}$$

where: KI - land area type
 KJ - construction type
 KM - transit system

Upon calculation of this data along with percentage and cost per unit data, subroutine COMPUTE returns control to TRNCPC for the printing of the data. All data output is handled by repeated calls to the OUTPUT1 subroutine. Once this data is printed subroutine ANNUALD is then called for the calculation and printing of all way (land and construction) annual costs.

Capital costs associated with the purchase of new transit vehicles are then computed for each transit system (KM). Subroutine COMPUTE performs these cost calculations by multiplying the number of vehicles purchased (input by the user within the NXVEH data array) by average cost per vehicle (XVEUD). The number of vehicles, average cost per vehicle, and total capital cost data are then output for each transit system by the OUTPUT2 subroutine. Annual costs for transit vehicles are then computed and printed by a call to subroutine ANNUALD.

Capital costs for the land acquisition and the construction of transit storage facilities are then computed at this point in the routine. These costs are computed based upon the number of storage vehicle spaces required (input by user in the XSTVSP data array). The amount of land area required for storage is computed with respect to various land areas (KI) and with respect to individual transit systems (KM) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XSLSQF(KI,KJ,KM)} &= \text{XSTVSP(KI,KJ,KM)} * \text{XSLSQF(KI,KJ,KM)} \\ (\text{storage land area} - \text{sq.ft.}) &= (\text{storage vehicle spaces}) (\text{vehicle space area} - \\ &\quad \text{sq.ft./vehicle space}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{XSLACR}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{XSLSQF}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{ACRSQF}$$

$$(\text{storage land area} - \text{acres}) = (\text{storage land area} - \text{sq. ft.}) (\text{acres/sq. ft.})$$

Once the land area is computed, subroutine COMPUTE is called for the calculation of land capital costs, unit and cost percentage data, and average cost per unit data. The cost of land acquisition is computed by multiplying the land area required by appropriate land unit cost data (input by the user):

$$\text{ITEMS}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{XSLACR}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{XSTLUD}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM})$$

$$(\text{storage land cost} - \$) = (\text{storage land area} - \text{acres}) (\text{land unit cost} - \$/\text{acre})$$

Subroutine OUTPUT2 is then called for the printing of this data.

Likewise, the capital costs incurred by the construction of new storage facilities are computed, by subroutine COMPUTE as follows:

$$\text{ITEMS}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) = \text{XSTVSP}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM}) * \text{XSTCUD}(\text{KI}, \text{KJ}, \text{KM})$$

$$(\text{storage construction cost} - \$) = (\text{storage vehicle spaces})(\text{construction unit cost} - \$/\text{vehicle space})$$

Having computed this data, COMPUTE returns control to TRNCPC which in turn, calls subroutine OUTPUT2 for the output of the storage construction capital cost data. The ANNUALD subroutine is then called for the annualization of all storage land and storage construction capital costs.

At this point, subroutine TRNCP2 is called to calculate capital and annual costs associated with transit terminal, maintenance, and parking facilities.

Whenever control is returned to TRNCPC from TRNCP2 an output table summarizing all capital and annual costs (computed in the TRNCPC and TRNCP2 routines) is printed for each transit system.

This completes all processing performed by TRNCPC, control is then returned to the main program NULCASE for the calling of the next subroutine HWYTRAN.

5.1.4 Subroutine TRNCP2

The primary function of this routine is to compute and to output all land acquisition and construction capital costs for transit maintenance, terminal, and parking facilities. These cost calculations are performed as illustrated in Figure 5-8.

Initially, the routine computes all capital costs associated with transit maintenance facilities. The number of maintenance vehicle spaces required, land unit costs, and construction unit cost data are read by TRNCP2 and stored, respectively, within arrays XMAVSP, XMALUD, and XMACUD. The routine then proceeds to calculate the total area required for maintenance facilities in units of square feet (XMASQF) and acres (XMAACR). Land capital costs are then computed by subroutine COMPUTE by multiplying the total acres required by the land unit cost data:

$$\text{ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM)} = \text{XMAACR (KI, KJ, KM)} * \text{XMALUD (KI, KJ, KM)}$$

(Land capital cost - \$) = (Land area - acres) (Land unit cost - \$/acre).

Subroutine Output 2 is then called for the output of all land acquisition capital costs for transit maintenance facilities.

Transit maintenance construction capital costs are computed by multiplying the maintenance facility area (in square feet) by the construction unit cost data.

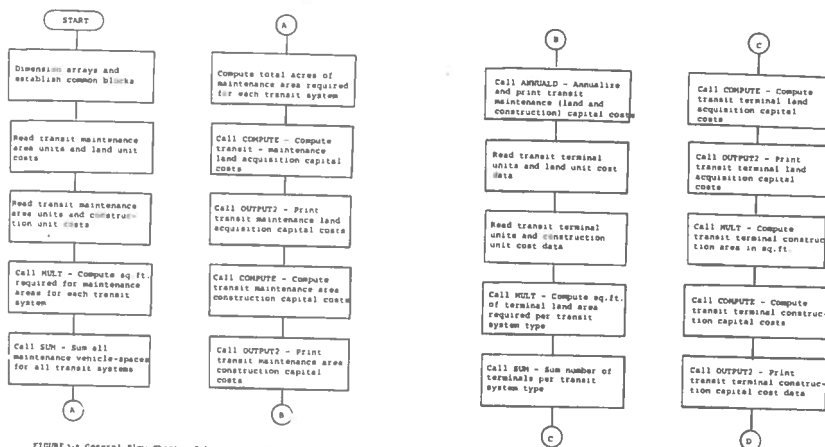


FIGURE 1-3 General Flow Chart - Subroutine THMCP2

FIGURE 1-3 General Flow Chart - Subroutine THMCP2 (continued)

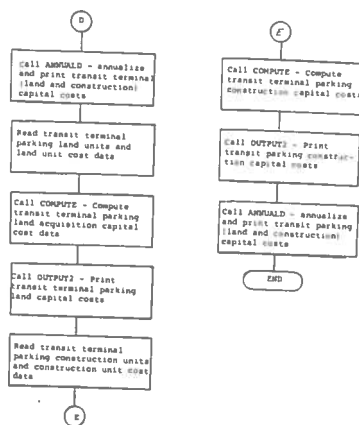


FIGURE 1-3 General Flow Chart - Subroutine THMCP2 (continued)

$$\text{ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM)} = \text{XMASAF (KI, KJ, KM)} * \text{XMACUD (KI, KJ, KM)}$$

(Construction capital cost - \$) = (Maintenance area - sq. ft.)
 (Construction unit cost - \$/sq. ft.)

Once this data is computed, subroutine OUTPUT2 is again called for the output of all construction capital cost data. TRNCP2 then calls subroutine ANNUALD for the annualization of all land and construction capital costs for transit maintenance facilities. An output table containing these annualized costs is also printed at this time by ANNUALD.

At this point, subroutine TRNCP2 begins the data calculations of transit terminal land and construction capital costs. The number of transit terminals, land unit costs, and terminal construction unit costs are read as input data by this routine. This data is stored, respectively, within variable arrays NXTER, XTLUD, and XTCUD. The total land area required for transit terminals is computed by multiplying the number of terminals (NXTER) by the average area per terminal (XTERLA). This produces the total terminal land area required in square feet (XTLSQF) which, in turn, is converted to acres (XTLACR). The terminal land acquisition capital cost is then computed (by subroutine COMPUTE) as follows:

ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM) = XTLACR (KI, KJ, KM) * XTLUD (KI, KJ, KM)
(Land capital cost - \$) = (Land area - acres) (Land unit cost -
\$/acre)

where: KI - land area type

KJ - terminal type

KM - transit system

Total unit and cost data, unit and cost percentage data, and average cost per unit data, also computed by subroutine COMPUTE, are then output by OUTPUT2.

Transit terminal construction capital costs are then computed in much the same manner. Subroutine COMPUTE performs this data calculation by multiplying the required terminal construction area by the appropriate terminal construction unit cost data:

ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM) = XTCSQF (KI, KJ, KM) * XTCUD (KI, KJ, KM)
(Construction capital cost - \$) = (Construction area - sq. ft.)
(Construction unit cost - \$/sq. ft.)

Once this data is computed, subroutine OUTPUT2 is called again for the printing of all output data. Subroutine ANNUALD is then called in order to annualize all terminal land and construction capital costs. An annual cost table summarizing these costs is then printed by ANNUALD for each transit system.

Capital costs associated with the purchase of land and for the construction of transit parking facilities are computed at this point in subroutine TRNCP2. Capital costs are computed (by subroutine COMPUTE) by multiplying the number of parking vehicle spaces required by the land unit cost data:

$$\text{ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM)} = \text{XTPKVS (KI, KJ, KM)} * \text{XTPLUD (KI, KJ, KM)}$$

(Land capital cost - \$) = (Parking vehicle spaces) (Land unit cost - \$/vehicle space)

Subroutine OUTPUT2 is then called to output this data.

Capital costs for the construction of parking facilities are computed by multiplying the number of vehicle spaces required by the average construction unit cost data. This calculation is performed within subroutine COMPUTE.

$$\text{ITEMS (KI, KJ, KM)} = \text{XTPKVS (KI, KJ, KM)} * \text{XTPCUD (KI, KJ, KM)}$$

(Construction capital cost - \$) = (Parking vehicle spaces)
(Construction unit cost - \$/Vehicle spaces)

Having computed this capital cost data, along with unit and cost percentage data and average cost per unit data, control is returned to TRNCP2 for the calling of subroutine OUTPUT2. Once all the data has been printed, subroutine ANNUALD is called for the annualization of all parking land and construction capital costs. Annual costs are computed and output for each transit system by this routine.

At this point, TRNCP2 returns program control to calling subroutine TRNCPC.

5.1.5 Subroutine ANNUALD

Subroutine ANNUALD acts as a utility routine to the highway and transit capital cost subroutines (HWYCPC, TRNCPC, TRNCP2) of the program. Its primary function is to annualize the capital costs of pre-defined highway and transit capital elements. An annual cost table is also printed for each capital cost element annualized. In order to perform the annual cost calculations, data, representing the total number of units, the total capital cost, the interest rate and the life of each capital cost element, is passed to ANNUALD from the calling subroutine. This information is passed by means of arguments defined within the call statement.

ANNUALD was designed to annualize capital costs in two ways. The first method does not consider the interest cost of borrowing the money and, thus, is computed by dividing the capital cost of the element by its life expectancy.

$$AC(NX) = TCOST(NX)/LIF(NZ)$$

The second method of annualization **considers** the interest cost. In this case, the annual cost is computed by multiplying the total capital cost by an appropriate capital recovery factor.

$$ACI(NX) = TCOST(NX) * CRF$$

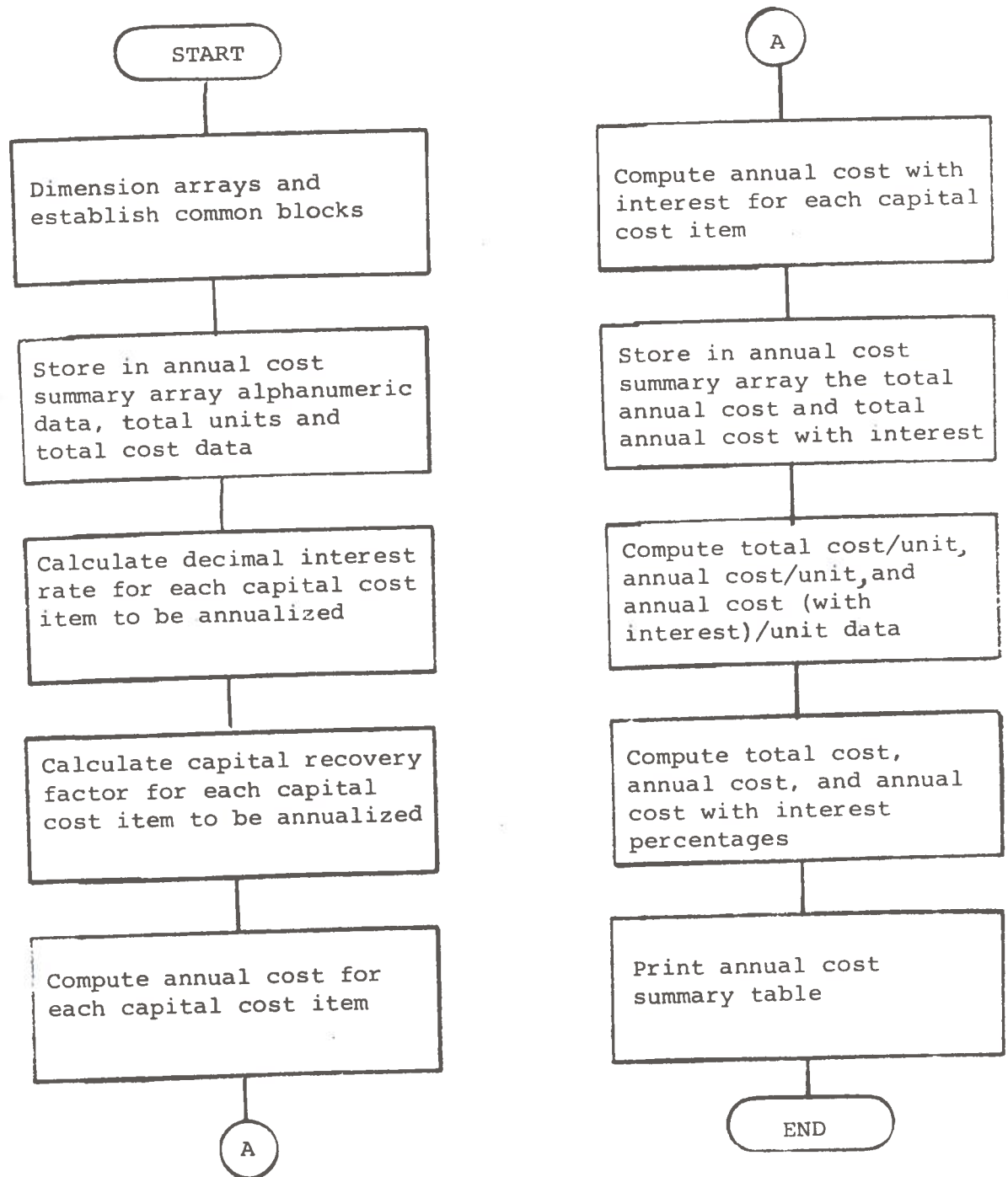


FIGURE 5-9 General Flow Chart - Subroutine ANNUALD

For each capital cost element being annualized, subroutine ANNUALD computes an appropriate capital recovery factor according to the following equation:

$$CRF = (XINT * (1.0 + XINT) ** LIF(NZ)) / ((1.0 + XINT) ** LIF(NZ) - 1.0)$$

where: XINT is the interest rate (decimal %)

LIF(NZ) is the life of capital cost element (years)

NZ identifies the capital cost element.

The routine then computes the total cost per unit, and the annual costs per unit for each capital element being annualized. Appropriate cost totals are computed, as are the percentages of costs that each subsystem component represents of the total capital element cost.

Once the data described above is computed and printed, ANNUALD returns program control to the calling subroutine.

5.1.6 Subroutine BLOCKDATA

This routine stores alphanumeric data name titles for the highway and transit capital cost output tables.

5.1.7 Subroutine PCNT

The function of this routine is to compute percentage ratios that each element of an expanded, summed three dimensional array is of the total sum of elements in a given row, column, or depth direction of the array. The summed three-dimensional array from which the percentage ratios are to be computed is passed to PCNT from the calling subroutine as one of the arguments (defined as the UNIT array) of the CALL statement. The three arrays (ROWPCT, COLPCT, DPTPCT), containing the percentage ratios computed by PCNT in the row, column and depth directions, respectively, are returned to the calling routine also as arguments of the CALL statement. This routine is typically used within the Highway-Transit Cost program to calculate percentages that subsystem units and costs are of total system units and costs.

The following example illustrates the percentage data calculations that are performed by PCNT. In this example, an unexpanded 3x3x1 UNIT (I,J,M,) array having nine a_{ij} elements is considered. The row and column summations of these elements are also shown in the J+1 and I+1 locations of the array.

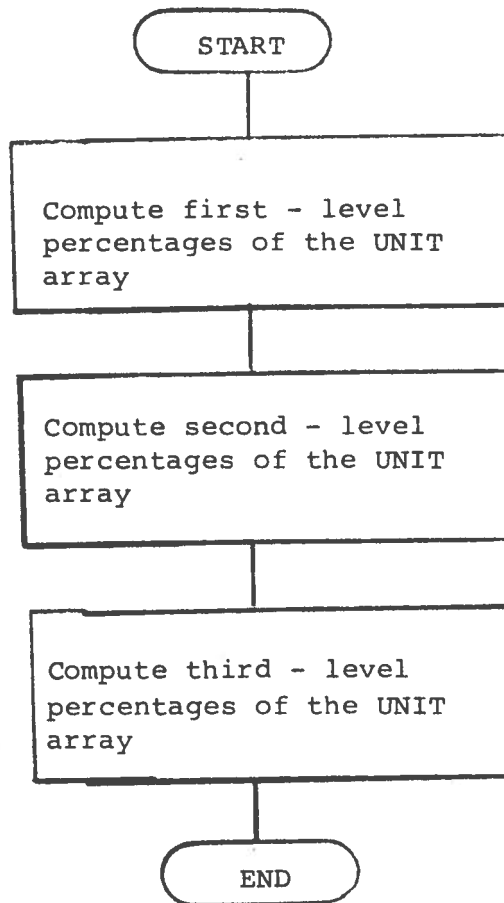


FIGURE5-10 General Flow Chart - Subroutine PCNT

UNIT (I+1,J+1,M)

$j \rightarrow$	a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{13}	Σa_{1j}
$i \downarrow$	a_{21}	a_{22}	a_{23}	Σa_{2j}
	a_{31}	a_{32}	a_{33}	Σa_{3j}
	Σa_{i1}	Σa_{i2}	Σa_{i3}	Σa_{ij}

where $i = 1,3$

$j = 1,3$

In this case, row (ROWPCT) and column (COLPCT) data arrays would be computed as shown below. The routine would also compute a depth percentage data array (DPTPCT), however since in this case $M=1$ all the percentage data computed in this direction would be equal to 100%.

ROWPCT (I+1,J+1,M)

$j \rightarrow$	$a_{11}/\Sigma a_{1j}$	$a_{12}/\Sigma a_{1j}$	$a_{13}/\Sigma a_{1j}$	$\Sigma a_{1j}/\Sigma a_{1j}$
$i \downarrow$	$a_{21}/\Sigma a_{2j}$	$a_{22}/\Sigma a_{2j}$	$a_{23}/\Sigma a_{2j}$	$\Sigma a_{2j}/\Sigma a_{2j}$
	$a_{31}/\Sigma a_{3j}$	$a_{32}/\Sigma a_{3j}$	$a_{33}/\Sigma a_{3j}$	$\Sigma a_{3j}/\Sigma a_{3j}$
	$\Sigma a_{i1}/\Sigma a_{ij}$	$\Sigma a_{i2}/\Sigma a_{ij}$	$\Sigma a_{i3}/\Sigma a_{ij}$	$\Sigma a_{ij}/\Sigma a_{ij}$

where $i = 1,3$

$j = 1,3$

COLPCT (I+1,J+1,M)

$j \rightarrow$					
$i \downarrow$		$a_{11}/\Sigma a_{i1}$	$a_{12}/\Sigma a_{i2}$	$a_{13}/\Sigma a_{i3}$	$\Sigma a_{1j}/\Sigma a_{ij}$
		$a_{21}/\Sigma a_{i1}$	$a_{22}/\Sigma a_{i2}$	$a_{23}/\Sigma a_{i3}$	$\Sigma a_{2j}/\Sigma a_{ij}$
		$a_{31}/\Sigma a_{i1}$	$a_{32}/\Sigma a_{i2}$	$a_{33}/\Sigma a_{i3}$	$\Sigma a_{3j}/\Sigma a_{ij}$
		$\Sigma a_{i1}/\Sigma a_{i1}$	$\Sigma a_{i2}/\Sigma a_{i2}$	$\Sigma a_{i3}/\Sigma a_{i3}$	$\Sigma a_{ij}/\Sigma a_{ij}$

where $i = 1,3$
 $j = 1,3$

Once the ROWPCT, COLPCT and DPTPCT data arrays are computed, PCNT returns control to the calling subroutine.

5.1.8 Subroutine COMPUTE

This subroutine was designed to perform all the cost data calculations of the highway and transit capital cost routines. COMPUTE operates on a units array (UNITS) and a unit cost array (ITMUNT) producing the following data:

- o total units data by summing the UNITS (I, J, M) array. The SUM subroutine performs this summation.
- o cost data by multiplying the units array (UNITS) and the unit cost array (ITMUNT). Subroutine MULT performs this array multiplication producing the cost array (ITEMS).
- o total cost data by summing the cost array (ITEMS). Again, the SUM subroutine is used to perform the summation.
- o cost percentage data representing the ratio of individual subsystem costs to the total cost data. Cost percentage data is computed by subroutine PCNT and is stored within arrays ROWPC2, COLPC2, and DPTPC2.

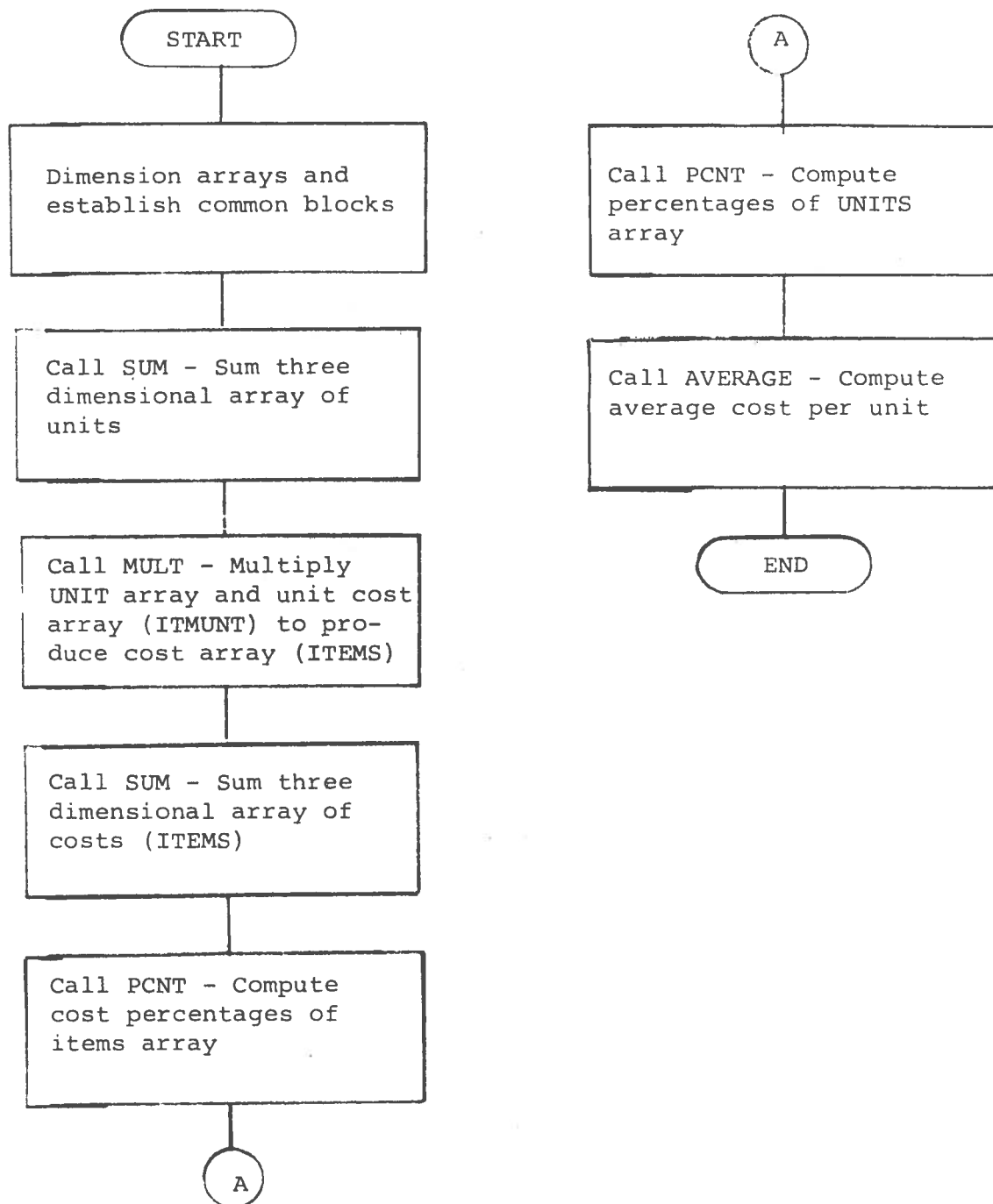


FIGURE 5-11 General Flow Chart - Subroutine COMPUTE

- o unit percentage data representing the ratio of the subsystem units to the total number of units. This percentage data is also computed by PCNT and is stored within arrays ROWPC1, COLPC1, and DPTPC1.
- o average cost per unit data. This data is computed by subroutine AVERAGE and is stored within the I+1, J+1, and M+1 location of the ITMUNT array.

Once this data is computed, subroutine COMPUTE returns program control to the calling subroutine.

5.1.9 Subroutine MULT

This routine performs on element by element multiplication of two three-dimensional arrays - UNIT(I,J,M,) and ITMUNT(I,J,M) to produce a product array ITEMS(I,J,M):

$$\text{ITEMS(I,J,M)} = \text{UNIT(I,J,M)} * \text{ITMUNT(I,J,M)}$$

The I,J,M indices, the UNIT, and ITMUNT arrays are passed to this routine as arguments within the CALL statement. Similarly, the product array ITEMS is returned to the calling subroutine as the sixth argument of the CALL statement.

This routine is typically used throughout the Highway-Transit Cost program in the multiplication of unit and unit-cost data arrays.

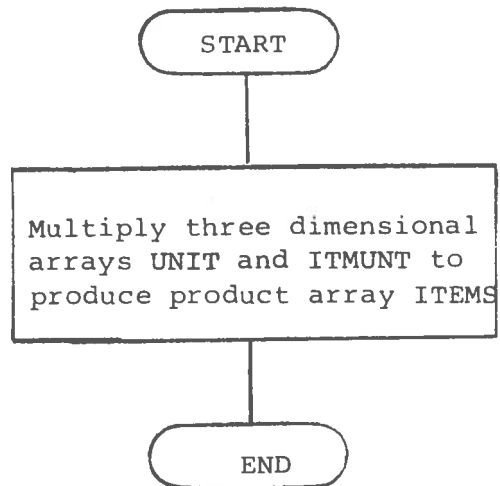


FIGURE5-12 General Flow Chart - Subroutine MULT

5.1.10 Subroutine AVERAGE

Subroutine AVERAGE performs an element-by-element division of the I+1, J+1, M+1 elements within two three-dimensional arrays - ITEMS (I+1, J+1, M+1) and UNIT (I+1, J+1, M+1) producing a third array ITMUNT (I+1, J+1, M+1) containing the averaged data. The ITEMS and the UNIT arrays that are to be operated upon by this routine are passed from the calling subroutine as arguments within the CALL statement. The ITMUNT array containing the averaged data is returned to the calling subroutine as the sixth argument within the CALL statement.

This routine is typically used throughout the program to compute average cost/unit data. This is done by dividing a cost array (ITEMS) by a units array (UNITS).

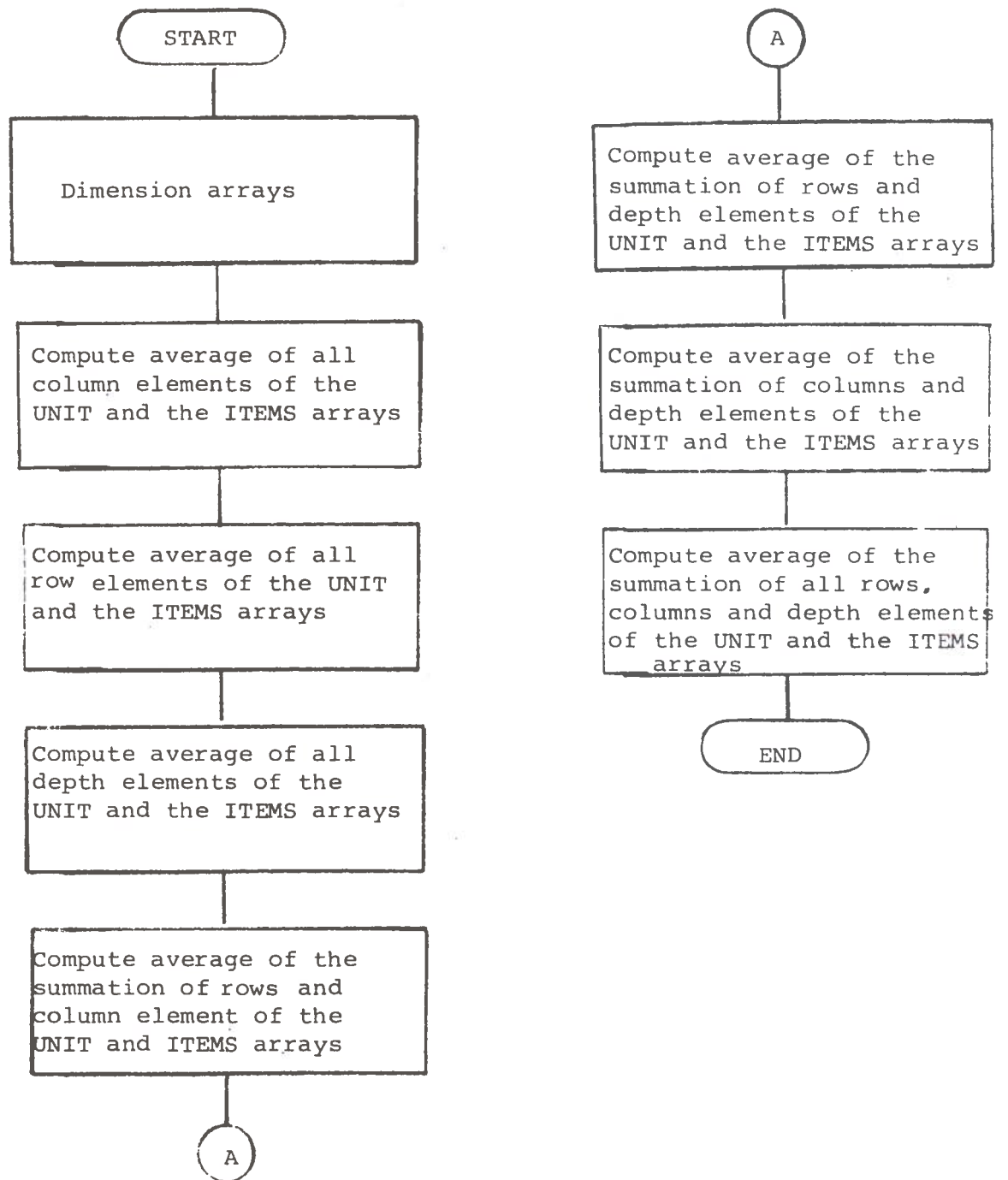


FIGURE 5-13 General Flow Chart - Subroutine AVERAGE

5.1.11 Subroutine HWYTRAN

The primary function of this routine is to compute and output all transit network data for the various transit systems under analysis. Network analysis data (i.e., VMT, VHT, average trip lengths, average trip time, etc.) are generated by this routine for individual transit systems with respect to four temporal periods (peak, off-peak, daily and annual). Figure 5-14 illustrates the sequence of functions performed by this routine.

Transit system characteristics and transit demand data comprise the input data to HWYTRAN. Transit characteristic data includes such variables as vehicles capacity and load factors, average speed and average delays. Transit demand data are input in units of person-miles traveled/day and person trips. A further description of the input data is provided within paragraph 5.2 Input Data (Card Format Type 31 through 41).

Initially, HWYTRAN computes for each transit system (IXV) the average vehicle occupancy (XVHOCC) during the peak and the off-peak temporal periods. This data is computed by multiplying the transit vehicle capacity by the appropriate (peak and off-peak) vehicle load factors:

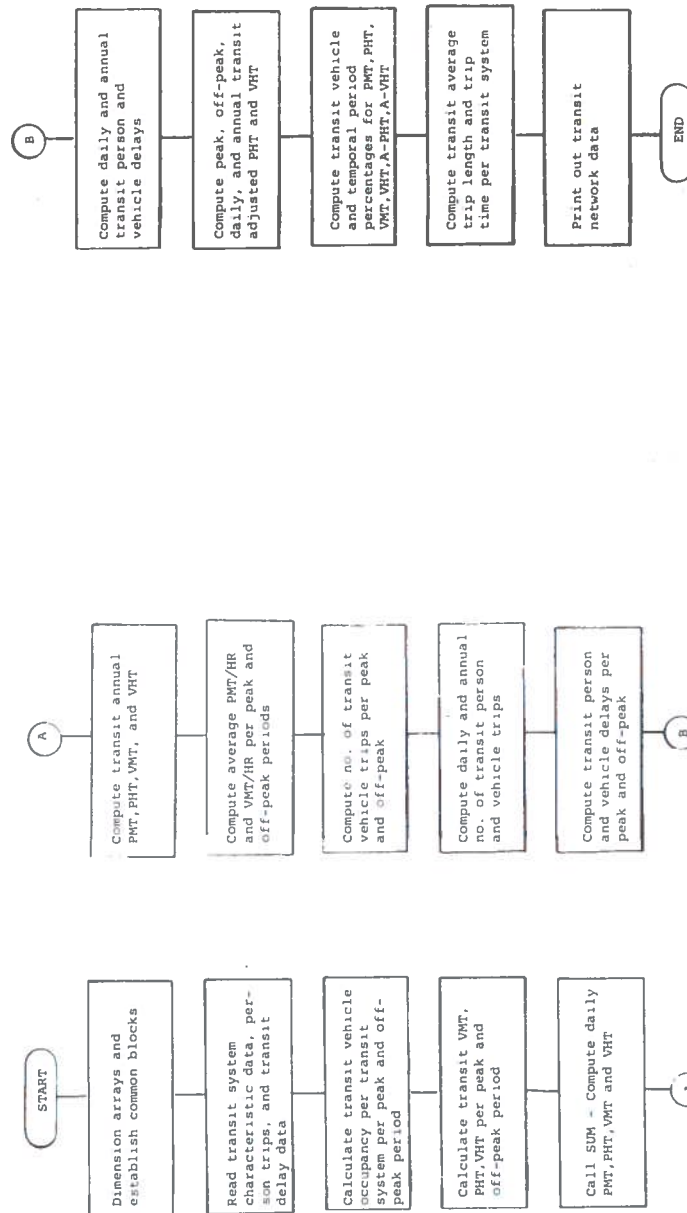


FIGURE 5-14 General Flow Chart - Subroutine HMYTRAN

FIGURE 5-14 General Flow Chart - Subroutine HMYTRAN (continued)

$$XVHOCC(IXV, \frac{1}{2}) = XSYSCH(IXV, 1) * XSYSCH(IXV, \frac{3}{4})$$

Vehicle occupancy (peak & off-peak) = Vehicle capacity X
Vehicle load factor (peak & off-peak)

The person-miles traveled during the peak temporal period is then computed for each transit system by applying a "peak percentage factor" to the transit system's daily PMT.

$$XNDATA(IXV, 1, 1) = XSYSCH(IXV, 5) * XPKPCT$$

$$(PMT - peak) = PMT/Day * (peak \% factor)$$

The off-peak person-miles traveled is then the daily PMT less the peak period PMT.

$$XNDATA(IXV, 2, 1) = XSYSCH(IXV, 5) - XNDATA(IXV, 1, 1)$$

$$(PMT - off-peak) = PMT/Day - (PMT - peak)$$

The 'peak percentage factor' (XPKPCT) and the daily person-miles traveled data are input by the user.

At this point, HWYTRAN computes, for each transit system (IXV) and for the peak and off-peak temporal periods (ITP = 1, 2), transit vehicle-miles traveled (VMT), person-hours traveled (PHT), and vehicle-hours traveled (VHT) data according to the following equations:

$$XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 2) = XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 1) / XVHOCC(IXV, ITP)$$

$$VMT = PMT / (ave. number of persons/vehicle)$$

$$XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 3) = XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 1) / XSYSCH(IXV, 2)$$

$$PHT = VMT / (ave. speed - mph)$$

$$XNDATA(IXV,ITP,4) = XNDATA(IXV,ITP,2) / XSYSCH(IXV,2)$$

$$VHT = VMT / (\text{ave. speed} - \text{mph})$$

Daily and annual PMT, PHT, VMT and VHT data are then computed by first summing (by subroutine SUM) the XNDATA array for the daily amounts and then multiplying by the variable NUMDA - the number of days/year.

Average PMT/hour and VMT/hour data are computed for each transit system for the peak and off-peak temporal periods as follows:

$$\text{Peak: } XNDPHR(IXV,1,\frac{1}{2}) = XNDATA(IXV,1,\frac{1}{2}) / NPKHRS$$

$$\text{PMT/hr (or VMT/hr)} = \text{Peak - PMT (or VMT)} / (\text{no. of peak hours/day})$$

$$\text{Off-peak: } XNDPHR(IXV,2,\frac{1}{2}) = XNDATA(IXV,2,\frac{1}{2}) / NOPHRS$$

$$\text{PMT/hr (or VMT/hr)} = \text{off-peak PMT (or VMT)} / (\text{no. of off-peak hour/day})$$

Subroutine HWYTRAN then calculates the number of transit vehicle trips occurring during the peak and off-peak temporal periods. Transit person trip and vehicle occupancy data are used to perform this data calculation as follows:

$$XVTRIP(ITP,IXV) = XPTRIP(ITP,IXV) / XVHOCC(IXV,ITP)$$

$$\text{Vehicle trips} = \text{Person trips} / (\text{Persons/vehicle})$$

Daily person and vehicle trips are also computed by summing the respective peak and off-peak trips; annual trips are computed by multiplying the daily trips by the number of days/year defined in variable NUMDA.

Transit person delays (occurring within vehicle and outside the vehicle) and transit vehicle delays are then calculated for each transit system for the peak and off-peak temporal periods (ITP = 1,2) as follows:

$$XPVDLY(ITP,IXV,1) = XPTRIP(IPT,IXV) * XDELAY(ITP,IXV,1) / 60.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(person delay outside vehicle-hrs)} &= \text{(person trips)} \times \\ &\quad \text{(ave. delay-min/person trip)} / 60. \end{aligned}$$

$$XPVDLY(ITP,IXV,2) = XVTRIP(ITP,IXV) * XDELAY(ITP,IXV,2) / 60.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(vehicle delay-hrs)} &= \text{(vehicle trips)} \times \text{(ave. delay-min/veh.} \\ &\quad \text{trip)} / 60. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} XPVDLY(ITP,IXV,3) &= (XPTRIP(ITP,IXV) * XDELAY(ITP,IXV,2) / \\ &\quad XVHOCC(IXV,ITP)) / 60. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(person delay within vehicle-hrs)} &= \text{(person trips)} \times \\ &\quad \text{(ave. delay-min/veh. trip)} / \text{(vehicle occupancy)} / 60. \end{aligned}$$

These delays are then utilized by HWYTRAN to adjust the transit person-hours traveled and vehicle-hours traveled to account for all delays experienced. Adjusted PHT data is computed by adding the total person-hours of delay to the total PHT; similarly the adjusted transit VHT data is calculated by the addition of the total vehicle hours of delay to the VHT data. Once this data is computed, average transit trip length and trip times are then calculated for transit person trips and vehicle trips as follows:

$$(\text{Average Trip Length-miles/trip}) = \text{PMT}(\text{or VMT}) / \text{person trips}$$

(or vehicle trips)

$$(\text{Average Trip Time-hours/trip}) = \text{Adjusted PHT}(\text{or VHT}) /$$

person trips (or vehicle trips)

At this point, all data computed above is output by HWYTRAN.
The user input variable IPRNT controls the printing of several
of the output data tables. Upon completion of all data
output, HWYTRAN returns program control to NULCASE for the
calling of the next subroutine HIGHWAY.

5.1.12 Subroutine HIGHWAY

HIGHWAY computes and outputs network analysis data related to highway operations. The flow of autos, trucks and transit vehicles are considered in these data calculations. Data is generated with respect to freeways and surface arterials and with respect to four temporal periods (peak, off-peak, daily, and annual). The sequence of functions performed by HIGHWAY are described in the following figure.

The subroutine reads all input data as defined within Card Format Type 42 through 45 of paragraph 5.2. Highway network characteristic data (i.e., number of lane miles, lane capacity), auto characteristic data (i.e., vehicle capacity and load factors), and auto demand data (i.e., PMT/Day, person trips) comprise the input data to this routine.

Initially, the subroutine computes the average auto vehicle occupancy utilizing the input vehicle capacity and vehicle load factor data:

$$\text{AUTOCH}(11) = \text{AUTOCH}(1) * \text{AUTOCH}(2)$$

$$(\text{Occupancy} - \text{person/vehicle}) = (\text{Vehicle capacity} - \text{persons/vehicle}) \times (\text{Vehicle load factor})$$

HIGHWAY then calculates the auto person miles traveled on freeways and surface arterials during the peak and off-peak

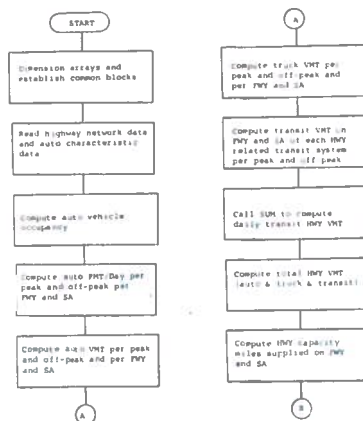


FIGURE 1-10 General Flow Chart - Subroutine H10MT

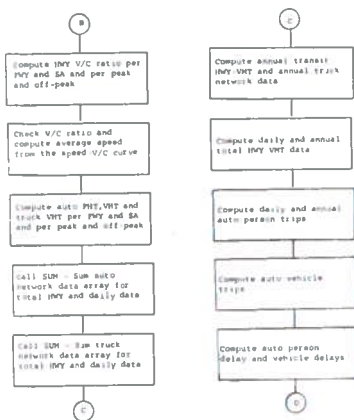


FIGURE 1-10 General Flow Chart - Subroutine H10MT (continued)

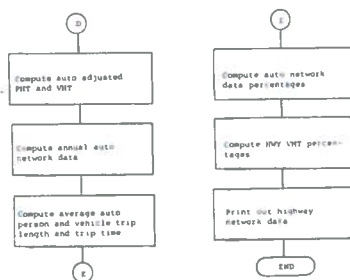


FIGURE 1-10 General Flow Chart - Subroutine H10MT (continued)

temporal periods. Peak and off-peak auto PMT are computed by applying a temporal splitter to the auto daily PMT. The peak period temporal splitter is input by the user as variable AUTOCH(7); whereas the off-peak period temporal splitter is equal to $1.0 - \text{AUTOCH}(7)$. Auto vehicle-miles travelled on freeways and surface arterials (MH = 1,2) during the peak and off-peak temporal periods (ITP = 1,2) are then calculated as follows:

$$\text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 2) = \text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 1) / \text{AUTOCH}(11)$$

$$\text{AUTO VMT} = \text{AUTO PMT} / (\text{persons/vehicle})$$

HIGHWAY then computes the vehicle miles travelled by trucks on freeways and surface arterials during the peak and off-peak temporal periods. This data is computed as a function of the auto VMT as follows:

$$\text{TRCKND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 1) = (\text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 2) / \text{AUTOCH}(8)) - \text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 2)$$

$$\text{Truck VMT} = (\text{AUTO VMT} / (\% \text{ Auto VMT in area})) - \text{AUTO VMT}$$

The '% AUTO VMT in area' factor in the above equation should represent the amount of auto travel in the area under analysis. It is input by the user within the auto characteristics data card.

After computing the amount of vehicle travel (VMT) by transit systems operating on freeways and surface arterials, the routine then calculates the total VMT on freeways and surface arterials during the peak and off-peak temporal periods. This is accomplished by summing the appropriate data from the auto, truck and transit VMT data arrays.

At this point, data calculations are performed to determine the level of congestion (V/C ratio) and the average speed on freeways and surface arterials during the peak and off-peak temporal periods. The freeway and surface arterial capacity miles supplied during the peak and off-peak temporal periods are computed according to the following equations:

$$\text{Freeways: } HCMS(1, ITP) = (HNCHAR(1) * HLNDIR(1, ITP)) * HNCHAR(3)$$

$$\text{Surface Arterials: } HCMS(2, ITP) = (HNCHAR(2) * HLNDIR(2, ITP)) * HNCHAR(4)$$

$$\text{Capacity miles supplied} = (\text{Lane miles}) (\text{lane mile directional factor-decimal \%}) (\text{lane mile capacity-vehicles/hour/lane mile})$$

The lane mile directional factors in the above equations allow the user to adjust the existing lane miles of freeways

and surface arterials in the area under analysis to account for directional flow of vehicles during the peak and off-peak temporal periods of the day.

Volume/capacity ratios equal to the total hourly VMT divided by the capacity miles supplied, are then computed for freeways and surface arterials and for the peak and off-peak periods as follows:

$$\text{PEAK: } \text{HVCRA}(\text{MH},1) = (\text{THVMT}(\text{MH},1) / \text{NPKHRS} / \text{HCMS}(\text{MH},1))$$

$$\text{OFF-PEAK: } \text{HVCRA}(\text{MH},2) = (\text{THVMT}(\text{MH},2) / \text{NOPHRS} / \text{HCMS}(\text{MH},2))$$

The computed V/C ratios are then used in the following equations to arrive at an average speed for the peak and off-peak temporal periods on freeways and surface arterials:

Freeways:

$$\text{Ave. Speed (mph)} = 54.0 - 10.0 (V/C) \quad 0.0 \leq V/C \leq .6$$

$$\text{Ave. Speed (mph)} = (810.0 (1.0 - V/C))^{1/2} + 30.0$$

$$.6 \leq V/C \leq 1.0$$

Surface Arterials:

$$\text{Ave. Speed (mph)} = (180.0 (1.0 - V/C))^{1/2} + 12.0$$

$$0.0 \leq V/C \leq 1.0$$

Refer to Figure 3-40 of paragraph 3.4.3 for the average speed - v/c relation curve.

Knowing the average peak and off-peak period speed on the freeways and surface arterials, auto PHT, auto VHT, and truck VHT are then calculated according to the following equations:

$$\text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 3) = \text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 1) / \text{HAVSPD}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP})$$

$$\text{Auto PHT} = \text{Auto PMT} / \text{Average speed (mph)}$$

$$\text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 4) = \text{AUTOND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 2) / \text{HAVSPD}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP})$$

$$\text{Auto VHT} = \text{Auto VMT} / \text{Average speed (mph)}$$

$$\text{TRCKND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 2) = \text{TRCKND}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP}, 1) / \text{HAVSPD}(\text{MH}, \text{ITP})$$

$$\text{Truck VHT} = \text{Truck VMT} / \text{Average speed (mph)}$$

Daily and annual auto and truck network data are then calculated by first summing the AUTOND and TRCKND data arrays by means of the SUM subroutine, and then multiplying the daily data by the variable NUMDA - number of days/year.

The number of auto vehicle trips, auto trip delays, and adjusted auto PHT and VHT data are computed next by this routine. Auto vehicle trips are computed by dividing the number of person trips by the average auto vehicle occupancy. Passenger and vehicle delays are computed by multiplying average delays per trip by the number of person and vehicle trips. Adjusted PHT and VHT data are then computed by adding, respectively, the total person and vehicle hours of delay to the auto PHT and VHT data.

The average trip length and trip time for auto person and vehicle trips are then calculated according to the following equations:

$$\text{Average trip length (miles/trip)} = \frac{\text{PMT (or VMT)}}{\text{Person trips (or vehicle trips)}}$$

$$\text{Average trip time (hours/trip)} = \frac{\text{adjusted PHT (or VHT)}}{\text{Person trips (or vehicle trips)}}$$

At this point, HIGHWY begins outputting the highway network analysis data computed above. The printing of certain output data tables is controlled by the user input variable IPRNT. Upon completion of all data output, program control is returned to program NULCASE for the calling of the next subroutine PWRPOL.

5.1.13 Subroutine PWRPOL

The primary function of this subroutine is to determine the amount of power consumed by autos, trucks, and transit systems. Besides performing the power consumption data calculations, the routine also prints all output data. The following figure illustrates the sequence of functions that are performed by this routine.

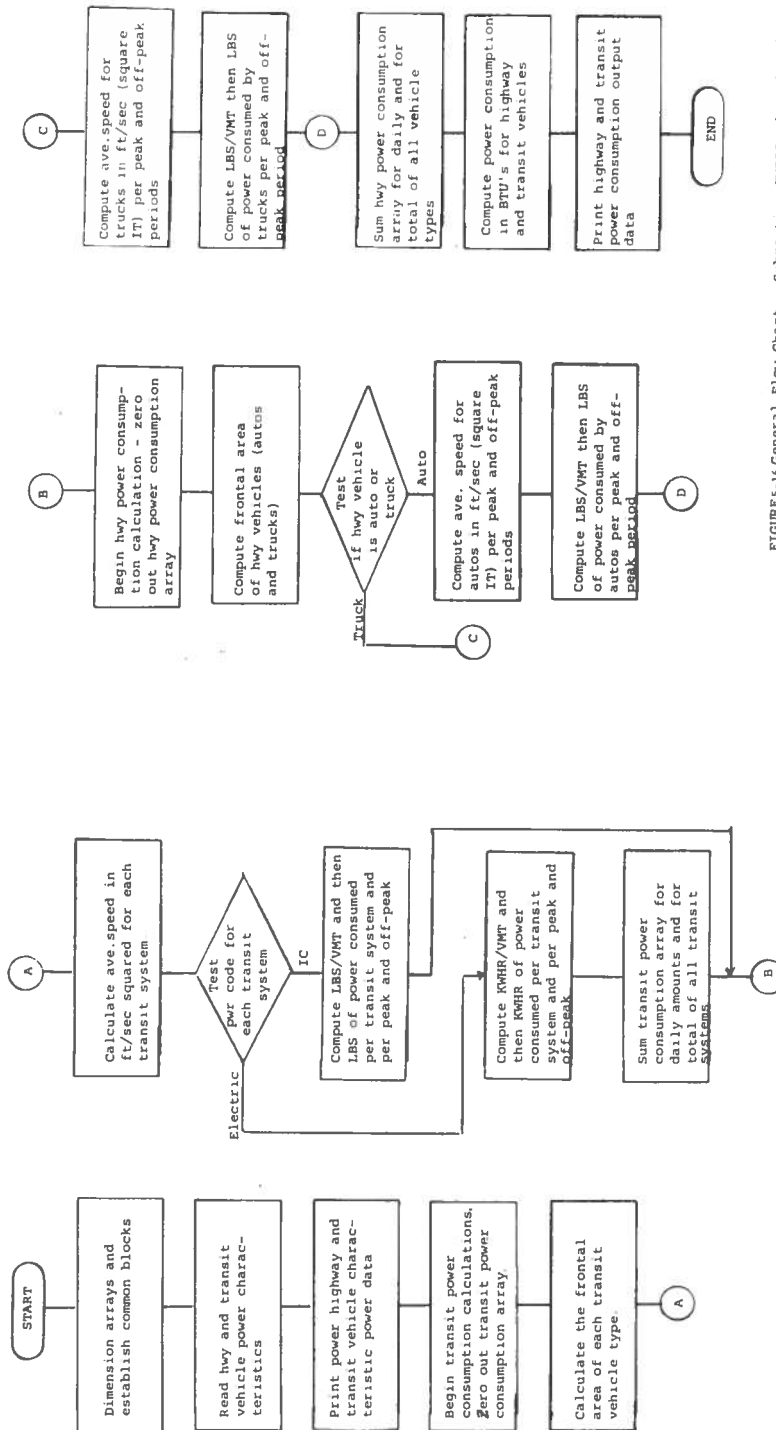
Within this subroutine, the amount of power consumed by autos, trucks, and the various transit systems is calculated in units of KWHR or pounds.

For electric vehicles the following equation is utilized in the calculation of the power consumed:

$$\text{POWER (KWHR)} = \left\{ \left\{ (W_V \times C_T) + (K_1 C_A \times A \times V^2) \right\} \times \left[\text{VMT} \times K_2 \right] \right\}$$

For internal combustion engine vehicles the power consumption is computed utilizing the following equation:

$$\text{POWER (LBS)} = \left\{ \left\{ (W_V \times C_T) + (K_1 \times A \times V^2) \right\} \times \left[\text{VMT} \times K_3 \right] \right\}$$



where in the above equations:

W_V = vehicle weight (lbs)
 C_T = tire friction coefficient (unitless)
 CA = aerodynamic friction coefficient (unitless)
 A = frontal area of vehicle (ft^2)
 V = velocity of vehicle (ft/sec)
VMT = vehicle miles travelled
 K_1 = air density (lbm/ft^3) / ($2 \times$ gravitational constant)
($\text{lbm ft}/\text{lb}_f \text{ sec}^2$)
 K_2 = changes VMT to feet, ft-lb_f to kw hrs, and accounts
for power transmission and consumption efficiencies and drive train efficiency, = 0.00311
 K_3 = changes VMT to feet, ft-lb_f to hp hr, and accounts
for vehicle drive train efficiency, = 0.00167

Initially, PWRPOL reads the user card data input to this routine. This data is totally comprised of vehicle characteristic data (weight, height, width, type of propulsion, etc.) for each of the transit and highway vehicle systems. Once this data is read in, PWRPOL prints all input data before beginning the transit power consumption data calculations.

Once the input data is printed, PWRPOL begins the transit power consumption data calculations by first computing the vehicle frontal area for each transit system (IXV). A multiplication of the vehicle's height and width produces this data within array A(IXV).

The average speed (in ft/sec) during the peak and off-peak temporal periods is computed and then squared according to the following equation:

$$E = (((XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 2) / XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 4)) * 1.47) ** 2) \\ \left[\text{Speed (ft/sec)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{\text{transit VMT}}{\text{transit VHT}} \times 1.47 \right]^2$$

Then for each transit system, the input power code is tested to determine the type of propulsion used by the vehicle. Depending upon the type of propulsion (electric or IC), energy consumption rates (KWHR/VMT or LBS/VMT) and the total energy consumed (KWHR or LBS) are computed for each transit system with respect to the peak and off-peak temporal periods. The equations utilized in these data calculations are presented below:

Electric

$$C = ((XPCVCH(IXV, 1) * XPCVCH(IXV, 2)) + (.00134 * XPCVCH(IXV, 3) * A(IXV) * E)) * .00311$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XPWRC}(IXV, ITP, 1) &= XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 2) * C \\ (\text{KWHR}) &= (\text{VMT}) \times (\text{KWHR/VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

IC

$$C = ((XPCVCH(IXV, 1) * XPCVCH(IXV, 2)) + (.00134 * XPCVCH(IXV, 3) * A(IXV) * E)) * .00167$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XPWRC}(IXV, ITP, 2) &= XNDATA(IXV, ITP, 2) * C \\ (\text{LBS}) &= (\text{VMT}) \times (\text{LBS/VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

Once the peak and off-peak transit energy consumption data are computed, the SUM subroutine is called to sum the XPWRC data array. This produces the daily power consumption and the total power consumption of all transit systems.

At this point, PWRPOL begins the energy consumption data calculations for autos and trucks. Each of these vehicles are assumed to be powered by internal combustion engines. After having computed the vehicle frontal area for each of these vehicles, the routine then calculates the average vehicular speed (in ft/sec) squared according to the following equations:

Autos

$$E = (((AUTOND(3,ITP,2) / AUTOND(3,ITP,4)) * 1.47) ** 2)$$

Trucks

$$E = (((TRCKND(3,ITP,1) / TRCKND(3,ITP,2)) * 1.47) ** 2)$$

A fuel consumption rate (lbs/VMT) and the total power consumed during the peak and off-peak temporal periods are then computed as follows:

$$C = ((HPCVCH(NHV,1) * HCPVCH(NHV,2)) + (.00134 * HPCVCH(NHV,3) * A(NHV) * E)) * .00167$$

Autos

$$HPWRC(NHV,ITP,1) = AUTOND(3,ITP,2) * C$$

Trucks

$$HPWRC(NHV,ITP,1) = TRCKND(3,ITP,1) * C$$

Subroutine SUM is then called to sum HPWRC for the daily energy consumption and for the total amount of power consumed by all highway vehicles.

At this point, PWRPOL prints all auto, truck and transit energy consumption data computed above. Once the printout of this data has been completed, subroutine AIRPOL is then called by PWRPOL.

5.1.14 Subroutine AIRPOL

The primary function of this routine is to calculate and to output data representing the amount of air pollution emitted by autos, trucks, and the various transit systems. These data calculations are performed in the sequence outlined in Figure 5-17 .

User input data to this routine is comprised of pollution rates and vehicle propulsion codes. Initially, all input data is read by the routine and then printed prior to any data calculations. For autos, trucks and transit vehicles, the routine computes the amount of air pollution emitted as a function of the amount of vehicle travel; the type of pollutants emitted is based upon the vehicle's propulsion system.

Transit air pollution data calculations are first performed by this routine. For each transit system (IXV), AIRPOL checks the input vehicle propulsion code to determine the type of propulsion (IC - gas, IC - diesel, or electric) used by each system. Based upon the setting of this code,

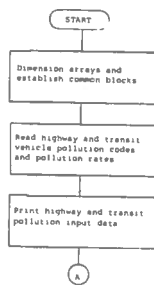


FIGURE 5-17 General Flow Chart - Subroutine AIRPOL

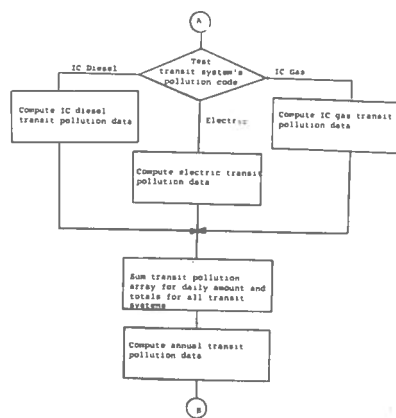


FIGURE 5-17 General Flow Chart - Subroutine AIRPOL (Continued)

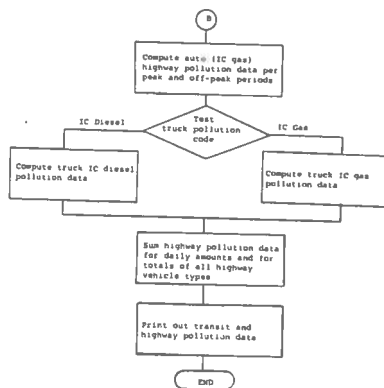


Figure 5-17 General Flow Chart - Subroutine AIRPOL (continued)

the amount and the type of pollutants emitted by each transit system are computed utilizing one of the following equations:

IC GAS:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XPOL}(\text{IXV}, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(1, \text{JTX}) * \text{XNDATA}(\text{IXV}, \text{ITP}, 2) \\ (\text{Air Pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Pollution Rate-lbs/VMT}) \times \\ &\quad (\text{transit VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where: } \text{JTX} &= 1 - \text{CO} & \text{ITP} &= 1 \text{ peak period} \\ &= 2 - \text{HC} & &= 2 \text{ off-peak period} \\ &= 3 - \text{NOX} \end{aligned}$$

IC Diesel:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XPOL}(\text{IXV}, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(2, \text{JTX}) * \text{XNDATA}(\text{IXV}, \text{ITP}, 2) \\ (\text{Air Pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Pollution Rate-LBS/VMT}) \times \\ &\quad (\text{transit VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where: } \text{JTX} &= 1 - \text{CO} & \text{ITP} &= 1 \text{ peak period} \\ &= 2 - \text{HC} & &= 2 \text{ off-peak period} \\ &= 3 - \text{NOX} \end{aligned}$$

Electric:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XPOL}(\text{IXV}, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(3, \text{JTX}) * \text{XPWRC}(\text{IXV}, \text{ITP}, 1) \\ (\text{Air Pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Pollution Rate-LBS/KWHR}) \times \\ &\quad (\text{transit power consumed-KHWR}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where: } \text{JTX} &= 1 - \text{Particulates} & \text{ITP} &= 1 - \text{peak period} \\ &= 2 - \text{SO}_2 & &= 2 - \text{off-peak period} \\ &= 3 - \text{NOX} \end{aligned}$$

The transit air pollution data array (XPOL) is then summed by the SUM subroutine for the daily air pollution emission levels (peak + off-peak) of each transit system and for the total emission of all transit systems. The amount of pollutants emitted annually by the various transit systems is then computed by multiplying the daily emission levels by the factor NUMDA - number of days/year.

The air pollution emission by autos and trucks are then computed by AIRPOL in the same manner as above. For autos (all of which are assumed to be powered by gas internal combustion engines), the amount of pollutants emitted during the peak and off-peak temporal periods is computed according to the following equation:

IC GAS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HWYPOL}(1, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(1, \text{JTX}) * \text{AUTOND}(3, \text{ITP}, 2) \\ (\text{Auto air pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Air pollution rate-LBS/VMT}) * \\ &\quad (\text{Auto VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the air pollution emission from trucks during the peak and off-peak temporal periods is computed according to one of the following equations:

IC GAS:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HWYPOL}(2, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(1, \text{JTX}) * \text{TRCKND}(3, \text{ITP}, 1) \\ (\text{Truck air pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Pollution rate-LBS/VMT}) * \\ &\quad (\text{Truck VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

IC DIESEL:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HWYPOL}(2, \text{JTX}, \text{ITP}) &= \text{POLRAT}(2, \text{JTX}) * \text{TRCKND}(3, \text{ITP}, 1) \\ (\text{Truck air pollution-LBS}) &= (\text{Pollution rate-LBS/VMT}) * \\ &\quad (\text{Truck VMT}) \end{aligned}$$

The propulsion code input for trucks identifies which of the equations listed above is used.

Once this data calculation has been completed, AIRPOL then proceeds to calculate the daily and annual amounts of pollutants emitted by autos and trucks.

This completes all data calculations performed by this routine. All computed data is then printed before control is returned to the calling subroutine PWRPOL.

5.1.15 Subroutine ACCDNT

As illustrated in the following flow diagram (Figure 5-18), subroutine ACCDNT calculates and outputs accident data for autos and for transit systems.

Initially, the subroutine reads accident rate input data for autos and for each transit system being considered. The format of this card input data is defined in paragraph 5.2 as card format type 54 and 55. ACCDNT also utilizes person trip and VMT data in its accident data calculations. This data is received from the highway and transit network subroutines (HIGHWY and HWYTRAN) within common block /DG/. Once the card input data is read, ACCDNT prints this data before performing any accident data calculations.

Auto accidents, for a number of accident types, are computed by this routine with respect to their occurrence on freeways and surface arterials and with respect to four temporal periods (peak, off-peak, daily and annual). These accident data calculations are performed for the peak and off-peak temporal periods as shown in the following equations:

$$\text{VEHACC (IMX, IAX, ITPX)} = (\text{AUTOND (IMX, ITPX, 2)} * \text{HACRAT (IMX, IAX, ITPX)}) / 100000000.$$

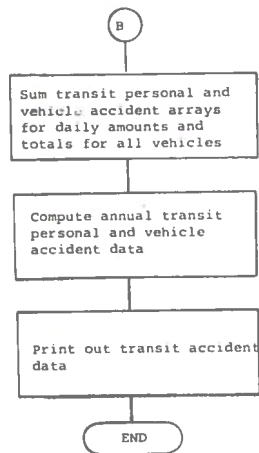


Figure 5-18 General Flow Chart - Subroutine ACCDNT

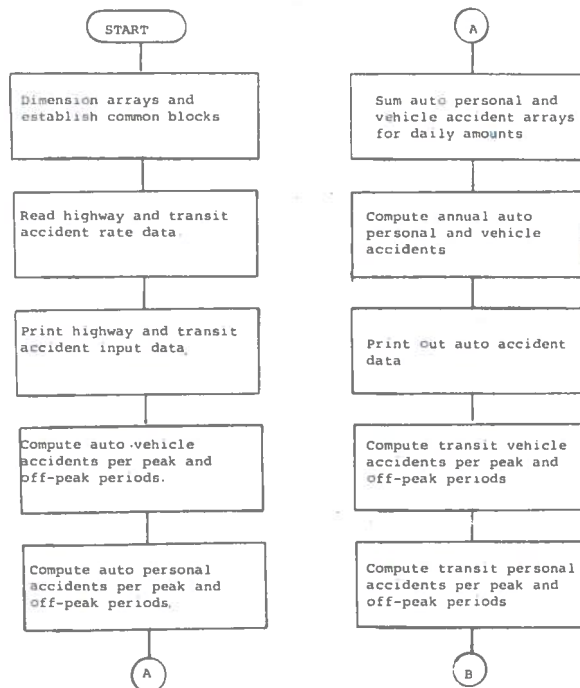


Figure 5-18 General Flow Chart - Subroutine ACCDNT

$$(\text{Vehicle Accidents}) = (\text{Auto VMT}) \left(\text{Accident rate} - \# \frac{\text{Accidents}}{100 \text{ million VMT}} \right) / 100000000.$$

where: IMX = 1 - Freeways

= 2 - Surface Arterials

IAX = 1 - fatal accidents

2 - injury accidents

3 - property damage accidents

$$\text{PERACC} (\text{IMX}, \text{IBX}, \text{ITP}) = (\text{AUTOND} (\text{IMX}, \text{ITP}, 2) * \text{HACRAT} (\text{IMX}, \text{IAX}, \text{ITP})) / 100000000.$$

where: IMX = 1 - Freeways IBX = 1 - fatalities

= 2 - Surface Arterials 2 - injuries

Daily and annual auto accident data are then calculated by this routine. Daily auto accidents are computed by summing (by means of the SUM subroutine) the VEHACC and the PERACC data arrays. Annual auto accidents are computed by multiplying the daily accident data by the factor NUMDA. All auto accident data is then printed at this time in order that PERACC and VEHACC data arrays may be utilized to store transit accident data.

Similar to the auto accident data calculations above, transit accidents are quantified with respect to four accident types (traffic accidents, passenger accidents, passenger fatalities and non-passenger fatalities) and with respect

to four temporal periods (peak, off-peak, daily, and annual).

Peak period and off-peak period accident data

calculations are performed as follows:

$$\text{VEHACC (IXV,1,ITP)} = (\text{XNDATA (IXV,ITP,2)} * (\text{XACRAT (IXV,1)}) \\ /1000000.$$

$$(\text{Traffic Accidents}) = (\text{Transit VMT}) (\text{Accident Rate} - \# \frac{\text{accidents}}{\text{million VMT}}) \\ /1000000.$$

$$\text{VEHACC (IXV, ITP)} = (\text{XTRIP (ITP,IXV)} * \text{XACRAT (IXV,2)}) /1000000.$$

$$(\text{Passenger accidents}) = (\text{Transit person trips}) (\text{accident rate} - \\ \frac{\# \text{accidents}}{\text{million person trips}}) /1000000.$$

where: IBX = 1 passenger fatalities

= 2 non-passenger fatalities

Daily transit accidents are calculated by summing the peak period plus off-peak period accidents. Annual accidents are computed by multiplying the transit daily accidents by the factor NUMDA. Having computed this data, ACCDNT then prints all transit accident data.

This completes all processing performed by this routine. Program control is returned to the main program NULCASE for the calling of the next subroutine HWYOP.

5.1.16 Subroutine HWYOP

Subroutine HWYOP calculates and outputs all operating costs associated with highways and highway vehicle systems. Figure 5-19 further describes the sequence of functions performed by this routine.

Initially, HWYOP reads all user input data. This data is primarily comprised of unit operating costs for the maintenance and operation of ways and vehicles. This subroutine also utilizes auto and truck VMT data which it receives from the highway network (HIGHWY) subroutine by means of common block /DG/. All user input data is printed by HWYOP prior to any cost calculations.

The routine then proceeds to calculate for freeways (MHX = 1) and for surface arterials (MHX = 2) the total number of route miles and the total number of manyears required for the area under analysis. The number of freeway and surface arterial route miles is computed by dividing the total number of freeway (or surface arterial) lane miles by the average number of lanes.

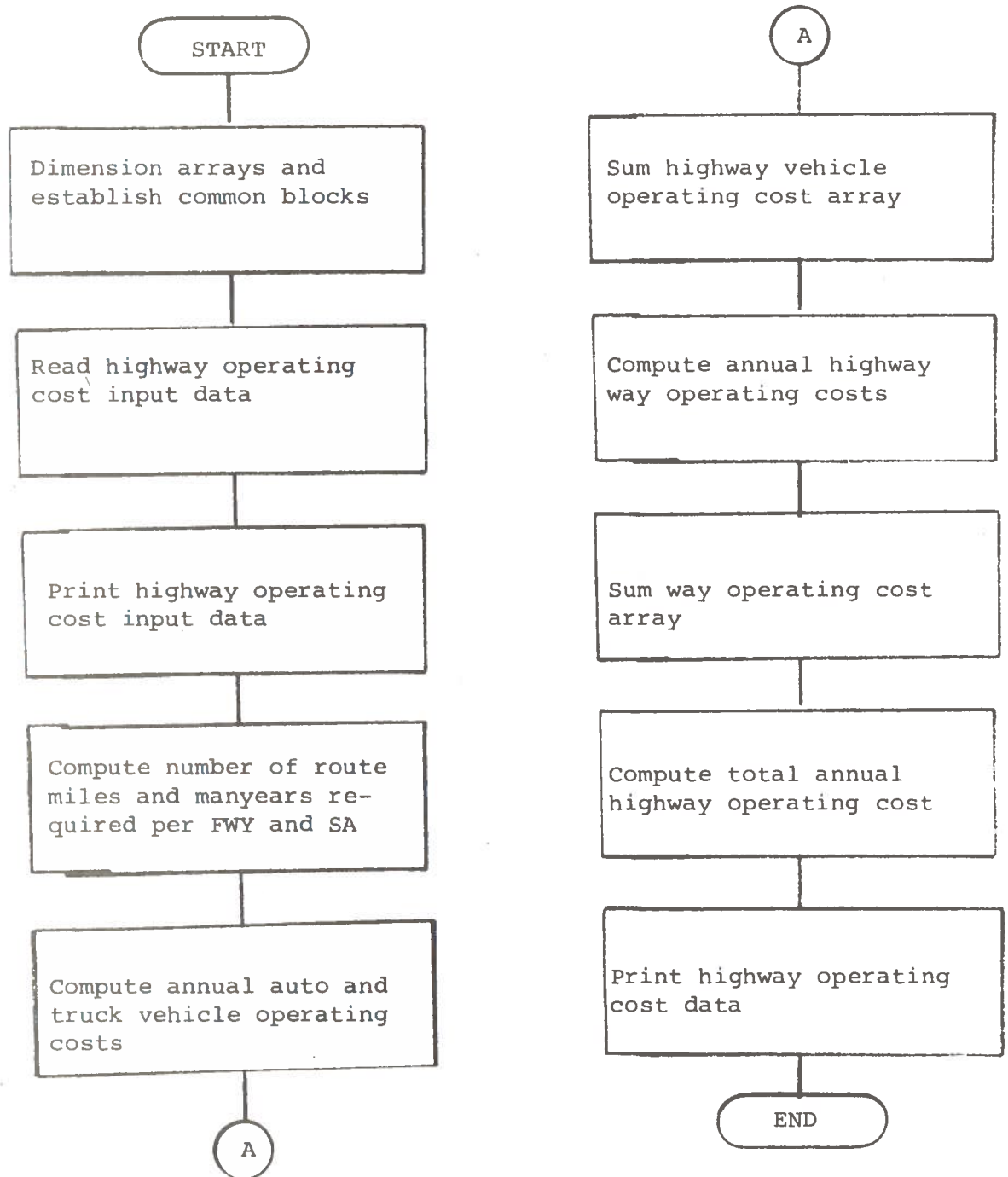


Figure 5-19 General Flow Chart - Subroutine HWYOP

$$\text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX}, 3) = \text{HNCHAR}(\text{MHX}) / \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX}, 1)$$

$$(\text{No. of route miles}) = (\text{No. of lane miles}) / \begin{matrix} \text{average no. of} \\ \text{lanes} \end{matrix}$$

The number of manyears required for way manpower operating costs is computed based upon the number of freeway and surface arterial route miles as follows:

$$\text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX}, 4) = \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX}, 3) * \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX}, 2)$$

$$(\text{No. of manyears}) = (\text{No. of route miles}) \times \begin{matrix} (\text{No. of manyears}/ \\ \text{route mile}) \end{matrix}$$

Annual vehicle operating costs are then computed for autos and trucks based upon the amount of vehicle travel (VMT). These costs for vehicle depreciation, maintenance, fuel, insurance, parking, etc. are computed according to the following equations:

Autos: $\text{HVOPCT}(1, \text{ICTX}) = \text{HVOPCS}(1, \text{ICTX}) * \text{AUTOND}(3, 4, 2)$

Trucks: $\text{HVOPCT}(2, \text{ICTX}) = \text{HVOPCS}(2, \text{ICTX}) * \text{TRCKND}(3, 4, 1)$

$$(\text{Annual operating cost-}\$) = (\text{Unit operating cost-}\$/\text{VMT}) \times (\text{Annual VMT})$$

where: ICTX = 1 - depreciation
 = 2 - maintenance
 = 3 - fuel
 = 4 - insurance
 = 5 - parking
 = 6 - other

Annual operating costs for way power, manpower, and maintenance are then determined by this routine for freeways and surface arterials. These costs are computed according to the following three equations:

Power: $\text{HWYOCT}(\text{MHX},1) = \text{HWYOPC}(\text{MHX},1) * \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX},3)$

$$(\text{Annual operating cost-}\$) = (\text{Power unit cost - \$/route mile}) \times (\text{route miles})$$

Manpower: $\text{HWYOCT}(\text{MHX},2) = \text{HWYOPC}(\text{MHX},2) * \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX},4)$

$$(\text{Annual operating - \$}) = (\text{Manpower unit cost-}\$/\text{MY}) \times (\text{many years})$$

Maintenance: $\text{HWYOCT}(\text{MHX},3) = \text{HWYOPC}(\text{MHX},3) * \text{HOPDAT}(\text{MHX},3)$

$$(\text{Annual operating cost-}\$) = (\text{Maintenance unit cost-}\$/\text{route mile}) \times (\text{route miles})$$

HWYOP then computes the total highway annual operating cost by summing the way and vehicle operating costs. The routine then prints all computed operating costs before program control is returned to NULCASE for the calling of the next subroutine TRNOP.

5.1.17 Subroutine TRNOP

TRNOP is the transit operating cost routine of the Highway-Transit Cost program. Its function is to calculate and to output operating costs for a maximum of four transit systems. These cost calculations are performed as outlined in Figure 5-20 .

Initially, this routine reads all transit operating cost input data as defined in variable arrays XOPCU and XOPICD. This data, comprised of transit operating cost units and operating unit-cost data, is printed by TRNOP before any cost calculations are performed. Transit VMT data is also utilized by this routine; this data is received from HWYTRAN through common block /DG/.

For each transit system being considered, this subroutine calculates annual operating costs for way maintenance and operation, manpower, vehicles, and for the maintenance of terminal, storage and parking facilities. Way power operating costs are computed as a function of the vehicle miles travelled by the individual transit systems. Way

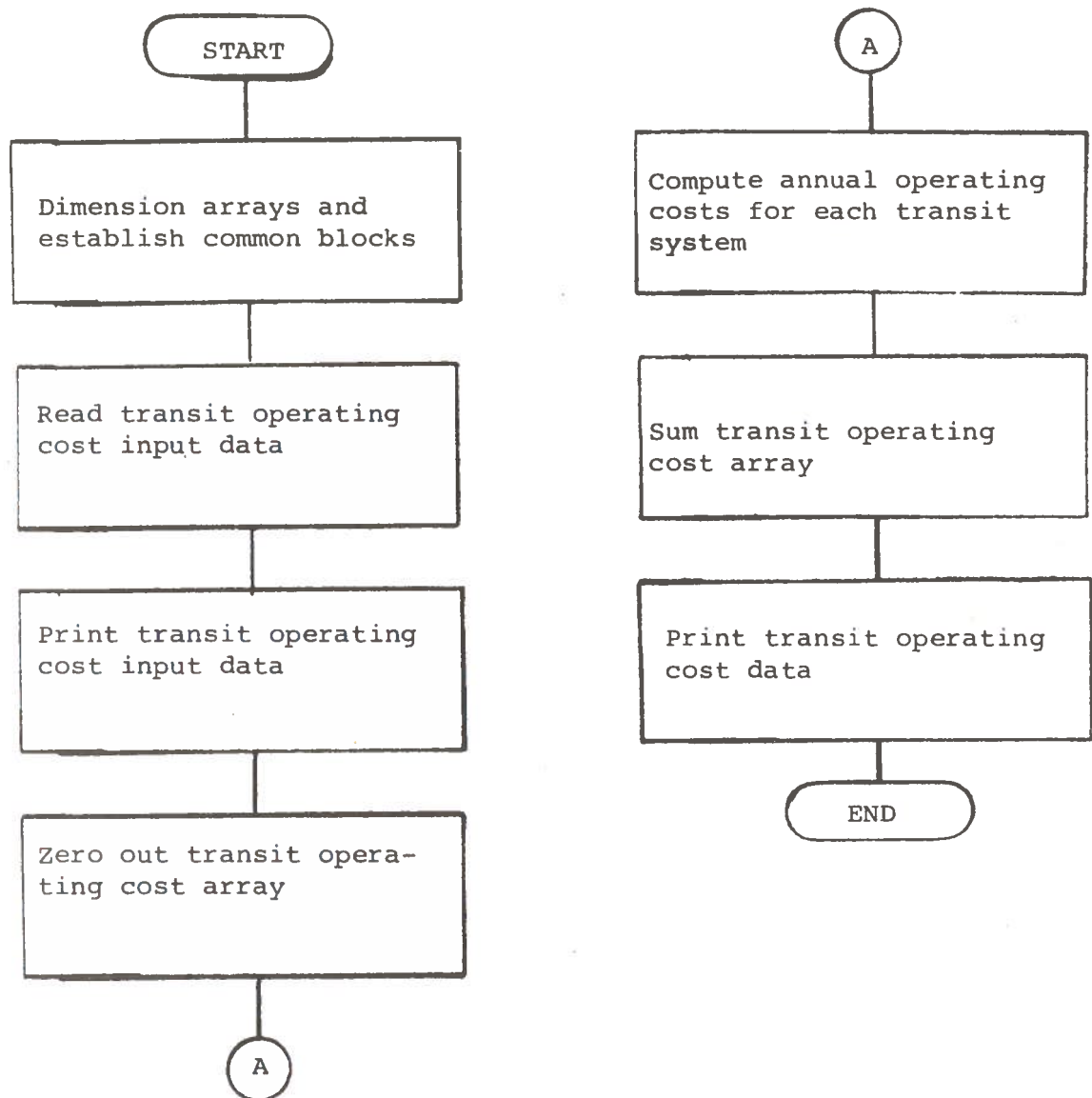


FIGURE 5-20 General Flow Chart - Subroutine TRNOP

manpower and maintenance costs are calculated based upon the number of route or track miles of each transit system.

Way Power: $XOPCD(IXV,1,1) = XOPICD(IXV,1,1) * XNDATA(IXV,4,2)$
(Annual operating cost-\$) = (Unit cost rate-\$/VMT) x
(Annual VMT)

Way Manpower: $XOPCD(IXV,1,2) = XOPICD(IXV,1,2) * XOPCU(IXV,1,1)$

Way Maintenance: $XOPCD(IXV,1,3) = XOPICD(IXV,1,3) * XOPCU(IXV,1,1)$
(Annual operating cost-\$) = (Unit cost rate-\$/route mile/yr) x
(Route miles)

Transit vehicle operating costs and transit manpower costs are also computed as a function of the vehicle miles travelled by each system. This data is computed according to the following equations:

Vehicles: $XOPCD(IXV,2,1) = XOPICD(IXV,2,1) * XNDATA(IXV,4,2)$

Manpower: $XOPCD(IXV,3,1) = XOPICD(IXV,3,1) * XNDATA(IXV,4,2)$
(Annual operating cost-\$) = (Unit cost rate-\$/VMT) x
(Annual VMT)

For transit storage, maintenance, and parking facilities annual operating costs are computed based upon the number of vehicle spaces that are required. Terminal operating costs are computed in accordance with the number of terminals that exist for each transit system. These cost

calculations are shown in the following equations:

Storage: $XOPCD(IXV,4,1) = XOPICD(IXV,4,1) * XOPCU(IXV,2,1)$

Maintenance: $XOPCD(IXV,5,1) = XOPICD(IXV,5,1) * XOPCU(IXV,3,1)$

Parking: $XOPCD(IXV,7,1) = XOPICD(IXV,7,1) * XOPCU(IXV,5,1)$

$(\text{Annual operating cost-}\$) = (\text{Unit cost rate-}\$/\text{vehicle space/yr})$
 $\times (\text{No. of vehicle spaces})$

Terminals: $XOPCD(IXV,6,1) = XOPICD(IXV,6,1) * XOPCU(IXV,4,1)$

$(\text{Annual operating cost-}\$) = (\text{Unit cost rate-}\$/\text{terminal/yr}) \times$
 $(\text{No. of terminals})$

Once these calculations are performed, subroutine SUM3 is then called to sum the transit operating cost array - XOPCD. This summation produces total operating costs for each transit system and for all transit systems.

At this point, all transit operating cost data is output and program control is returned to the main program NULCASE.

5.1.18 Subroutine SUM

This routine is identical to the SUM subroutine within the New System Cost program. Refer to paragraph 3.2.11 for a description of the data calculations performed by this routine.

5.1.19 Subroutine SUM3

This routine is identical to the SUM3 subroutine within the New System Cost program. A description of the data calculations performed by this routine can be found in paragraph 3.4.12.

5.2 Definition of Input Data

The sixty-one card formats, identified in Figures 5-22 through 5-82, define the total set of input data to the Highway-Transit Cost Program. For each card format type, the input variables, the variable names, the units of input, the field lengths, and field formats are specified.

The input data deck structure is illustrated in Figure 5-21. Preceding the input data cards are the control cards required to load and execute the program. The control cards are separated from the data cards by an End-of-Record (7/8/9) card. An End-of-File (6/7/8/9) card terminates the entire job input. Paragraph 6.5 describes in detail the control cards that are required to load and execute this program.

Within this program, the input data cards are read by the individual subroutines. The following identifies these subroutines along with their respective card input data:

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Input Data</u>
NULCASE	Card Format Types 1-2
HWYCPC	Card Format Types 3-11
TRNCPC	Card Format Types 12-23
TRNCP2	Card Format Types 24-30
HWYTRAN	Card Format Types 31-41
HIGHWY	Card Format Types 42-45

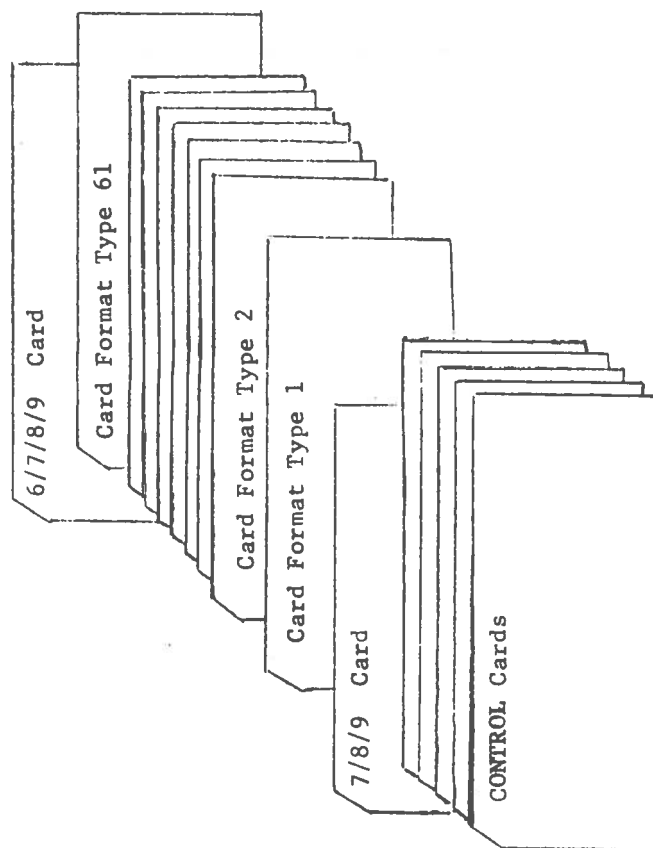


FIGURE 5-21 Highway-Transit Cost Program Input Deck Structure

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Input Data</u>
PWRPOL	Card Format Types 46-48
AIRPOL	Card Format Types 49-53
ACCDNT	Card Format Types 54-55
HWYOP	Card Format Types 56-58
TRNOP	Card Format Types 59-61

A typical input data deck, including control cards, is defined in Appendix F.

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	I10	NULLH	Variable to control the execution of the highway capital cost program	---	1-80	8A10	ANNHD(KM, KL)	Alphanumeric title names of highway annual capital cost summary tables	---
11-20	I10	NULLX	Variable to control the execution of the transit capital cost program	---	Number of cards: 3 - Highway right of way - Highway construction - Highway annual summary table				
21-30	I10	NULLOTH	Variable to control the execution of the highway/transit operating and indirect cost program	---					
31-40	I10	JPRNT	Variable to suppress the printing of detailed output tables in highway and transit capital cost program	---					
41-80	---	---	Not used	---					
Number of cards: 1									
Comments:					NULLH = 1 Execute highway capital cost = 0 Do not execute highway capital cost NULLX = 1 Execute transit capital cost = 0 Do not execute transit capital cost NULLOTH = 1 Execute highway/transit operating & indirect = 0 Do not execute highway/transit operating & indirect JPRNT = 1 Do not print = 0 Print				

FIGURE 3-2 CARD FORMAT TYPE 1

FIGURE 3-3 CARD FORMAT TYPE 3

Card	Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card	Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
	1-10	F10.1	NPKHS	Number of peak hours in a day	Hours		1-50	5A10	SYS (IALP)	Alphanumeric title name of program	---
	11-20	F10.0	NUMDA	Number of days/year	Days		51-80	---	---	Not used	---
	21-80	---	---	Not used	---						

FIGURE 3-4 CARD FORMAT TYPE 2

FIGURE 3-5 CARD FORMAT TYPE 4

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-50	5A10	NAME(IX,IALP)	Alphanumeric name of various sections within the highway capital cost program	---	1-5	I5	IV(IX)	Index for the number of land types within computational section IX	---
51-80	---	---	Not used	---	6-10	I5	JV(IX)	Index for the number of construction types within computational section IX	---
			Number of cards: 2 - Highway right-of-way capital costs - Highway construction capital costs		11-15	I5	MV(IX)	Index for the number of highway modes within computational section IX	---
			Comments: IS = 2		16-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card for each computational section (IX) of the highway capital cost program

Comments: IV # 3
JV # 4
MV # 3

FIGURE 5-6 CARD FORMAT TYPE 5

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-5	I5	IX	Number of computational sections within the highway capital cost program	---	1-50	5A10	TITLE(IX,IALP,INN)	Alphanumeric title names for the various land types, construction types, and highway modes within each computational section (IX) of the highway capital cost program	---
6-80	---	---	Not used	---	51-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: This index is used in reading the sets of alphanumeric data following this data card.

Number of cards: For each computational section (IX), (IV + JV + MV + 3) - one card for each IV, JV, MV plus three cards as summary title cards for all IV, all JV, and all MV.

FIGURE 5-7 CARD FORMAT TYPE 6

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	I10	LIF(I2)	Life of highway capital cost item (I2)	Years	1-40	4F10.2	HCONM(KI,KJ,KM)	Highway construction miles per land type KI, per construction type KJ, per highway mode KM	Miles
11-20	I10	INT(I2)	Interest rate for highway capital cost item (I2)	*	41-80	4F10.2	HCONUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Highway construction unit costs per land type KI, per construction type KJ, per highway mode KM	\$/miles
21-80	---	---	Not used	---					

Number of cards: 4 - I2 = 1 Freeways - ROW
= 2 Surface arterials - ROW
= 3 Freeway - construction
= 4 Surface arterials - construction

Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card for each land type KI and for each highway mode KM

Comments: Each card contains the construction miles and the construction unit costs for each construction type KJ
KI # 3
KJ # 4
KM # 2

FIGURE 9-10 CARD FORMAT TYPE 9

FIGURE 9-11 CARD FORMAT TYPE 11

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	4F10.2	HROWM(KI,KJ,KM)	Highway right-of-way miles per land type KI, per construction type KJ, per highway mode KM	Miles	1-10	F10.2	SQFACR	Number of square feet/acre	Sq.ft/acre
41-80	4F10.2	HROWUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Highway right-of-way unit costs per land type KI, per construction type KJ, per highway mode KM	\$/mile	---	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card for each land type KI and for each highway mode KM

Comments: Each card contains the ROW miles and ROW unit cost for each construction type KJ
KI # 3
KJ # 4
KM # 2

Number of cards: 1

FIGURE 9-11 CARD FORMAT TYPE 10

FIGURE 9-13 CARD FORMAT TYPE 12

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	I10	LIF(I2)	Life of transit capital cost item (I2)	Years	1-50	5A10	NAME(IS,IALP)	Alphanumeric name of various sections within the transit capital cost program	---
11-20	I10	INT(I2)	Interest rate for transit capital item (I2)	%	51-80	---	---	Not used	---
21-80	---	---	Not used	---	Number of cards: 11 IS = 1 Transit right-of-way = 2 Transit way construction = 3 Transit vehicle = 4 Transit storage land acquisition = 5 Transit storage construction = 6 Transit maintenance land acquisition = 7 Transit maintenance construction = 8 Transit terminal land acquisition = 9 Transit terminal construction = 10 Transit parking land acquisition = 11 Transit parking construction				

Number of cards: 50

Comments: Refer to Table 5-2 for detailed list of transit capital cost items.

FIGURE 5-14 CARD FORMAT TYPE 13

FIGURE 5-15 CARD FORMAT TYPE 15

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-50	5A10	SYS(IALP)	Alphanumeric title name of program	---	1-5	I5	IX	Number of computational sections within transit capital cost program	---
51-80	---	---	Not used	---	6-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: Title: Transit Capital Cost Program
This index is used to establish the number of sets of alphanumeric data to be read following this card

FIGURE 5-16 CARD FORMAT TYPE 14

FIGURE 5-17 CARD FORMAT TYPE 16

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-5	I5	IV(IX)	Index for the number of land types within computational section IX	---	1-40	4F10.2	XROWM(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit right-of-way miles for each construction type KJ	Miles
6-10	I5	JV(IX)	Index for the number of construction types (terminal types or parking facility types) within computational section IX	---	41-80	4F10.2	XROWUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit right-of-way unit cost for each construction type KJ	\$/mile
11-15	I5	MV(IX)	Index for the number of transit systems within computational section IX	---	Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card for each land type KI and for each transit system KM				
16-80	---	---	Not used	---	Comments: KI 3 KJ 4 KM 4				

Number of cards: 1 card for each computational section IX

Comments: IV 3
JV 4
MV 4

FIGURE 5-17 CARD FORMAT TYPE 17

FIGURE 5-19 CARD FORMAT TYPE 19

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-50	5A10	TITLE(IX,IALP,INN)	Alphanumeric title names for the various land types, construction types, (terminal types or parking facility types) and transit system types within each computational section IX	---	1-40	4F10.2	XCONM(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit construction miles per construction type KJ	Miles
51-80	---	---	Not used	---	41-80	4F10.2	XCONUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit construction unit cost per construction type KJ	\$/mile
Number of cards: For each computational section IX, (IV + JV + MV + 3) - 1 card for each IV, JV, MV plus three cards as summary title cards for all IV, all JV, and all MV.					Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card for each land type KI and for each transit system type KM				
					Comments: KI 3 KJ 4 KM 4				

FIGURE 5-18 CARD FORMAT TYPE 18

FIGURE 5-20 CARD FORMAT TYPE 20

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.2	XNVEH(KI,KJ,KM)	Number of transit vehicles	Vehicles	1-10	F10.2	XSTVSA(1,KJ,KM)	Transit storage vehicle space area	Sq.ft/veh.-space
11-20	F10.2	XVEUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit vehicle unit cost	\$/vehicle	11-20	F10.2	XSTCUD(1,KJ,KM)	Transit storage construction unit cost	\$/acre
21-80	---	---	Not used	---	21-80	---	---	Not used	---
Number of cards: 1 card for each transit system KM									
Comments: KI and KJ are dummy index variables - normally equal to 1									
Number of cards: 1 card for each transit system KM									
Comments: KJ is a dummy index variable normally equal to 1									
KM 4									

FIGURE 1-12 CARD FORMAT TYPE 21

FIGURE 1-14 CARD FORMAT TYPE 23

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-30	3F10.2	XSTVSP(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit storage vehicle spaces per land type KI	Vehicle-spaces	1-30	3F10.2	XMAVSP	Transit maintenance area vehicle spaces required per land type KI	Vehicle-space
31-60	3F10.2	XSTLUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit storage land unit cost per land type KI	\$/acre	31-60	3F10.2	XMALUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit maintenance area land unit cost per land type KI	\$/acre
61-80	---	---	Not used	---	61-80	---	---	Not used	---
Number of cards: 1 card for each transit system type KM									
Comments: KJ is a dummy variable - normally equal to 1.									
KI 3									
KM 4									

FIGURE 1-13 CARD FORMAT TYPE 22

FIGURE 1-15 CARD FORMAT TYPE 24

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	4F10.2	XMAVSA(1,KJ,KM)	Transit maintenance vehicle-space area per transit system KM	Sq.ft./veh.-space	1-40	4F10.2	XTERLA(1,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal land area per terminal type KJ	Sq.ft./terminal
41-80	4F10.2	XMACUD(1,KJ,KM)	Transit maintenance area construction unit cost	\$/sq.ft	41-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: KJ is a dummy variable - normally equal to 1.
KM \$ 4

FIGURE 5-46 CARD FORMAT TYPE 25

FIGURE 5-47 CARD FORMAT TYPE 27

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	4F10.2	NXTER(KI,KJ,KM)	Number of transit terminals per terminal type KJ	Terminals	1-40	4F10.2	XTERCA(1,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal construction area required for terminal type KJ	Sq.ft./terminal
41-80	4F10.2	XTLUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal land unit costs per terminal type KJ	\$/acre	41-80	4F10.2	XTCUD(1,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal construction unit cost per terminal type KJ	\$/sq.ft

Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card for each land type KI, and for each transit system type KM.

Comments: KI \$ 3
KJ \$ 4
KM \$ 4

Number of cards: 1 card per transit system type KM

Comments: KJ \$ 4
KM \$ 4

FIGURE 5-47 CARD FORMAT TYPE 26

FIGURE 5-48 CARD FORMAT TYPE 28

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	4F10.2	XTPKVS(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal parking vehicle spaces per parking facility type KJ	Vehicle-spaces	1-10	I10	NH	Number of highway related transit systems	---
41-80	4F10.2	XTPLUD(KI,KJ,KM)	Transit terminal parking land unit cost per parking facility type KJ	\$/veh.-space	11-20	I10	KX	Number of transit related transit systems	---
					21-30	I10	IPRNT	Variable to suppress printing of various output tables in highway and transit network programs	---
					31-80	---	---	Not used	---
			Number of cards: (KI x KM) - 1 card per land type KI and per transit system type KM						
			Comments: KI # 3 KJ # 4 KM # 4						
								Number of cards: 1	
								Comments: NH - Highway related transit system are those systems that have a VMT that can be assigned to highways KX - Non-highway related transit systems NH + KX = Total number of transit systems (max.=4) IPRNT = 1 Print output tables = 0 Do not print output tables	

FIGURE 5-29 CARD FORMAT TYPE 29

FIGURE 5-30 CARD FORMAT TYPE 31

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	4F10.2	XTPCUD(1,KJ,KM)	Transit parking construction unit cost per parking facility type KJ	\$/veh.-space	1-10	F10.2	XSYSCH(1,1)	Vehicle capacity - transit system type 1	Persons/veh
41-80	---	---	Not used	---	11-20	F10.2	XSYSCH(1,2)	Vehicle capacity - transit system type 2	Persons/veh
					21-30	F10.2	XSYSCH(1,3)	Vehicle capacity - transit system type 3	Persons/veh
			Number of cards: 1 card per transit system type KM		31-40	F10.2	XSYSCH(1,4)	Vehicle capacity - transit system type 4	Persons/veh
					41-80	---	---	Not used	---
								Number of cards: 1	

FIGURE 5-31 CARD FORMAT TYPE 30

FIGURE 5-32 CARD FORMAT TYPE 32

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	4F10.2	XSYSCH(2,IXV)	Average speed for each transit system (IXV)	Miles/hr	1-10	4F10.2	XSYSCH(4,IXV)	Vehicle load factor during off-peak temporal period for each transit system (IXV)	Decimal %
41-80	---	---	Not used	---	41-80	---	---	Not used	---
Number of cards: 1.									
Comments: IXV ≤ 4									

FIGURE 5-54 CARD FORMAT TYPE 33

FIGURE 5-56 CARD FORMAT TYPE 35

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	4F10.2	XSYSCH(3,IXV)	Vehicle load factor during peak temporal period for each transit system IXV	Decimal %	1-40	4F10.2	XSYSCH(5,IXV)	Person miles travelled per day for each transit system (IXV)	PMT/day
41-80	---	---	Not used	---	41-80	---	---	Not used	---
Number of cards: 1.									
Comments: IXV ≤ 4									

FIGURE 5-55 CARD FORMAT TYPE 34

FIGURE 5-57 CARD FORMAT TYPE 36

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	D. Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	I. Definition	Units
1-10	F10.2	XPKECT	P. cent PMT/day for transit during peak temporal period of day	Decimal	1-40	4F10.2	XPTRIP(2..XV)	transit person trips during off-peak temporal period of day per transit system (IXV)	Person trips
11-80	---	---	N. used	---	41-80	---	---	not used	---
Number of cards: 1									
Comments: IXV = 4									

FIGURE 5-58 CARD FOR TYPE 37

FIGURE 5-60 CARD FOR TYPE 39

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	I. Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	I. Definition	Units
1-10	4F10.2	XPTRIP(1..IXV)	transit person trips during peak temporal period of day per transit system (IXV)	Person trips	1-10	F10.2	XDELAY(1..IXV, 1)	average transit person delay outside vehicle during peak temporal period of day	Minutes/person trips
41-80	---	---	not used	---	11-20	F10.2	XDELAY(2..IXV, 1)	average transit person delay outside vehicle during off- peak temporal period of day	Minutes/person trips
Number of cards: 1									
Comments: IXV = 4									
Time as above for transit system (IXV) = 2,3,4									
Number of cards: 1									

FIGURE 5-59 CARD FOR TYPE 38

FIGURE 5-61 CARD FOR TYPE 40

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.2	XDELAY(1,IXV,2)	Average transit vehicle delay per peak temporal period of day	Minutes/vehicle trips	1-40	F10.2	XVWTPC(NH)	Percent of transit VMT that is to be assigned to freeways per transit system (NH)	Decimal %
11-20	F10.2	XDELAY(2,IXV,2)	Average transit vehicle delay per off-peak temporal period of day	Minutes/vehicle trips	41-80	---	---	Not used	---
21-40	---	---	Time as above for transit system (IXV) = 2,3,4	Minutes/vehicle trips					
Number of cards: 1									
Comments: NH $\leq$ 4 (1.0 - XVWTPC) = % of transit VMT that will be assigned to surface arterials									

FIGURE 5-62

FORMAT TYPE 41

FIGURE 5-64

CARD FOR VMT TYPE 43

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.3	HLNDR(1,1)	Percentage factor to adjust FVY lane miles during peak temporal period	Decimal %	1-10	AUTOCH(1)	FUTO vehicle capacity	FUTO vehicle capacity	Persons/vehicle
11-20	F10.3	HLNDR(1,2)	Percentage factor to adjust FVY lane miles during off-peak temporal period	Decimal %	11-15	AUTOCH(2)	FUTO vehicle load factor	FUTO person trips during peak temporal period of day	Decimal %
21-30	F10.3	HLNDR(2,1)	Percentage factor to adjust surface arterial lane miles during peak temporal period	Decimal %	16-25	AUTOCH(3)	FUTO person trips during off-peak temporal period of day	Person trips	Person trips
31-40	F10.3	HLNDR(2,2)	Percentage factor to adjust surface arterial lane miles during off-peak temporal period	Decimal %	26-35	AUTOCH(4)	FUTO person miles travelled/day on freeways	FUTO person miles travelled/day	PMT/day
41-80	---	---	Not used	---	36-45	AUTOCH(5)	FUTO person miles travelled/day on surface arterials	FUTO person miles travelled/day	PMT/day
Number of cards: 1									
Comments: Auto person trips (peak and off-peak) are required to be non-zero. Truck VMT = (auto VMT / AUTOCH(5)) - auto VMT									

FIGURE 5-63

CARD FORMAT TYPE 42

FIGURE 5-65

CARD FORMAT TYPE 44

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.2	HNCHAR(1)	Line miles of freeway	Line miles	1-10	F10.1	XPCVCH(IXV,1)	Transit vehicle power characteristics - vehicle weight	Lbs.
11-20	F10.2	HNCHAR(2)	Line miles of surface arterials	Line miles	11-20	F10.3	XPCVCH(IXV,2)	Vehicle tire friction coefficient	Unitless
21-30	F10.2	HNCHAR(3)	Average freeway capacity	Veh/hr/lane m.	21-30	F10.3	XPCVCH(IXV,3)	Vehicle aerodynamic friction coefficient	Unitless
31-40	F10.2	HNCHAR(4)	Average surface arterial capacity	Veh/hr/lane m.	31-40	F10.1	XPCVCH(IXV,4)	Vehicle height	Ft.
41-80	---	---	Not used	---	41-50	F10.1	XPCVCH(IXV,5)	Vehicle width	Ft.
					51-80	---	---	Vehicle power code	---
								Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Number of cards: 1 card for each transit system IXV
 Comments: XPCVCH(IXV,3) - Power code = 1. Electrical
 = 0. IC Engine

FIGURE 5-66 CARD FORMAT TYPE 45

FIGURE 5-68 CARD FORMAT TYPE 47

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-4	4X	---	Not used	---	1-10	F10.1	HPCVCH(NRV,1)	Highway vehicle power characteristics - vehicle weight	Lbs.
5-8	I4	IXV	Number of transit systems for power consumption calculations	---	11-20	F10.3	HPCVCH(NRV,2)	Vehicle tire friction coefficient	Unitless
9-12	I4	NRV	Number of highway vehicles	---	21-30	F10.3	HPCVCH(NRV,3)	Vehicle aerodynamic friction coefficient	Unitless
13-60	---	---	Not used	---	31-40	F10.1	HPCVCH(NRV,4)	Vehicle height	Ft.
					41-50	F10.1	HPCVCH(NRV,5)	Vehicle width	Ft.
					51-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: IXV = NH + NX

IXV # 4

NRV # 2

NRV = 1 Autos

= 2 Trucks

Number of cards: 1 card for each highway vehicle NRV

Comments: The power code for highway vehicles is assumed to be IC

NRV # 2

NRV = 1 Autos

= 2 Trucks

FIGURE 5-67 CARD FORMAT TYPE 46

FIGURE 5-69 CARD FORMAT TYPE 48

Card	Card	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-12	4Y3	IPOLCD(IXV,1,2)	Pollution codes for each transit system (IXV)	---		POLRAT(1,1)	IC - Gas pollution rate	CO Lbs/WHT
13-80	---	---	Not used	---		POLRAT(1,2)	IC - Gas pollution rate	HC Lbs/WHT
						POLRAT(1,3)	IC - Gas pollution rate	NOX Lbs/WHT
						---	Not used	---
						---		---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: Pollution codes (IPOLCD) = 1 IC - Gas
= 2 IC - Diesel
= 3 Electric

IXV 4 4

FIGURE 5-70 · CARD FORMAT TYPE 49

Card	Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-6	213	F10.6	POLRAT(2.1)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - CO	Lbs/VMT
7-80	---	F10.6	POLRAT(2.2)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - HC	Lbs/VMT
	---	F10.6	POLRAT(2.3)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - NOX	Lbs/VMT
	---	---	---	Not used	---
	---	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1

Comments: Pollution codes (IPOOLCD) = 1 IC - Gas
 = 2 IC - Diesel
 NHV ≤ 2 where NHV = 1 - Autos
 = 2 - Trucks

FIGURE 5-71 CARD FORMAT TYPE 50

Card	Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10		F10.6	POLRAT(1,1)	IC - Gas pollution rate - CO	Lba/WHT
11-20		F10.6	POLRAT(1,2)	IC - Gas pollution rate - HC	Lba/WHT
21-30		F10.6	POLRAT(1,3)	IC - Gas pollution rate - NOX	Lba/WHT
31-60		----	----	Not used	----

Number of cards: 1

FIGURE 5-72 CARD FORMAT TYPE 51

Card	Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-40	F10.6		POLRAT(2,1)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - CO	Lbs/VMT
1-20	F10.6		POLRAT(2,2)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - HC	Lbs/VMT
21-30	F10.6		POLRAT(2,3)	IC - Diesel pollution rate - NOX	Lbs/VMT
31-80	----	----	----	Not used	

Number of cards: 1

FIGURE 5-73 CARD FORMAT TYPE 52

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.6	POLRAT(3,1)	Electric vehicle pollution rate - particulate	Lbs/KWHR	1-10	F10.2	XACRAT(IXV,1)	Accident rate of transit traffic accidents per transit system IXV	No. accidents per million VMT
11-20	F10.6	POLRAT(3,2)	Electric vehicle pollution rate - SO ₂	Lbs/KWHR	11-20	F10.2	XACRAT(IXV,2)	Accident rate of passenger accidents per transit system IXV	No. accidents per million person trips
21-30	F10.6	POLRAT(3,3)	Electric vehicle pollution rate - NOX	Lbs/KWHR	21-30	F10.3	XACRAT(IXV,3)	Accident rate of passenger fatalities per transit system IXV	No. fatalities per million person trips
31-80	---	---	Not used	---	31-40	F10.3	XACRAT(IXV,4)	Accident rate of non-passenger fatalities per transit system IXV	No. fatalities per million person trips
		Number of cards: 1			41-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card for each transit system IXV where IXV # 4

FIGURE 5-74 CARD FORMAT TYPE 53

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units	Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-8	F8.2	HACRAT(MH,1,ITP)	Accident rate of fatal accidents per MH per peak temporal period (ITP=1)	No. of fatal accidents per 100 million VMT	1-5	I5	NEV	Number of highway vehicle types	---
9-16	F8.2	HACRAT(MH,2,ITP)	Accident rate of injury accidents per MH per peak temporal period (ITP=1)	No. of injury accidents per 100 million VMT	6-15	F10.3	HOPDAT(1,1)	Average number of lanes for freeways	Lanes
17-24	F8.2	HACRAT(MH,3,ITP)	Accident rate of property damage accidents per MH per peak temporal period (ITP=1)	No. of property damage accidents per 100 million VMT	16-25	F10.3	HOPDAT(2,1)	Average number of lanes for surface arterials	Lanes
25-32	F8.2	HACRAT(MH,4,ITP)	Accident rate of fatalities per MH per peak temporal period (ITP=1)	No. of fatalities per 100 million VMT	26-35	F10.3	HOPDAT(1,2)	Average number of manyyears/route miles for freeways	My/route miles
33-40	F8.2	HACRAT(MH,5,ITP)	Accident rate of injuries per MH per peak temporal period (ITP=1)	No. of injuries per 100 million VMT	36-45	F10.3	HOPDAT(2,2)	Average number of manyyears/route miles for surface arterials	My/route miles
41-80	5F8.2	Same as above except for off-peak temporal period (ITP=2)		---	46-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card per MH where MH = 1 - Freeways
MH = 2 - Surface arterial

FIGURE 5-75 CARD FORMAT TYPE 54

FIGURE 5-76 CARD FORMAT TYPE 55

FIGURE 5-77 CARD FORMAT TYPE 56

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 1)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - depreciation	\$/VMT
11-20	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 2)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - maintenance	\$/VMT
21-30	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 3)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - fuel	\$/VMT
31-40	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 4)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - insurance	\$/VMT
41-50	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 5)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - parking	\$/VMT
51-60	F10.3	HVOPCS (NHV, 6)	Highway vehicle unit operating costs - other	\$/VMT
61-80	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card for each highway vehicle type (NHV)
 NHV = 1 Autos
 = 2 Trucks

FIGURE 5-78 CARD FORMAT TYPE 57

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-10	F10.3	HWYOPC (MH, 1)	Highway way unit operating cost - power	\$/route mile/yr
11-20	F10.3	HWYOPC (MH, 2)	Highway way unit operating cost - manpower	\$/many year
21-30	F10.3	HWYOPC (MH, 3)	Highway way unit operating cost - maintenance	\$/route mile/yr
31-60	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card per highway mode (MH)
 MH = 1 Freeways
 = 2 Surface arterials

FIGURE 5-79 CARD FORMAT TYPE 58

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-38	F10.0	XOPCU(IXV,1,1)	Number of route or track miles	Miles
11-23	F10.0	XOPCU(IXV,2,1)	Number of storage vehicle-spaces	Vehicle-spaces
21-33	F10.0	XOPCU(IXV,3,1)	Number of maintenance vehicle-spaces	Vehicle-spaces
31-44	F48.0	XOPCU(IXV,4,XX)	Number of terminals per terminal type (XX) where XX < 4	Terminals
41-78	F48.0	XOPCU(IXV,5,XX)	Number of parking vehicle-spaces per parking facility type (XX) where XX < 4	Vehicle-spaces
79-88	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card per each transit system IXV
(IXV < 4)

FIGURE 5-50 CARD FORMAT TYPE 59

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-6	F6.3	XOPICD(IXV,1,1)	Transit operating unit cost data - way power	\$/VMT
7-11	F7.2	XOPICD(IXV,1,2)	Transit operating unit cost data - way manpower	\$/route mile/yr
14-22	F9.0	XOPICD(IXV,1,3)	Transit operating unit cost data - way maintenance	\$/route mile/yr
23-29	F7.3	XOPICD(IXV,2,1)	Transit operating unit cost data - vehicle depreciation	\$/VMT
30-36	F7.3	XOPICD(IXV,2,2)	Transit operating unit cost data - vehicle other	\$/VMT
37-43	F7.0	XOPICD(IXV,3,1)	Transit operating unit cost data - manpower	\$/VMT
44-50	F7.0	XOPICD(IXV,4,1)	Transit operating unit cost data - storage	\$/veh-space/yr
51-57	F7.0	XOPICD(IXV,5,1)	Transit operating unit cost data - maintenance	\$/veh-space/yr
58-88	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card per each transit system IXV
(IXV < 4)

Comments: Card Format Type 60 and 61 are interleaved in the input data stream

FIGURE 5-61 CARD FORMAT TYPE 60

Card Columns	Format	Variable Name	Definition	Units
1-28	F47.0	XOPICD(IXV,6,XX)	Transit operating terminal unit operating costs per terminal type XX where XX < 4	\$/terminal/yr
29-48	F45.0	XOPICD(IXV,7,XX)	Transit operating parking unit operating costs per parking facility type XX where XX < 4	\$/vehicle-space/yr
49-88	---	---	Not used	---

Number of cards: 1 card per each transit system IXV
(IXV < 4)

Comments: Card Format Type 60 and 61 are interleaved in the input data stream

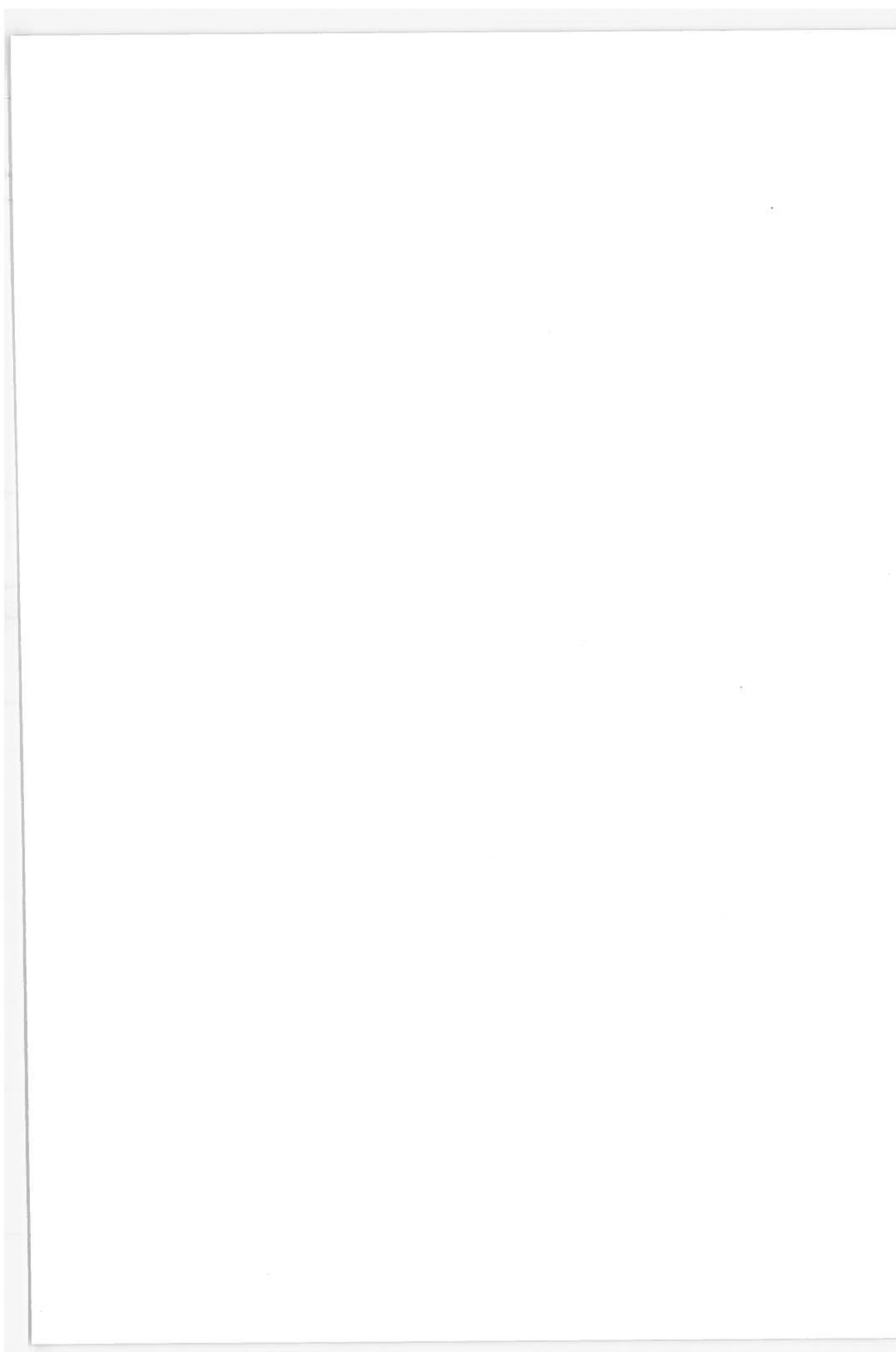
FIGURE 5-62 CARD FORMAT TYPE 61

5.3 Description of Output Data

Appendix G contains selected output data tables of the Highway-Transit Cost Program.

The data output tables of this program are printed in the following order:

<u>Data Output</u>	<u>Appendix G Page Reference</u>
Highway Capital Cost Data	G1 - G6
Transit Capital Cost Data	G7 - G28
Network Analysis Data	G29 - G39
Power Consumption Data	G40 - G41
Air Pollution Data	G42 - G44
Accident Data	G45 - G47
Highway Operating Cost Data	G48 - G49
Transit Operating Cost Data	G50 - G52



6 TEAM Model User's Guide

6.1 Introduction

This portion of the model documentation describes the procedures for the execution of the TEAM model, for the creation and manipulation of program files, and the procedures for performing program updates. Reference notes on the CDC-6600 Computer System and the Import/Export UT-200 terminal operations are also presented.

6.2 CDC 6600 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

6.2.1 COMPUTER DESCRIPTION

CDC 6600 is one of the CDC 6000 series computers. It has one central processor which contains 24 operating registers. This offers greater efficiency since the operating registers are linked to ten individual arithmetic sections (Figure 6-1) which can operate simultaneously. The central processor can hold up to 7 user jobs concurrently and executes instructions which manipulate the 24 operating registers, retrieve information from central memory, and store information back into central memory. Information is stored in central memory in words of 60 binary digits (bits) and the memory access time is 100 nanoseconds (10^{-7} seconds).

The central processor shares access to the central memory with ten peripheral processors. Unlike the central processor, each peripheral processor has its own memory. Peripheral processors are used to transfer the information between the central memory and peripheral devices such as disks, magnetic tape, etc. They relieve the central processor of all input/output tasks, so that it can perform data calculations while the peripheral processors are engaged in the input/output functions. Peripheral processors handle input from an output to the peripheral devices through data channels.

6.2.2 OPERATING SYSTEM

CDC 6600 utilizes an operating system called SCOPE (Supervisory Control of Program Execution). SCOPE is an operating system which monitors and controls compilation or assembly, loading, execution and output of all the programs submitted to the computer. It controls the input/output operations for on-site or remote computer terminals and controls storage assignment tasks. In addition, it prints the DAYFILE of each job run (Figure 6-2), allows the

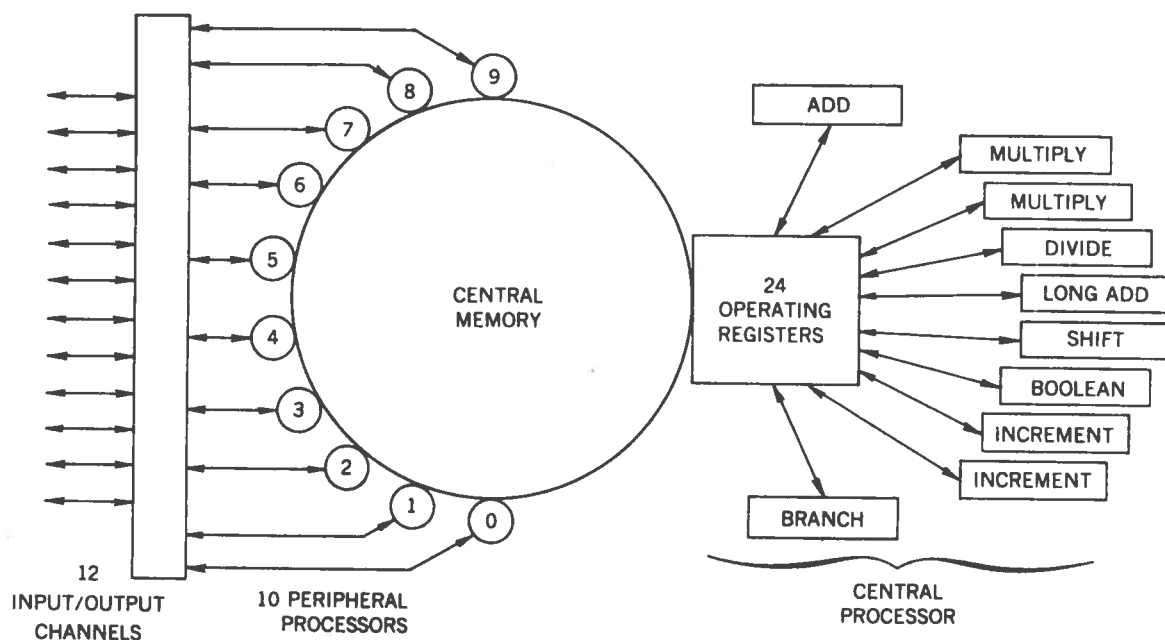


FIGURE 6-1. CDC 6600 COMPUTER SYSTEM

```

06/15/72 *DS SCOPE 3.3          CYC N      10/27/71
16.04.44.WSCM0FJ
16.04.44.IP 000016 INPUT UNITS USED.
16.04.44.$SEQUENCE,$CM, TEST
16.04.44.
16.04.44.$CHARGE
16.04.44.
16.04.44.TST,P10,I0100,CM40000,T20.
16.04.44.
16.04.44.MAP(OFF)
16.04.44.RUN(S)
16.04.45.FILE OPENED - OUTPUT
16.04.45.FILE OPENED - LG0
16.04.46.REDUCE.
16.04.46.LG0.
16.04.49.CM 040000      CM CELLS USED.
16.04.49.CP 000000.699 CP SEC. USED.
16.04.49.IO 000003.200 IO SEC. USED.
16.04.49.SS 000001.099 SYSTEM SEC. USED.
16.04.51.EXIT
16.04.51.OP 000016 STORAGE DATA BLOCKS ON FILE OUTPUT
16.04.51.CM 012700      CM CELLS USED.
16.04.51.CP 000001.420 CP SEC. USED.
16.04.51.IO 000004.000 IO SEC. USED.
16.04.51.SS 000001.853 SYSTEM SEC. USED.
16.04.51.AC - END OF JOB.

```

FIGURE 6-2. DAY FILE

operator at the computer console to modify stored programs, protects information from access by unauthorized persons through the use of private permanent files and performs other miscellaneous functions.

SCOPE accepts programs written in the COMPASS assembly language, or in compiler or procedure oriented languages such as: FORTRAN, FORTRAN Extended, COBOL, ALGOL, SIMSCRIPT, APT, OPTIMA, SORT/MERGE and PERT/TIME.

SCOPE programs are written in COMPASS assembly language. If SCOPE were a small program that did not require much space for storage, it would be convenient to store most of this operating system in central memory. However since it does require extensive core storage, only system tables and pointer words which are continuously referenced are permanently stored in central memory. They are particularly used for communication between subroutines frequently used by the operating system and programs submitted by the users, and for intercommunication between other SCOPE routines.

Most of these tables and pointers reside in low core (the beginning address in central memory); others reside in HIGH CORE (the last areas, or highest numbered addresses in central memory) as shown in Figure 6-3. Neither the low core nor the high core areas occupied by SCOPE can be overwritten by the users programs. Memory areas in ten peripheral processors are used to provide storage for the transient programs that are called by SCOPE from disc storage to perform input and output functions. Once these routines have been executed, they can be overwritten by other routines. The MONITOR routine which controls all other SCOPE routines and subroutines resides in peripheral processor zero. The MONITOR routine is linked to the other routines in the other PP's by the communication areas in central memory. Those portions of SCOPE that do not reside in central memory or the peripheral processors are stored on the system disc. The disc is an allocatable device that also holds

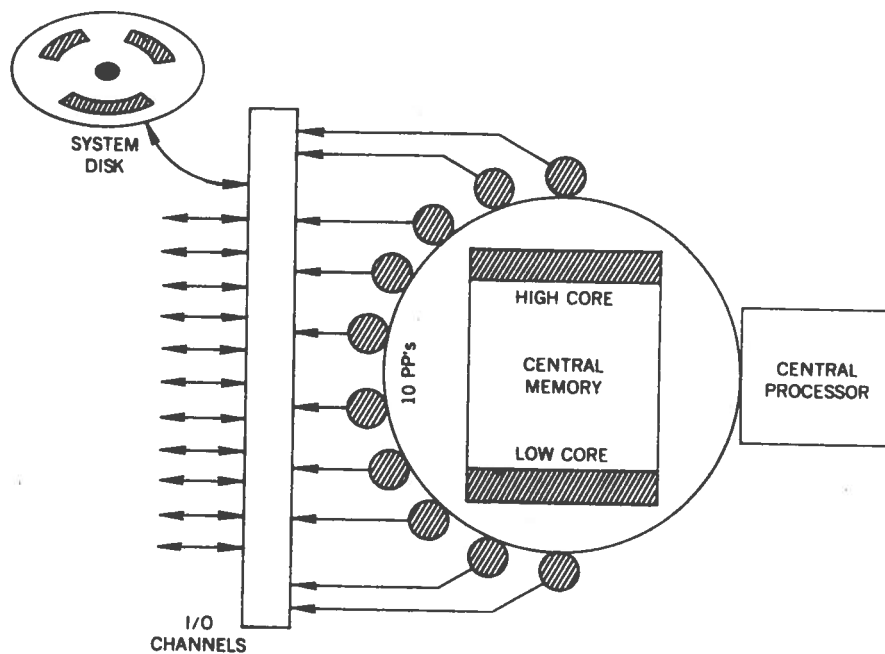


FIGURE 6-3. SCOPE RESIDENCE (SHADED AREA)

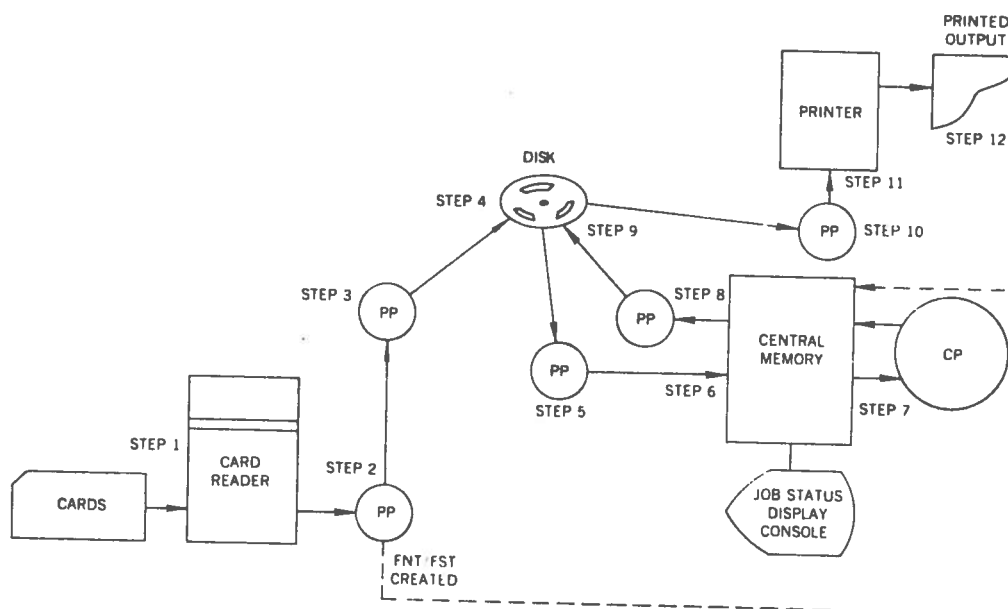


FIGURE 6-4 TYPICAL JOB FLOW

user programs and data as well as SCOPE routines.

6.2.3 JOB INPUT, EXECUTION AND OUTPUT:

Each job submitted through the computer is identified by a JOB NAME and is accepted as a unique file by the SCOPE operating system. Each job which progresses through the computer traces a path which as shown in Figure 6-4. The information on the cards is input through a PP at step 2. SCOPE gets the job name, core requirements, priority in relation to other jobs and creates a new FNT/FST entry which contains this and other information about the job.

After the FNT/FST has been initiated, SCOPE moves the job to another PP (step 3) which places it on a disk storage area (step 4) until central memory facilities are available to run the job. Each program is executed within an area (identified by a CONTROL POINT) of central memory partitioned off by SCOPE for that job alone. As soon as a control point and sufficient storage are available, SCOPE will move the job from the disk, through a PP (step 5), into central memory (step 6), assigning the job to that control point. SCOPE will then shift other jobs around within central memory so that the space will be made contiguous to accommodate any new job. This shifting process is called DYNAMIC RELOCATION. The progress of the job can be monitored on the Job Status Display, the information about the job appears next to the number of CONTROL POINT to which the job is assigned. There is an area in low core called the CONTROL POINT AREA which contains information about the job such as its name, length, starting address and other parameters. Within the control point area, there is a 16-word EXCHANGE package that enables the job to communicate with the central processor. The CONTROL POINT and CONTROL POINT AREA are shown in Figure 6-5.

Output from the job is transferred from control memory through a PP (step 8) and onto a disk (step 9). It is then considered part of the OUTPUT QUEUE, which is the logical line-up of job output awaiting access to peripheral output devices. Unless the user designates otherwise, the output is always assigned to the printer. When a printer is available, the output will go through a PP (step 10) to the printer (step 11) where it will be printed in lines of 136 characters. The last portion of the printer output will show the final contents of the dayfile. Besides showing various items pertaining to the job execution, the dayfile also contains the central processor and the peripheral processor times used by the job.

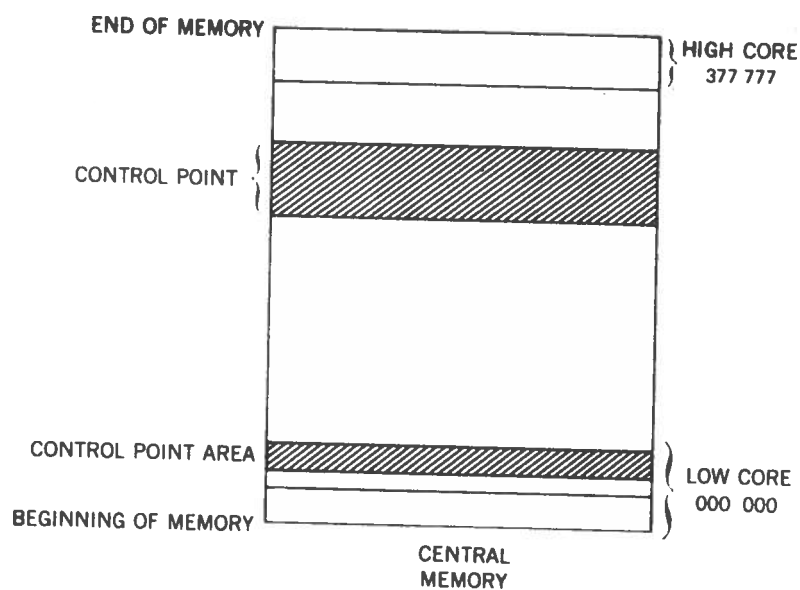


FIGURE 6-5. CONTROL POINT AND CONTROL POINT AREA

6.2.4 Core Map Generation:

If the job is compiled properly, the loader links various subprograms, subroutines etc. and creates a core map. The core map gives a programmer the information about the starting addresses and entry addresses of the various programs and system routines and the addresses of the common blocks. A sample core map is shown in Figure 6-6 with each of the identified labels defined as follows:

1. Time of day (24-hour clock) when program was loaded
2. Type of loading: Normal, Overlay, or Segment
3. Overlay or segment level numbers (blank for normal loading)
4. TYPE is CONTROL if load was requested via control card; otherwise TYPE is address to user's call to loader
5. Meaningless if TYPE is CONTROL; otherwise a 2-word loader request appears above USER---++---CALL
6. First word address of loaded user program
7. Last word address of loaded user program
8. First word address of blank common
9. Length of blank common
10. First word address of loader and loader tables. Table address may be reassigned to blank common.
11. Name and first word address of all subprograms loaded. These may be user and/or library subprograms.
12. Labeled common name and first word address of each block. Each is listed in the same line as the subprogram in which the block is first defined.
13. Entry point name and address of each subprogram
14. List of subprograms referring to entry points and addresses at which each reference is made.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CORE MAP 1615231. NORMAL			CONTROL				
TIME=LOAD MODE			TYPE				
PVA LOADER 054010 PVA TABLES 052230			USER				
PROGRAM=ADDRESS			COMMON				
GEN 000720							
DUMMY 003045							
DEBAG 003052							
SYSTEM 003154							
OUTPIC 006231							
SIDS 006322							
KODER 007651							
DETER 011057							
ENTRY=ADDRESS							
GEN 000721							
DUMMY 003045							
POINT1 003058							
POINT2 003047							
POINT3 003050							
TSCARD 003052							
SETADR 003722							
WRGSEUG 004261							
SMRCE 006088							
STORE 004440							
RESTORE 006342							
RBQ 004603							
RAQ 004613							
RXQ 004623							
TSCGROUP 006382							
OVELAG 003713							
ZZGEPPL 006326							
PCNTR 004244							
ZSOOTEN 006293							
QENTRY 005155							
SYSTEM 005361							
OUTPIC 006306							
KODER 010603							
UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS							
-2499 -2496 -2491 -2484 -2475 -2464 -2451 -2436							
-2419 -2400 -2379 -2350 -2331 -2304 -2277 -2244							
-2211 -2176 -2139 -2100 -2059 -2010 -1971 -1924							
-1875 -1834 -1771 -1716 -1659 -1600 -1549 -1476							
-1411 -1344 -1275 -1204 -1131 -1056 -979 -900							
-819 -734 -651 -564 -475 -386 -297 -196							
-99 -749 -664 -601 -516 -416 -325 -236							
1725 1856 1989 2124 2261 2400 2531 2684							
2829 2976 3125 3276 3429 3581 3731 3884							
4061 4224 4389 4556 4725 4896 5069 5244							
5421 5600 5781 5966 6149 6336 6525 6716							
6909 7104 7301 7500							

FIGURE 6-6. CORE MAP

6.3 JOB PROCESSING CONTROL CARDS

The processing of a job is controlled by a set of control cards which determine the sequence of program execution. On a CDC 6600 Computer, the first record of every job consists of set control cards which control the job flow. The processing of all other records in the job file is dependent on the control cards in the first record of this job file. A sample job with data is shown in Figure 6-7. The first three control cards of any job are normally the SEQUENCE, CHARGE and JOB cards. These three cards, along with directive control cards as the compile, load and execute cards, form the first record of the job. Each record in the job is separated by an End of Record card which has a 7, 8 and 9 punched in column 1 and is identified as a (7,8,9) card. All control cards should begin in column 1 and are terminated by a period or, if a parenthesized list appears a closing parenthesis. The last card in the job is an End of File Card which has a 6,7,8, and 9 punched in column 1 and is referred to as (6,7,8,9) card.

6.3.1 SEQUENCE Card

The first card in the job is a SEQUENCE card. This has a \$ sign in column 1 and the word SEQUENCE between columns 2 to 9 followed by a comma and the Job Name followed by a period. The first character of the Job Name should be alphabetic. The operating system picks up the first three characters of the Job Name and adds three more unique characters creating a unique six character job name.

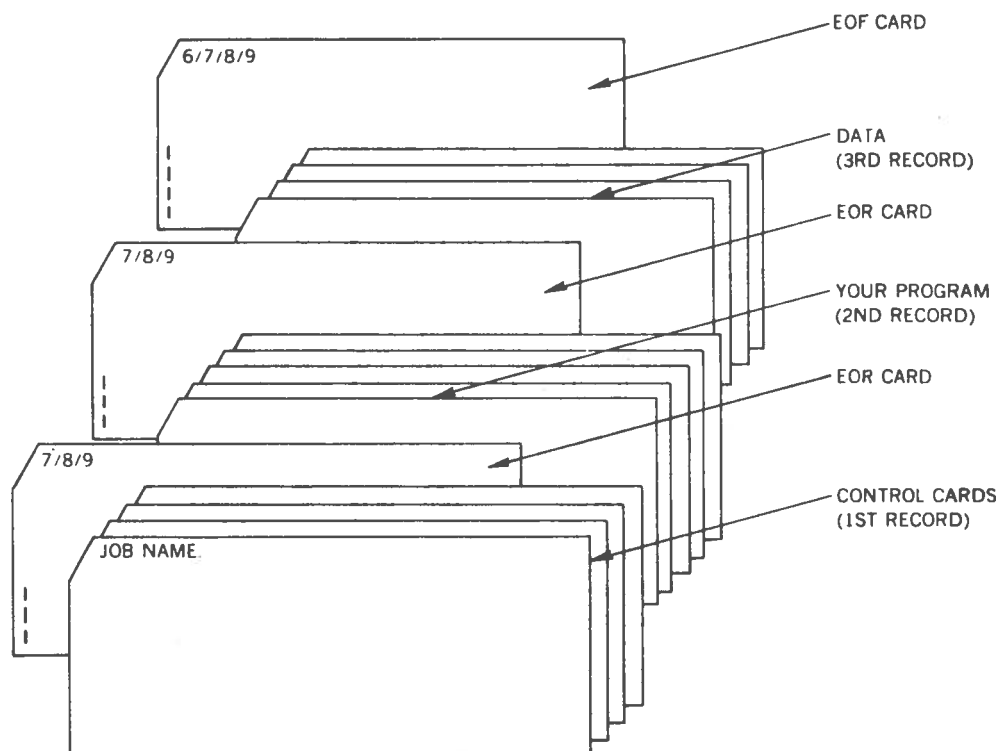


FIGURE 6-7 JOB WITH DATA

6.3.2 CHARGE Card

This is the second card in any job. First column contains the character \$. Columns 2 to 7 contain the word CHARGE which is followed by a comma the charge number and a period. This card is basically there to account for the total core used by the job, the system seconds, and the I/O used by the job.

6.3.3 JOB Card

The JOB card assumes the following format and contains such system information as the job priority, central processor time limit, and the central memory core requirement.

JOB, priority, time limit, field length.

The fields are separated by commas and the last field is terminated with a period. If this information is left out, priority 1, time limit 1 minute, field length 40000₈ is assumed.

- o Job: Identifies this as a control card.
- o Priority: 2,4,6, or 10. Highest priority at which a job can be run is 10 and the lowest priority is 2.
- o Time Limit: Total central processing time for the job in seconds a maximum of 5 octal digits. The octal value in hundreds is approximately the time in minutes. The time is actually rounded up to a multiple of 10₈ by the system.

Time must suffice for the whole job, including all compilation, loading, and execution.

o Field Length

Total field length of a job, in octal, maximum of 6 octal digits. The field length (storage requirements) is rounded up to a multiple of 100₈ by the system.

If the job includes a compilation, the field length must include the compiler. The standard amount 40,000₈ is frequently sufficient. If a listing is requested when the RUN compiler is called, the compiler prints out the amount of storage that was not needed for each compiled program and the program length including buffers of each routine. If the program is loaded (by execution or a NOGO card) the program length (field length) for the entire program is given. Thus, for future runs the field length should be adjusted accordingly.

6.3.4 FORTRAN COMPILE Card - RUN

The FORTRAN compiler is called by the control card:

RUN(cm,fl,bl,if,of,rf,lc,as,cs)

o cm - Compiler mode option (if omitted, assume G; if unrecognized, assume S)

G compile and execute.

S compile with source list, no execute.

P compile with source list and punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute.

L compile with source and object list, no execute.

M compile with source and object list, produce a punch deck on file PUNCHB, no execute.

o fl - Object program field length (octal); if omitted, it is set equal to the field length at compile time.

o bl - Object program I/O buffer lengths (octal) if omitted, assumed to be 2022₈. Minimum value is 1001₈.

- o if - File name for compiler input: if omitted, assumed to be INPUT.
- o of - File name for compiler output; if omitted assumed to be OUTPUT.
- o rf - File name on which the binary information is always written;
if omitted, assumed to be LGO.
- o lc - In order to specify the line limit at any time, a new control card has been implemented (see LC parameter on Execute or Load and Go Card). Therefore, the lc parameter will be bypassed. It will act as a dummy, and space must be allowed for it if the parameters as or cs are specified.
- o as - If nonzero or non blank, the ASA switch causes the ASA I/O list/format interaction at execution time. It has no effect on the compilation method.
- o es - Cross-reference switch. If nonzero, a cross-reference listing is produced.

Compiler output, except in the G mode, includes a reproduction of the source program, a variable map, and indications of fatal and nonfatal errors detected during compilation. If the G mode is selected, all output is suppressed unless fatal errors are detected, in which case the output is the same as indicated for the S mode of compilation. If the L mode is selected, the output includes an octal list of the compiled instructions.

A copy of the compiled programs is always left in disk storage as a binary record on a file name either LGO or the name specified as the rf parameter in the call to the compiler. The compiled program may be called and executed repeatedly by using the name of the load-and-go file. In the output file at the end of compilation of each subprogram, the compiler indicates the amount of unused compilation space.

Examples:

- (1) To compile, requesting an object program field for production smaller than for the compilation

RUN(s,fl)

where fl is the field length during execution time

- (2) To get COMPILE listings with the binary output on the file LGO

RUN(s)

- (3) To compile, with input from a file called COMPILE and binary output on the file LGO.

RUN(S,,,COMPILE)

6.3.5 LOAD and EXECUTE CARDS

A binary file lfn is loaded in central memory by the following instruction.

LOAD(lfn)

If lfn is INPUT, loading begins from the current position of the file; all other files are rewound by the system prior to loading. Loading terminates when the end-of-information or an empty record is encountered. All loader directives must appear in the named file before any subprogram. These directives whether overlay, segment, or section processing are required. Overlays, segment, and relocatable binary decks may be loaded with the LOAD control card; the first record of the file lfn specifies the kind of loading operations to be performed.

If subprograms are to be loaded from more than one file, more than one LOAD card is needed, but the first record of the first file always determines the kind of loading for all subsequent LOAD cards.

Once a program has been loaded, it is executed by the following request:

EXECUTE.

The combined load/execute is just a shorter version for the separate load and execute requests e.g. the request,

LOAD(lgn)
EXECUTE.

is equivalent to a single request

lgn

and accomplishes the same result as the previous request.

For Overlay operations, program execution begins in the main overlay. Subsequent overlays must be loaded by user calls from these programs or from the main overlay.

6.3.6 MISCELLANEOUS CONTROL CARDS

Limit:

LIMIT (n)

This card limits the amount of mass storage assigned to a job - n is the decimal number of word blocks to which job is limited. Each word block equals 4096 words of central memory.

Map:

This card requests cancels, full or partial map of the job in central memory.

MAP (p)

where p may be ON, OFF or PART which selects map, no map or partial map option.

NOGO:

This card completes loading and linking of all elements needed for program execution but suspends job execution.

NOGO.

Reduce:

This card reduces the field length (memory requirement) of a job to a minimum amount needed for execution.

REDUCE.

Load:

This card loads program from the file lfn into central memory. In the New System COST Program LOAD control cards are used to load the overlays in core.

LOAD (lfn)

Unload:

UNLOAD (lfn1, lfn2,lfn)

Releases files and the associated devices from the job.

Rewind:

REWIND (lfn1, lfn2, lfn)

This card rewinds the files named in the list.

XPAUSE:

This card is used to send message to the central site about the job. It is terminated by a period and is then followed by the message e.g.

XPAUSE. DIVERT OUTPUT TO CENTRAL SITE.

Comment:

This card is used to add comments about the job which eventually appear in the DAY FILE.

COMMENT. NEW SYSTEM COST PROGRAM

The word COMMENT is followed by a terminator (period) and then the comment is inserted.

6.4 Creation of Program Files

This section describes the procedures for the creation of source and binary files on a system disk and magnetic tape. These procedures assume that the files are to be created from a deck of program cards.

Since the New System Cost program is comprised of four overlays, four source and four binary files are required to be created. For explanatory purposes, these files shall be named as follows:

<u>Overlay</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Binary File Name</u>	<u>Source File Name</u>
Overlay 0.0	DULMODE	PRMYB	PRMYS
Overlay 1.0	DMCAPC	DLMCB	DLMCS
Overlay 2.0	NETWORK	NTWKB	NTWKS
Overlay 3.0	ALLOTH	OTHRB	OTHR

The binary and source file names for the Highway-Transit Cost program shall be NULLB and NULLS, respectively.

6.4.1 Creation of Source and Binary Files on Disk:

The computer accepts all its input in binary formats. The FORTRAN RUN compiler is used to compile the FORTRAN programs and put the binary modules in permanent files on the system disk. In addition, the source files are also created which may be used for any future corrections and modifications in the model and also to get the compiled listings without using the system deck of cards. The UPDATE technique is used to accomplish this. The input to the RUN compiler

is from a file called COMPILE created by the UPDATE program. The output from the RUN compiler is written on a file called LGO which is subsequently catalogued as a permanent file and contains the binary module of the source program. In the creation run, the UPDATE writes the source program on a file called NEWPL which is catalogued as a permanent file and contains the source program. The library listings of the binary file are obtained by using a LIBLIST card to ensure that all the routines are compiled properly. Rewinding of the files is carried out by using REWIND cards which aligns the reader head at the beginning of the file. The card image of an End of Record Card contains 7, 8 and 9 punched in column 1 while that of an End of File Card contains 6, 7, 8 and 9 punched in column 1.

6.4.2 Creation of New System Cost Program Files on Disk

The following illustrates the control cards and the deck organization for the creation of each of the source and binary files of the New System Cost program.

Overlay 2.0

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.
NTW,P6,T25,CM100000.
REQUEST,NEWPL,*PF.
UPDATE(F,N)
REWIND(COMPILE)
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.
RUN(S,,,COMPILE)
REWIND(LGO)
LIBLIST(LGO,OUTPUT)
REWIND(LGO)
CATALOG(NEWPL,NTWKS,RP=999)
CATALOG(LGO,NTWKB,RP=999)
END of RECORD CARD(7,8,9)
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
NETWORK Program Deck
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
END of FILE CARD(6,7,8,9)

Overlay 3.0

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.
OTH,P6,T20,CM150000.
REQUEST,NEWPL,*PF.
UPDATE(F,N)
REWIND(COMPILE)
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.
RUN(S,,,COMPILE)
REWIND(LGO)
LIBLIST(LGO,OUTPUT)
REWIND(LGO)
CATALOG(NEWPL,OTHR,RP=999)
CATALOG(LGO,OTHRB,RP=999)
END of RECORD CARD(7,8,9)
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
ALLOTH Program Deck
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
END of RECORD CARD(6,7,8,9)

6.4.3 Creation of Highway-Transit Cost Program Files on Disk

Binary (NULLB) and source (NULLS) program files of the Highway-Transit Cost program can be created on disk by use of the following control cards:

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.  
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.  
NUL,P6,720,CM150000.  
REQUEST,NEWPL,*PF.  
UPDATE(F,N)  
REWIND(COMPILE)  
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.  
RUN(S,,,COMPILE)  
REWIND(LGO)  
LIBLIST(LGO,OUTPUT)  
REWIND(LGO)  
CATALOG(NEWPL,NULLS,RP=999)  
CATALOG(LGO,NULLB,RP=999)  
END of RECORD CARD (7,8,9)  
:  
:  
:  
NULCASE Program Deck  
:  
:  
END of FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)
```

6.4.4 Creation of Binary Files on Tape from Disk

Listed below are the control cards for the copying of binary program files from a system disk to magnetic tape.

The binary modules are transferred on the tape in a specified order. Every time a file is copied, it is backspaced and compared to ensure that the copying operation was carried out properly. If the copying was done properly, a message -- GOOD COMPARE appears in the DAYFILE. If the message BAD COMPARE appears, it indicates that the user has committed some error in the control cards.

New System Cost Program

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.	REWIND (GRP)
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.	COMPARE (TAPE1,GRP,1,17)
JOB COPY,CM50000,P6,T50,TP1.	ATTACH (HRP,NTWKB)
REQUEST,TAPE1,HY. (**YYYY,RING)	REWIND (HRP)
REWIND (TAPE1)	COPYBF (HRP,TAPE1)
ATTACH (FRP,PRMYB)	SKIPB,TAPE1,1,17,B.
REWIND (FRP)	REWIND (HRP)
COPYBF (FRP,TAPE1)	COMPARE (TAPE1,HRP,1,17)
SKIPB,TAPE1,1,17,B.	ATTACH (IRP,OTHRB)
REWIND (FRP)	REWIND (IRP)
COMPARE (TAPE1,FRP,1,17)	COPYBF (IRP,TAPE1)
ATTACH (GRP,DLMCE)	SKIPB,TAPE1,1,17,B
REWIND (GRP)	REWIND (IRP)
COPYBF (GRP)	COMPARE (TAPE1,IRP,1,17)
SKIPB,TAPE1,1,17,B.	<u>END of RECORD CARD</u>
	<u>END of FILE CARD</u>

Highway-Transit Cost Program:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.

\$CHARGE,XXXXXXX.

JOBCOPY,CM50000,P6,T50,TP1.

REQUEST,TAPE1,HY. (**YYYY,RING)

REWIND(TAPE1)

ATTACH(FRP,NULLB)

REWIND(FRP)

COPYBF(FRP,TAPE1)

SKIPB,TAPE1,1,17,B.

REWIND(FRP)

COMPARE(TAPE1,FRP,1,17)

END of RECORD CARD (7,8,9)

END of FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)

6.5 Execution of Program Files

Described within this section are the procedures for the execution of binary program files that are stored on disk and on tape.

As indicated within Chapter 4 Input Data, The New System Cost program requires input data from cards and from a disk file called TAPE 11. Guideway, acceleration/deceleration lane, interchange, and terminal link segment data comprise the disk input data to this program. A permanent file housing this data is required to be created prior to the execution of the program. Paragraph 6.5.1 below describes the procedures for the creation of this file. The required control cards for the execution of the New System Cost program from disk and from tape are defined in paragraphs 6.5.2.

The procedures and control cards for the execution of the Highway-Transit Cost program from disk and tape are defined in paragraph 6.5.3.

6.5.1 Creation of a TAPE II Permanent File

A disk permanent file containing guideway, acceleration/deceleration lane, interchange, and terminal link segment data can be created once this data has been organized and punched on cards according to the formats defined in paragraph 4.2. The permanent data file is created on disk by the program TEST 2; the listing of this program is shown in Figure 6-8. The following control cards are

required for the creation of this data file on disk:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.

\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.

DATA,P10,T30,CM40000.

REQUEST(TAPE 11)

RUN(S)

LGO.

REWIND(TAPE11)

CATALOG(Tape 11,BOSDTA,CY=01,RP=999)

END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)

Program TEST 2

END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)

Tape 11 DATA

END OF FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)

```

PROGRAM TEST2 (INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE11=11)
DIMENSION ACARD(8)
REWIND 11
105 READ(5,100) ACARD
100 FORMAT(8A10)
    IF (EOF,5) 102,95
95 WRITE(11,100) ACARD
    WRITE(6,100) ACARD
    GO TO 105
102 END FILE 11
CALL EXIT
END

```

Figure 6-8 Program TEST 2

6.5.2 Execution of New System Cost Program Files

In order to execute the New System Cost program, it is necessary to have four permanent binary files on a system disk or tape. These files can be catalogued under the following four file names:

<u>OVERLAY</u>	<u>FILE NAME</u>
OVERLAY 0.0	PRMYB
OVERLAY 1.0	DLMCB
OVERLAY 2.0	NTWKB
OVERLAY 3.0	OTHRB

The control cards required to execute the binary program files from disk and from tape are presented below.

DISK Execution:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM TEST.
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX. LOAD(LGOP)
DMS,P6,T200,CM275000. LOAD(LGO1)
REQUEST(TAPE 11) LOAD(LGO2)
ATTACH(TAPE11,BSLINE) LOAD(LGO3)
REWIND(TAPE11) EXECUTE (LGOP,LC=777777)
ATTACH(LGOP,PRMYB) END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)
ATTACH(LGO 1, DLMCB) [DATA]
ATTACH (LGO2,NEWKB) END OF FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)
ATTACH(LGO3,OTHRB)

TAPE Execution:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM TEST.
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX. COPYBF(TAPE1,OTHRB)
TAPERUN,P6,T200,CM275000,TP1. REWIND(PRMYB, DLMCB,NTWKB,OTHRB)
REQUEST,TAPE1,HY. (**XXXX,RING) LOAD(PRMYB)
REWIND(TAPE1) LOAD(DLMCB)
REQUEST(TAPE11) LOAD(NTWKB)
ATTACH(TAPE11,BSLINE) LOAD(OTHRB)
REWIND(TAPE11) EXECUTE (PRMYB,LC=777777)
COPYBF(TAPE1,PRMYB) END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)
COPYBF(TAPE1,DLMCB) [DATA]
COPYBF(TAPE1,NTWKB) END OF FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)

Note: For program executions from tape, the 'XXXX' parameter
in the REQUEST card denotes the tape number.

The first card is the SEQUENCE card which identifies the

user's job; this is followed by the CHARGE card on which the charge number is specified. The next card lists the job name, priority, time limit and the core requirements. If any of the parameter is not specified, its default value is assumed. The next three cards assign the base line data from a permanent file BSLINE to TAPE11 and rewind TAPE11. The permanent binary files are then made local in order that the current job may access them. If the files are stored on disk, this function is performed by the four ATTACH cards. If the files are stored on tape, the four COPYBF cards copies these files from the tape onto files that may be accessed. These cards are then followed by four LOAD cards which convert the binary files into the absolute load formats. EXECUTE does the actual loading and processes the job. The line count (LC) option is specified on the EXECUTE card so that the printed output may exceed 10,000 lines. The EXECUTE card is followed by End of Record card, after which the data cards are inserted. The last card in the job is the End of File card.

6.5.3 Execution of Highway-Transit Cost Program Files

A binary permanent file (NULLB) of the Highway-Transit Cost program can be executed from the system disk or from tape by use of the appropriate set of control cards defined below.

DISK Execution:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM TEST.

\$CHARGE, XXXXXXXX.

DMS,P6,T50,CM165000.

ATTACH (LGOP,NULLB)

LOAD (LGOP)

EXECUTE (LGOP,LC=777777)

END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)

[DATA]

END OF FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)

TAPE Execution:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM TEST.

\$CHARGE, XXXXXXXX.

DMS,P6,T50,CM165000,TP1.

REQUEST,TAPE1,HY. (**YYYY,RING)

REWIND(TAPE1)

COPYBF(TAPE1,NULLB)

LOAD(NULLB)

EXECUTE(NULLB,LC=777777)

END OF RECORD CARD (7,8,9)

[DATA]

END OF FILE CARD (6,7,8,9)

6.6 Overlays

Overlay processing allows programs to be divided into independent parts which may be called and executed as needed. Each overlay consists of a single main program and any necessary subprograms.

An overlay is numbered with an ordered pair of numbers (I,J) each in the range of 0-77₈. I denotes the primary level and J is the secondary level. An overlay with a non-zero secondary level is called a secondary overlay. The initial or main overlay which always remains in memory has levels (0,0). All primary overlays have their origin at the same point immediately following the main overlay (0,0). The loading of any primary overlay destroys any other primary overlay.

Overlays were used in the design of the New System Cost program because of its high core requirements. For simplicity, however, only primary overlays were used. The overlays in the model are designed such that each is independent of the other. The initial or main overlay always remains in core and is not destroyed by the loading of the additional overlays. Consequently, the various parameters which have to be shared by the various overlays are placed in common blocks in the main overlay.

6.6.1 Overlay Loading in the New System Cost Program

All the overlays are called from the main overlay and are loaded from separate files. Their binary files are created on the system disk or magnetic tape and are loaded in the sequence specified by the OVERLAY calls in the main overlay. The contents of the files are:

- o Main Program - Overlay (0,0)
- o New System Capital Cost Program - Overlay (1,0)
- o New System Network Program - Overlay (2,0)
- o All Other Programs - Overlay (3,0)

The main overlay (0,0) is always core resident and is not destroyed by the loading of the other overlays, namely (1,0), (2,0), and (3,0). The basic overlay structure of the program is shown in Figure 6-9. The loading address for overlays (1,0), (2,0) and (3,0) is the same because the optional parameter-cnnnnnn - is not specified on the overlay cards.

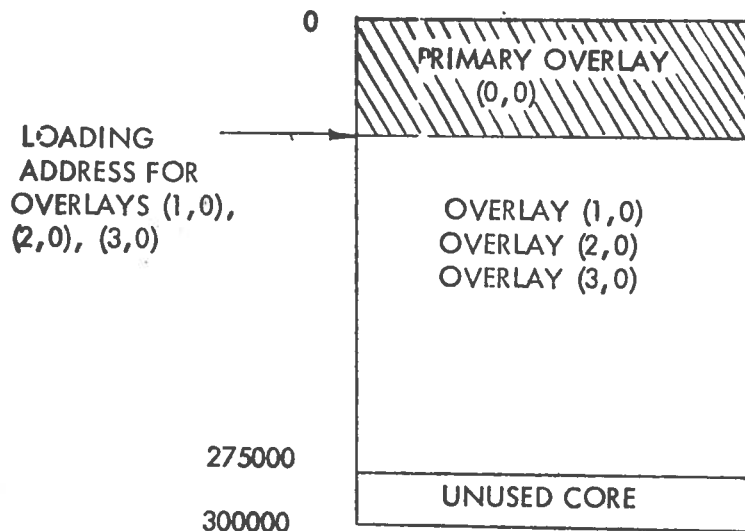


FIGURE 6-9 OVERLAY LOADING IN THE NEW SYSTEM COST PROGRAM

All card input data to the New System Cost program is read in Overlay (0,0). This is done in order to conduct parametric analysis runs by varying the input data without necessarily reading the entire input data deck.

Input variables read in the main Overlay (0,0) are placed in labeled common blocks - /RDI/ad/RDR/ - for use by the other program overlays. Variables that are computed in an overlay are shared with other overlays by placing these variables in labeled common blocks in the main overlay. Since the main overlay is always core resident these variables can always be referenced by the appropriate overlays.

6.6.2 Overlay Cards

Overlays are identified by an Overlay card. This card has the following format:

OVERLAY (fn, I₁, I₂, cnnnnnn)

where:

fn File name onto which the generated overlay is to be written.

I ₁	Primary Level Number	} Must be (0,0) for first overlay card and must be in octal.
I ₂	Secondary Level Number	

cnnnnnn optional; nnnnnn is 6-octal digits. If absent, overlay is loaded normally. If present, overlay is loaded nnnnnn words from the start of the blank common. This provides a method for changing the size of blank common at execution time.

The first overlay card must have a fn. Subsequent overlay card may omit the fn; if so, then the overlay is written on the same fn.

Each OVERLAY card must be followed by a program card. The program card for the main overlay must specify all needed file names , such as INPUT, OUTPUT, TAPE 1 etc. for all overlay levels. Files names should not appear in the program cards for other than the main overlay (0,0).

The level numbers given in the CALL OVERLAY function are decimal, while on the overlay card they are octal. Thus, the overlay card for overlay (1,10) would be OVERLAY (fn, 1, 12).

6.6.3 CALL Overlay Function

Overlay is a Fortran execution time subroutine which translates the Fortran call into a call to the loader.

Overlays are called by:

```
CALL OVERLAY (fn, I, J, P, I)
```

where:

- fn Variable name of a location which contains the name of the file that contains overlay.
- I Primary level of overlay.
- J Secondary level of overlay
- P Recall parameter. If p equals 6HRECAL, the overlay is not reloaded if it is already in memory.
- I Load parameter. Used to determine which value of

the fn will be used. I may be any value. If I is present and is non-zero, the overlay designated by fn will be loaded from the system library; otherwise, it will be loaded from the file designated by fn.

Before the execution of this call which causes the loading and execution of the overlay, the overlay must have been in absolute form and written on the file fn. When an END statement in the main program of the overlay is encountered, control returns to the statement following the CALL OVERLAY which initializes the execution of the overlay.

In the New System Cost program, the third parameter on the Overlay cards is always zero because only primary overlays were used. The fourth parameter is optional and is not specified. Consequently, all overlays are loaded immediately after the main overlay. The overlay cards within the program are:

OVERLAY (PRMY, 0,0)

OVERLAY (DMCP, 1,0)

OVERLAY (NTWK, 2,0)

OVERLAY (OTHR, 3,0)

PRMY, DMCP, NTWK, OTHR are the alphanumeric names of the files from which the overlays are loaded. These overlays are called by the following CALL statements.

CALL OVERLAY (FILE2, 1, 0,0)

CALL OVERLAY (FILE3, 2, 0, 0)

CALL OVERLAY (FILE4, 3, 0,0)

The contents of FILE2, FILE3 and FILE 4 are DMCP, NTKW and OTHR which are the file names that contain the corresponding overlays. NO RECALL parameter is specified and the default value of the load parameter is assumed. In other words, the loading of these overlays is carried out from the files contained in the locations FILE2, FILE3 and FILE4.

6.7 Program Update Procedures

UPDATE is a system program used to create, manipulate and maintain library files. UPDATE determines the specific operations it is to perform from two sources. One source is the parameters on the UPDATE control card. The other source is the UPDATE input stream which contains directives and text. The following control card calls the UPDATE Program:

UPDATE (parameter list)

The control card parameters specify the mode of the update and the files to be used.

6.7.1 Update Terminology

Program Library:

A program library is a file created and maintained by the UPDATE program. It is in the form of card images with sufficient information to allow each card image to be uniquely referenced by UPDATE. The logical file name used to reference a program library is OLDPL, commonly considered synonymous with old program library.

The program library contains card images in the compressed format used by UPDATE. Card images on the program library are grouped arbitrarily into decks. A deck is defined by *DECK directive and includes all card images up to but excluding the next *DECK directive or the end of the library. An UPDATE deck can contain any number of PROGRAM statements or assembler IDENT cards, or sets of data.

Update Directives:

UPDATE directives are cards in the input stream of the UPDATE deck which contain a control character in column 1 (*) and UPDATE directive beginning in column 2, and a blank or comma immediately following the directive.

UPDATE directives are written in the form:

*Control Word

or

*Control Word parameter list

where * represents the control character. The control word is terminated by a comma or one or more blanks; any number of additional blanks may appear between the control word and parameter list. Parameters are separated from each other by commas; embedded blanks are not permitted. The control word must be defined within UPDATE as a valid directive.

Each card in the UPDATE input stream is assigned a unique card identifier consisting of two parts. The first part is the ident name. Each card is a member of only one UPDATE ident from which it obtains the ident portion of its identifier. A *IDENT is established by the introduction of a *IDENT directive or *DECK directive. The second part of the directive is the sequence number within the ident. Therefore, a card image is referenced by idname*seqnum where idname is the ident under which the card was introduced and seqnum is the sequence number within that ident. Once

the identifier is established it is retained along with the card image on the OLDPL; the UPDATE directives may reference the card image by its identifier.

Update Correction Modes:

The correction mode identifies the type of processing required to be performed by UPDATE. A correction run is defined as any run in which the first card on the input file is not a *DECK or *COMDECK card. The correction modes that UPDATE may operate under are:

FULL MODE (F-Selected)

QUICK MODE (Q-Selected)

In the FULL Mode, all the decks on the program library file are written on the compile file. *COMPILE cards are ignored.

In the QUICK Mode (or partial update mode), only decks specified on the *COMPILE card are processed. Modifications which reference cards in decks not specified on the *COMPILE file are not written on the COMPILE file.

Compile File:

The compile file parameter on the UPDATE control card determines the name of the logical file as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Omitted	Output on file name COMPILE.
C or K	Output on file name COMPILE.
C=lfm;K=lfm	Output on logical file name given for lfm.
C=0	Compile file not to be produced.

During a file creation run or during a full update mode (F-Mode), all decks in the program library are written to the compile file. In a quick mode update (Q-Mode), only decks specified on the *COMPILE card are written to the compile file. By default, the decks are written on the COMPILE file in the order specified on the OLDPL.

In the full update, the order in which the decks are written on the COMPILE file cannot be changed.

In the quick mode, the order can be altered by using the K-file identifier on the UPDATE control card. When K is used, the decks are written to the compile file in the order of specification on *COMPILE card. If both K and C file parameters appear on the UPDATE control card, the K option will take precedence.

Compile File Sequence Field:

UPDATE will attempt to include sequence information in the compile file output. This information is compressed into the available space at the end of the card image. If the entire card identification will not fit, UPDATE will truncate the ident field until it fits, leaving the sequence number intact. When (C=PUNCH) and 8 options are selected, punched card output of the COMPILE file is obtained with ident and the seqnum punched in the compressed format in columns 73 through 80.

File Manipulation:

File manipulation directives are used to direct UPDATE.

REWIND fname

This directive causes the file indicated by fname to be rewound or repositioned to the beginning of its information.

*SKIP fname, n

*SKIP causes the UPDATE input file fname to be spaced forward over n number of records. If n is omitted or specified as zero the input file is spaced forward over one logical record.

*READ fname

Under this directive, UPDATE reads from the file fname until an end of record mark is encountered, at which point UPDATE resumes reading from the main input stream containing the *READ directive.

*WEOR n

*WEOR is used to organize the compile file for ease of input to compilers. It writes an end-of-record on the COMPILE file. Level 0 end of record is assumed if n is not specified. *WEOR directive itself is not written on the COMPILE file, *WEOR may be inserted anywhere in a deck on the program library and becomes effective only when the deck is written to COMPILE file.

6.7.2 Creation of a New Program Library

A program library is called new when the source file of a program is created for the first time and placed on the disk.

In subsequent compilation runs, the same program library is used and is updated through the UPDATE control cards and compiled to get the new binary files. UPDATE considers any run to be a creation run in which first card image in the input stream is a *DECK directive.

In a creation run, each *DECK in the input stream defines a deck to be incorporated into the library file being created. UPDATE identifies and sequentially numbers each card image with identifiers in the form of ident . seqnum.

The following directive is used in a normal creation run:

*DECK dname

This deck introduces a new deck for the library file being created. The parameter dname must not duplicate any dname previously used.

Listed below are the required control cards for the creation of a new program library (NEWPL). The source file is catalogued as PERMS; the binary file is catalogued as PERMB.

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.

\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.

NEW PGM,P6,T20,CM100000.

REQUEST,NEWPL,*PF.

UPDATE(F,N)

REQUEST,LGO,*PF.

RUNS(S,,COMPILE)

REWIND(LGO)

```

LIBLIST(LGO,OUTPUT)
REWIND(LGO)
CATALOG(LGO,PERMB,RP=999)
CATALOG(NEWPL,PERMS,RP=999)
( 7,8,9)
[SOURCE PROGRAM]
(6,7,8,9)

```

The main program and all the subroutines in the deck are preceded by *DECK cards. A *WEOR, which indicates - Write End of File is placed before the (6,7,8,9) card.

6.7.3 Correction of Program Library Files

The library correction process is the most common use of UPDATE. UPDATE accepts a correction set composed of UPDATE directives and data card images. The instructions provide UPDATE with the necessary information concerning the modification of the program library test stream. The old library is not disturbed. The corrections are permanent only if a new program library is created.

6.7.3.A Correction Directives

The following directives are used for correcting and updating a program library:

*IDENT:

The *IDENT introduces a correction set. All corrective operations except *PURGE must occur after *IDENT. All cards in the correction set are identified by an idnam. This identifier must not be the same as any identifier

currently in effect, such as original names or any later identifier names. The identifier holds until the next *IDENT or *PURGE card is encountered.

***PURGE:**

The *PURGE card may appear like an *IDENT card. When two identifiers are separated by a period, these identifiers are purged as well as all identifiers that occur between them on the identifier list.

All cards introduced under the specified identification are physically removed from the new program library.

***DELETE:**

Cards may be deactivated with the *DELETE card. When a card image is marked inactive, it remains in the library and retains its sequence. It may be referenced in the same way as an active card; however, it is not copied to the compile or source file.

*DELETE il.n1

*DELETE il,n1,i2.n2

where: il,i2 = identifier names

n1,n2 = decimal sequence numbers

The first form of the directive specifies one card to be deactivated; the second, specifies an inclusive range of cards.

***RESTORE:**

Specified cards are reactivated with the *RESTORE card. The first form of the statement specifies one card; the second an inclusive range of cards. Text cards may be inserted after the last card restored.

***RESTORE a.n**

***RESTORE a.n.,b.m.**

where: a,b = Alphanumeric identifier (a deck or a correction set name)

n,m = Decimal numbers corresponding to card sequence numbers

***INSERT:**

Cards may be inserted with the *INSERT card. The parameter a.n specifies the card after which the insertion is to be made.

***INSERT a.n**

where: a = Alphanumeric identifier (a deck or a correction set name)

n = Decimal number corresponding to card sequence numbers

***COMPILE:**

The *COMPILE card specifies the decks to be compiled. In the first form the specific decks are mentioned while in the second form a range of decks are specified. Decks written on the COMPILE file are the ones specified by the COMPILE card.

*COMPILE a,b,c,....,d

*COMPILE a,d

where: a,b,c,d, are deck names.

In the full update mode, the *COMPILE card is ignored.

***SEQUENCE:**

The *SEQUENCE directive allows selective routines to be resequenced on the new program library.

*SEQUENCE dname

*SEQUENCE dname 1.dname 2

*SEQUENCE dn1,dn2,dn3

All the active cards in the deck dname are resequenced under the identifier dname. All the inactive cards are purged. In the second form above, all decks from dname 1 to dname 2 inclusive are resequenced. One or more decks may be specified on the one *SEQUENCE directive if the deck names are separated by commas as in the third form above.

6.7.3.B Partial Update Using COPYL:

As described above, partial update is used to recompile selected subroutines. UPDATE(Q) writes only those decks on the COMPILE file which have to be updated. COPYL can only be used, if in a previous run, the binary modules of all the decks in the source program are placed on a binary file. COPYL replaces the old binary records with the new records. If PERMS is a source file and PERMB is a binary file, the following control cards should be used to update the binary file PERMB.

```

$SEQUENCE,SCM.
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.
PARTUPD,P6,T20,CM100000.
ATTACH(OLDPL,PERMS)
ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB)
UPDATE(Q)
REQUEST,TEMB,*PF.
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.
REWIND(COMPILE)
RUN(S,,,COMPILE)
REWIND(LOCB,LGO,TEMB)
COPYL(LOCB,LGO,TEMB)
REWIND(TEMB)
LIBLIST(TEMB,OUTPUT)
REWIND(TEMB)
PURGE(LOCB)
CATALOG(TEMB,PERMB,RP=999)
(7,8,9)
[UPDATE CORRECTION CARDS]
*COMPILE DECKNM1,DECKNM2
(6,7,8,9)

```

DECKNM1 and DECKNM2 are the deck names of the subroutines to be recompiled after the necessary corrections.

6.7.3.C Partial Update Using COPYBR and CDPYBF

The COPYL function cannot be used to update certain decks after recompilation if such decks had compilation errors

in the creation run. In these cases, the copy binary record (COPYBR) and the copy binary file (COPYBF) functions are used in the update procedure as a means to selectively copy binary records and files.

Assume for a given source file PERMS there exists a binary file PERMB containing eight records of which records four and five are in error. The partial update procedure shall be used to correct records four and five and the COPYBR and COPYBF functions shall be used to copy the good binary records from PERMB to the file being created. Using as input the source file (OLDPL=PERMS), the binary file (LOCB=PERMB), and the source corrections to records four and five, UPDATE creates new binary records (for records four and five) on a file called LGO. The old binary file LOCB is not changed in this process. At this point, the first COPYBR function copies the first three good records from LOCB to the temporary file TEMB. The second COPYBR function copies from LOCB the two records (4 and 5) to a dummy file. Next, the two corrected records on LGO are copied to the TEMB file, followed by a copying of the remaining three good records on LOCB to TEMB. The last function (COPYBF) copies the end-of-file record from LOCB to TEMB. This entire procedure is illustrated in Figure 6-10. The control cards for this process are listed below:

\$SEQUENCE, SCM.
\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.
UPHOLD,P6,T20,CM100000.
ATTACH(OLDPL,PERMS)
ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB)
UPDATE(Q)
REQUEST,TEMB,*PF.
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.
REWIND(COMPILE)
RUN(S,,COMPILE)
REWIND(LOCB,LGO,TEMB)
COPYBR(LOCB,TEMB,3)
COPYBR(LOCB,DUMMY,2)
COPYBR(LGO,TEMB,2)
COPYBR(LOCB,TEMB,3)
COPYBF(LOCB,TEMB)
REWIND(TEMB)
LIBLIST(TEMB,OUTPUT)
REWIND(TEMB)
PURGE(LOCB)
CATALOG(TEMB,PERMB,RP=999)
(7,8,9)
[UPDATE CORRECTION CARDS]
*COMPILE DECKNM1
(6,7,8,9)

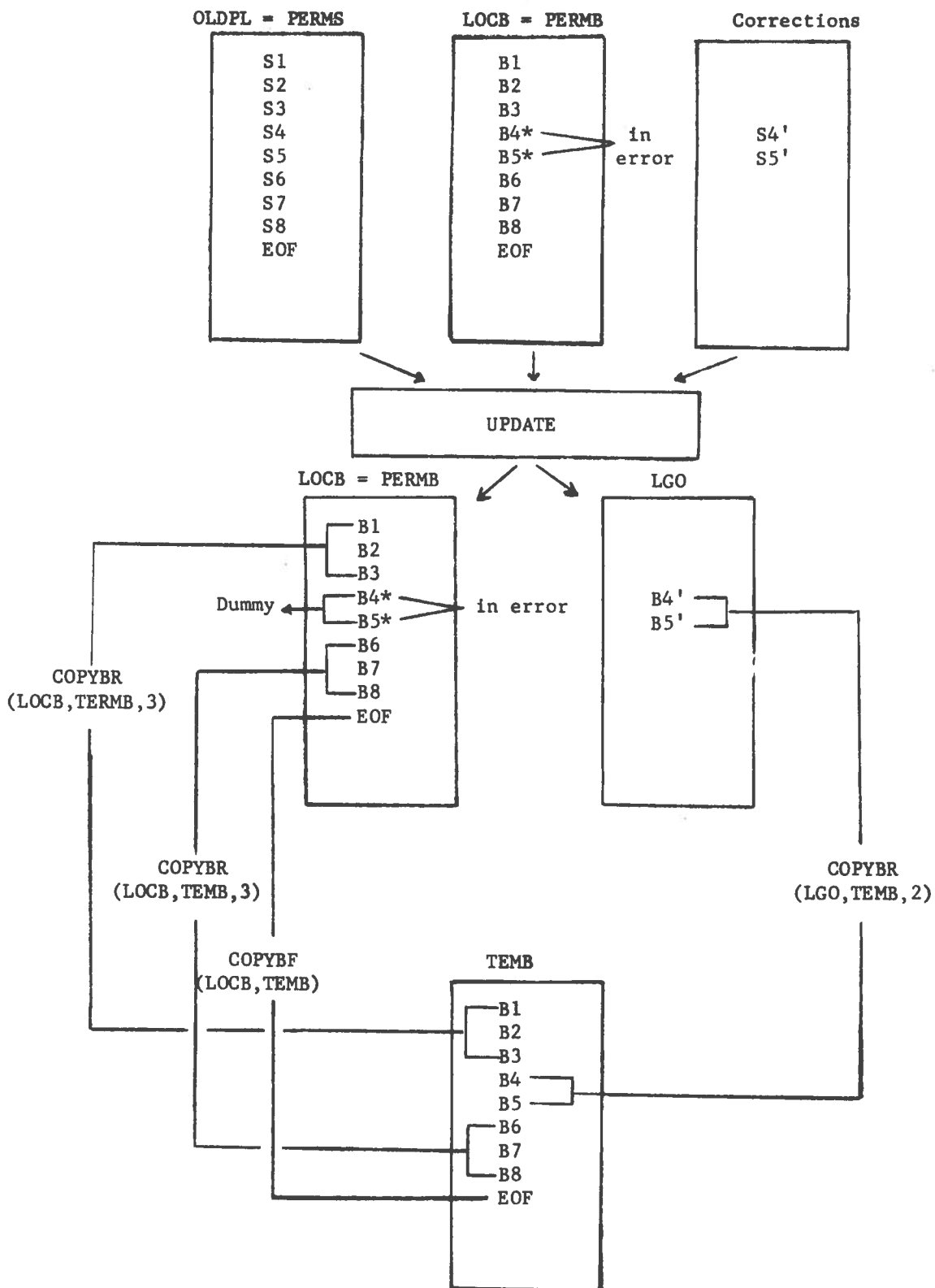


FIGURE 6-10 COPYBR-COPYBF in an Update Procedure

6.8 Manipulating Files and Records

Records are a group of adjacent data items that may be manipulated as a unit; there exists physical and logical records. A logical record is a collection of related data items that the program logic treats as a unit. A physical record is a set of adjacent data characters terminating with an end-of-record indication.

A file is a collection of related records that may be treated as a unit.

6.8.1 Permanent Files

A permanent file is a mass storage file catalogued by the system, so that its location and identification are always known to the system. Permanent files cannot be destroyed accidentally during normal system operations. They are protected by the system from unauthorized access according to the privacy controls specified when they are created. Permanent files are commonly used since they provide for large mass storage and rapid access to the data.

Described below are some of the more important permanent file functions:

Cycle:

Five permanent files may be catalogued under one permanent file name. Each file is called a cycle and each shares the same user ID and set of passwords. No restriction is imposed on the size or the content of each cycle, since

each is a unique file. The Cycle option is useful in the ATTACH, CATALOG, and PURGE functions.

Subdirectory:

The permanent file directory is divided into subdirectories which are identified numerically. Each permanent file is associated with the number of a subdirectory in which it has been catalogued. The subdirectory reference may be used to expedite a system action on a file. If, however, this option is not specified the whole directory is searched until the desired file is found. The option may be specified while carrying out ATTACH or a PURGE function.

ATTACH:

A permanent file can be accessed directly by means of the ATTACH control card. Depending on the kind of privacy, user's ID and other options, the parameters are specified on this card. In a simpler case, if the file doesn't have any private procedures, the control card would be

ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB)

where PERMB is the permanent file name and LOCB is the local file name. If no cycle is specified cycle 1 of the file PERMB is attached. If the file is catalogued under a cycle number other than 1, say 2, it is made local by using the following command:

ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB,CY=02)

PURGING:

Purging causes a permanent file to be removed from its directory and its mass storage space to be released. Anyone who knows the control password and the user ID may purge a file. A file may be purged without such information if during cataloging the file the password and the user's ID are not specified. Only one cycle of a file can be purged at a time, by use of the PURGE function:

ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB)

PURGE(LOCB)

Cycle 01 of the permanent file PERMB is purged by using the above commands. If, however, some other cycle, e.g. 3 has to be purged, the following command should be used:

ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB,CY=03)

PURGE(LOCB)

CATALOG:

This function enters a file's location and other pertinent information in the permanent file directory maintained by the system, thereby making the file permanent. RP is the retention period - the number of days the file should be saved. RP=999 indicates that the file has to be saved indefinitely. A local file LOCB can be catalogued under a permanent file name PERMB by the following command:

CATALOG(LOCB,PERMB,RP=999)

6.8.2 Copying Files and Records

Files or records are written on tape in either external BCD or binary format. On cards, they are punched in either Hollerith coded or binary format. On disks or drums, they are written in binary format.

Copying Files

Coded files can be Hollerith coded on cards or they can be written in external BCD on tape. Regardless of the storage device, they may be copied from one device to another by means of the COPYCF function. The control cards for this procedure are:

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.  
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.  
JØBCØPY,CM30000,P6,T50.  
REQUEST(TAPE1)  
REWIND(TAPE1)  
REQUEST(TAPE2)  
REWIND(TAPE2)  
COPYCF(TAPE1,TAPE2)  
(6,7,8,9)
```

Binary files may exist on tapes, cards, disks, or drums. They are copied by using COPYBF function. In the example above, binary files may be copied by using the following control in place of the COPYCF card.

```
COPYBF(TAPE1,TAPE2)
```

Copying Records

Coded records are copied from one device to another in much the same manner. For copying coded records, the request COPYCF is replaced by COPYCR and the request becomes:

COPYCR(TAPE1,TAPE2)

And, for binary records, the request is:

COPYBR(TAPE1,TAPE2)

If more than one record has to be copied, this is specified as a third parameter on the above request.

6.8.3 Copying Volumes From Tapes

A volume on a tape consists of one or more logical files. On SCOPE tapes, a logical file can be subdivided into logical records. To copy the entire contents of a reel of tape identified as TAPE 1 onto another reel of tape, called TAPE 2, the following control cards should be used:

\$SEQUENCE,SCM.

\$CHARGE,XXXXXX.

JØBCØPY,CM30000,P6,T50,TP2.

REQUEST,TAPE1,HY (**YYYY,RING)

REWIND(TAPE1)

REQUEST,TAPE2,HY (**ZZZZ,RING)

REWIND(TAPE2)

COPY(TAPE1,TAPE2)

(6,7,8,9)

Request statements are used to associate input and output

file names, TAPE1 and TAPE2, with specific input/output devices. Such devices must be requested except when input is read from the card reader or disk, or when output is written on the disk or the printer.

6.8.4 Bypassing/Backspacing of Files and Records

Bypassing and backspacing occurs when one or more files or records are extracted from among many.

Suppose there exists a magnetic tape, called TAPEA, containing six files of which files 2,3, and 4 are to be printed. In order to accomplish this, the first file on TAPEA is copied onto a DUMMY file or any other scratch file. The idea is to move TAPEA to the beginning of the second file. The next three files on TAPEA are then copied onto OUTPUT. The control cards would appear as-

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.  
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.  
JØBTAPE,CM30000,T50,TP1.  
REQUEST,TAPEA,HY.      (**XXXX,RING)  
REWIND(TAPEA)  
COPYCF(TAPEA,DUMMY)  
COPYCF(TAPEA,OUTPUT,3)  
(6,7,8,9)
```

The copying of files 2,3, and 4 from TAPEA may also be accomplished by employing the skip-file-request (SKIPF). This request along with the skip-record-request (SKIPR) contains the name of the input file, the number of files or

records to be skipped forward (+n) or backward (-n), the level number in octal, and a code to indicate if the file is written in coded or binary format. In order to skip file 1 and to copy files 2, 3, and 4 from TAPE A to OUTPUT, the following control cards should be used:

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.  
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.  
JØBTAPE,CM30000,T50,TP1.  
REQUEST,TAPEA,HY.      (**XXXX,RING)  
REWIND(TAPEA)  
SKIPF(TAPEA,1,17,C)  
COPYCF(TAPEA,ØOUTPUT,3)  
(6,7,8,9)
```

To skip ahead by files within a volume, level number 17 is used; to skip logical records within a file, level number 0 is used.

6.8.5 Library Listing Function

The LIBLIST control card activates the system function that creates a listing of all the binary records in a file. The listing puts all the binary records in sequential order; it also contains an End of File record, the checksum, and the creation date. The following control cards create a library listing of the permanent file PERMB:

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.  
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.  
LIBLIST,P10,T10,CM40000,1Ø200.  
ATTACH(LØCB,PERMB)
```

CATALOG OF FILE 000

RECORD NO.	LEVEL NO.	DECIMAL OCTAL (R)	LENGTH	PACKAGE	CHKSUM	-----	CREATION DATE
1	0	<CARD IMAGE><OVERLAY(OTHR.4*0)	64	ALLOTH	5145		UNKNOWN
2	0	1497	2731	PWRPUL	5556		UNKNOWN
3	0	1064	2050	ATRPUL	3514		UNKNOWN
4	0	1326	2456	ACCDNT	1066		UNKNOWN
5	0	211	323	SUM	4007		UNKNOWN
6	0	580	1104	HWYOP	5351		UNKNOWN
7	0	889	1571	TRNOP	11		UNKNOWN
8	0	215	327	SUM3	7301		UNKNOWN
9	0	223	337	SUM2	6067		UNKNOWN
10	0	1705	3251	UMOP	6105		UNKNOWN
11	0				0		
12	17	17GROUP LENGTH IS	0	777+	17136		
	LEVEL	***** END FILE *****					

FIGURE 6-11 LIBRARY LISTING OF A BINARY FILE

```
LIBLIST (LOCB,OUTPUT)
(7,8,9)
(6,7,8,9)
```

A sample library listing is shown in Figure 6-11.

6.8.6 Creation of Punched Deck File

A punched deck of a complete program is created by use of the full UPDATE procedure and the copy coded file (COPYCF) function. This process first requires the creation of a New Program Library by the specification of option N as the second parameter on the UPDATE control card. Option 8 on the UPDATE card specifies that 80 column card images are to be written on the COMPILE file. The COPYCF function copies the COMPILE file to the card punch Output file. The *SEQUENCE card is also used in this process so that after updating all the decks are resequenced before they are written on the COMPILE file. Because full update option is used all the decks that are updated should be written on the *SEQUENCE card so that the entire punched program is sequenced.

Listed below are the control cards for this process:

```
$SEQUENCE,SCM.
$CHARGE,XXXXXX.
PNCNPHL,P6,T20,CM100000.
ATTACH(OLDPL,PERMS)
ATTACH(LOCB,PERMB)
PURGE(LOCB)
```

REQUEST,NEWPL,*PF
UPDATE (F,N,8)
REQUEST,TEMB,*PF.
REQUEST,LGO,*PF.
REWIND (COMPILE)
COPYCF (COMPILE,PUNCH)
REWIND (COMPILE)
RUN (S,,,COMPILE)
REWIND (LGO)
LIBLIST (LGO,OUTPUT)
REWIND (LGO)
CATALOG (LGO,PERMB,RP=999)
CATALOG (NEWPL,PERMB,RP=999)
(7,8,9)
[UPDATE CORRECTION CARDS]
*SEQUENCE DECKNM1,DECKNM2...
(6,7,8,9)

6.9 Export/Import UT-200 Terminal Operations

6.9.1 Terminal Description

The Export/Import UT-200 terminal is a remote job entry system that allows users to submit batched jobs (programs and data) to a CDC-6600 computer where the jobs are processed in a multi-programmed environment. All data transmitted back and forth from the remote terminal and the central computer is via telephone lines.

The terminal system is comprised of three primary pieces of equipment that operate in the following manner:

- o a card reader that reads each job at a rated speed of 140 cards/minute.
- o a printer that receives and prints output from SCOPE at a rate of 180 lines/minutes.
- o a combination display screen/keyboard that allows the user to communicate to SCOPE or the central site computer operation. The user types his commands or messages to SCOPE or the operator on the keyboard; in turn, any messages from these sources are displayed to the user on the terminal screen.

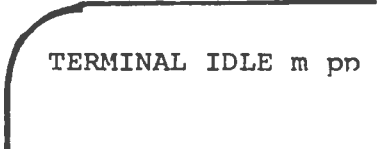
6.9.2 Establishing Data Communication with the Central Site

The terminal is connected to the central site (CDC 6600 Data Processing Center) by following these instructions:

- a. Remove the handset from its cradle and press the TALK button.
- b. Dial the central site telephone number.

- c. If the system is up, the central site answers automatically, a steady tone followed by beeps will be heard. Press the data button and hang up.

Soon, the following message will appear on the EXPORT/IMPORT UT-200 terminal screen:



```
TERMINAL IDLE m pp
```

This message indicates that the terminal is on-line to the central site, but not yet active.

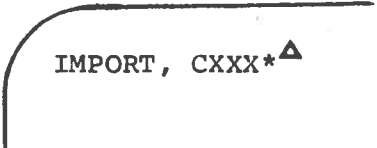
m = Multiplexor Number

pp = Port number on the Multiplexor

A steady blinking of the MAN REL light indicates that the terminal is properly connected to the central site.

6.9.3 Activating the Terminal

The UT-200 terminal can be called into operation by depressing CLEAR, and typing IMPORT, CXXX* (where XXX* is the identification code assigned to the terminal) and depressing the SEND key. The above information would be displayed on the screen as:



```
IMPORT, CXXX*Δ
```

Where c = Check digit

XXX* = Terminal identification code

6.9.3 Cont'd

If the word **IMPORT** is misspelled, the following message appears on the screen:

SUBSYSTEM NOT AVAILABLE

If there is an error in the terminal identification code, the following message is displayed:

INVALID OR MISSING TERMINAL NAME

To correct either of the above situations, press the **CLEAR** key and retype,

IMPORT,CXXX*4

6.9.4 Submission of Jobs

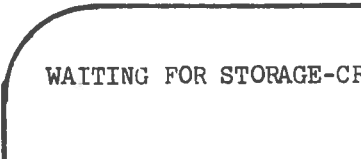
Cards are loaded into the card reader hopper, face down with the 9 edge towards the rear. Cards may be inserted into the hopper during the machine operation, but the card weight would not be removed if less than 100 cards are left. Place the **AUTO/MAN** switch to **AUTO** mode by depressing if necessary. Depress the **READY/CHECK** switch to **READY** and then depress the **ERROR/FEED** switch to ready the first card for reading. Then, press **MAN/REL** key to clear the card reader buffer.

The card-reading operation is initiated by depressing the **LOAD** button on the Equipment Controller Panel. The **LOAD** button causes cards to be read and transferred into the card reader's memory

buffer until it is filled (12 card images). After the first buffer is full, the job is transmitted to SCOPE by the following procedure,

- a) Depress the CLEAR key
- b) Type READ or R on the display's keyboard and press SEND key

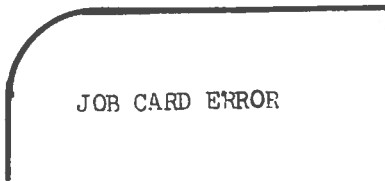
Subsequent reading of cards in the hopper is controlled by the central site. After the READ command is sent, the following message may appear on the user's screen.



WAITING FOR STORAGE-CR

This is a message from the central site indicating that there is momentarily no space in the central site's memory to receive job input. However, the message should disappear quickly and the transmission process continue.

The SCOPE \$ control cards (i.e. control cards that guide the SCOPE Operating System) at the beginning of each job are read and checked for validity. If they are not valid, a following message is displayed:

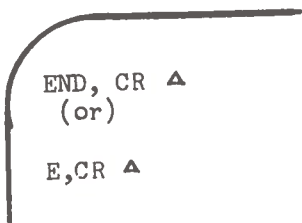


JOB CARD ERROR

In such case, replace the erroneous cards with the correct ones and resubmit the job.

6.9.5 Ending a READ Operation:

At times, it becomes necessary to end the READ operation before the complete deck is read. This may be required if the user finds an error in his deck after READ operation has been initiated or there is some problem in transmitting the data to the central site. The READ operation is terminated by the END Card Reader command:



```
END, CR Δ  
(or)  
E,CR Δ
```

To re-initiate reading, reload the cards and use the READ command just as if the job were being initiated for the first time. To ensure that there is no card data left in the reader buffer, the user should press the MAN REL switch to clear the buffer before loading the cards.

6.9.6 Displays

After a job is submitted, the user may want to know its status at the central site. This information can be obtained through the H and B displays.

- H-Display which gives a list of jobs currently in the SCOPE input and output queues, and
- The B-Display indicates what jobs are in execution.

The letters of the appropriate display are typed and SEND key is pressed. If the read or write operations are in progress, the INTR and CLEAR keys are depressed and then the appropriate display message is sent.

The H Display:

To obtain a list of jobs in the input queue, enter the command,



H,I Δ

and jobs in the output queue are displayed by the command,



H,O Δ

Only those jobs submitted by the terminal will appear on the display screen. The jobs are listed in order of priority. For the H,I display, the number of jobs in the input queue are also indicated at the user's terminal.

The B Display:

To display the names of jobs currently in execution at the central site, enter the command



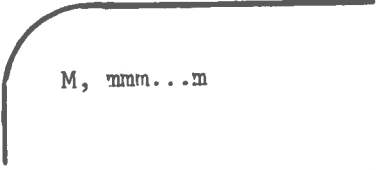
B Δ

The seven control points for jobs are displayed. Each of the control points contains information about the job name, priority, time limit, total time elapsed, relative central memory address,

field length of job, and the most current day file message for the job.

6.9.7 Sending Message To The Central Site

At any time during job processing, messages may be sent to the central site operator. A message must be written in the form:

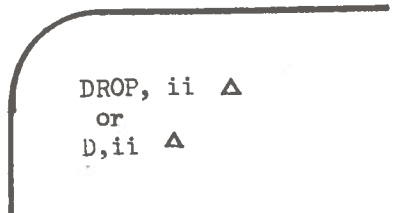


M, mmm...m

The message mmm... may be as large as 28 characters. At the central site, the message is displayed, preceded by the code identifying the terminal which sent the message.

6.9.8 Dropping a Job

If the user wishes to drop a job from execution for some reason, he can do it by using the DROP command. Because only the last two characters are needed to identify a SCOPE job, this command may be abbreviated to:

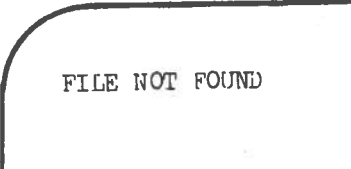


DROP, ii Δ
or
D,ii Δ

Where ii are the last two characters of the job sequence number.

6.9.8 Cont'd

When a command (say a DROP command) references a job or file name that cannot be found, the following message is sent back:

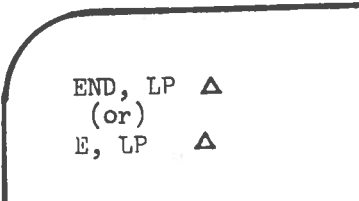


FILE NOT FOUND

This means that the job or file name referenced does not exist, or an incorrect job or file name was entered.

6.9.9 Terminating Printing Process

To completely terminate a job in the process of printing, press the INT and CLEAR keys, and type:

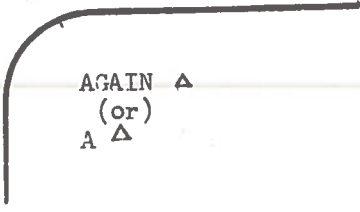


END, LP Δ
(or)
E, LP Δ

upon receipt of this command, SCOPE skips the printing of the rest of the job and prints the day file.

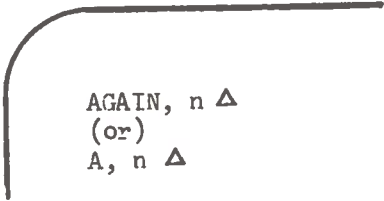
6.9.10 Rewinding and Reprinting Output Files

The printing of job may be stopped and resumed immediately from the beginning or some other specific point by using the AGAIN command. To start printing from the beginning of a job, type:



```
AGAIN Δ
(or)
A Δ
```

To start printing again from a point other than the beginning,
enter:

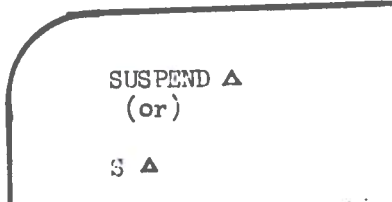


```
AGAIN, n Δ
(or)
A, n Δ
```

where n is an octal parameter which tells the system to backspace
the print file $10_8 \times n_8$ sectors. If the beginning of the file is
reached before $10_8 \times n_8$ sectors, printing is resumed from the
beginning.

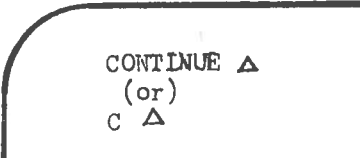
6.9.11 Suspending Printing in Process

To merely suspend a printing operation currently in progress press
the INT and CLEAR keys and enter:



```
SUSPEND Δ
(or)
S Δ
```

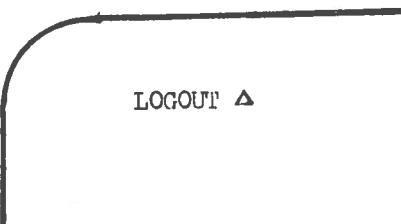
Printing halts immediately, but the printer buffer remains
as assigned. To negate the SUSPEND command and continue
normal printing operation type:



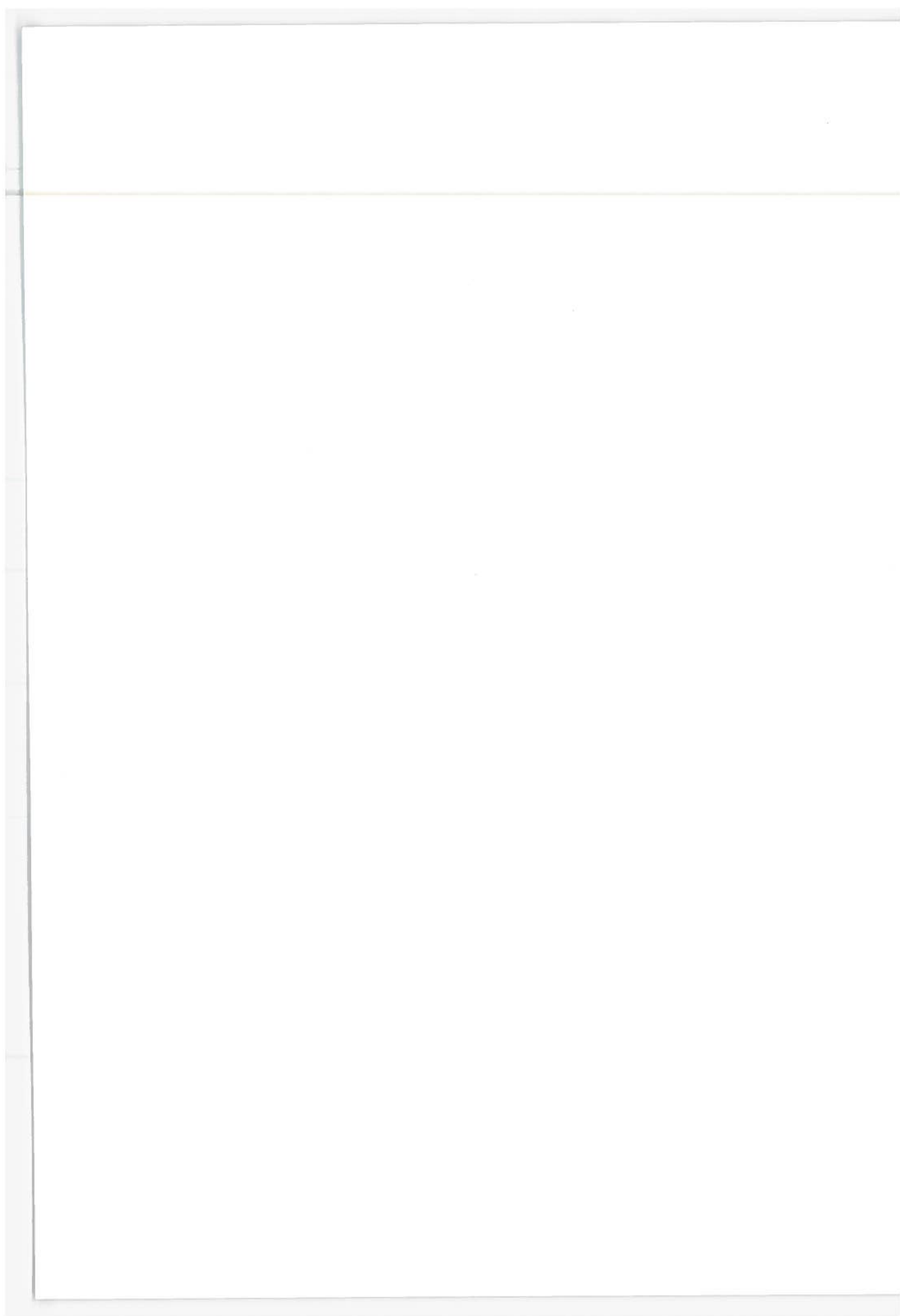
```
CONTINUE Δ  
(or)  
C Δ
```

6.9.12 Logout Procedure

If the user has finished submitting his jobs and output has been received, the terminal should be disconnected from the central site. To disconnect from the central site the following command should be sent:

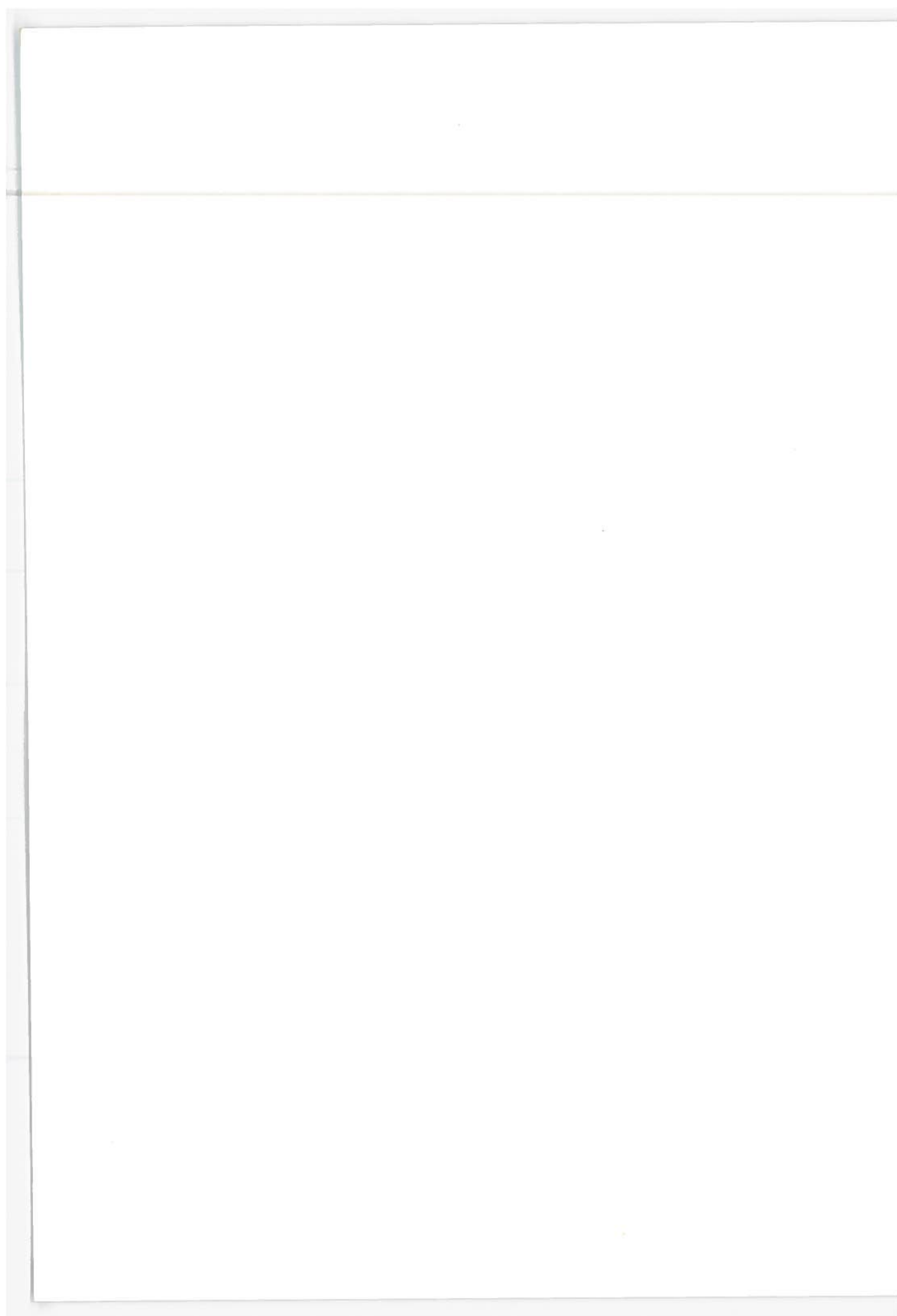


```
LOGOUT Δ
```



APPENDIX A

PROGRAM LISTING - NEW SYSTEM COST PROGRAM



OVERLAY 0.00
(PRMY)

This overlay contains the following subroutines:

	<u>Page</u>
1. DULMODE	A-2
2. RDINPUT	A-3
3. PRNTIN	A-5
4. SUMDATA	A-6
5. SUMMARY	A-7
6. PRPLOT	A-10
7. PARRUN	A-11

06/30/73

CONTROL 7
CONTROL 4
CONTROL 5
CONTROL 6
CONTROL 7
CONTROL 8
CONTROL 9
CONTROL 10
CONTROL 11
CONTROL 12
CONTROL 13
CONTROL 14
CONTROL 15
CONTROL 16
CONTROL 17
CONTROL 18
CONTROL 19
CONTROL 20
CONTROL 21
CONTROL 22
CONTROL 23
CONTROL 24
CONTROL 25
CONTROL 26
CONTROL 27
CONTROL 28
CONTROL 29
CONTROL 30
CONTROL 31
CONTROL 32
CONTROL 33
CONTROL 34
CONTROL 35
CONTROL 36
CONTROL 37
CONTROL 38
CONTROL 39
CONTROL 40
CONTROL 41
CONTROL 42
CONTROL 43
CONTROL 44
CONTROL 45
CONTROL 46
CONTROL 47
CONTROL 48
CONTROL 49
CONTROL 50
CONTROL 51
CONTROL 52
CONTROL 53
CONTROL 54
CONTROL 55

Full Name

06/10/72

```
PROGRAM FLATH (NFI, IU) INC (7) DIFFERS
D12447
```

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ARGUMENTS

1A	-	000011	2A	-	000007	3A	-	000013A	4A	-	000054
5A	-	000027	1A	-	000014B	14B	-	000026B	14C	-	000262
14B	-	000026A	14C	-	000027A	14A	-	0000272	14D	-	000137
15B	-	0000272	16A	-	0000151	16B	-	0000155	16C	-	000141

BLOCK NAME AND LENGTH								
RI	=	000000	RI	=	000000	SV	=	000000
LPS	=	000000	RI	=	000000	SV	=	000000

[illegible]

000242

START OF TEMPORARIES

000314

START OF INDIRECTS

110032n *see* 110032a

127000

DUL MODE

06/30/7

CNTROL5
CNTROL5
CNTROL5
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL6
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL7
CNTROL8

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RD11 111
RD11 112
RD11 113
RD11 114
RD11 115
RD11 116
RD11 117
RD11 118
RD11 119
RD11 120
RD11 121
RD11 122
RD11 123
RD11 124
RD11 125
RD11 126
RD11 127
RD11 128
RD11 129
RD11 130
RD11 131
RD11 132
RD11 133
RD11 134
RD11 135
RD11 136
RD11 137
RD11 138
RD11 139
RD11 140
***** RD11 141
***** RD11 142
RD11 143
RD11 144
RD11 145
RD11 146
RD11 147
RD11 148
RD11 149
RD11 150
RD11 151
RD11 152
RD11 153
RD11 154
RD11 155
RD11 156
RD11 157
RD11 158
RD11 159
RD11 160
RD11 161
RD11 162
RD11 163
RD11 164
RD11 165

06/25/72

	RDIN 164
	RDIN 167
	RDIN 168
	RDIN 169
	RDIN 170
	RDIN 171
	RDIN 172
	RDIN 173
***	RDIN 174
***	RDIN 175
	RDIN 176
	RDIN 177
	RDIN 178
	RDIN 179
	RDIN 180
	RDIN 181
	RDIN 182
	RDIN 183
	RDIN 184
	RDIN 185
	RDIN 186
	RDIN 187
	RDIN 188
	RDIN 189
	RDIN 190
	RDIN 191
	RDIN 192
***	RDIN 193
***	RDIN 194
***	RDIN 195
	RDIN 196
	RDIN 197
	RDIN 198
	RDIN 199
	RDIN 200
	RDIN 201
	RDIN 202
	RDIN 203
	RDIN 204
***	RDIN 205
***	RDIN 206
***	RDIN 207
	RDIN 208
	RDIN 209
	RDIN 210
	RDIN 211
	RDIN 212
	RDIN 213
	RDIN 214
	RDIN 215
	RDIN 216
***	RDIN 217
***	RDIN 218
***	RDIN 219
***	RDIN 220

RUN VFRQINU 2.1 --PSM LEVFL 248--

```

000007 SUBROUTINE PWTJN
000007 DIMENSION KA(20)
000007 COMMON/ST/ ISAVDT(100,2), SHAVDT(320,5)
000007 COMMON/SVR/ HSAVDT(100,2), SHAVDT(320,5)
000007 COMMON/SH/ IPARDT(199)
000007 COMMON/HIS/ HPARDT(1,3,3,0)
000007 COMMON/TITL/ PWTJTL(8)
000007 DATA KA/2,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10/
000007 PRINT N000
000007 FROM FORMAT(1H,*,HECT ENGINNEFIND ESTIMATE INPUT DATA,////)
000007 C
000007 KH = 1
000007 KE = 10
000007 KC = 0
000007 PRINT P001, KA
000007 DO1 F0001(1H,*,10,10)2,/)
000007 DO P001, KA = 1,10
000007 PRINT M001, KC, I(PARDT(K), K*KH,KE)
000007 KC = K*KH
000007 KB = KA + 10
000007 P002 KE = KE + 10
000007 P003 F0001(1H,*,10,10)2,/)
000007 C
000007 KH = 0
000007 KE = 1
000007 KC = 10
000007 PRINT P005
000007 PRINT F0001(1H,*,10,10)2,/)
000007 PRINT M001, KC, I(PARDT(K), K = KB,KE)
000007 KC = K*KH
000007 KB = KA + 10
000007 P002 KE = KE + 10
000007 P003 F0001(1H,*,10,10)2,/)
000007 RETURN
000007 END

```

06/30/72

PRIN 2
PRIN 3
PRIN 4
PRIN 5
PRIN 6
PRIN 7
PRIN 8
PRIN 9
PRIN 10
PRIN 11
PRIN 12
PRIN 13
PRIN 14
PRIN 15
PRIN 16
PRIN 17
PRIN 18
PRIN 19
PRIN 20
PRIN 21
PRIN 22
PRIN 23
PRIN 24
PRIN 25
PRIN 26
PRIN 27
PRIN 28
PRIN 29
PRIN 30
PRIN 31
PRIN 32
PRIN 33
PRIN 34
PRIN 35
PRIN 36
PRIN 37
PRIN 38

RUN VFRQINU 2.1 --PSM LEVFL 248--

```

PWTJN
SUBPROGRAM LEVFLTH
P00157
FUNCTION AKKJANHEVTC
STATEMENT AKKJANHEVTC
P001 = P0011 P001 = P0012 P004 = P00124 P010 = P00131
P015 = P00137
BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS
SVI = P00130 SVH = P00130 P01 = P00130 P04 = P00130
TITL = P00130
VARIABLE AKKJANHEVTC
IPARDT = P00130 ISAVDT = P00130 P001 = P00130 KA = P00130
KB = P00130 KC = P00130 KF = P00130 KE = P00130
PWTJTL = P00130 SHAVDT = P00130 SHAVDT = P00130 SHAVDT = P00130
START OF PROGRAM
P00137
P00138
START OF PROGRAM
P00139
START OF PROGRAM
P00140
UNIQUE PWTJTL SPACE
130140

```

PRIN 4 06/30/72

06/30/72

SMUT 111
SMUT 112
SMUT 113
SMUT 114
SMUT 115
SMUT 116
SMUT 117
SMUT 118
SMUT 119
SMUT 120
SMUT 121
SMUT 122
SMUT 123
SMUT 124
SMUT 125
SMUT 126
SMUT 127
SMUT 128
SMUT 129
SMUT 130
SMUT 131
SMUT 132
SMUT 133
SMUT 134
SMUT 135
SMUT 136
SMUT 137
SMUT 138
SMUT 139
SMUT 140
SMUT 141
SMUT 142
SMUT 143
SMUT 144
SMUT 145
SMUT 146
SMUT 147
SMUT 148
SMUT 149
SMUT 150
SMUT 151
SMUT 152
SMUT 153
SMUT 154
SMUT 155
SMUT 156
SMUT 157
SMUT 158
SMUT 159
SMUT 160
SMUT 161
SMUT 162
SMUT 163
SMUT 164
SMUT 165

[illegible]

```

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 299--
                                SUMDATA
000735      $MAYN1 (150:MM) = 0.0
000737      $MAYN1 (160:MM) = 0.0
000742      RETURN
000742      END

```

[illegible]

PART OF TEMPORARIES

[illegible][illegible]


```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSR LEVEL 200--
00015A NO 015 K = 01.120
000160 KL = (K-001) * 2
000169 KF = KL - 1
000170 R15 PRINT 035, K, (ST3(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000171 PRINT 010
000172 DO 025 K = 121,100
000173 KL = (K-120) * 2
000174 KF = KL - 1
000175 R25 PRINT 035, K, (ST4(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000176 PRINT 040
000177 R40 FORMAT(1H),3/* OPERATING COSTS SECTION,/)
000178 N = MLP + 1
000179 DO 045 K = 101,200
000180 KL = (K-100) * 2
000181 KF = KL - 1
000182 R45 PRINT 035, K, (ST5(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000183 PRINT 040
000184 PU 035 K = 201,240
000185 KL = (K - 200) * 2
000186 KF = KL - 1
000187 R45 PRINT 035, K, (ST6(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000188 PRINT 050
000189 R50 FORMAT(1H),3/* INDIRECT REFERENCES AND COSTS,/)
000190 DO 055 K = 241,280
000191 KL = (K - 240) * 2
000192 KF = KL - 1
000193 R55 PRINT 035, K, (ST7(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000194 PRINT 050
000195 DO 065 K = 281,320
000196 KL = (K-280) * 2
000197 KF = KL - 1
000198 R65 PRINT 035, K, (ST8(J),JWF,KL), (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000199 IF (MLP .EQ. 7) GO TO 120
000200 IF (LPS .EQ. 1) GO TO 120
000201 IF (MLP .EQ. MLP*(IC) ) GO TO 070
000202 IF (LPS .EQ. LPS*(IC) ) GO TO 130
000203 DO 70 065
000204 A70 CONTINUE
000205 MF = 1
000206 NL = MLP*(IC) + 1
000207 NL0 = 0
000208 NL0 = 7
000209 DIMENSION SUMMARY DATA CARS
000210 IF (IPART(77) .EQ. 1) GO TO A73
000211 WRITE(7,071) IC
000212 A71 FORMAT(1H),1/* SET NUMBER=,13)
000213 NL0 = 0
000214 IF (SUMMARY(13) .GT. 1000.0) GO TO 015
000215 WRITE(7,010) K, (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000216 R1) FORMAT(15,0F15.3)
000217 PU TO 140
000218 R14 WRITE(7,020) K, (SHRYDT(K,M),MWF,KL)
000219 R20 FORMAT(15,0F15.0)
000220 R40 CONTINUE
000221 A73 CONTINUE
000222 END

SUMMARY
06/30/72
SHRY 221
SHRY 222
SHRY 223
SHRY 224
SHRY 225
SHRY 226
SHRY 227
SHRY 228
SHRY 229
SHRY 230
SHRY 231
SHRY 232
SHRY 233
SHRY 234
SHRY 235
SHRY 236
SHRY 237
SHRY 238
SHRY 239
SHRY 240
SHRY 241
SHRY 242
SHRY 243
SHRY 244
SHRY 245
SHRY 246
SHRY 247
SHRY 248
SHRY 249
SHRY 250
SHRY 251
SHRY 252
SHRY 253
SHRY 254
SHRY 255
SHRY 256
SHRY 257
SHRY 258
SHRY 259
SHRY 260
SHRY 261
SHRY 262
SHRY 263
SHRY 264
SHRY 265
SHRY 266
SHRY 267
SHRY 268
SHRY 269
SHRY 270
SHRY 271
SHRY 272
SHRY 273
SHRY 274
SHRY 275

FUNCTION STATEMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
02 = 000446 200 = 000732 010 = 000034 015 = 000034
020 = 000440 022 = 000903 025 = 000040 026 = 000071
030 = 000444 040 = 000703 050 = 000710 070 = 000501
071 = 000717 073 = 000504 074 = 000741 078 = 000574
079 = 000444 095 = 000485 110 = 000415 120 = 000607
125 = 000412 130 = 000427 140 = 000473 150 = 000724
155 = 000541 160 = 000727 164 = 000502

BLANK NAME AND LENGTHS
XYT = 001240 SVH = 003410 LUPS = 000024 PL = 000001
R07 = 000307

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
IC = 00003003 IPART = 00000000 J = 000770 K = 000765
KF = 000747 KLM = 00000000 NL = 000700 L = 000773
LPS = 00001003 LPSH = 00002301 M = 000771 MF = 000763
ML = 000744 MLP = 00000003 MLPH = 00000403 MLP = 000772
R5AVIT = 00000000 SHRYDT = 00010000 011 = 00000001 012 = 00012000
013 = 00024001 014 = 00030001 015 = 00030001 016 = 00020001
017 = 00024001 018 = 00024001

START OF CONSTANTS
000430

START OF PARAMETERS
000754

START OF INDICES
000760

UNUSABLE CHAPTER SPACE
120400

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REFLOT 06/30/77

[illegible]

04/30/72

[illegible]

PARRIN 06/30/73

```

PARRUN
SURPROGRAM LENGTH
0007A1

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
05 = 000010 75 = 000015 RA = 000166 RB = 000205
08 = 000277 90 = 000102 05 = 000161 150 = 000216
150 = 000070 155 = 000222 160 = 000236 170 = 000240
175 = 000272 180 = 000156 0000 = 000171 9010 = 000211

BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS
SVI = 000310 SVR = 000340 RD1 = 000307 RDW = 034004
LIMP = 000074

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
I1 = 000000001 SAVDT = 000000C01 J = 000254 K = 000257
M1 = 000245 M1PW = 000000C05 WPI = 000000C05 WPR = 000260
MR = 000274 RP40DT = 000000C04 R4AVDT = 000000C02 SRRVDT = 000310C02

START OF CONSTANTS
000106

START OF TEMPORARIES
000277

START OF INDIRECTS
000251

UNUSER COMPILER SPACE
127500

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06/30/72

PRRN	56
PRRN	57
PRRN	58
PRRN	59
PRRN	60
PRRN	61
PRRN	62
PRRN	63
PRRN	64
PRRN	65
PRRN	66
PRRN	67
PRRN	68
PRRN	69
PRRN	70
PRRN	71
PRRN	72
PRRN	73
PRRN	74
PRRN	75
PRRN	76
PRRN	77
PRRN	78
PRRN	79
PRRN	80
PRRN	81
PRRN	82
PRRN	83
PRRN	84
PRRN	85

OVERLAY 1.00
(DMCP)

This overlay contains the following subroutines:

	<u>Page</u>
1. DMCAPC	<u>A-13</u>
2. GUIDEWAY	A-14
3. INTRCHG	A-17
4. TERMNAL	A-18
5. ADLANES	A-20
6. OTHRCAP	A-21
7. DSORT	A-24
8. TAXLOSS	A-25
9. SUM	A-26
10. DISPLAC	A-27
11. PRNTAB	A-28
12. NOISE	A-29
13. SORT	A-30
14. AVRG	A-33
15. BLDKATA	A-34
16. ANSUMD	A-35
17. ANNUAL2	A-36
18. PRCNT	A-37
19. ANNUALD	A-38

06/30/72

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000275 IF (ISDIFL (2) .EQ. 1) GO TO 62          GOVT 117
000276 NO L25 NV = 1.5*NV                      GOVT 118
000281 PRINT L24, NV                          GOVT 119
000282 NV = NV                                 GOVT 120
000284 126 FORMAT(1X, 'LINK=1,8,10,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48,50,52,54,56,58,60,62,64,66,68,70,72,74,76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,92,94,96,98,100,102,104,106,108,110,112,114,116,118,120,122,124,126,128,130,132,134,136,138,140,142,144,146,148,150,152,154,156,158,160,162,164,166,168,170,172,174,176,178,180,182,184,186,188,190,192,194,196,198,200,202,204,206,208,210,212,214,216,218,220,222,224,226,228,230,232,234,236,238,240,242,244,246,248,250,252,254,256,258,260,262,264,266,268,270,272,274,276,278,280,282,284,286,288,290,292,294,296,298,300,302,304,306,308,310,312,314,316,318,320,322,324,326,328,330,332,334,336,338,340,342,344,346,348,350,352,354,356,358,360,362,364,366,368,370,372,374,376,378,380,382,384,386,388,390,392,394,396,398,400,402,404,406,408,410,412,414,416,418,420,422,424,426,428,430,432,434,436,438,440,442,444,446,448,450,452,454,456,458,460,462,464,466,468,470,472,474,476,478,480,482,484,486,488,490,492,494,496,498,500,502,504,506,508,510,512,514,516,518,520,522,524,526,528,530,532,534,536,538,540,542,544,546,548,550,552,554,556,558,560,562,564,566,568,570,572,574,576,578,580,582,584,586,588,590,592,594,596,598,600,602,604,606,608,610,612,614,616,618,620,622,624,626,628,630,632,634,636,638,640,642,644,646,648,650,652,654,656,658,660,662,664,666,668,670,672,674,676,678,680,682,684,686,688,690,692,694,696,698,700,702,704,706,708,710,712,714,716,718,720,722,724,726,728,730,732,734,736,738,740,742,744,746,748,750,752,754,756,758,760,762,764,766,768,770,772,774,776,778,780,782,784,786,788,790,792,794,796,798,800,802,804,806,808,810,812,814,816,818,820,822,824,826,828,830,832,834,836,838,840,842,844,846,848,850,852,854,856,858,860,862,864,866,868,870,872,874,876,878,880,882,884,886,888,890,892,894,896,898,900,902,904,906,908,910,912,914,916,918,920,922,924,926,928,930,932,934,936,938,940,942,944,946,948,950,952,954,956,958,960,962,964,966,968,970,972,974,976,978,980,982,984,986,988,990,992,994,996,998,1000,1002,1004,1006,1008,1010,1012,1014,1016,1018,1020,1022,1024,1026,1028,1030,1032,1034,1036,1038,1040,1042,1044,1046,1048,1050,1052,1054,1056,1058,1060,1062,1064,1066,1068,1070,1072,1074,1076,1078,1080,1082,1084,1086,1088,1090,1092,1094,1096,1098,1100,1102,1104,1106,1108,1110,1112,1114,1116,1118,1120,1122,1124,1126,1128,1130,1132,1134,1136,1138,1140,1142,1144,1146,1148,1150,1152,1154,1156,1158,1160,1162,1164,1166,1168,1170,1172,1174,1176,1178,1180,1182,1184,1186,1188,1190,1192,1194,1196,1198,1200,1202,1204,1206,1208,1210,1212,1214,1216,1218,1220,1222,1224,1226,1228,1230,1232,1234,1236,1238,1240,1242,1244,1246,1248,1250,1252,1254,1256,1258,1260,1262,1264,1266,1268,1270,1272,1274,1276,1278,1280,1282,1284,1286,1288,1290,1292,1294,1296,1298,1300,1302,1304,1306,1308,1310,1312,1314,1316,1318,1320,1322,1324,1326,1328,1330,1332,1334,1336,1338,1340,1342,1344,1346,1348,1350,1352,1354,1356,1358,1360,1362,1364,1366,1368,1370,1372,1374,1376,1378,1380,1382,1384,1386,1388,1390,1392,1394,1396,1398,1400,1402,1404,1406,1408,1410,1412,1414,1416,1418,1420,1422,1424,1426,1428,1430,1432,1434,1436,1438,1440,1442,1444,1446,1448,1450,1452,1454,1456,1458,1460,1462,1464,1466,1468,1470,1472,1474,1476,1478,1480,1482,1484,1486,1488,1490,1492,1494,1496,1498,1500,1502,1504,1506,1508,1510,1512,1514,1516,1518,1520,1522,1524,1526,1528,1530,1532,1534,1536,1538,1540,1542,1544,1546,1548,1550,1552,1554,1556,1558,1560,1562,1564,1566,1568,1570,1572,1574,1576,1578,1580,1582,1584,1586,1588,1590,1592,1594,1596,1598,1600,1602,1604,1606,1608,1610,1612,1614,1616,1618,1620,1622,1624,1626,1628,1630,1632,1634,1636,1638,1640,1642,1644,1646,1648,1650,1652,1654,1656,1658,1660,1662,1664,1666,1668,1670,1672,1674,1676,1678,1680,1682,1684,1686,1688,1690,1692,1694,1696,1698,1700,1702,1704,1706,1708,1710,1712,1714,1716,1718,1720,1722,1724,1726,1728,1730,1732,1734,1736,1738,1740,1742,1744,1746,1748,1750,1752,1754,1756,1758,1760,1762,1764,1766,1768,1770,1772,1774,1776,1778,1780,1782,1784,1786,1788,1790,1792,1794,1796,1798,1800,1802,1804,1806,1808,1810,1812,1814,18
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000429      NULST(ML,LS) = 0.0
000430      RD TO IAN
000431      F0RMA1(ML,LS) = 7.0
000432      IAN CONTINUE
000433      IF IOWMAN(1) EQ .01, 1 GO TO 10
000434      PRINT ILS
000435      150 F0RMA1(ML,LS)=ANDP(1), HUNTI*, 1M ,6R,COSTO, 11R, *LANDP,
          7 / 1+ A5L,COSTDE, 11R, *COSTO*/))
          DO 165 LC = 1,10
000436      155 PRINT I5R, LC, ULAND(LC)
000437      156 F0RMA1(1,1) = F15,0
000438      160 UNTIL I5R, ULANDC
000439      165 F0RMA1(7,1) IM * TRANS CMT = 50, F 10.0,3R *PER LANE MILE(L,LS)
000440      PRINT IAL
000441      161 F0RMA1(1,6R,COSTDE, 6R, *STRUC(CU,LS) / 1M *6R*PTIME, 11R,
          7 *COSTO / 1+ A5L,COSTDE, 05R, *S(L,NH(L),LS)*)
          DO 163 LC = 1,10
000442      163 PRINT I5R, LC, USTRUC(LC)
000443      164 F0RMA1(1,1) = F15,0
000444      165 UNTIL IAN
000445      160 F0RMA1(7,1) IM *E6, HND, F0R 7R, QUIDUEYR(1,1) = 5R, *LANES*,
          6R, *WINT(F15,1,1) / 1
          DO 168 LK = 1,10
000446      168 PRINT I4R, LK, S, NGRST(LK,LS)
000447      169 F0RMA1(1,1) = F15,0
000448      170 CONTINUE
000449      C COMPUTE SEGMENT STATISTICS
000450      DO 170 MS = 1,10
000451      C COMPUTE NR. OF LANES THIS SEG.
          NL = UGRST(NS,1)
000452      C NGRST(NS,1) = NGRST(MS,1)
000453      C COMPUTE LANE MILES THIS SEG.
          NLMS = UGRST(NS,1)
000454      C COMPUTE HW WINT OF THIS SEG. (FEET)
          LNT = UGRST(NS,16)
          IF (LNT, EQ, 0) DO 150
000455      NGRST(NS,17) = 0.0
000456      DO TO VI
000457      150 NGRST(NS,17) = DGRST(NS,1)
000458      01 CONTINUE
000459      C COMPUTE HW AREA OF THIS SEG. (ACRES)
          NGRST(NS,6) = NGRST(NS,16) * UGRST(NS,17) + (.5280,4550)
000460      C COMPUTE GUIDUEY STRUCUTURAL COST
          NGRST(NS,2) = NGRST(NS,1)
000461      DGRST(NS,6) = NGRST(NS,6) * USTRUC(1)
000462      C COMPUTE LAND ACQUISITION COST
          NGRST(NS,14) = UGRST(NS,16)
          NGRST(NS,7) = NGRST(NS,6) * ULAND(LC)
000463      C CHECK IF LAND IS TAXABLE
          IF (LC,GT,5) DO TO 102
000464      C ENTER DEBIT FOR TAXABLE ACRES AND MARKET VALUE
          NGRST(NS,10) = NGRST(NS,14)
000465      NGRST(NS,11) = 0.0
000466      DO TO LN
000467      162 NGRST(NS,10) = NGRST(NS,4)

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[illegible]

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000557  RUN VERSION 2.1  --NEW LEVEL 200--                                GUIDWAY
000558  000558  16A  DBMSST(NS,11) = DBSGST(NS,57)
000559  16A  CONTINUE
000560  C  COMPUTE TRACK COST
000561  DBSGST(NS,6) = DBSGST(NS,5) * UTRACC
000562  C  COMPUTE TOTAL COST OF GUIDWAY PROPER
000563  DBSGST(NS,6) = DBSGST(NS,6) + DBSGST(NS,7) + DBSGST(NS,8)
000564  16A  CONTINUE
000565  C  COMPUTE ALL GUIDEWAY PROPER TOTALS
000566  NSTOTAL=1
000567  NO 17 NSDB=1
000568  17 DBSGST(NSD,NSD)=0
000569  NO 18 NSDB=1
000570  NO 14 NSDB=1
000571  NO 18 DBSGST(NSD,DBSGST(NS7,NSD)+DBSGST(NS5,NSD)
000572  18A  DBSGST(NSD,NSD)
000573  C  PRINT GUIDEWAY SEGMENT STATISTICS
000574  IF J$PRINT(1) .NE. 1 GO TO 16
000575  PRINT 166
000576  16A  FORMAT(11,30M) GUIDEWAY SEGMENT STATISTICS,///
000577  PRINT 167
000578  167  FORMAT(11,45G) LINK SFWD ODDS COS LAND LAND SEGM, NO, ROW
000579  L LINK TRACK STRUC LAND TRACK TOTAL TAX
000580  AREA, AREA, AREA, NO, AREA TYPE USE COST LENGTH OF
000581  SFTH AREA LENGTH, (7E,PCOSTSF) AREA VALUE, IN 15%
000582  14A CODEP, 14A LAND FEET ACRES LAND, (15A,15B) 0 A
000583  YES
000584  DO 16 NS = 1,NH
000585  16A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=DBSGST(NSD,NSD)+DBSGST(NS,NSD) * NSDB
000586  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,171,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000587  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000588  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000589  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000590  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000591  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000592  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000593  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000594  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000595  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000596  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000597  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000598  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000599  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000600  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000601  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000602  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000603  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000604  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000605  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000606  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000607  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000608  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000609  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000610  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000611  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000612  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000613  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000614  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000615  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000616  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000617  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000618  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000619  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000620  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000621  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000622  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000623  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000624  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000625  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000626  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000627  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000628  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000629  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000630  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000631  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000632  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000633  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000634  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000635  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000636  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000637  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000638  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000639  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000640  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000641  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000642  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000643  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000644  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000645  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000646  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000647  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000648  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000649  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000650  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000651  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000652  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000653  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000654  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000655  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000656  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000657  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000658  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000659  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000660  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000661  17A  DBSGST(NS,NSD)=NSD+1,108BDBSGST(NSD,NSD)+NSD+1,1
000662  
```

06/30/72
GDWY 331
GDWY 332
GDWY 333
GDWY 334
GDWY 335
GDWY 336

```

RUN VFDI04N 2.1 --BMS LEVEL 200--                               06/30/72

TTLTLP = 000070C0A  TNAME = 000111C0A  TUNITS = 012353  ULANDC = 000031C0A
UNITNAM = 000070C0A  USTRUC = 000043C0A  UTRARC = 000043C0A  AACRAT = 021602C0A
XDELTA = 021342C0A  XOPIC = 021602C0A  XOPICD = 022042C0A  XPCVCM = 021500C0A
XPTB1P = 021342C0A  XSYSCM = 021115C0A  XMTFPC = 021004C0A  Z = 033277C0A

```

```

START OF CONSTANTS
001221

START OF TEMPERATURE
001624

START OF INTRINSECS
001637

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
122100

```

MINN VASIGEN 7,1 -005H (FVIL 2000) GUIDWAY 86/38/72

Guillevy

SIKHONGBAM ENGT
012273

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENT

Treatment	Assignments				
01	000011	36	000612	61	000146
07	000614	64	000727	65	001010
08	000616	164	001257	167	001234
11	000616	164	001264	126	001316
13	000611	161	000352	161	000306
145	000623	148	000617	150	000425
146	001293	148	001337	156	001352
149	000612	161	001304	162	000661
161	001400	161	001422	167	001420
178	001516	171	001510	172	001510
179	001502	176	000721	190	001546
184	001516	176	001516	196	001516
195	001327	196	001326	191	001420

[illegible][illegible]

04438433

[illegible][illegible]

A-17

06/30/73

[illegible]

06/30/72

```

000724      NO AAA VTN = 1.6
000725      NO AAA NT = 1.0*NTM
000726      AAA INTAST(NTM*NTD) = OTAST(NTM*NTD) + OTAST(NTM*NTD)
000727      QLM=LM*OTAST(NTM*NTD)
000728
000729      PRINT UN TERMINAL AVAL / DECEL LANE UNITS AND COSTS
000730      IF JPERMNT(1) .EQ. 11 GO TO 71
000731      PRINT *
000732      000733      000734      000735      000736      000737      000738      000739      000740      000741      000742      000743      000744      000745      000746      000747      000748      000749      000750      000751      000752      000753      000754      000755      000756      000757      000758      000759      000760      000761      000762      000763      000764      000765      000766      000767      000768      000769      000770      000771      000772      000773      000774      000775      000776      000777      000778      000779      000780      000781      000782      000783      000784      000785      000786      000787      000788      000789      000790      000791      000792      000793      000794      000795      000796      000797      000798      000799      000800      000801      000802      000803      000804      000805      000806      000807      000808      000809      000810      000811      000812      000813      000814      000815      000816      000817      000818      000819      000820      000821      000822      000823      000824      000825      000826      000827      000828      000829      000830      000831      000832      000833      000834      000835      000836      000837      000838      000839      000840      000841      000842      000843      000844      000845      000846      000847      000848      000849      000850      000851      000852      000853      000854      000855      000856      000857      000858      000859      000860      000861      000862      000863      000864      000865      000866      000867      000868      000869      000870      000871      000872      000873      000874      000875      000876      000877      000878      000879      000880      000881      000882      000883      000884      000885      000886      000887      000888      000889      000890      000891      000892      000893      000894      000895      000896      000897      000898      000899      000900      000901      000902      000903      000904      000905      000906      000907      000908      000909      000910      000911      000912      000913      000914      000915      000916      000917      000918      000919      000920      000921      000922      000923      000924      000925      000926      000927      000928      000929      000930      000931      000932      000933      000934      000935      000936      000937      000938      000939      000940      000941      000942      000943      000944      000945      000946      000947      000948      000949      000950      000951      000952      000953      000954      000955      000956      000957      000958      000959      000960      000961      000962      000963      000964      000965      000966      000967      000968      000969      000970      000971      000972      000973      000974      000975      000976      000977      000978      000979      000980      000981      000982      000983      000984      000985      000986      000987      000988      000989      000990      000991      000992      000993      000994      000995      000996      000997      000998      000999      001000
000731      PRINT UN TERMINAL AVAL / DECEL LANE UNITS AND COSTS
000732      IF JPERMNT(1) .EQ. 11 GO TO 71
000733      PRINT *
000734      000735      000736      000737      000738      000739      000740      000741      000742      000743      000744      000745      000746      000747      000748      000749      000750      000751      000752      000753      000754      000755      000756      000757      000758      000759      000760      000761      000762      000763      000764      000765      000766      000767      000768      000769      000770      000771      000772      000773      000774      000775      000776      000777      000778      000779      000780      000781      000782      000783      000784      000785      000786      000787      000788      000789      000790      000791      000792      000793      000794      000795      000796      000797      000798      000799      000800      000801      000802      000803      000804      000805      000806      000807      000808      000809      000810      000811      000812      000813      000814      000815      000816      000817      000818      000819      000820      000821      000822      000823      000824      000825      000826      000827      000828      000829      000830      000831      000832      000833      000834      000835      000836      000837      000838      000839      000840      000841      000842      000843      000844      000845      000846      000847      000848      000849      000850      000851      000852      000853      000854      000855      000856      000857      000858      000859      000860      000861      000862      000863      000864      000865      000866      000867      000868      000869      000870      000871      000872      000873      000874      000875      000876      000877      000878      000879      000880      000881      000882      000883      000884      000885      000886      000887      000888      000889      000890      000891      000892      000893      000894      000895      000896      000897      000898      000899      000900      000901      000902      000903      000904      000905      000906      000907      000908      000909      000910      000911      000912      000913      000914      000915      000916      000917      000918      000919      000920      000921      000922      000923      000924      000925      000926      000927      000928      000929      000930      000931      000932      000933      000934      000935      000936      000937      000938      000939      000940      000941      000942      000943      000944      000945      000946      000947      00094
```

ADLANES

SOLARIS											
SUPERPROGRAM LENGTH											
011131											
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS											
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS											
78	-	000141	71	-	000311	79	-	000371	400	-	000602
81	-	000303	82	-	000422	85	-	000677	410	-	000103
814	-	000477	816	-	000535	818	-	000477	425	-	000170
840	-	000524	841	-	000559	842	-	000559	430	-	000807
843	-	000557	811	-	000375	910	-	000562	919	-	000565
BLOCK NUMBER AND LENGTHS											
B01	-	000377	B04	-	034004	D01	-	000700	D05	-	000205
D07	-	000730	S6	-	021140	L01	-	000506			
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS											
ANCH	-	000073C04	ANHC5	-	000000C05	ANHC5T	-	000005C05	AS0AT	-	00026AC0
AV0CH	-	00141AC02	AV02	-	004221	AV022	-	004776	BACD0F	-	01137C0C
BACD0N	-	01257C02	DACAT	-	00102C02	DALNHT	-	000049C02	DBCMEN	-	000078C0
DBAF	-	03734C02	DELST	-	01043C02	DR0DC	-	00375C02	D0WHT	-	000056C0
D1HT	-	0001NAC01	DLFE	-	000120C01	DLNCAF	-	000024C02	DMAJMT	-	000211C0
D0WDLF	-	01373C02	L0H01SE	-	000373C02	PR0DC	-	000257C02	D0FPLC	-	00476C02
D0FPL	-	00222C02	D0WPLF	-	00141C02	PRVCVC	-	02143C02	D0FPLD	-	01272C0C
D0FPLT	-	000011C02	DR0DC	-	01054C02	DR0RST	-	02125C02	D0STAT	-	000008C0
D0TANF	-	000616	DR0DC	-	033633C02	DT05ST	-	000008C0	D0V0L4	-	021301C
D0V0C4	-	000012C02	DR0DC	-	000017C02	DR0VSC	-	000223C02	D0V0C	-	000053C0
D0V0C5	-	001617C02	DR0DC	-	033133C02	DR0VTC	-	000103C02	DT0A05	-	000116C0
FL0C04	-	03737C02	GR0W0P2	-	000008C03	GR0W0P1	-	003434C03	M0C3AT	-	021554C0
FL0C05	-	00147C02	GR0W0C4	-	021436C02	GR0W0ST	-	021436C02	PRVCVC	-	021536C0
LN01R	-	00147C02	GR0W0C5	-	021045C02	DR0DCD	-	000271C03	IP0C0D	-	000241C0
PL0C05	-	000075C01	J0W0HT	-	000000C01	K	-	011122	K	-	011127
LC	-	011179	N1W	-	011130	NR0W05	-	021256C02	N1T	-	011125
N1W	-	011179	N1W	-	000022C01	N1T	-	011125	N1T	-	011125
PR0C5	-	00022C01	N1T	-	011179	W0M0A	-	021255C02	N0W	-	000270C0
PR0C5T	-	00022C01	PR0C4T	-	00022C01	PR0C4T	-	00022C01	PR0C5E	-	00022C01
RCALF	-	000000C02	TACRAT	-	000077C02	TC05T	-	011113	T1LE1L	-	000000C0
T1T5F	-	000000C04	TN4W	-	000111C04	TU01T5	-	011105	UL4W0C	-	000031C0
UL4W0N	-	000000C02	UL4W0C	-	000000C02	UL4W0C	-	000000C02	UL4W0C	-	000000C0
UL4W0L	-	012132C02	X0P0C1	-	021062C02	X0P0C2	-	022040C02	PRVCVC	-	021257C0
AR0P02	-	01374C02	AS15VC	-	021315C04	AV0PVC	-	021408C02	Z	-	003277C0
START OF CONSTANT											
000420											
START OF TEMPORARIES											
000571											
START OF INDIRECTS											
000574											

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

06/18/72

OTCP	221
OTCP	222
OTCP	223
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OTCP	295
OTCP	296
OTCP	297
OTCP	298
OTCP	299
OTCP	300

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSR LEVEL 200--
01204 CALL ANSUMM(PSR, ANNCST, 4, ANNCST, ASUMR)
01217 OTCAP ASUMM(PSR,3)
01218 RETURN
01219 END

```

```

06/30/72
OTCP 331
OTCP 332
OTCP 333
OTCP 334

```

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSR LEVEL 200--
OTHRCAP 06/30/72

```

UTHRCAP

SUBPROGRAM LENGTH

08102

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

72	=	000042	73	=	000174	74	=	000411	75	=	000731
520	=	000017	522	=	000022	524	=	001221	526	=	001227
528	=	001275	530	=	001444	532	=	001455	534	=	001365
540	=	000111	542	=	000139	544	=	001201	546	=	001310
548	=	001344	550	=	000254	552	=	000280	554	=	000740
565	=	000274	568	=	001354	569	=	001361	572	=	001427
574	=	001416	612	=	001051	615	=	001055	619	=	001514
900	=	001274	910	=	001514	1234	=	001512			

BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS

BD1	=	000307	MD1	=	034084	DC1	=	000700	DC5	=	000205
DC7	=	000730	Uv13	=	000127	LW1	=	000066			

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

ANCM	=	000072C04	ANNCST	=	000000C05	ANNCST	=	000050C05	ASSTAT	=	000264C02
ASUMR	=	000000C04	AUTDCN	=	021415C02	BACKRF	=	031470C02	BACKDN	=	017575C02
DACRAT	=	021472C02	DILNMI	=	000004C07	DCHCFN	=	000070C02	DFABE	=	033744C02
DOLKST	=	010470C02	DULNMI	=	000001C07	DGPRC	=	033750C02	UGWDIM	=	000050C02
DILNMI	=	000002C07	DINT	=	000190C01	DL1FF	=	000170C01	DLNCRP	=	000024C02
DWATNT	=	000211C02	DWHLDF	=	021307C02	DND1SE	=	000274C02	DNUMHM	=	000297C02
DQFLHC	=	020472C02	DQFPLF	=	021322C02	DQWPLF	=	001410C02	DPCVCH	=	021434C02
DPLVLO	=	021277C02	DPRKDF	=	020011C02	DPRKDF	=	010446C02	DPT01P	=	021257C02
DYLCAP	=	001411	DYLNMI	=	000125C04	DYH0PC	=	000120C02	DYH0ST	=	001551
DYVDA	=	000170C04	DYVDA1	=	021301C02	DYH0PC	=	000253C02	DYH0TP	=	021412C02
DYVLOF	=	000170C02	DYH0UC	=	000223C02	DYH0UC	=	000110C02	DYLNMI	=	000085C07
DYVMPG	=	021301C02	DYH0TC	=	000132C02	DYH0DS	=	021340C03	HACRAT	=	021550C02
FLOCAR	=	021379C02	DYH0UP	=	000000C01	AR00P3	=	000130C02	M0P0AT	=	021430C02
HUNDIN	=	021402C02	M0CH0B	=	021440C02	M0CH0B	=	021404C02	IOACCD	=	000271C01
HV0PC5	=	021440C02	M0CH0B	=	021440C02	M0CH0B	=	021440C02	M0CH0B	=	000271C01
I2	=	000224C01	JC1	=	001571	JH0	=	001572	JSP0NT	=	000000C01
K	=	001577	L	=	001600	LC	=	001570	N	=	001576
NP	=	001407	N0F0M5	=	021254C02	N0F	=	001002	M0H0B	=	021255C02
NV	=	001401	NVC	=	000270C01	NVM	=	000215C01	NVP	=	001610
NVS	=	001404	NVT	=	001603	NV2	=	001908	N0F	=	001610
NY	=	001571	NVD	=	001575	NVM	=	000223C01	NVT	=	001574
PARCH1	=	000272C02	TCH0T	=	021544C02	RES0FN	=	001254C02	SCALEF	=	000000C02
TAR0AT	=	000111C04	TULNMI	=	000000C07	TULNMI	=	000000C04	TITL02	=	000020C04
ULANMC	=	000071C02	UNT0M0	=	000034C04	UTRUC	=	000044C02	UTR0AT	=	000043C02
KACRAT	=	021407C02	KUL0AY	=	021342C02	K0RUC	=	021040C02	K0RUC	=	022042C02
KPCVCH	=	021400C02	KUT01P	=	021342C02	K5Y5CH	=	021315C02	KVH0PC	=	021400C02
Z	=	021377C02									

START OF CONSTANTS
001217

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSR LEVEL 200--

OTHRCAP

06/30/72

START OF TEMPERATURES

00142P

START OF INDICTES

00152A

UNUSDF R00B1LF0 SPACL

12270N

06/20/72

DMS05R12
 DMS05R13
 DMS05Q14
 DMS05R15
 DMS05R16
 DMS05R17
 DMS05R18
 DMS05Q19
 DMS05R10
 DMS05R11
 DMS05R12
 DMS05R13
 DMS05R14
 DMS05R15
 DMS05R16
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 DMS05R47
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 DMS05R50
 DMS05R51
 DMS05R52
 DMS05R53
 DMS05R54
 DMS05R55

```

0500T
SURPRNARM ENHNT
000214

FUNCTION ACKNOWLEDGE

STARTPT ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
1304 = 000104 1004 = 000212 2004 = 000204
9004 = 000120 9004 = 000101

BLOCK NUMBER AND LENGTHS
AN = 001300 MH = 000307 SVU = 003410 MH = 000801

VARIABLE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
AN = 000300 000300 000300 000300 000300 16 = 000203
IN = 000504 JC = 000505 [PARMT] 0000000000 15 = 000201
JH = 000504 JC = 000510 JH = 000521 JH = 000521 000520 = 000502
JH = 000504 1C = 000505 MH = 000520 MHINDX = 0000000000
PCYS = 0000000000 0000000000 0000000000 0000000000 0000000000
AN = 0000000000 0000000000 = 0000000000 0000000000 0000000000
START OF COUNTERS
000277

START OF TENDONITS
000277

START OF TENDONITS
000300

UNKNR COUNTER SPARE
123000

```

TARLOSS 06/10/73

06/18/73

06/10/72

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSM LEVEL 248--

06/30/72

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSM LEVEL 248--

SUM

06/30/72

```

SUBROUTINE SUM(I,J,M,UNIT)
C
C SUBROUTINE TO EVALUATE THE SUMMATIONS.
C
000007 C DIMENSION UNIT(4,0:12)
C
C SUMMATION OF ROWS.
000007 DO 45 K=0,M
000008 DO 46 K1=0,I
000009 UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)=0
000010 DO 47 K2=0,J
000011 45 UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)=UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)+UNIT(K1,K2,KM)
C
C SUMMATION OF COLUMNS.
000017 DO 48 K=0,M
000018 DO 49 K1=0,J
000019 UNIT(I+1,K1,KM)=0
000020 DO 50 K2=0,I
000021 48 UNIT(I+1,K1,KM)=UNIT(I+1,K1,KM)+UNIT(I,K2,KM)
C
C SUMMATION TOWARDS REAR.
C
000027 DO 51 K=0,M
000028 DO 52 K1=0,I
000029 UNIT(K1,K2,KM)=0
000030 DO 53 K2=0,J
000031 51 UNIT(K1,K2,KM)=UNIT(K1,K2,KM)+UNIT(K1,K2,KM)
C
C SUMMATION OF ROWS AND COLUMNS.
000037 DO 54 K=0,M
000038 UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=0
000039 DO 55 K1=0,I
000040 54 UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)+UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)
C
C SUMMATION OF ROWS AND REAR ELEMENTS.
000044 DO 56 K1=0,I
000045 UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)=0
000046 DO 57 K=0,M
000047 56 UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)=UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)+UNIT(K1,J+1,KM)
C
C SUMMATION OF COLUMNS AND THE REAR ELEMENTS.
000051 DO 58 K=0,M
000052 UNIT(I+1,K2,KM)=0
000053 DO 59 K1=0,I
000054 58 UNIT(I+1,K2,KM)=UNIT(I+1,K2,KM)+UNIT(I+1,K2,KM)
C
C REAR INITIAL
000057 UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=0
000058 DO 59 K=0,M

```

DMSUM 2
 DMSUM 3
 DMSUM 4
 DMSUM 5
 DMSUM 6
 DMSUM 7
 DMSUM 8
 DMSUM 9
 DMSUM 10
 DMSUM 11
 DMSUM 12
 DMSUM 13
 DMSUM 14
 DMSUM 15
 DMSUM 16
 DMSUM 17
 DMSUM 18
 DMSUM 19
 DMSUM 20
 DMSUM 21
 DMSUM 22
 DMSUM 23
 DMSUM 24
 DMSUM 25
 DMSUM 26
 DMSUM 27
 DMSUM 28
 DMSUM 29
 DMSUM 30
 DMSUM 31
 DMSUM 32
 DMSUM 33
 DMSUM 34
 DMSUM 35
 DMSUM 36
 DMSUM 37
 DMSUM 38
 DMSUM 39
 DMSUM 40
 DMSUM 41
 DMSUM 42
 DMSUM 43
 DMSUM 44
 DMSUM 45
 DMSUM 46
 DMSUM 47
 DMSUM 48
 DMSUM 49
 DMSUM 50
 DMSUM 51
 DMSUM 52
 DMSUM 53
 DMSUM 54
 DMSUM 55

```

000223 57 UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)+UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)
000234 RETURN
000236 END

```

DMSUM 56
 DMSUM 57
 DMSUM 58
 DMSUM 59

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSM LEVEL 248--

SUM

06/30/72

SUM

SUBROUTINE SUM(I,J,M,UNIT)

000236

FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

STATEMENT ARGUMENTS
 45 = 000017 46 = 000018 47 = 000019 51 = 000020
 54 = 000021 55 = 000022 57 = 000023 59 = 000024

BLOCK NAME AND LENGTH

VARIABLE ARGUMENTS
 K1 = 000018 K2 = 000019 KM = 000020

START OF CONSTANTS

000240

START OF TEMPORARIES

000241

START OF INTRINSICS

000242

UNUSED COMPILED SPACE

127500

06/18/72

06/30/72

06/30/72

DISPLAC 86/30/72

START OF INDIRECTS

06/30/72

DISPL16A
DISPL16T
DISPL16A
DISPL16C
DISPL17B
DISPL17T
DISPL17Z
DISPL17J
DISPL17A
DISPL17S
DISPL17E
DISPL17T
DISPL17E
DISPL17C
DISPL18B
DISPL18T

04/18/72

[illegible][illegible]

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 200--
000571 PC7 = 0.0
000572 1134 CONTINUE
000573 IF NOT .EQ. 21 GO TO 000
000574 SHRYNT (300,MM) = SUM1
000600 SHRYNT (301,MM) = SUM2
000603 SHRYNT (302,MM) = SUM3
000606 SHRYNT (303,MM) = SUM4
000611 SHRYNT (304,MM) = SUM4
000614 SHRYNT (305,MM) = SUM4
000617 SHRYNT (306,MM) = SUM7
000620 SHRYNT (307,MM) = SUM4
000624 NO TO 000
000625 000 CONTINUE
000626 SHRYNT (311,MM) = SUM1
000631 SHRYNT (312,MM) = SUM2
000634 SHRYNT (313,MM) = SUM3
000637 SHRYNT (314,MM) = SUM4
000642 SHRYNT (315,MM) = SUM5
000645 SHRYNT (316,MM) = SUM6
000650 SHRYNT (317,MM) = SUM7
000653 SHRYNT (318,MM) = SUM8
000654 000 CONTINUE
000655 IF (JSPHNT(24) .EQ. 11 GO TO 202
000660 PRINT 1137, SUM1, SUM2, PC2, SUM3, PC3, SUM4, PC4, SUM5, PC5,
      SUM6, PC6, SUM7, PC7, SUM8
000720 1137 FORMAT(11H 'TOTALS:999F12.2, 61F10.0,F5.0) F10.01
000721 202 CONTINUE
000722 2000 CONTINUE
000723 RETURN
000724 END

```

```

NOISE 06/30/72
NO15 221
NO15 222
NO15 223
NO15 224
NO15 225
NO15 226
NO15 227
NO15 228
NO15 229
NO15 230
NO15 231
NO15 232
NO15 233
NO15 234
NO15 235
NO15 236
NO15 237
NO15 238
NO15 239
NO15 240
NO15 241
NO15 242
NO15 243
NO15 244
NO15 245
NO15 246
NO15 247
NO15 248
NO15 249
NO15 250

```

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 200--
000725
000726 START OF TEMPORARIES
001207
001207 START OF INDIRECTS
001207
001207 UNUSABLE COMPILER SPACE
001207

```

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 200--
NOISE 06/30/72
NO15
SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
001303
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
10 = 000444 15 = 000463 20 = 000210 02 = 000333
03 = 000244 100 = 000830 110 = 000032 120 = 000073
130 = 000114 240 = 001013 250 = 000021 255 = 001001
260 = 000275 270 = 001030 282 = 000720 300 = 001072
490 = 000174 500 = 000128 900 = 000050 999 = 000025
1104 = 000247 1110 = 000110 1120 = 000323 1125 = 001107
1126 = 001074 1127 = 001128 1130 = 000327 1136 = 001167
1138 = 000044 1137 = 001174 1138 = 000072 1145 = 000037
1100 = 000730 1102 = 000747 1105 = 001000 2000 = 000720
BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS
00 = 000500 50 = 001140 001 = 000307 000 = 004004
SVR = 003410 00 = 000001
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
A = 001240 AM = 001267 ASSRAT = 000264C04 AUTOCH = 001415C04
B = 001241 MACROF = 001470C04 BACKDN = 002575C04 BP = 001270
C = 001242 CP = 001271 D = 001263 DACRAT = 001422C04
DCRCEV = 000070C04 OFARE = 003744C04 DOLNST = 001430C04 DSDMC = 003750C04
D005057 = 000000C02 UGOWTH = 000050C04 DINT = 000150C03 CLIFE = 000120C03
DLIC04 = 000024C04 DMALNT = 000211C04 DMVLPF = 001307C04 DMQISE = 000074C04
DUMHMA = 000047C04 DULACC = 002742C04 DOPMFL = 002222C04 DDMVFL = 001410C04
DP = 001273 DPCVCH = 001434C04 DPDLVO = 001273C04 DPFDRP = 000011C04
DPMHMF = 000044C04 DPTMJP = 001257C04 DTDWPC = 003033C04 DVLAY = 001301C04
DVMHCF = 000017C04 DVMHDF = 000017C04 DVMHUC = 000023C04 DVMUC = 000023C04
DVMTRC = 001417C04 DVMHUC = 003330C04 DVMATCC = 000193C04 DVMHDS = 000110C04
E = 001244 EV = 001273 F = 001005 FLOCAP = 003757C04
FP = 001274 G = 001200 GROUP0 = 000000C01 MACRAT = 001554C04
HLMH04 = 001402C04 HMCNAM = 001430C04 HMPJAT = 001030C04 HPCVCH = 001930C04
HVCPCV = 001400C04 HMYDPC = 001004C04 I = 001233 IDACCO = 000077C03
II = 001240 IPOLCO = 000241C03 J = 001234 JJ = 001241
JSPHNT = 000000C03 K = 001230 KK = 001242 L = 001046
M = 001247 MM = 001227 MMINDR = 000000C04 MD = 001237
MDI = 001243 MMH = 000224C03 NL = 001235 NPKHDS = 001254C04
NS = 001245 NSH = 000021C03 NT = 001230
NMHDA = 001255C04 NYC = 000270C03 PARCK3 = 001275
PC2 = 001276 PC4 = 001277 PC5 = 001300 PC6 = 001301
PC7 = 001102 PULMAT = 001544C04 RESDEN = 001304C04 RESADT = 000000C05
SCALEF = 000000C04 SHRYNT = 000310C05 SUM1 = 001250 SUMP = 001251
SUM3 = 001252 SUM4 = 001253 SUM5 = 001254 SUM6 = 001255
SUM7 = 001254 SUM8 = 001257 TAXMAT = 000027C04 ULANDC = 000031C04
USTRUC = 000044C04 W = 001232 W2 = 001244 AACRAT = 001002C04
VCLLAT = 001302C04 VPCU = 001002C04 VPCVCH = 001500C04
VPTMJP = 001302C04 VSYSCN = 001315C04 VVHTRC = 001400C04 Z = 003277C04
START OF CONSTANTS

```

SENT 06/10/72

0MS0NT 2
0MS0NT 3
0MS0NT 4
0MS0NT 5
0MS0NT 6
0MS0NT 7
0MS0NT 8
0MS0NT 9
0MS0NT10
0MS0NT11
0MS0NT12
0MS0NT13
0MS0NT14
0MS0NT15
0MS0NT16
0MS0NT17
0MS0NT18
0MS0NT19
0MS0NT20
0MS0NT21
0MS0NT22
0MS0NT23
0MS0NT24
0MS0NT25
0MS0NT26
0MS0NT27
0MS0NT28
0MS0NT29
0MS0NT30
0MS0NT31
0MS0NT32
0MS0NT33
0MS0NT34
0MS0NT35
0MS0NT36
0MS0NT37
0MS0NT38
0MS0NT39
0MS0NT40
0MS0NT41
0MS0NT42
0MS0NT43
0MS0NT44
0MS0NT45
0MS0NT46
0MS0NT47
0MS0NT48
0MS0NT49
0MS0NT50
0MS0NT51
0MS0NT52
0MS0NT53
0MS0NT54
0MS0NT55

06/30/72

```

000344 UNIT[1](J,K,JL,JM) = GROUP7(J,K,JL,JM)
000355 13N UNIT[1](J,K,JL,JM) = GROUP2(J,K,JL,JL,JM)
000374 CALL AVRG(14.5,11,UNIT[1],AVRG[1])
000400 NO 140 JL = 1.4
000417 NO 160 JL = 1.1
000437 NO 180 JM = 1.5
000454 UNIT[1](J,K,JL,JM) = GROUP7(J,K,24,JL,JM)
000474 16N UNIT[1](J,K,JL,JM) = GROUP7(J,K,24,JL,JM)
000494 CALL AVRG(14.5,11,UNIT[0],UNIT[1],AVRG[2])
000517 IF IPHANT[1](24,FQ,1) GO TO 200
000535 CALL PHANT[1]AVRG[1],GRPCNT,AVRG[1],AVRG[2]
000557 200 CONTINUE
000577 RETURN
000600 END

```

DM50RT56
 DM50RT57
 DM50RT58
 DM50RT59
 DM50RT60
 DM50RT61
 DM50RT62
 DM50RT63
 DM50RT64
 DM50RT65
 DM50RT66
 DM50RT67
 DM50RT68
 DM50RT69

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSM LEVEL 200--

```

      C      PORTMAN VI SUBROUTINE AVRG (I,J,K,ITEMS,UNITS,AVERG)
      REAL ITEMS
      DIMENSION ITEMS(4,6,12), UNITS(5,6,12), AVERG(5,6,12)
      DO 70 KI=1,I
      DO 70 KJ=1,J
      DO 70 KM=1,K
      IF (UNITS(KI,KJ,KM))40+60.50
      50 AVERG(KI,KJ,KM)=ITEMS(KI,KJ,KM)/UNITS(KI,KJ,KM)
      DO 70 KS
      60 AVERG(KI,KJ,KM)=0.0
      70 CONTINUE
      70 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

06/30/72

```

      DHAVERG 2
      DHAVERG 3
      DHAVERG 4
      DHAVERG 5
      DHAVERG 6
      DHAVERG 7
      DHAVERG 8
      DHAVERG 9
      DHAVERG 10
      DHAVERG 11
      DHAVERG 12
      DHAVERG 13
      DHAVERG 14
      DHAVERG 15
      DHAVERG 16
      DHAVERG 17

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSM LEVEL 200--

AVRG

06/30/72

```

      AVRG
      SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
      000077
      FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
      STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
      40 = 000067 50 = 000027 70 = 000051 75 = 000051
      BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS
      VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
      KI = 000070 KJ = 000071 KM = 000072
      START OF CONSTANTS
      000001
      START OF TEMPORARIES
      000001
      START OF INDIRECTS
      000000
      UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
      130200

```

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 280--

06/30/72

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 280--

BLKDATA

06/30/72

```

BLKDATA
000007  NAME(10) M1(14) M2(14) M3(14) M4(14)  DMLK012
000007  CUMH/PCS/TITLE(10) TITLE(10) ANCH(2) UNTH(5) 91  DMLK013
000007  STNAME(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10)  DMLK014
000007  COMMON/FF/TYPE(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10) ANCH(10)  DMLK015
000007  EQUIVALENCE(M1(14) ANCH(10) M2(14) ANCH(10) M3(14) ANCH(10) M4(14) ANCH(10)  DMLK016
000007  DATA ANCH /100ANNUAL COST/INT TABLE /  DMLK017
000007  DATA TITLE1,TITLE2 /100 OUTSIDEWAY /100HOPPER  DMLK018
000007  100 ACCEL/DEC/100EL LANES  DMLK019
000007  100 YARDS 100  DMLK020
000007  100 WAY COMM/100AND CONT.  DMLK021
000007  100 DM VEHICLE/100E TYPE1  DMLK022
000007  100 DM VEHICLE/100E TYPE2  DMLK023
000007  100 DM VEHICLE/100E TYPE3  DMLK024
000007  100 DM VEHICLE/100E TYPE4  DMLK025
000007  100 INTERCHANGES  DMLK026
000007  100 TERMINALS/100  DMLK027
000007  100 CONTROL C/100ENTER  DMLK028
000007  100 MAINTENAN/100CE FACIL.  DMLK029
000007  100 TOTALS 100  DMLK030
000007  DATA M1/100TYPE 100 UNIT NAME/100 TOTAL 100  DMLK031
000007  100TOTAL LIF/100E INTER- 100 ANNUAL/100 ANNUAL C.  DMLK032
000007  100UST TOTAL 100 ANNUAL/100 ANNUAL/100 PCT.  DMLK033
000007  100PCT. OF PC/100T. OF  DMLK034
000007  DATA M2/100 100 100 UNITS 100  DMLK035
000007  100ST YEAR/100RS EST 100 COST 100 WITH INT.  DMLK036
000007  100 COST/100UNIT COST/100UNIT COST 100WITH INT. OF  DMLK037
000007  100 TOTAL TO/100T. AN. 100 100  DMLK038
000007  DATA M3/100 100 100 100 100  DMLK039
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK040
000007  100 ANNUAL CO/100ST WT 100 INTERE/100ST TOTAL  DMLK041
000007  DATA M4/100 100 100 100 100  DMLK042
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK043
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK044
000007  DATA ANCH/ 100 TOTAL/100L LIF/100E INTER-  DMLK045
000007  100 ANNUAL 100 ANNUAL C/100ST PCT. 100 PCT. OF PC.  DMLK046
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK047
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK048
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK049
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK050
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK051
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK052
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK053
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK054
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK055

```

BLKDATA

SUBPROGRAM LENGTH

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

DCS - 000205 LF - 000320

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

AC - 000204C07 ANCH - 000210C02 ANCH - 000032C01 ANCH - 000102C02

ANCHEN - 000204C02 M1 - 000102C02 M2 - 000120C02 M3 - 000130C02

M4 - 000140C02 TITLE - 000000C01 TITLE2 - 000020C01 NAME - 000110C01

TYPEAN - 000000C02 UNTHAN - 000034C01 UNTHN - 000172C02

START OF CONSTANTS

000004

START OF TEMPORARIES

000005

START OF INTRINSICS

000007

UNIQUE COMPILER SPACE

320000

RUN VERSION 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 280--

BLKDATA

06/30/72

```

000007  DATA NAME /100 LAND 100 TRACK 100 STRUCT. 100 TOTALS  DMLK056
000007  100 100 100 LAND 100 TRACK 100 STRUCT. 100 TOTALS  DMLK057
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK058
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK059
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK060
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK061
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK062
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK063
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK064
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK065
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK066
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK067
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK068
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK069
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK070
000007  DATA UNTHAN/100 ACRES 100 LN=MILES 100 LN=MILES 100 LN=MILES  DMLK071
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK072
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK073
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK074
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK075
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK076
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK077
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK078
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK079
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK080
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK081
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK082
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK083
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK084
000007  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100  DMLK085

```

06/30/72

D#AN5UM1
 D#AN5UM2
 D#AN5UM3
 D#AN5UM4
 D#AN5UM5
 D#AN5UM6
 D#AN5UM7
 D#AN5UM8
 D#AN5UM9
 D#AN5UM10
 D#AN5UM11
 D#AN5UM12
 D#AN5UM13
 D#AN5UM14
 D#AN5UM15
 D#AN5UM16
 D#AN5UM17
 D#AN5UM18
 D#AN5UM19
 D#AN5UM20
 D#AN5UM21
 D#AN5UM22
 D#AN5UM23
 D#AN5UM24
 D#AN5UM25
 D#AN5UM26
 D#AN5UM27
 D#AN5UM28
 D#AN5UM29
 D#AN5UM30
 D#AN5UM31
 D#AN5UM32
 D#AN5UM33
 D#AN5UM34
 D#AN5UM35
 D#AN5UM36
 D#AN5UM37
 D#AN5UM38
 D#AN5UM39
 D#AN5UM40
 D#AN5UM41
 D#AN5UM42
 D#AN5UM43
 D#AN5UM44
 D#AN5UM45
 D#AN5UM46

```

ANSIMM
SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
000369

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
46 = 000294 47 = 000292 59 = 000021 60 = 000034
76 = 000071 84 = 000055 90 = 000122 100 = 000107
106 = 000106 125 = 000133 130 = 000315 132 = 000324
133 = 000370

BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS
DC5 = 000749

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
ANCH = 00030C1 I = 000357 IN = 000364 IM = 000352
ANCH = 000336 IP = 000362 IS = 000361 J = 000353
ANCH = 000344 MH = 000355 MH = 000354 MU = 000360
TITLE1 = 00000C01 TITLE2 = 00000C01 TNAME = 00011C01 UNTHM = 00003C01

START OF CONSTANTS
000312

START OF TEMPORARIES
000346

START OF INDIRECTS
000347

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
12719

```

90/38/73

03MANN2 2
 03MANN3 3
 03MANN4 4
 03MANN5 5
 03MANN6 6
 03MANN7 7
 03MANN8 8
 03MANN9 9
 03MANN10 10
 03MANN11 11
 03MANN12 12
 03MANN13 13
 03MANN14 14
 03MANN15 15
 03MANN16 16
 03MANN17 17
 03MANN18 18
 03MANN19 19
 03MANN20 20
 03MANN21 21
 03MANN22 22
 03MANN23 23
 03MANN24 24
 03MANN25 25
 03MANN26 26
 03MANN27 27
 03MANN28 28
 03MANN29 29
 03MANN30 30
 03MANN31 31
 03MANN32 32
 03MANN33 33
 03MANN34 34
 03MANN35 35
 03MANN36 36
 03MANN37 37
 03MANN38 38
 03MANN39 39
 03MANN40 40
 03MANN41 41
 03MANN42 42
 03MANN43 43
 03MANN44 44
 03MANN45 45
 03MANN46 46
 03MANN47 47
 03MANN48 48
 03MANN49 49
 03MANN50 50
 03MANN51 51
 03MANN52 52
 03MANN53 53
 03MANN54 54
 03MANN55 55

```

ANALP
SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
000404
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
101 = 00076 102 = 000312 103 = 000370 104 = 000335
BLOCK NAME AND LENGTHS
EP = 000320
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
ANALP = 000176C01 ANHEAN = 000102C01 ANHCST = 000001
ANHEIN = 000176C01 ATYPE = 000000 CRF = 000400 IS = 000400
NE = 000376 NE = 000376 PCT = 000401 PTAC = 000402
PCT = 000403 MINT = 000404 TYPNAM = 000500C01 UNINH = 000176C01
MINT = 000377
START OF CONSTANTS
000276
START OF TEMPORARIES
000351
START OF VARIABLES
000357
UNUSEN COMPILER SPACE
12700

```

04/20/72

```
080217      103   FORMAT(1H0,4I0,          1X,F10.0,I3,I6,I10,F6.2,I3,XF1
              & F11.0,
080218             PHINT I),
080219             PHINT I0,I,TYP(NM+1),          TCOST(NM+1)),
080220             & IANNCN(I:I,I),IXNS(9))
080261      104   FORMAT(1H0,4I0,          1X,I10.0,I5H,F11.0,I3,I11.0,
              &
080262             PHINT I),
080264             IZT17>NN
080272             RETURN
080273             END
```

QJANN256
QJANN257
QJANN258
QJANN259
QJANN260
QJANN261
QJANN262
QJANN263
QJANN264
QJANN265
QJANN266

RUN VPSINW 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 240--

```

000010  FORTY-AN VI SURROUNTING PERCENT(I,J,M,UNITS,PERCENT)
000011  DIMENSION UNITS(5,0:12),PERCENT(5,0:12)
000012  [I=0:1]
000013  [J=0:1]
000014  [M=0:1]
000015  DO 1 I=0,11
000016  DO 1 J=0,11
000017  DO 1 M=0,11
000018  IF (UNITS(I,J,M,MX)) 2,2+5
000019  5 PERCENT(I,J,M,MX)=UNITS(I,J,M,MX)/UNITS(I,J,M,MX)=100.0
000020  NO TO 1
000021  2 PERCENT(I,J,M,MX) = 0.0
000022  1 CONTINUE
000023  IF (PERCENT(I,J,M,MX)) 0+0+4
000024  4 PERCENT(I,J,M,MX)=100.0
000025  6 CONTINUE
000026  RETURN
000027  END

```

06/30/72

```

DMPRCNT2
DMPRCNT3
DMPRCNT4
DMPRCNT5
DMPRCNT6
DMPRCNT7
DMPRCNT8
DMPRCNT9
DMPRCNT10
DMPRCNT11
DMPRCNT12
DMPRCNT13
DMPRCNT14
DMPRCNT15
DMPRCNT16
DMPRCNT17
DMPRCNT18
DMPRCNT19

```

RUN VPSINW 2.1 --PSH LEVEL 240--

PERCENT

06/30/72

PERCENT

SURROUNTING PERCENT

000120

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

1 - 000041 2 - 000053 4 - 000100 5 - 000033

0 - 000104

BLOCK MAPS AND LENGTHS

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

IIR - 000170 JA - 000123 JJA - 000121 JR - 000124

MR - 000170 MR - 000125

START OF CONSTANTS

000110

START OF TEMPORARIES

000111

START OF INPUTS

000114

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE

130100

06/30/72

```

ANNNIALR
SUBPROGRAM IENATH
000514
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
101 = 000707 102 = 000418 103 = 000514 104 = 000433
BLOCK NAME AND LEVTHMS
EF = 000708
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
AC = 00040AC1 AC1 = 000210C01 ACU = 000506 ACU1 = 000505
A4000R = 00040AC1 ANHST = 000803 ANHMER = 000230C01 ATYME = 000602
AUNT = 000401 CNF = 000502 CH = 000503 I4 = 000511
AUNT = 000511 LHF = 000500 NI = 000677 N2 = 000500
AUNT = 000507 PTACT = 000510 RINT = 000501
TYPMAN = 00080C1 UNTHM = 000172C01 KINT = 000501
START OF CONSTANTS
000304
START OF STATEMENTS
START OF TEMPORARIES
000447
START OF INITIATCS
000460
UNUSER COMPILER SPACE
120701

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[illegible][illegible]

OVERLAY 2.00
(NTWK)

This overlay contains the following subroutine:

	<u>Page</u>
NTWORK	A-40

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OVFLAY(NTWK,2,6)
FORTHAN VI PROGRAM NETWORK
INTERFEM PARCK3
REAL NPKHRS,NUMDA,NOPHRS
DIMENSION HITP(4),PKPCT(3)
DIMENSION DOFPC(4,4,4),DOFVFL(150,4,4),DONPC(4,4,4),
X DONPCP(4,4,4),DONVFL(225,4,4),OPDLYI(2,4),
X DVHOC(2,4),TOPDLY(4,4,2),TOVDLY(4,4,2),
X DADPHT(4,4),DADVHT(4,4),DAVPTL(3,4),
X DAVPTT(3,4),DAVVT(3,4),DAVVTT(3,4),
X DOFPMT(150,4,4),DONPHT(225,4,4),DONPMT(225,4,4),
X DTOPHT(4,5),DOFPMT(150,4,4),DTOVHT(4,5),
X DONVHT(225,4,4),DONDAT(4,4,4),DONLKC(225,5)
COMMON/ROI/ JSRNT(80),DLIFE(30),DINT(30),
X LFCODE,NVM,NLM,NSM,
X NJM,NTM,NTSM,NYM,
X NDM,IZ,JK,PARCK3(6),
X NH,NX,IPRINT,JXV,
X TPOLCD(4,2,3),IDACCD(3),NHV,NDTM,
X NVC(9)
COMMON/ROI/ SCALEF(10),DVHCAP(5),DVHLDF(5),
X DLNCA(5),ULANDC(10),UTRACK,USTRUC(4),
X DGRWTH(16),DCNCFN(11),DWAYCC(5),DYARDS(5,13),
X DMAINT(10),DVHSUC(4,6),DVHUC(4),DNJMVH(5),
X ASSHAT(4),TAXRAT(4),DNOISE(20,14,2),RESDEN(4,7),
X DONPFL(225,4,4),DGLKST(225,5),HACKON(225,3,3),NPKHRF(225,3),
X DPKDRF(225,3),
X NPKHRS,NUMDA,DPKPC,DPTRIP(4,3),
X DPDLV(2,3),DVLAY(2,3),DMVLDF(2,3),XSYSCH(4,5),
X XPKPCT,XPTRIP(4,4),XDELAY(2,4,2),HLNDIR(2,2),
X XVMTPC(4),DVMTPC(3),AUTOCH(11),HNCAR(4),
X DPCVCH(3,6,2),XPCVCH(4,6),HPCVCH(2,6),POLRAT(3,3),
X DMSTAC,HACRAT(2,5,2),XACRAT(4,4),DACRAT(2,3),
X HOPDAI(2,4),HVOPCS(2,6),HWYOPC(2,3),XOPCU(4,7,4),
X XOPICU(4,7,4),DOFPFL(150,4,4),DOFLKC(150,3,3),HACKOF(150,3,2),
X DYOOPC,DCCOPC,DMOPC,7(4),
X DVOPUC(6,9,4),DTROP(11,7),DGOPC(7),FLOCAP(5),
X DFAPE(4,2,2)
COMMON /OV23/ NOPHRS,DVTRIP(4,4),DTPMT(4,5),DTOVMT(4,5),
X DRHDT(6,3,4),DLVDT(6,3,4),DOFVHT(150,4,4),
X DOFVMT(150,4,4),DONVMT(225,4,4)
COMMON/SVR/ HSAVDT(100,2),SMRYDT(320,5)
COMMON /MM/ MMINDX
EQUIVALENCE (DONLKC(1),DGLKST(1))
EQUIVALENCE (DONPMT(1),DOFPMT(1))
X (DONPHT(1),DOFPHT(1))
X (DONVFL(1),DOFVFL(1))
X (DONVHT(1),DOFVHT(1))
DATA HITP/10H PEAK,10H OFF PEAK,10H DAILY,10H ANNUAL
X /
MM = MMINDX
LV = NVM
LK = NLM

```

C

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	C	ZERO OUT COMPUTATION ARRAYS	
000010	C	DO 1 LKX = 1,275	UNET 56
000013		DO 1 LVX = 1,4	UNET 57
000016		DO 1 ITPX = 1,4	UNET 58
000021		DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0	UNET 59
000026		DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0	UNET 60
000033		DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0	UNET 61
000040		DONVHT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0	UNET 62
000045		1 DONVMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0	UNET 63
000061		DO 5 ITPX = 1,4	UNET 64
000064		DO 5 LVX = 1,4	UNET 65
000067		DONPMT(ITPX,LVX)=0.0	UNET 66
000072		DONVHT(ITPX,LVX)=0.0	UNET 67
000074		5 DVTRIP(ITPX,LVX) = 0.0	UNET 68
000103		DO 3 ITPX = 1,2	UNET 69
000106		DO 3 LVX = 1,4	UNET 70
000111		3 DVHOCCT(ITPX,LVX) = 0.0	UNET 71
	C		UNET 72
	C		UNET 73
000122		DO 10 ITPX = 1,2	UNET 74
000125		DO 10 LVX=1,LV	UNET 75
000130		10 DVHOCCT(ITPX,LVX) = DVHCAP(LVX) * DMVLDCT(ITPX,LVX)	UNET 76
000145		NOPHRS=(24.-NPKHRS)	UNET 77
	C	APPLY SCALE FACTORS TO DM PERSON TRIPS	UNET 78
000147		DO 35 LVX = 1,LV	UNET 79
000152		DO 35 ITPX = 1,2	UNET 80
000155		NTX = LVX + 4	UNET 81
000157		35 DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX) = DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX) * SCALEF(1) * SCALEF(NTX)	UNET 82
	C	CALCULATE DM PEAK PERCENTAGE FACTORS PER DM VEHICLE TYPE	UNET 83
000172		DO 15 LVX= 1,LV	UNET 84
000175		15 PKPCT(LVX) = DPTRIP(1,LVX) / (DPTRIP(1,LVX) + DPTRIP(2,LVX))	UNET 85
	C	CALCULATE ON-GDWAY LINK LOADINGS PER PEAK AND OFF PEAK	UNET 86
000211		DO 20 LKX = 1,LK	UNET 87
000214		DO 20 LVX = 1,LV	UNET 88
000217		DONPFL(LKX,LVX,1) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,3) * PKPCT(LVX)	UNET 89
000225		20 DONPFL(LKX,LVX,2) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,3) * (1.0 - PKPCT(LVX))	UNET 90
	C	APPLY SCALE FACTORS TO OFF-GDWAY LINK LOADINGS AND CALCULATE	UNET 91
	C	LOADINGS PER PEAK AND OFF-PEAK	UNET 92
000243		DO 30 JKX = 1,JK	UNET 93
000246		DO 30 LVX = 1,LV	UNET 94
000251		NTX = LVX + 4	UNET 95
000253		DONPFL(JKX,LVX,3) = DONPFL(JKX,LVX,3) * SCALEF(1) * SCALEF(NTX)	UNET 96
000260		DONPFL(JKX,LVX,1) = DONPFL(JKX,LVX,3) * PKPCT(LVX)	UNET 97
000266		30 DONPFL(JKX,LVX,2) = DONPFL(JKX,LVX,3) * (1.0 - PKPCT(LVX))	UNET 98
	C	CALCULATE DM ON-GDWAY PMT-PHT PER LINK	UNET 99
000304		DO 65 ITPX = 1,2	UNET 100
000307		DO 65 LVX = 1,LV	UNET 101
000312		DO 65 LKX = 1,LK	UNET 102
000315		DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DONLKC(LKX,2)	UNET 103
000326		65 DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) / DONLKC(LKX,1)	UNET 104
	C	SUM ARRAYS FOR DAILY AND COMPUTE ANNUAL	UNET 105
000350		DO 70 LVX = 1,LV	UNET 106
000353		DO 70 LKX = 1,LK	UNET 107
000356		DONPFL(LKX,LVX,3) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,1) + DONPFL(LKX,LVX,2)	UNET 108
			UNET 109
			UNET 110

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000364      DONPMT(LKX,LVX,3) = DONPMT(LKX,LVX,1) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,2)      DNET 111
000370      DONPMT(LKX,LVX,3) = DONPMT(LKX,LVX,1) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,2)      DNET 112
000374      DONPFL(LKX,LVX,4) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA                DNET 113
000377      DONPMT(LKX,LVX,4) = DONPMT(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA                DNET 114
000402      70 DONPMT(LKX,LVX,4) = DONPMT(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA              DNET 115
000416      LVY = LV + 1                                                    DNET 116
000420      DO 71 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 117
000423      DO 71 ITPX = 1,4                                                 DNET 118
000426      71 DONPFL(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = 0.0                                  DNET 119
      C      SUM ARRAYS FOR ALL LK AND FOR ALL LV                          DNET 120
      LVY = LV + 1                                                         DNET 121
000442      LKX = LK + 1                                                    DNET 122
000444      DO 75 ITPX = 1,4                                                 DNET 123
000445      DO 75 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 124
000450      DO 75 LVX = 1,LV                                                DNET 125
000453      DONPFL(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONPFL(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONPFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 126
000456      DONPMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONPMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 127
000470      75 DONPMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONPMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 128
000477      DO 77 ITPX = 1,4                                                 DNET 129
000521      DO 77 LVX = 1,LVY                                              DNET 130
000524      DO 77 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 131
000527      DONPMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) = DONPMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 132
000532      77 DONPMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) = DONPMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) + DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 133
000544      C      ZERO OUT DBHMDAT AND DLVDAT ARRAYS *****              DNET 134
      C      DO 40 ND = 1,6                                                  DNET 135
000566      DO 40 ITPX = 1,4                                                 DNET 136
000571      DO 40 LVX = 1,3                                                 DNET 137
000574      DBHMDAT(ND,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                                    DNET 138
000577      40 DLVDAT(ND,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                                  DNET 139
000604      C      CALCULATE NUMBER OF LOADED VEHICLES PER LINK *****    DNET 140
      DO 45 ITPX = 1,2                                                     DNET 141
000620      DO 45 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 142
000623      DO 45 LVX = 1,LV                                                DNET 143
000626      45 DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONPFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) / DVHOCCT(ITPX,LVX) DNET 144
000631      C      CALCULATE BACKHAUL VMT - VMT FOR ALL ON-GDWY LINKS      DNET 145
      DO 50 ITPX = 1,2                                                     DNET 146
000656      NTP = ITPX + 1                                                  DNET 147
000661      DO 50 LVX = 1,LV                                                DNET 148
000663      DO 50 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 149
000666      DBHMDAT(1,LVX,ITPX) = DBHMDAT(1,LVX,ITPX) + (DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DNET 150
000671      X BACKON(LKX,LVX,NTP) * DONLKC(LKX,2))                        DNET 151
000710      DBHMDAT(2,LVX,ITPX) = DBHMDAT(2,LVX,ITPX) + ((DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DNET 152
      X BACKON(LKX,LVX,NTP) * DONLKC(LKX,2)) / DONLKC(LKX,1))            DNET 153
000726      50 CONTINUE                                                    DNET 154
      C      CALCULATE LOADED VEH. VMT-VMT FOR ALL ON-GDWY LINKS          DNET 155
      DO 55 ITPX = 1,2                                                     DNET 156
000736      DO 55 LVX = 1,LV                                                DNET 157
000741      DO 55 LKX = 1,LK                                                DNET 158
000744      DLVDAT(1,LVX,ITPX) = DLVDAT(1,LVX,ITPX) + (DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DNET 159
000747      X DONLKC(LKX,2))                                                DNET 160
000763      DLVDAT(2,LVX,ITPX) = DLVDAT(2,LVX,ITPX) + ((DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DNET 161
      X DONLKC(LKX,2)) / DONLKC(LKX,1))                                    DNET 162
000774      55 CONTINUE                                                    DNET 163
      C      CALCULATE LOADED + BACKHAUL VEH.-VMT-VMT PER ON-GDWY LINK    DNET 164

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001006      DO 60 ITPX = 1,2                      DNET 166
001011      NTP = ITPX + 1                        DNET 167
001013      DO 60 LVX = 1,LV                      DNET 168
001016      DO 60 LKX = 1,LK                      DNET 169
001021      DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) + (DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) *
      X HACKON(LKX,LVX,NTP))                      DNET 170
001033      DONVMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) * DONLKC(LKX,2) DNET 171
001043      60 DONVHT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) = DONVMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) / DONLKC(LKX,1) DNET 172
      C                                           DNET 173
      C      SUM VEH.-VMT-VHT ARRAYS -ONGOWY FOR DAY AND COMPUTE ANNUAL DNET 174
      C                                           DNET 175
      C                                           DNET 176
001065      DO 80 LVX = 1,LV                      DNET 177
001070      DO 80 LKX = 1,LK                      DNET 178
001073      DONVFL(LKX,LVX,3) = DONVFL(LKX,LVX,1) + DONVFL(LKX,LVX,2) DNET 179
001101      DONVMT(LKX,LVX,3) = DONVMT(LKX,LVX,1) + DONVMT(LKX,LVX,2) DNET 180
001106      DONVHT(LKX,LVX,3) = DONVHT(LKX,LVX,1) + DONVHT(LKX,LVX,2) DNET 181
001111      DONVFL(LKX,LVX,4) = DONVFL(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 182
001114      DONVMT(LKX,LVX,4) = DONVMT(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 183
001120      80 DONVHT(LKX,LVX,4) = DONVHT(LKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 184
      C      SUM ARRAYS FOR ALL LK AND ALL LV DNET 185
001134      DO 85 ITPX=1,4                      DNET 186
001137      DO 85 LKX =1,LK                      DNET 187
001142      DO 85 LVX =1,LV                      DNET 188
001145      DONVFL(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONVFL(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONVFL(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 189
001157      DONVMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONVMT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONVMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 190
001167      85 DONVHT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) = DONVHT(LKX,LVY,ITPX) + DONVHT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 191
001211      DO 90 ITPX= 1,4                      DNET 192
001214      DO 90 LVX = 1,LVY                    DNET 193
001217      DO 90 LKX = 1,LK                      DNET 194
001222      DONVMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) = DONVMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) + DONVMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 195
001234      90 DONVHT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) = DONVHT(LKY,LVX,ITPX) + DONVHT(LKX,LVX,ITPX) DNET 196
      C                                           DNET 197
      C      CALCULATE DBHMDAT-DLV DAT ARRAYS PER DAY AND ANNUAL DNET 198
      C                                           DNET 199
      C                                           DNET 200
001256      DO 95 NDX =1,2                      DNET 201
001261      DO 95 LVX =1,LV                      DNET 202
001264      DBHMDAT(NDX,LVX,3) = DBHMDAT(NDX,LVX,1) + DBHMDAT(NDX,LVX,2) DNET 203
001272      DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,3) = DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,1) + DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,2) DNET 204
001276      DBHMDAT(NDX,LVX,4) = DBHMDAT(NDX,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 205
001300      95 DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,4) = DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 206
      C                                           DNET 207
      C      CALCULATE ON GOWY PERCENTS AND SET SET UP TOTAL PMT-PHT-VMT-VHT DNET 208
      C      ARRAYS DNET 209
      C                                           DNET 210
001313      DO 100 ITPX =1,4                     DNET 211
001316      DO 100 LVX = 1,LV                     DNET 212
001321      DONPC1(1,LVX,ITPX) = (DONPMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX)/DONPMT(LKY,LVY,ITPX)) * DNET 213
      X 100. DNET 214
001336      DONPC1(2,LVX,ITPX) = (DONPHT(LKY,LVX,ITPX)/DONPHT(LKY,LVY,ITPX)) * DNET 215
      X 100. DNET 216
001351      DONPC1(3,LVX,ITPX) = (DONVMT(LKY,LVX,ITPX)/DONVMT(LKY,LVY,ITPX)) * DNET 217
      X 100. DNET 218
001364      DONPC1(4,LVX,ITPX) = (DONVHT(LKY,LVX,ITPX)/DONVHT(LKY,LVY,ITPX)) * DNET 219
      X 100. DNET 220
001377      100 CONTINUE

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001404      DO 105 ITPX = 1,4                      DNET 221
001407      DO 105 LVX = 1, LVY                    DNET 222
001412      DTPHMT(ITPX, LVX) = DTPHMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 223
001421      DTPMT(ITPX, LVX) = DTPMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX)  DNET 224
001430      DTPVMT(ITPX, LVX) = DTPVMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 225
001436      105 DTPVHT(ITPX, LVX) = DTPVHT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 226
C
C      ZERO OUT DUNDAT ARRAY                      DNET 227
001452      DO 104 NDX=1,4                          DNET 228
001455      DO 104 LVX=1,4                          DNET 229
001460      DO 104 ITPX=1,4                          DNET 230
001463      104 DUNDAT(NDX, LVX, ITPX) = 0.0        DNET 231
C
C      COMPLETE ON-GWY DATA ARRAY DUNDAT(ND, LV, ITP) = (4,3,4) DNET 232
C      ND=1 PMT ND=3 VMT THIS IS SUMMATION ON DNET 233
C      ND=2 PHT ND=4 VHT ALL LINKS LK DNET 234
001477      DO 106 ITPX = 1,4                      DNET 235
001502      DO 106 LVX = 1, LVY                    DNET 236
001505      DUNDAT(1, LVX, ITPX) = DTPHMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 237
001514      DUNDAT(2, LVX, ITPX) = DTPMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 238
001523      DUNDAT(3, LVX, ITPX) = DTPVMT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 239
001531      106 DUNDAT(4, LVX, ITPX) = DTPVHT(LKY, LVX, ITPX) DNET 240
C      SUM DUNDAT ARRAY FOR ALL VEHICLES (LV = LVY) DNET 241
001546      DO 107 NDX=1,4                          DNET 242
001551      DO 107 ITPX=1,4                          DNET 243
001554      DO 107 LVX=1, LVY                      DNET 244
001557      107 DUNDAT(NDX, LVY, ITPX) = DUNDAT(NDX, LVX, ITPX) + DUNDAT(NDX, LVX, ITPX) DNET 245
C      END ALL ON-GWY DATA CALCULATIONS DNET 246
C
C
C
C      IF (JSPRNT (60) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9001 DNET 247
001600      PRINT 8501 DNET 248
001602      PRINT 8502 , NPKHRS, NOPHRS, NUMDA DNET 249
001605      PRINT 8503 DNET 250
001617      PRINT 8504 , (DVHCAP(LVX), LVX = 1, LV) DNET 251
001623      PRINT 8505 , ((DMVLDL(LA, LB), LB=1,3), LA=1,2) DNET 252
001636      PRINT 8506 , ((DMVHCC(LA, LB), LB=1,3), LA=1,2) DNET 253
001654      PRINT 8507 , (PKPCT(LVX), LVX = 1, LV) DNET 254
001672      PRINT 8507 , (PKPCT(LVX), LVX = 1, LV) DNET 255
001705      9507 FORMAT (1H0,4X,*PERCENT PERSONS/DAY IN PEAK PERIOD*,2X,3F10.3) DNET 256
001705      9501 FORMAT(1H1,50X,*DUAL-MODE NETWORK ANALYSIS,/) DNET 257
001705      9502 FORMAT (1H0,10X,*PEAK HRS/DAY*,F8.1,6X,*OFF PEAK HRS/DAY*,F8.1,6X DNET 258
001705      X,*DAYS/YR*,F8.1) DNET 259
001705      9503 FORMAT (1H0,1X,*A. DUAL MODE VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS*,6X,*VEH.1* DNET 260
001705      X,5X,*VEH.2*,5X,*VEH.3*,5X,*VEH.4*,/) DNET 261
001705      9504 FORMAT (1H,4X,*VEHICLE CAPACITY*,1YX,4F10.1) DNET 262
001705      9505 FORMAT(1H0,4X,*VEHICLE LOAD FACTOR*,6X,*PEAK*,6X,3F10.3,/,1H0,26 DNET 263
001705      XX,*OFF PEAK*,6X,3F10.3) DNET 264
001705      9506 FORMAT (1H0,4X,*VEHICLE OCCUPANCY*,8X,*PEAK*,6X,3F10.1,/,1H0,26X DNET 265
001705      X,*OFF PEAK*,6X,3F10.1) DNET 266
001705      9001 CONTINUE DNET 267
C
C      IF (JSPRNT (61) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9002 DNET 268
001705      PRINT 8601 DNET 269
001707      DNET 270
001707      DNET 271
001707      DNET 272
001707      DNET 273
001707      DNET 274
001707      DNET 275

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001713      A601 FORMAT (1H1,45X,*DM OFF-GUIDEWAY LINK CHARACTERISTICS*,/)      DNET 276
001713      PRINT 8602                                                              DNET 277
001717      A602 FORMAT (1H ,46X,*(ONE-WAY TRAVEL TIME AND DISTANCE)*,/)      DNET 278
001717      DO 495 LVX = 1, LVX                                                    DNET 279
001723      PRINT 8603 , LVX                                                        DNET 280
001730      A603 FORMAT (1H0,10X,*DUAL-MODE VEHICLE *,I3,/)                    DNET 281
001730      PRINT 8604                                                              DNET 282
001734      A604 FORMAT (1H0,12X,*1*,11X,*2*,11X,*3*,11X,*4*,11X,*5*,11X,*6*,11X,*7* DNET 283
          X*,11X,*8*,11X,*9*,11X,*10*)
001734      PRINT 8605                                                              DNET 284
001740      A605 FORMAT (1H0,7X,10(* MILFS MIN. *),/)                          DNET 285
001740      NL = (JK/10)                                                            DNET 286
001743      NLC = 0                                                                DNET 287
001744      DO 493 NLC = 1, NL                                                       DNET 288
001750      JKX = NLC + 1                                                           DNET 289
001752      JKXX = NLC + 10                                                         DNET 290
001754      PRINT 8606 , NLC, ((DOFLKC (J,LVX,LC),LC=1,2), J= JKX,JKXX)          DNET 291
001777      493 NLC = NLC + 10                                                       DNET 292
002004      JKX = NLC + 1                                                           DNET 293
002006      495 PRINT 8606 , NLC, ((DOFLKC (J,LVX,LC),LC=1,2), J = JKX, JK)      DNET 294
002035      A606 FORMAT (1H ,1X,I3,3X,10(F5.1,F6.1,1X),/)                      DNET 295
          C ADD THIS ABOVE STATEMENT 499 *****
002035      9002 CONTINUE                                                         DNET 296
002035      IF (LV .EQ. 1) GO TO 499                                              DNET 297
002037      LVYY = LV + 1                                                           DNET 298
002040      GO TO 499                                                              DNET 299
002041      499 LVYY = 1                                                            DNET 300
          C *****
          C
002042      499 IF (JSRNT (62) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9003                                DNET 301
          C
002044      PRINT 8701                                                              DNET 302
002050      A701 FORMAT (1H1,45X,*DUAL-MODE ON-GUIDEWAY LINK DATA*,/)          DNET 303
002050      DO 510 LVX = 1, LVYY                                                    DNET 304
002054      IF (LVX .EQ. LVY) GO TO 500                                           DNET 305
002056      PRINT 8703 , LVX                                                        DNET 306
002063      A703 FORMAT (1H0,10X,*DUAL-MODE VEHICLE*,I3,/)                    DNET 307
002063      GO TO 502                                                              DNET 308
002064      500 PRINT 8702                                                            DNET 309
002070      A702 FORMAT (1H0,10X,*ALL DUAL-MODE VEHICLES*,/)                    DNET 310
002070      502 PRINT 8704                                                            DNET 311
002074      A704 FORMAT (1H ,26X,*PEAK*,32X,*OFF-PEAK*,36X,*DAILY*)             DNET 312
002074      PRINT 8705                                                              DNET 313
002100      A705 FORMAT (1H0,1X,*LINK*,8X,*PERSONS*,8X,*PMT*,7X,*PHT*,9X,*PERSONS*, DNET 314
          X8X,*PMT*,7X,*PHT*,11X,*PERSONS*,12X,*PMT*,10X,*PHT*,/)              DNET 315
002100      DO 505 LKX = 1,LKX                                                    DNET 316
002104      505 PRINT 8706, LKX, (DONPFL (LKX,LVX,ITPX),DONPMT(LKX,LVX,ITPX),DON DNET 317
          XPHT (LKX,LVX,ITPX), ITPX =1,3)                                       DNET 318
002140      A706 FORMAT (1H ,2X,I3,2(4X,F11.0,F12.0,F10.0),4X,F14.0,F16.0,F12.0) DNET 319
002140      PRINT 8707, (DONPMT (LKX,LVX,ITPX), DONPMT (LKX,LVX,ITPX),ITPX =1 DNET 320
          X,3)                                                                    DNET 321
002162      A707 FORMAT (1H0,1X,*TOTAL*,14X,F12.0,F10.0,15X,F12.0,F10.0,18X,F16.0, DNET 322
          XF12.0,/)                                                              DNET 323
002162      510 CONTINUE                                                           DNET 324
002165      PRINT 8701                                                              DNET 325
          DNET 326
          DNET 327
          DNET 328
          DNET 329
          DNET 330

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002170      DO 525 LVX = 1, LVY                                DNET 331
002174      IF (LVX .EQ. LVY) GO TO 515                        DNET 332
002176      PRINT 8703 , LVX                                    DNET 333
002203      GO TO 516                                           DNET 334
002204      515 PRINT 8702                                        DNET 335
002210      516 PRINT 8704                                        DNET 336
002214      PRINT 8708                                           DNET 337
002220      A70R FORMAT (1H0,1X,*LINK*,7X,*VEHICLES*,8X,*VMT*,7X,*VHT*,8X,*VEHICLES*,8X,*VMT*,7X,*VHT*,10X,*VEHICLES*,12X,*VMT*,10X,*VHT*,/) DNET 338
002220      DO 520 LKX = 1, LK                                  DNET 339
002224      520 PRINT 8706 , LKX, (DONVFL (LKX,LVX,ITPX), DONVMT (LKX,LVX,ITPX), DONVHT (LKX,LVX,ITPX) , ITPX = 1,3) DNET 340
002260      525 PRINT 8707, (DONVMT (LKX,LVX,ITPX) , DONVHT (LKX,LVX,ITPX) , ITPX=1,3) DNET 341
002306      9003 CONTINUE                                         DNET 342
C                                                    DNET 343
C                                                    DNET 344
C      BEGIN OFF-GUIDEWAY DATA CALCULATIONS                DNET 345
C                                                    DNET 346
C                                                    DNET 347
C                                                    DNET 348
C                                                    DNET 349
C                                                    DNET 350
002306      DO 2 JKK = 1,150                                     DNET 351
002312      DO 2 LVX = 1,4                                       DNET 352
002315      DO 2 ITPX = 1,4                                       DNET 353
002320      DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                          DNET 354
002325      DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                          DNET 355
002332      DOFVFL(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                          DNET 356
002337      DOFVHT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                          DNET 357
002344      2 DOFVMT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = 0.0                        DNET 358
C      CALCULATE OFF GDWAY 1-WAY TRAVEL YTIME IN HOURS      DNET 359
002360      DO 110 JKK = 1,JK                                     DNET 360
002363      DO 110 LVX = 1,LV                                     DNET 361
002366      110 DOFLKC (JKX,LVX,3) = DOFLKC (JKX,LVX,2) / 60.0 DNET 362
C      CALCULATE OFF GDWAY PMT-PHT PER LINK                  DNET 363
002405      DO 115 ITPX = 1,2                                     DNET 364
002410      DO 115 LVX = 1,LV                                     DNET 365
002413      DO 115 JKK = 1,JK                                     DNET 366
002416      DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,ITPX)* DOFLKC(JKK,LVX,1) DNET 367
002430      115 DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) = DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,ITPX)* DOFLKC(JKK,LVX,3) DNET 368
C      SUM ARRAYS FOR DAILY AND COMPUTE ANNUAL              DNET 369
002452      DO 120 LVX = 1,LV                                     DNET 370
002455      DO 120 JKK = 1,JK                                     DNET 371
002460      DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,3) = DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,1) + DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,2) DNET 372
002466      DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,3) = DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,1) + DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,2) DNET 373
002472      DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,3) = DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,1) + DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,2) DNET 374
002476      DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,4) = DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,3) * NUMDA      DNET 375
002501      DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,4) = DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,3) * NUMDA      DNET 376
002504      120 DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,4) = DOFPHT(JKK,LVX,3) * NUMDA DNET 377
C      SUM ARRAYS FOR ALL JK AND ALL LV *****            DNET 378
002520      JKY = JK+1                                           DNET 379
002522      LVY = LV+1                                           DNET 380
002523      DO 125 ITPX = 1,4                                     DNET 381
002526      DO 125 JKK = 1,JK                                     DNET 382
002531      DO 125 LVX = 1,LV                                     DNET 383
002534      DOFPFL(JKK,LVY,ITPX) = DOFPFL(JKK,LVY,ITPX) + DOFPFL(JKK,LVX,ITPX) DNET 384
002546      DOFPMT(JKK,LVY,ITPX) = DOFPMT(JKK,LVY,ITPX) + DOFPMT(JKK,LVX,ITPX) DNET 385

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002555      125 DOFPHT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)= DOFPHT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)+DOFPHT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 386
002577      DO 126 ITPX=1,4  DNET 387
002602      DO 126 LVX=1,LVY  DNET 388
002605      DO 126 JKX=1,JK  DNET 389
002610      DOFPMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)= DOFPMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)+ DOFPMT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 390
002622      126 DOFPHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)= DOFPHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)+ DOFPHT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 391
C      CALCULATE NO. OF OFF-GDWY LOADED VEHs. PER LINK JK  DNET 392
      DO 135 ITPX=1,2  DNET 393
002644      DO 135 JKX=1,JK  DNET 394
002647      DO 135 LVX=1,LV  DNET 395
002652      135 DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)= DOFPFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX) / DVHOCC(ITPX,LVX)  DNET 396
C      CALCULATE BACKHAUL VMT-VHT FOR ALL OFF-GDWY LINKS  DNET 397
      DO 140 ITPX=1,2  DNET 398
002702      DO 140 LVX=1,LV  DNET 399
002705      DO 140 JKX=1,JK  DNET 400
002710      DBHDAT(3,LVX,ITPX)= DBHDAT(3,LVX,ITPX)+ (DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX) *  DNET 401
      X BACKOF(JKX,LVX,ITPX) * DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,1) )  DNET 402
002733      DBHDAT(4,LVX,ITPX)= DBHDAT(4,LVX,ITPX)+ (DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX) *  DNET 403
      X BACKOF(JKX,LVX,ITPX) * DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,3) )  DNET 404
002747      140 CONTINUE  DNET 405
C      CALCULATE LOADED VEH. VMT-VHT FOR ALL OFF-GDWY LINKS  DNET 406
      DO 145 ITPX=1,2  DNET 407
002757      DO 145 LVX=1,LV  DNET 408
002762      DO 145 JKX=1,JK  DNET 409
002770      DLVDAT(3,LVX,ITPX)=DLVDAT(3,LVX,ITPX)+ (DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX) *  DNET 410
      X DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,1) )  DNET 411
003004      DLVDAT(4,LVX,ITPX)= DLVDAT(4,LVX,ITPX)+ (DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX) *  DNET 412
      X DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,3) )  DNET 413
003016      145 CONTINUE  DNET 414
C      CALCULATE LOADED +BACKHAUL VEHs-VMT-VHT PER OFF-GDWY LINK  DNET 415
      DO 150 ITPX=1,2  DNET 416
003026      DO 150 LVX=1,LV  DNET 417
003031      DO 150 JKX=1,JK  DNET 418
003034      DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)+ (DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 419
      X * BACKOF(JKX,LVX,ITPX) )  DNET 420
003051      DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)* DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,1)  DNET 421
003061      150 DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)* DOFLKC(JKX,LVX,3)  DNET 422
C      SUM OFF-GDWY VEH-VMT-VHT ARRAYS FOR DAILY AND COMPUTE ANNUAL  DNET 423
      DO 155 LVX=1,LV  DNET 424
003103      DO 155 JKX=1,JK  DNET 425
003106      DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,3)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,1) + DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,2)  DNET 426
003111      DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,3)= DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,1) + DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,2)  DNET 427
003117      DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,3)= DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,1) + DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,2)  DNET 428
003124      DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,4)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA  DNET 429
003127      DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,4)= DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA  DNET 430
003132      DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,4)= DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA  DNET 431
003136      155 DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,4)= DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,3) * NUMDA  DNET 432
C      SUM ARRAYS FOR ALL JK AND ALL LV  DNET 433
C      DNET 434
C      DO 160 ITPX=1,4  DNET 435
003152      DO 160 JKX=1,JK  DNET 436
003155      DO 160 LVX=1,LV  DNET 437
003160      DOFVFL(JKX,LVY,ITPX)= DOFVFL(JKX,LVY,ITPX)+ DOFVFL(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 438
003163      DOFVMT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)= DOFVMT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)+ DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 439
003175      DOFVHT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)= DOFVHT(JKX,LVY,ITPX)+ DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)  DNET 440
003205      160

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003227	DO 165 ITPX=1,4	DNET 441
003232	DO 165 LVX = 1,LVY	DNET 442
003235	DO 165 JKY = 1,JK	DNET 443
003240	DOFVMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)=DOFVMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)+ DOFVMT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 444
003252	165 DOFVHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)= DOFVHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)+ DOFVHT(JKX,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 445
C		DNET 446
C	CALCULATE DBH DAT - DLVDAT ARRAYS PER DAY AND COMPUTE ANNUAL	DNET 447
C		DNET 448
003274	DO 170 NDX =3,4	DNET 449
003277	DO 170 LVX =1,LV	DNET 450
003302	DBH DAT(NDX,LVX,3) =DBH DAT(NDX,LVX,1) + DBH DAT(NDX,LVX,2)	DNET 451
003310	DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,3) =DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,1) + DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,2)	DNET 452
003314	DBH DAT(NDX,LVX,4) = DBH DAT(NDX,LVX,3) * NUMDA	DNET 453
003316	170 DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,4) = DLVDAT(NDX,LVX,3) * NUMDA	DNET 454
C		DNET 455
C	CALCULATE OFF-GDWY PERCENTS NAND TOTAL PMT-PHT-VMT-VHT ARRAYS	DNET 456
C		DNET 457
C		DNET 458
003331	DO 175 ITPX=1,4	DNET 459
003334	DO 175 LVX =1,LV	DNET 460
003337	DOFPC1(1,LVX, ITPX) = (DOFPMT(JKY,LVX, ITPX)/ DOFPMT(JKY,LVY,ITPX)	DNET 461
	x) * 100.	DNET 462
003354	DOFPC1(2,LVX,ITPX) = (DOFPHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)/DOFPHT(JKY,LVY,ITPX))	DNET 463
	x * 100.	DNET 464
003367	DOFPC1(3,LVX,ITPX) = (DOFVMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)/DOFVMT(JKY,LVY,ITPX))	DNET 465
	x * 100.	DNET 466
003402	DOFPC1(4,LVX,ITPX) = (DOFVHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)/DOFVHT(JKY,LVY,ITPX))	DNET 467
	x * 100.	DNET 468
003415	175 CONTINUE	DNET 469
003422	DO 180 ITPX=1,4	DNET 470
003425	DO 180 LVX =1,LVY	DNET 471
003430	DTOPHT(ITPX,LVX) = DTOPHT(ITPX,LVX) + DOFPHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 472
003440	DTOPMT(ITPX,LVX) = DTOPMT(ITPX,LVX) + DOFPMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 473
003447	DTOVMT(ITPX,LVX) = DTOVMT(ITPX,LVX) + DOFVMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 474
003456	DTOVHT(ITPX,LVX) = DTOVHT(ITPX,LVX) + DOFVHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 475
003465	180 CONTINUE	DNET 476
C		DNET 477
C	END ALL OFF- GUIDEWAY CALCULATIONS	DNET 478
C		DNET 479
C	COMPUTE ON+OFF GDWY VMT-VHT FOR ARRAYS DBH DAT - DLVDAT	DNET 480
C		DNET 481
003472	DO 200 ITPX =1,4	DNET 482
003475	DO 200 LVX =1,LV	DNET 483
003500	DBH DAT(5,LVX,ITPX)= DBH DAT(1,LVX,ITPX) + DBH DAT(3,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 484
003511	DBH DAT(6,LVX,ITPX)= DBH DAT(2,LVX,ITPX) + DBH DAT(4,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 485
003515	DLVDAT(5,LVX,ITPX)= DLVDAT(1,LVX,ITPX) + DLVDAT(3,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 486
003521	200 DLVDAT(6,LVX,ITPX)= DLVDAT(2,LVX,ITPX) + DLVDAT(4,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 487
C		DNET 488
C		DNET 489
003537	DO 390 ITPX=1,3	DNET 490
003542	DO 390 LVX=1,LV	DNET 491
003545	390 DVTRIP(ITPX,LVX)=DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX)/DVHOCC(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 492
003563	DO 400 LVX=1,LV	DNET 493
003566	DPTRIP(3,LVX)=DPTRIP(1,LVX)+DPTRIP(2,LVX)	DNET 494
003573	DVTRIP(3,LVX)=DVTRIP(1,LVX)+DVTRIP(2,LVX)	DNET 495

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003576	DPTRIP(4,LVX)=DPTRIP(3,LVX)*NUMDA	DNET 496
003600	400 DVTRIP(4,LVX)=DVTRIP(3,LVX)*NUMDA	DNET 497
003610	DO 410 ITPX=1,2	DNET 498
003613	DO 410 LVX=1,LV	DNET 499
003616	TOVDLY(ITPX,LVX,1)=DVTRIP(ITPX,LVX)*DVLAY(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 500
003624	410 TOVDLY(ITPX,LVX,2)=TOVDLY(ITPX,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 501
003636	DO 420 LVX=1,LV	DNET 502
003641	TOVDLY(3,LVX,1)=TOVDLY(1,LVX,1)+TOVDLY(2,LVX,1)	DNET 503
003646	TOVDLY(4,LVX,1)=TOVDLY(3,LVX,1)*NUMDA	DNET 504
003650	TOVDLY(3,LVX,2)=TOVDLY(3,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 505
003653	420 TOVDLY(4,LVX,2)=TOVDLY(4,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 506
003663	DO 430 ITPX=1,2	DNET 507
003666	DO 430 LVX=1,LV	DNET 508
003671	430 DPDLXI(ITPX,LVX)=DVLAY(ITPX,LVX)/DVHOC(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 509
003706	DO 440 ITPX=1,2	DNET 510
003711	DO 440 LVX=1,LV	DNET 511
003714	TOPDLY(ITPX,LVX,1)=DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX)*(DPDLYO(ITPX,LVX)+	DNET 512
	XDPDLXI(ITPX,LVX))	DNET 513
003724	440 TOPDLY(ITPX,LVX,2)=TOPDLY(ITPX,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 514
003736	DO 450 LVX=1,LV	DNET 515
003741	TOPDLY(3,LVX,1)=TOPDLY(1,LVX,1)+TOPDLY(2,LVX,1)	DNET 516
003746	TOPDLY(4,LVX,1)=TOPDLY(3,LVX,1)*NUMDA	DNET 517
003750	TOPDLY(3,LVX,2)=TOPDLY(3,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 518
003753	450 TOPDLY(4,LVX,2)=TOPDLY(4,LVX,1)/60.0	DNET 519
003763	DO 460 ITPX=1,4	DNET 520
003766	DO 460 LVX=1,LV	DNET 521
003771	DADPHT(ITPX,LVX)=DTPHT(ITPX,LVX)+TOPDLY(ITPX,LVX,2)	DNET 522
003777	460 DADVHT(ITPX,LVX)=DTPHT(ITPX,LVX)+TOVDLY(ITPX,LVX,2)	DNET 523
004012	DO 470 ITPX=1,3	DNET 524
004015	DO 470 LVX=1,LV	DNET 525
004020	DAVPTL(ITPX,LVX)=DTPHT(ITPX,LVX)/DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 526
004026	DAVVTI(ITPX,LVX)=DTPHT(ITPX,LVX)/DVTRIP(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 527
004033	DAVPTT(ITPX,LVX)=DADPHT(ITPX,LVX)/DPTRIP(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 528
004040	470 DAVVTT(ITPX,LVX)=DADVHT(ITPX,LVX)/DVTRIP(ITPX,LVX)	DNET 529
004053	DO 480 ITPX=1,4	DNET 530
004056	DO 480 LVX=1,LV	DNET 531
004061	DONPC2(1,LVX,ITPX)=(1.0-(DOFPM(TJKY,LVX,ITPX)/DTPHT(ITPX,LVX))	DNET 532
	X *100.	DNET 533
004075	DONPC2(2,LVX,ITPX)=(1.0-(DOFPH(TJKY,LVX,ITPX)/DTPHT(ITPX,LVX))	DNET 534
	X *100.	DNET 535
004107	DONPC2(3,LVX,ITPX)=(1.0-(DOFVMT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)/DTPHT(ITPX,LVX))	DNET 536
	X *100.	DNET 537
004121	DONPC2(4,LVX,ITPX)=(1.0-(DOFVHT(JKY,LVX,ITPX)/DTPHT(ITPX,LVX))	DNET 538
	X *100.	DNET 539
004133	480 CONTINUE	DNET 540
004140	SMRYDT (82,MM) = DADPHT(3,1)	DNET 541
004143	SMRYDT (84,MM) = DADVHT(3,1)	DNET 542
004146	SMRYDT (86,MM) = DADPHT(4,1)	DNET 543
004151	SMRYDT (88,MM) = DADVHT(4,1)	DNET 544
004154	SMRYDT (90,MM) = DADPHT(3,2)	DNET 545
004157	SMRYDT (92,MM) = DADVHT(3,2)	DNET 546
004162	SMRYDT (94,MM) = DADPHT(4,2)	DNET 547
004165	SMRYDT (96,MM) = DADVHT(4,2)	DNET 548
	SECTION D CONTROLLED BY PARCK3(4)	DNET 549
		DNET 550

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004170      IF (JSPRNT (63) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9004      DNET 551
004172      PRINT 8801      DNET 552
004176      RR01 FORMAT (1H1,45X,*DUAL-MODE OFF-GUIDEWAY LINK DATA*,//)      DNET 553
004176      DO 540 LVX = 1, LVYY      DNET 554
004202      IF (LVX .EQ. LVY) GO TO 530      DNET 555
004204      PRINT 8703 , LVX      DNET 556
004211      GO TO 532      DNET 557
004212      530 PRINT 8702      DNET 558
004216      532 PRINT 8704      DNET 559
004222      PRINT 8705      DNET 560
004226      DO 535 JKK = 1,JK      DNET 561
004232      535 PRINT 8706 , JKK , (DOFPFL (JKX,LVX,ITPX), DOFPMT (JKX,LVX,ITPX),      DNET 562
      XDOFPHT (JKX,LVX,ITPX), ITPX = 1,3)      DNET 563
004266      540 PRINT 8707 , (DOFPMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX), DOFPHT (JKY,LVX,ITPX), ITPX=DNET 564
      X1,3)      DNET 565
004314      PRINT 8801      DNET 566
004317      DO 550 LVX = 1, LVYY      DNET 567
004323      IF (LVX .EQ. LVY) GO TO 543      DNET 568
004325      PRINT 8703 , LVX      DNET 569
004332      GO TO 544      DNET 570
004333      543 PRINT 8702      DNET 571
004337      544 PRINT 8704      DNET 572
004343      PRINT 8708      DNET 573
004347      DO 548 JKK =1,JK      DNET 574
004353      548 PRINT 8706 , JKK , (DOFVFL (JKX,LVX,ITPX), DOFVMT (JKX,LVX,ITPX),      DNET 575
      XDOFVHT (JKX,LVX,ITPX), ITPX = 1,3)      DNET 576
004407      550 PRINT 8707 , (DOFVMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX), DOFVHT (JKY,LVX,ITPX), ITPX=DNET 577
      X1,3)      DNET 578
004435      9004 CONTINUE      DNET 579
C      DNET 580
C      DNET 581
004435      IF (JSPRNT (64) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9005      DNET 582
004437      PRINT 8805      DNET 583
004443      RR05 FORMAT (1H1,45X,*DUAL-MODE NETWORK SUMMARY DATA*,//)      DNET 584
004443      PRINT 8806      DNET 585
004447      RR06 FORMAT (1H0,54X,*ON-GUIDEWAY*,/)      DNET 586
004447      PRINT 8807      DNET 587
004453      RR07 FORMAT (1H0,2X,*TEMPORAL DM VEH.*,12X,*PMT*,6X,*PCT. OF*,10X,*PHONE      DNET 588
      XT*,5X,*PCT. OF*,10X,*VMT*,5X,*PCT. OF*,10X,*VHT*,5X,*PCT. OF*)      DNET 589
004453      PRINT 8808      DNET 590
004457      RR08 FORMAT (1H ,3X,*PERIOD*,14X,4(17X,*ALL VEH.*),/)      DNET 591
004457      DO 570 ITPX = 1,4      DNET 592
004463      PRINT 8810 , HTP (ITPX)      DNET 593
004470      RR10 FORMAT (1H0,1A10)      DNET 594
004470      DO 560 LVX = 1,LV      DNET 595
004474      560 PRINT 8812 ,LVX, DONDAT(1,LVX,ITPX), DONPC1(1,LVX,ITPX) ,      DNET 596
      X DONDAT(2,LVX,ITPX), DONPC1(2,LVX,ITPX), DONDAT(3,LVX,ITPX) ,      DNET 597
      X DONPC1(3,LVX,ITPX), DONDAT(4,LVX,ITPX), DONPC1(4,LVX,ITPX)      DNET 598
004540      RR12 FORMAT (1H0,18X,I2,5X,4(F15.0,F8.2,2X) )      DNET 599
004540      IF (LV .EQ. 1) GO TO 570      DNET 600
004542      PRINT 8813 , (DONDAT(ND,LVY,ITPX),ND=1,4)      DNET 601
004556      RR13 FORMAT (1H0,14X,*TOTAL*,6X,4(F15.0,* 100.00 *))      DNET 602
004556      570 CONTINUE      DNET 603
004561      PRINT 8805      DNET 604
004564      PRINT 8815      DNET 605

```

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 298--

NETWORK

06/30/72

004570	AA15 FORMAT (1H0,54X,*OFF-GUIDEWAY*,/)	
004570	PRINT 8807	DNET 606
004574	PRINT 8808	DNET 607
004600	DO 590 ITPX = 1,4	DNET 608
004604	PRINT 8810 , HITP (ITPX)	DNET 609
004611	DO 580 LVX = 1,LV	DNET 610
004615	580 PRINT 8812 , LVX , DOFPMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX) , DOFPC1 (1,LVX,ITPX) , DOFVMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX) , DOFPC1 (2,LVX,ITPX) , DOFVMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX) , DOFPC1 (3,LVX,ITPX) , DOFVMT (JKY,LVX,ITPX) , DOFPC1 (4,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 611
	IF (LV .EQ. 1) GO TO 590	DNET 612
004671	PRINT 8813 , DOFPMT (JKY,LVY,ITPX) , DOFPMT (JKY,LVY,ITPX) , DOFVMT (JKY,LVY,ITPX)	DNET 613
004673	XT (JKY,LVY,ITPX) , DOFVMT (JKY,LVY,ITPX)	DNET 614
	590 CONTINUE	DNET 615
004720	C PRINT 8805	DNET 616
	PRINT 8818	DNET 617
004723	AA18 FORMAT (1H0,50X,*ON AND OFF GUIDEWAY*,/)	DNET 618
004726	PRINT 8819	DNET 619
004732	AA19 FORMAT (1H0,2X,*TEMPORAL DM VEH.*,12X,*PMT*,6X,*PCT. ON*,10X,*PHONET	DNET 620
004732	XT*,5X,*PCT. ON*,10X,*VMT*,5X,*PCT. ON*,10X,*VHT*,5X,*PCT. ON*)	DNET 621
004736	PRINT 8820	DNET 622
	AA20 FORMAT (1H ,3X,*PERIOD*,14X,4(17X,*GUIDEWAY*),/)	DNET 623
004736	DO 600 ITPX = 1,4	DNET 624
004742	PRINT 8810 , HITP (ITPX)	DNET 625
004742	DO 595 LVX = 1,LV	DNET 626
004746	595 PRINT 8812 , LVX , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVX) , DONPC2 (1,LVX,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVX) , DONPC2 (2,LVX,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVX) , DONPC2 (3,LVX,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVX) , DONPC2 (4,LVX,ITPX)	DNET 627
004753	IF (LV .EQ. 1) GO TO 600	DNET 628
004757	PRINT 8821 , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVY) , DONPC2 (1,LVY,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVY) , DONPC2 (2,LVY,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVY) , DONPC2 (3,LVY,ITPX) , DTOPMT (ITPX,LVY) , DONPC2 (4,LVY,ITPX)	DNET 629
005023	AA21 FORMAT (1H0,14X,*TOTAL*,6X, 4(F15.0,F8.2,2X))	DNET 630
005025	600 CONTINUE	DNET 631
	PRINT 8900	DNET 632
005061	AA20 FORMAT (1H1,50X,* DUAL-MODE RACKHAUL DATA *,/)	DNET 633
005061	PRINT 8901	DNET 634
005064	AA21 FORMAT (1H0,3X,*TEMPORAL VEHICLE*,12X,*ON-GUIDEWAY*,20X,*OFF-GUIDEWAY*,26X,*TOTAL*,1H,4X,*PERIOD*,9X,2(12X,*VMT*,12X,*VHT*),17X	DNET 635
005067	X,*VMT*,14X,*VHT*,/)	DNET 636
005073	DO 8920 ITPX = 1,4	DNET 637
	PRINT 8810 , HITP (ITPX)	DNET 638
005073	DO 8920 LVX = 1,LV	DNET 639
005077	PRINT 8915 , LVX , (DBHDATA (NDX,LVX,ITPX),NDX=1,6)	DNET 640
005104	AA15 FORMAT (1H0,19X,I2,2(F17.0,F13.0),F20.0,F17.0)	DNET 641
005110	AA20 CONTINUE	DNET 642
005126	PRINT 8925	DNET 643
005126	AA25 FORMAT (//,1H ,50X,* DUAL-MODE LOADED VEHICLE DATA*,/)	DNET 644
005133	PRINT 8901	DNET 645
005136	DO 8930 ITPX = 1,4	DNET 646
005142	PRINT 8810 , HITP (ITPX)	DNET 647
005146	DO 8930 LVX = 1,LV	DNET 648
005153	PRINT 8915 , LVX , (DLVDATA (NDX,LVX,ITPX),NDX = 1,6)	DNET 649
005157	AA30 CONTINUE	DNET 650
005175	9005 CONTINUE	DNET 651
005202		DNET 652
		DNET 653
		DNET 654
		DNET 655
		DNET 656
		DNET 657
		DNET 658
		DNET 659
		DNET 660

```

C
C
005202 IF (JSPHNT (65) .EQ. 1) GO TO 9006
005204 PRINT 8822
005210 8822 FORMAT (1H1,50X,*DUAL-MODE TRIP DATA *,//)
005210 PRINT 8823
005214 8823 FORMAT (1H0,3X,*DUAL-MODE TRIP DELAYS *)
005214 PRINT 8824
005220 8824 FORMAT (1H0,10X,*DM VEHICLE*,9X,*PERSON DELAY*,18X,*PERSON DELAY*,
X,18X,*VEHICLE DELAY*,/,1H ,30X,*OUT OF VEH.*,20X,*IN VEH.*,/)
005220 PRINT 8825
005224 8825 FORMAT (1H ,28X,3(*PEAK*,7X,*OFF-PEAK*,11X) )
005224 DO 610 LVX = 1, LV
005230 610 PRINT 8826 , LVX , (DPDLYO (ITPX, LVX), ITPX = 1, 2), (DPDLYI (ITPX, LVX),
X, ITPX = 1, 2) , (NDVLAY (ITPX, LVX), ITPX = 1, 2)
005271 8826 FORMAT (1H0,16X,I3,8X,3(F6.1,7X,F6.1,11X) )
C
C
005271 PRINT 8827
005274 8827 FORMAT (1H0,/,3X,*DUAL-MODE ADJUSTED PHT - VHT (INCLUDES DELAYS),
X),/,//)
005274 PRINT 8828
005300 8828 FORMAT (1H ,5X,*DM VEHICLE*,15X,*PEAK*,20X,*OFF-PEAK*,17X,*DAILY*,
X23X,*ANNUAL* )
005300 PRINT 8829
005304 8829 FORMAT (1H0,15X,4(10X,*PHT*,10X,*VHT*),/)
005304 DO 620 LVX = 1, LV
005310 620 PRINT 8830 , LVX , (DAOPHT (ITPX, LVX) , DAVVHT (ITPX, LVX) , ITPX =
X1, 4)
005334 8830 FORMAT (1H0,7X,I3,7X,8F13.0)
C
C
005334 PRINT 8832
005337 8832 FORMAT (1H1,3X,*DUAL-MODE PERSON - VEHICLE TRIPS *,//)
005337 PRINT 8828
005343 PRINT 8834
005347 8834 FORMAT (1H ,16X,4(7X,*PERSON*,6X,*VEHICLE*),/)
005347 DO 630 LVX = 1, LV
005353 630 PRINT 8830 , LVX , (DPTRIP (ITPX, LVX), DVTRIP (ITPX, LVX), ITPX = 1, 4)
C
C
005377 PRINT 8836
005402 8836 FORMAT (1H0,3X,*DUAL-MODE AVERAGE TRIP LENGTH , TRIP TIME *,//)
005402 PRINT 8837
005406 8837 FORMAT (1H0,3X,*DM*,6X,*TEMPORAL*,11X,*TRIP LENGTH (MILES/TRIP)*,
X16X,*TRIP TIME (HOURS/TRIP)*,/,1H ,1X,*VEHICLE*,4X,*PERIOD*, )
005406 PRINT 8838
005412 8838 FORMAT (1H ,32X,*PERSON*,8X,*VEHICLE*,20X,*PERSON*,7X,*VEHICLE*,/)
005412 DO 650 LVX = 1, LV
005416 PRINT 8840 , LVX
005423 8840 FORMAT (1H0,3X,I3)
005423 DO 640 ITPX = 1, 3
005427 640 PRINT 8842 , ITPX , (DAVPTL (ITPX, LVX), DAVVTL (ITPX, LVX) ,
XDAVPTT (ITPX, LVX), DAVVTT (ITPX, LVX)
005455 8842 FORMAT (1H ,10X,1A10,10X,F10.2,4X,F10.2,16X,F10.2,4X,F10.2,/)

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005455 650 CONTINUE
005460 9006 CONTINUE
005460 RETURN
005462 END

```

NTWORK 06/30/72

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

1n	-	000045	2	-	002344	3	-	000111	5	-	000074
35	-	000130	15	-	000175	20	-	000225	30	-	000266
55	-	000157	40	-	000604	45	-	000631	50	-	000726
71	-	000776	60	-	001043	65	-	000326	70	-	000402
85	-	000426	75	-	000477	77	-	000544	80	-	001120
104	-	001167	90	-	001234	95	-	001300	100	-	001377
110	-	001463	105	-	001436	106	-	001531	107	-	001557
126	-	002366	115	-	002430	120	-	002504	125	-	002555
150	-	002627	135	-	002655	140	-	002747	145	-	003016
170	-	003061	155	-	003136	160	-	003205	165	-	003252
390	-	003316	175	-	003415	180	-	003465	200	-	003521
430	-	003545	400	-	003600	410	-	003624	420	-	003653
470	-	003671	440	-	003724	450	-	003753	460	-	003777
498	-	004040	480	-	004133	493	-	001777	495	-	002006
505	-	002041	499	-	002042	500	-	002064	502	-	002070
520	-	002104	510	-	002162	515	-	002204	516	-	002210
535	-	002274	525	-	002260	530	-	004212	532	-	004216
548	-	004232	540	-	004266	543	-	004333	544	-	004337
580	-	004353	550	-	004407	560	-	004474	570	-	004556
610	-	004615	590	-	004720	595	-	004757	600	-	005061
650	-	005230	620	-	005310	630	-	005353	640	-	005427
8504	-	005455	8501	-	005503	8502	-	005511	8503	-	005522
8601	-	005535	8505	-	005543	8506	-	005555	8507	-	005474
8605	-	005567	8602	-	005576	8603	-	005604	8604	-	005611
8703	-	005623	8606	-	005630	8701	-	005635	8702	-	005651
8707	-	005644	8704	-	005656	8705	-	005664	8706	-	005701
8806	-	005710	8708	-	005720	8801	-	005744	8805	-	005753
8812	-	005761	8807	-	005765	8808	-	006003	8810	-	006011
8819	-	006014	8813	-	006021	8815	-	006027	8818	-	006033
8823	-	006040	8820	-	006056	8821	-	006064	8822	-	006130
8827	-	006140	8824	-	006145	8825	-	006163	8826	-	006173
8832	-	006175	8828	-	006205	8829	-	006216	8830	-	006223
8838	-	006227	8834	-	006235	8836	-	006243	8837	-	006252
8901	-	006270	8840	-	006300	8842	-	006303	8900	-	006071
8930	-	006077	8915	-	006117	8920	-	005126	8925	-	006125
9004	-	005175	9001	-	001705	9002	-	002035	9003	-	002306
	-	004435	9005	-	005202	9006	-	005460		-	

RD1 - 000307 RDR - 034004 OV23 - 020631 SVR - 003410

```

ASSRAT = 000264C02 AUTOCH = 021415C02 HACKOF = 031470C02 HACKON = 012575C02
DACRAT = 021622C02 DADPHT = 034062 DADVHT = 034102 DAVPTL = 034122

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AIRN VFWCIN 7.7 --BGM LEVEL 298--

[illegible]

STADT DE CONSTANTIN
005446
STADT DE TROMBOWANIS
004117
STADT DE TANGRECTE
00073A
UNIFORM COMMANDER SPARK
104500

OVERLAY 3.00
(OTHR)

This overlay contains the following subroutines:

	<u>Page</u>
1. ALLOTH	A-55
2. XNETWRK	A-56
3. HWYNET	A-58
4. POWER	A-60
5. AIRPOL	A-63
6. ACCDNT	A-65
7. HWYOP	A-68
8. TRNOP	A-70
9. DMOP	A-72
10. SUM	A-75
11. SUM2	A-76
12. SUM3	A-77

ALLOTW 06/30/72

[illegible]

06/30/72

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000303      DO 820 I=VAL1,VAL2
000304      A=VAL1+I*TPA+3*WMDATA(I,VAL1,TPA)+XPNVL(I,TPA,VAL1)
000305      X=XPVL(I,TPA,VAL1)
000306      Z=ZMET 112
000307      ZMET 113
000308      ZMET 114
000309      ZMET 115
000310      ZMET 116
000311      ZMET 117
000312      ZMET 118
000313      ZMET 119
000314      ZMET 120
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000321      ZMET 127
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000331      ZMET 137
000332      ZMET 138
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000590      ZMET 396
000591      ZMET 397
00059
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[illegible]

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RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSN LEVEL 296--
001221
START OF TEMPORARIES
001a20
START OF INDIRECTS
001a33
UNUSED COMPILER-SPACE
132256

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06/30/73

HYMET111
HYMET112
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46/30/72

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[illegible]

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UN  VERSION 7-3 --RRA LEVEL 299--
                                HMTNET                00/30/72
M      = 00028C01 JVT      = 003013 JSPRNT = 00009BC01 LV      = 0002815C01
VMS    = 003022 LVY      = 003023 HVC      = 003017 HX      = 0002815C01
MINCH  = 00008C00 HGA      = 001020 HM      = 00023C01 NOPRHS = 00008C01
PRHS   = 00128AC0 HMDA     = 00128BC09 HUC      = 000276C01 PARC#3 = 00008C01
OLWALT = 00154AC02 RES0EM = 00125AC0P RSVADT = 000276C01 PARC#3 = 00008C01
HMTUT  = 000310C05 TARRAT = 00027DC0P TWMVT = 003027 TACRND = 00059C00A
LANUC  = 000031C08 USTLUC = 00008AC0P XACRAT = 001002C0P XDELAY = 001302C02
HMT    = 002437 XNDATA     = 001328C0A XPC#J = 001042C0P XOPICD = 00004C02
XPCVCH = 00130000 XPTMP   = 001328C0P XPRMC = 00310C0A XBYSCM = 001315C02
VMTPC  = 001400C02 Z      = 003027 TCBP
TANT OF CONSTANTS
11712
TANT OF TEMPORARIES
02377
TANT OF INDIRECTS
12411
USED COMPILER SPACE
10000

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06/30/72

06/30/72

[illegible]

A-61

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VERSION 2-3 --PSR LEVEL 26==>                                POWER 66/30/72

PO=LU

SURPROGRAM LENGTH
002702

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
1 = 000100 2 = 001425 3 = 001001 4 = 001720
37 = 001725 30 = 001732 45 = 001740 6 = 001754
45 = 001764 40 = 001773 52 = 002040 82 = 002093
45 = 002050 80 = 002072 71 = 002025 72 = 002374
75 = 002370 78 = 002376 77 = 002371 79 = 002613
44 = 002632 86 = 002645 88 = 002651 82 = 002655
96 = 002675 100 = 002683 110 = 002631 135 = 002705
140 = 002703 141 = 002682 147 = 002651 143 = 002655
146 = 002674 149 = 002684 150 = 001005 151 = 001065
155 = 002112 156 = 002197 00 = 002120 161 = 001236
163 = 002112 165 = 002733 173 = 002120 175 = 001432
180 = 002129 181 = 002135 182 = 002145

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS
DQ1 = 002187 80H 23484
DSVR = 003410 80H 000801 DV23 = 020631 DV33 = 005500

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
A = 002285 A550AT = 0026AC09 AUTOCH = 021415C0P AUTOND = 80080C04
= 002211 BACKOF = 031478C0P HCKRON = 01259AC02 = 002641
DACAT = 021622C02 DBMDAT = 00071C04 DCNCEM = 0007AC02 DFAMF = 02376AC02
D5LASF = 01043J0C2 D80PCP = 031758C0P D80DTH = 00092C02 D80VMT = 001330C4
D91 = 00156C01 DLJIFF = 000128C01 DLNACP = 00092C02 DLV01 = 00091C03
D91AINT = 000211C02 D91VDF = 021307C0P D91DISE = 00074C02 D91WHM = 00092C02
D91FAC = 020742C02 D91FPL = 022222C02 D91FMR = 007048C04 D91FMT = 00011C03
D91FMT = 005051-03 D91MLC = 010418C0P D91MPL = 00141C02 D91MUR = 002670C4
D91MNT = 011611C03 D91VCM = 021434C0P D91LYD = 000021C03 D91VMT = 000645C03
D91MCH = 010584C02 D91TAP = 021257C0P D91TAP = 00001C02 D91MCH = 00017C02
D91TRUPC = 03363J0C2 D91VLT = 021311C0P D91MCH = 000112C02 D91VPLC = 03303C02
D91VMT = 000221C02 D91VUC = 000253C0P D91MTPC = 000110C02
D91MCH = 010881C03 D91MTPC = 000130C0P D91MCH = 000110C02
D91MTPC = 002873 FLOCAP = 021357C0P HCATAT = 021536C0P HPMWC = 00146C04
D91MTPC = 010481C03 H0MPCAT = 021085C0P ICH = 002760 H2AC0P = 000271C01
D91MTPC = 021644C02 H0MPCPC = 002781 L5V = 002674 ITP = 002740
D91MTPC = 002670 I7A = 002686 IAV = 00042C01 IAVX = 002643
LVT = 802676 I7A = 002708 JK = 00022C01 JMC = 002671
D91MTPC = 00080C01 LY = 002218C01 L5V = 002607 LV = 000215C01
VX = 002641 L5V = 002647 MU = 002646 MWIND = 00080C06
D91MTPC = 00274C01 MHVVC = 002686 MWTY = 002675 N0PMHS = 00080C06
D91MTPC = 021252C02 H0MPCAT = 021252C02 H0MPCAT = 00080C06
D91MTPC = 021544C02 RESD04 = 001355C0P RSADVT = 010008C0C SCALEF = 00080C02
D91MTPC = 000130C05 T8ARAT = 000278C02 T8ARAT = 002645 TACAND = 000550C04
D91MTPC = 000013C02 USTRUC = 000804C0P HCATAT = 021085C0P
D91MTPC = 001320C04 X0PCU = 021602C02 X0DLAY = 021362C02
D91MTPC = 001320C04 X0PCU = 021602C02 X0DLAY = 021362C02

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000241      DO 281 JTX=1,ITPX) = POLRAT(1,JTX) + DOFWMT(LV,JTX,ITPX) POL 112
000242      DOFWMT(LV,JTX,ITPX) = POLRAT(1,JTX) + DOFWMT(LV,JTX,ITPX) POL 113
000243      GO TO Z87 C 114
000244      C 115
000245      C 116
000246      C 117
000247      C 118
000248      C 119
000249      C 120
000250      C 121
000251      C 122
000252      C 123
000253      C 124
000254      C 125
000255      C 126
000256      C 127
000257      C 128
000258      C 129
000259      C 130
000260      C 131
000261      C 132
000262      C 133
000263      C 134
000264      C 135
000265      C 136
000266      C 137
000267      C 138
000268      C 139
000269      C 140
000270      C 141
000271      C 142
000272      C 143
000273      C 144
000274      C 145
000275      C 146
000276      C 147
000277      C 148
000278      C 149
000279      C 150
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000355      C 226
000356      C 227
000357      C 228
000358      C 229
000359      C 230
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000544      C 415
000545      C 416
000546      C 417
000547      C 418
000548      C 419
000549      C 420
00055
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000053      GO TO (205,205,204),J00      POL      10
000054      205 UD TO (207,207,207),J00      POL      10
000055      206 UD TO (206,206,200),J00      POL      10
000056      207 PRINT 277      POL      10
000057      GO TO 201      POL      17
000058      28A PRINT 278      POL      17
000059      GO TO 201      POL      17
000060      28B PRINT 279      POL      17
000061      GO TO 201      POL      17
000062      28C PRINT 276      POL      17
000063      GO TO 201      POL      17
000064      GO TO 201      POL      17
000065      200 PRINT 275      POL      17
000066      201 GO 203 IFPA =100      POL      17
000067      PRINT 206 * ITPX(IPX)      POL      17
000068      206 FORMAT 1,1,101      POL      17
000069      203 PRINT 274 * (POLRAT (LV,1,ITPX),IT+1), (DOFPOL (LV,J,ITPX) *      POL      10
000070      XI=14), (DTOPOL (LV,ITPX) *      POL      17
000071      205 CONTINUE      POL      17
000072      204 FORMAT 1,10,F10,0.2,212,0,F14,0.7,312,0,F14,0,0,F17,0      POL      10
000073      205 CONTINUE      POL      10
000074      END PRINTOUT OF NUCAL MORE POLLUTION DATA      POL      10
000075      C      POL      10
000076      C      POL      10
000077      C      POL      10
000078      C      POL      10
000079      C      POL      10
000080      C      POL      10
000081      C      POL      10
000082      C      POL      10
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000303      C      POL      10
000304      C      POL      10
000305      C      POL      10
000306      C      POL      10
0
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RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 299--

 AT&PO: 06/30/77

ΔΙΑΡΟΗ

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΩΝ

00121

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS									
5	001117	6	000573	7	001171	8	00123		
9	001240	216	001300	217	000572	220	00123		
223	001272	225	001245	217	001452	221	00123		
226	001327	226	001327	226	001327	226	001327		
229	001372	229	001372	229	001372	229	001372		
232	001427	232	001427	232	001427	232	001427		
235	001472	235	001472	235	001472	235	001472		
238	001527	238	001527	238	001527	238	001527		
241	001572	241	001572	241	001572	241	001572		
244	001627	244	001627	244	001627	244	001627		
247	001672	247	001672	247	001672	247	001672		
250	001727	250	001727	250	001727	250	001727		
253	001772	253	001772	253	001772	253	001772		
256	001827	256	001827	256	001827	256	001827		
259	001872	259	001872	259	001872	259	001872		
262	001927	262	001927	262	001927	262	001927		
265	001972	265	001972	265	001972	265	001972		
268	002027	268	002027	268	002027	268	002027		
271	002072	271	002072	271	002072	271	002072		
274	002127	274	002127	274	002127	274	002127		
277	002172	277	002172	277	002172	277	002172		
280	002227	280	002227	280	002227	280	002227		
283	002272	283	002272	283	002272	283	002272		
286	002327	286	002327	286	002327	286	002327		
289	002372	289	002372	289	002372	289	002372		
292	002427	292	002427	292	002427	292	002427		
295	002472	295	002472	295	002472	295	002472		
298	002527	298	002527	298	002527	298	002527		
301	002572	301	002572	301	002572	301	002572		
304	002627	304	002627	304	002627	304	002627		
307	002672	307	002672	307	002672	307	002672		
310	002727	310	002727	310	002727	310	002727		
313	002772	313	002772	313	002772	313	002772		
316	002827	316	002827	316	002827	316	002827		
319	002872	319	002872	319	002872	319	002872		
322	002927	322	002927	322	002927	322	002927		
325	002972	325	002972	325	002972	325	002972		
328	003027	328	003027	328	003027	328	003027		
331	003072	331	003072	331	003072	331	003072		
334	003127	334	003127	334	003127	334	003127		
337	003172	337							

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS
RDI = 000307 RDR = 010004 OV23 = 020031 OV33 = 005500
SVH = 003010 MM = 000001

[illegible]

NUM VERSION 2.3 --PSN LEVEL 294--

MPH11A	000090C06	MPV	000274C01	MVVA	003120	MVVT	003117
MPH09H	000090C05	MPK0R5	021254C00	MJMDA	021255C02	MVC	000276C01
PARC3K	000227C01	PDL0A0	021244C00	MY02H	001354C00	RSVNT	000000C00
SCALEF	000000C00	SMRYNT	000310C00	TACRAT	000276C02	TACRND	000555C00
ULANIC	000031C02	UST5AC	021602C00	TRABAT	021602C00	TRODEL	021362C00
AM0ATA	001320R04	LOPCU	021602C00	TRACD	002420C00	AP5UCH	021500C00
APDL	001934	APTRIP	021342C00	SPWAC	003100C04	AP5YCH	021315C00
RVNT0E	021400R02	Z	J13127C00				

STATE OF CONSTANT

8341-00-00-0000

001512

STATE OF INDIANAS

UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY

122400

ACCDNT 06/30/72

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000210 C 430 PERACC (IHX,IBR,ITPR) = AUTOTD (IHX,ITPEZ) + MGRMAT (IHX,IBR,ITPR) ACC 111
000211 XPRD = 430 SUM VEMACC AND PERACC ARRAYS ***** ACC 111
000212 C CALL SUM (IHX,IBR,2,VEHACC) ACC 111
000213 C CALL SUM (IHX,IBR,2,PERACC) ACC 111
000214 C COMPUTE ANNUAL HIGHWAY ACCIDENT DATA ***** ACC 111
000215 C DO 435 IHR = 1,3 ACC 111
000216 C DO 433 IBA = 1,4 ACC 111
000217 C 433 VEMACC (IHR,IAB,4) = VEMACC (IHR,IAB,3) + NUMDA ACC 111
000218 C DO 435 IHR = 1,3 ACC 111
000219 C 435 PERACC (IHR,IAB,4) = PERACC (IHR,IAB,3) + NUMDA ACC 111
000220 C SHRTOT (263,MM) = VEMACC (3,4,4) ACC 111
000221 C SHRTOT (264,MM) = PERACC (3,4,4) ACC 111
000222 C SHRTOT (264,MM) = PERACC (3,1,4) ACC 111
000223 C SHRTOT (265,MM) = PERACC (3,2,4) ACC 111
000224 C IF IJSPMT (56) .EQ. 1 I GO TO 1 ACC 111
000225 C PRINT HIGHWAY ACCIDENT DATA ***** ACC 111
000226 C ***** ACC 111
000227 C ***** ACC 111
000228 C ***** ACC 111
000229 C ***** ACC 111
000230 C ***** ACC 111
000231 C ***** ACC 111
000232 C ***** ACC 111
000233 C ***** ACC 111
000234 C ***** ACC 111
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000260 C ***** ACC 111
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000263 C ***** ACC 111
000264 C ***** ACC 111
000265 C ***** ACC 111
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000280 C ***** ACC 111
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000340 C ***** ACC 111
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000361 C ***** ACC 111
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000363 C ***** ACC 111
000364 C ***** ACC 111
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000380 C ***** ACC 111
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000392 C ***** ACC 111
000393 C ***** ACC 111
000394 C ***** ACC 111
000395 C ***** ACC 111
000396 C ***** ACC 111
000397 C ***** ACC 111
000398 C ***** ACC 111
000399 C ***** ACC 111
000400 C ***** ACC 111

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RUN VERSION 2-3 ---PSR LEVEL 294---                                ACCOUNT 06/38/78

XDELAY = 021362C02 ANDATA = 00120C0C0 ASPCUC = 0210A0C0F ASPICD = 0220A0C0C
ASPCVM = 021500C02 APTAIP = 021362C0C ASWRC = 003A10C04 KSVTCH = 021310C08
XU = 0030000 IV = 0030000 AWTTPC = 0210A0C0F Y = 0030020
Z = 0030021 Z = 0030077 CG Z = 0021000

START OF CONSTANTS
001920

START OF TEMPORARIES
020400

START OF INDIRECTS
002077

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
121200

```

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

06/30/72

A-70

[illegible]

```

001000  VERSION 3.3 --PSN LEVEL 200--                                DMDP                                08/20/77
001105  C  INITIALIZE REVENUE ARRAY                                     DPERF000001
001106  DO 1522 NV = 1,NVY                                           DPERF000002
001107  DO 1523 JF = 1,JFY                                         DPERF000003
001121  1522 REVENUE(NV,JF) = 0.0                                  DPERF000004
001122  C  COMPUTE REVENUE FROM EACH VEH TYPE FOR BOTH STRUCTURES DPERF000005
001170  DO 1525 NV = 1,NVH                                         DPERF000006
001180  DO 1526 JF = 1,JFY                                         DPERF000007
001201  IF INCV(NV).LE.3.AND.JF.NE.JP.00 10 1523                 DPERF000008
001202  JFY=JF                                                       DPERF000009
001213  GO TO 1524                                                 DPERF000010
001213  1523 JFY=JF                                               DPERF000011
001214  1524 CONTINUE                                              DPERF000012
001215  REVENUE(NV,JF) = 0.0                                       DPERF000013
001217  DO 1525 NV = 1,NV                                           DPERF000014
001218  1525 REVENUE(NV,JF)=DOPRV(NV,JF)+DOPM(NV,JF)+DOPMH(NV,JF,JF) DPERF000015
001244  C  COMPUTE TOTAL REVENUE FOR EACH FARM STRUCTURE          DPERF000016
001245  DO 1530 JP = 1,J2                                         DPERF000017
001246  REVENUE(TOT,JF) = 0.0                                     DPERF000018
001251  DO 1531 NV = 1,NVH                                         DPERF000019
001252  1530 REVENUE(TOT,JF) = REVENUE(NV,JF) + REVENUE(NV,JF) DPERF000020
001252  C  PRINT REVENUE TABLE                                    DPERF000021
001271  PRINT 1535                                                 DPERF000022
001271  1535 FORMAT(17,1,'TOTAL RURAL MODE REVENUES','/11.10M VEH.,', DPERF000023
001271  'A134,964.16L FARM,234,171.0L AT MILEAGE RATE,1.11/MI, BHPH CODE,1.00', DPERF000024
001271  'NV = 1,NVH',JFY=JF)                                     DPERF000025
001273  1540 PRINT 1545,NV,NVH(NV), REVENUE(NV,JF),JP,1,2)       DPERF000026
001273  1545 FORMAT(1H,215,10,1,'REVENUE(NV,JF) =',JFY,JP,1,2) DPERF000027
001310  PRINT 1550;                                                DPERF000028
001320  1550 FORMAT(1,1H,1,'TOTAL,1545,4,2,250.0',JFY,JP,1,2)   DPERF000029
001320  C  COMPUTE ANNUAL AGENCY COST AND PROFIT                  DPERF000030
001320  C  DO 1558 NV = 1,NVH                                       DPERF000031
001338  REVENUE                                                    DPERF000032
001338  IF INCV(NV).LE.3160 TO 1565                               DPERF000033
001338  1560 CONTINUE                                              DPERF000034
001338  DPMVOC = 0.0                                               DPERF000035
001337  GO TO 1568                                                DPERF000036
001337  1565 DPMVOC = DPMVOC + DPMVAC(NV,0.2)                    DPERF000037
001341  1564 DPMVOC = DPMVOC + DPMVAC(NV,0.2)                    DPERF000038
001343  DPMVOC = DPMVOC + DPMVAC(NV,0.2)                          DPERF000039
001345  DO 1578 JLC = 1,5                                           DPERF000040
001345  1578 DPMVAC(JLC) = 10*DCVAC(JLC,0.01) + DPMVOC          DPERF000041
001354  DO 1575 JLC = 1,5                                           DPERF000042
001354  DO 1575 JF = 1,JFY                                         DPERF000043
001354  1575 DPMVOC = DPMVOC + DPMVAC(JLC) = DPMVAC(JLC)       DPERF000044
001372  10 = MVH = 0.0                                           DPERF000045
001376  PRINT 1580,ASUMC(TOT),JFY                                DPERF000046
001387  1580 PRINT 1585,1,2,1,'TOTAL RURAL MODE CAPITAL COST (WITH INTEREST)', DPERF000047

```

```

DHPD
SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
0032J7

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
25      = 000111  014      = 000016  022      = 000124  024      = 000135
001     = 000105  016      = 000177  030      = 001707  031      = 001653
032     = 001717  032      = 001825  038      = 001701  039      = 001677
042     = 000237  039      = 001750  054      = 001808  055      = 001776
057     = 000127  042      = 000260  060      = 000203  061      = 000320
068     = 000203  045      = 000207  061      = 000174  064      = 000178
085     = 000336  050      = 000207  067      = 000262  070      = 000208
090     = 000267  075      = 000553  077      = 000267  078      = 000211
107     = 000211  075      = 000211  080      = 000211  081      = 000211
110     = 000544  076      = 000847  082      = 000211  084      = 000211
133    = 000705  143A     = 000731  145     = 000822  149     = 000841
146    = 000366  146     = 000854  147     = 000824  148     = 000846
149    = 000717  148     = 000821  148     = 000824  149     = 000846
153    = 000705  143A     = 000807  143    = 000810  143    = 000846
160    = 000366  146     = 000854  148     = 000824  149     = 000846
161    = 000717  148     = 000821  148     = 000824  149     = 000846
194C   = 000216  150     = 000732  151     = 000846  152    = 000231
195    = 000216  150     = 000732  152    = 000846  153    = 000231
196    = 000216  150     = 000732  153    = 000846  154    = 000231
197    = 000216  150     = 000732  154    = 000846  155    = 000231
198    = 000216  150     = 000732  155    = 000846  156    = 000231
199    = 000216  150     = 000732  156    = 000846  157    = 000231
200    = 000216  150     = 000732  157    = 000846  158    = 000231
201    = 000216  150     = 000732  158    = 000846  159    = 000231
202    = 000216  150     = 000732  159    = 000846  160    = 000231
203    = 000216  150     = 000732  161    = 000846  162    = 000231
204    = 000216  150     = 000732  163    = 000846  164    = 000231
205    = 000216  150     = 000732  165    = 000846  166    = 000231
206    = 000216  150     = 000732  167    = 000846  168    = 000231
207    = 000216  150     = 000732  169    = 000846  170    = 000231
208    = 000216  150     = 000732  171    = 000846  172    = 000231
209    = 000216  150     = 000732  173    = 000846  174    = 000231
210    = 000216  150     = 000732  175    = 000846  176    = 000231
211    = 000216  150     = 000732  177    = 000846  178    = 000231
212    = 000216  150     = 000732  179    = 000846  180    = 000231
213    = 000216  150     = 000732  181    = 000846  182    = 000231
214    = 000216  150     = 000732  183    = 000846  184    = 000231
215    = 000216  150     = 000732  185    = 000846  186    = 000231
216    = 000216  150     = 000732  187    = 000846  188    = 000231
217    = 000216  150     = 000732  189    = 000846  190    = 000231
218    = 000216  150     = 000732  191    = 000846  192    = 000231
219    = 000216  150     = 000732  193    = 000846  194    = 000231
220    = 000216  150     = 000732  195    = 000846  196    = 000231
221    = 000216  150     = 000732  197    = 000846  198    = 000231
222    = 000216  150     = 000732  199    = 000846  200    = 000231
223    = 000216  150     = 000732  201    = 000846  202    = 000231
224    = 000216  150     = 000732  203    = 000846  204    = 000231
225    = 000216  150     = 000732  205    = 000846  206    = 000231
226    = 000216  150     = 000732  207    = 000846  208    = 000231
227    = 000216  150     = 000732  209    = 000846  210    = 000231
228    = 000216  150     = 000732  211    = 000846  212    = 000231
229    = 000216  150     = 000732  213    = 000846  214    = 000231
230    = 000216  150     = 000732  215    = 000846  216    = 000231
231    = 000216  150     = 000732  217    = 000846  218    = 000231
232    = 000216  150     = 000732  219    = 000846  220    = 000231
233    = 000216  150     = 000732  221    = 000846  222    = 000231
234    = 000216  150     = 000732  223    = 000846  224    = 000231
235    = 000216  150     = 000732  225    = 000846  226    = 000231
236    = 000216  150     = 000732  227    = 000846  228    = 000231
237    = 000216  150     = 000732  229    = 000846  230    = 000231
238    = 000216  150     = 000732  231    = 000846  232    = 000231
239    = 000216  150     = 000732  233    = 000846  234    = 000231
240    = 000216  150     = 000732  235    = 000846  236    = 000231
241    = 000216  150     = 000732  237    = 000846  238    = 000231
242    = 000216  150     = 000732  239    = 000846  240    = 000231
243    = 000216  150     = 000732  241    = 000846  242    = 000231
244    = 000216  150     = 000732  243    = 000846  244    = 000231
245    = 000216  150     = 000732  245    = 000846  246    = 000231
246    = 000216  150     = 000732  247    = 000846  248    = 000231
247    = 000216  150     = 000732  249    = 000846  250    = 000231
248    = 000216  150     = 000732  251    = 000846  252    = 000231
249    = 000216  150     = 000732  253    = 000846  254    = 000231
250    = 000216  150     = 000732  255    = 000846  256    = 000231
251    = 000216  150     = 000732  257    = 000846  258    = 0002
```

[illegible]

002001

407595

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 200--

06/30/72

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 200--

SUM

06/30/72

```

C      SUMROUTINE SUM(I,J,M)=UNIT
C      SUMROUTINE TO EVALUATE THE SUMMATIONS.
000107 C      DIMENSION UNIT(15,0,12)
C      SUMMATION OF ROWS.
000107 C      ON A5 K=M+1
000110 C      ON A5 K=M+1
000111 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000110 C      ON A5 K=M+1
000117 C      A5 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      SUMMATION OF COLUMNS.
000117 C      ON A6 K=M+1
000118 C      ON A6 K=M+1
000119 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000119 C      ON A6 K=M+1
000119 C      A6 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      SUMMATION TOWARDS REAR.
000119 C      ON A7 K=M+1
000120 C      ON A7 K=M+1
000121 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000121 C      ON A7 K=M+1
000121 C      A7 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      SUMMATION OF ROWS AND COLUMNS.
000121 C      ON S1 K=M+1
000122 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000124 C      ON S1 K=M+1
000126 C      S1 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      SUMMATION OF ROWS AND REAR ELEMENTS.
000126 C      ON S6 K=M+1
000127 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000128 C      ON S6 K=M+1
000129 C      S6 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      SUMMATION OF COLUMNS AND THE REAR ELEMENTS.
000129 C      ON S6 K=M+1
000130 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000131 C      ON S6 K=M+1
000132 C      S6 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
C      GRAND TOTAL.
000132 C      ON S7 K=M+1
000133 C      UNIT(I,J,M)=0
000133 C      ON S7 K=M+1

```

```

SUM 2
SUM 3
SUM 4
SUM 5
SUM 6
SUM 7
SUM 8
SUM 9
SUM 10
SUM 11
SUM 12
SUM 13
SUM 14
SUM 15
SUM 16
SUM 17
SUM 18
SUM 19
SUM 20
SUM 21
SUM 22
SUM 23
SUM 24
SUM 25
SUM 26
SUM 27
SUM 28
SUM 29
SUM 30
SUM 31
SUM 32
SUM 33
SUM 34
SUM 35
SUM 36
SUM 37
SUM 38
SUM 39
SUM 40
SUM 41
SUM 42
SUM 43
SUM 44
SUM 45
SUM 46
SUM 47
SUM 48
SUM 49
SUM 50
SUM 51
SUM 52
SUM 53
SUM 54
SUM 55

```

```

SUM
SUMPROGRAM LENGTH=
000253
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
A5 = 000017 A6 = 000047 A7 = 000077 S1 = 000126
S6 = 000153 A6 = 000200 S7 = 000223
BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
K1 = 000251 KJ = 000252 KM = 000250
STATE OF CONSTANTS
000240
STATE OF TEMPORARIES
000241
STATE OF INJECTS
000245
UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
127900

```

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSR LEVEL 200--

SUM

06/30/72

```

000223 C      A7 UNIT(I,J,M)=UNIT(I,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
000230 C      RETURN
000230 C      END

```

```

SUM 56
SUM 57
SUM 58
SUM 59

```

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSL LEVEL 204--

06/06/78

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSL LEVEL 204--

SUM2

06/30/78

```

SUBROUTINE SUM2(I,J,M,UNIT)
  SUBROUTINE TO EVALUATE THE SUMMATIONS.
  DIMENSION UNIT(6,0:6)
  SUMMATION OF ROWS.
  DO 45 K=1,M
    DO 45 J=1,I
      UNIT(K,J)=0
  DO 45 K=1,M
    45 UNIT(K,J)=UNIT(K,J)+UNIT(K,J+M)
  SUMMATION OF COLUMNS.
  DO 46 K=1,M
    DO 46 J=1,I
      UNIT(I+J,M)=0
  DO 46 K=1,M
    46 UNIT(I+J,M)=UNIT(I+J,M)+UNIT(K,J,M)
  SUMMATION TOWARDS REAR.
  DO 47 K=1,I
    UNIT(K,I+M)=0
  DO 47 K=1,I
    47 UNIT(K,I+M)=UNIT(K,I+M)+UNIT(K,I+M+M)
  SUMMATION OF ROWS AND COLUMNS.
  DO 51 K=1,M
    DO 51 J=1,I
      UNIT(I+J,M)=0
  DO 51 K=1,M
    51 UNIT(I+J,M)=UNIT(I+J,M)+UNIT(K,I+M)
  SUMMATION OF ROWS AND REAR ELEMENTS.
  DO 54 K=1,I
    UNIT(K,I+M)=0
  DO 54 K=1,I
    54 UNIT(K,I+M)=UNIT(K,I+M)+UNIT(K,I+M+M)
  SUMMATION OF COLUMNS AND THE REAR ELEMENTS.
  DO 56 K=1,M
    UNIT(I+K,M)=0
  DO 56 K=1,M
    56 UNIT(I+K,M)=UNIT(I+K,M)+UNIT(I+K,M+M)
  UNHAND TOTAL
  UNIT(I,I)=0
  DO 57 K=1,M

```

```

SUM2 2
SUM2 3
SUM2 4
SUM2 5
SUM2 6
SUM2 7
SUM2 8
SUM2 9
SUM2 10
SUM2 11
SUM2 12
SUM2 13
SUM2 14
SUM2 15
SUM2 16
SUM2 17
SUM2 18
SUM2 19
SUM2 20
SUM2 21
SUM2 22
SUM2 23
SUM2 24
SUM2 25
SUM2 26
SUM2 27
SUM2 28
SUM2 29
SUM2 30
SUM2 31
SUM2 32
SUM2 33
SUM2 34
SUM2 35
SUM2 36
SUM2 37
SUM2 38
SUM2 39
SUM2 40
SUM2 41
SUM2 42
SUM2 43
SUM2 44
SUM2 45
SUM2 46
SUM2 47
SUM2 48
SUM2 49
SUM2 50
SUM2 51
SUM2 52
SUM2 53
SUM2 54
SUM2 55

```

```

SUM2
SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
000265
FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS
STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS
45 = 000026 46 = 000052 47 = 000104 51 = 000134
54 = 000161 56 = 000207 57 = 000236
BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS
VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS
K1 = 000263 KJ = 000264 KM = 000267
STATEMENT OF CONSTANTS
000252
STATEMENT OF TEMPORARIES
000253
STATEMENT OF INJECTS
000257
UNHAND COMPILER SPACE
127506

```

RUN VERSION 2.3 --PSL LEVEL 204--

SUM2

06/30/78

```

000236 C 57 UNIT(I+J,M)=UNIT(I+J,M)+UNIT(I+J,M+M)
000240 HF TUNH
000240 END

```

```

SUM2 56
SUM2 57
SUM2 58
SUM2 59

```

06/30/72

	SUBROUTINE SUM3(I,J,M,UNIT)	SUM3	2
C		SUM3	3
C		SUM3	4
C		SUM3	5
C	SUBROUTINE TO EVALUATE THE SUMMATIONS.	SUM3	6
C		SUM3	7
C		SUM3	8
C		SUM3	9
000007	DIMENSION UNIT (5,8,5)	SUM3	10
C		SUM3	11
C	SUMMATION OF ROWS.	SUM3	12
000007	DO 45 KM=1,M	SUM3	13
000010	DO 45 KI=1,I	SUM3	14
000011	UNIT(KI,J+1,KM)=0.0	SUM3	15
000016	DO 45 KJ=1,J	SUM3	16
000017	45 UNIT(KI,J+1,KM)=UNIT(KI,J+1,KM)+UNIT(KI,KJ,KM)	SUM3	17
C		SUM3	18
C	SUMMATION OF COLUMNS.	SUM3	19
000037	DO 46 KM=1,M	SUM3	20
000040	DO 46 KJ=1,J	SUM3	21
000041	UNIT(I+1,KJ,KM)=0.0	SUM3	22
000046	DO 46 KI=1,I	SUM3	23
000047	46 UNIT(I+1,KJ,KM)=UNIT(I+1,KJ,KM)+UNIT(KI,KJ,KM)	SUM3	24
C		SUM3	25
C	SUMMATION TOWARDS REAR.	SUM3	26
C		SUM3	27
000070	DO 47 KJ=1,J	SUM3	28
000071	DO 47 KI=1,I	SUM3	29
000072	UNIT(KI,KJ,M+1)=0.0	SUM3	30
000077	DO 47 KM=1,M	SUM3	31
000101	47 UNIT(KI,KJ,M+1)=UNIT(KI,KJ,M+1)+UNIT(KI,KJ,KM)	SUM3	32
C		SUM3	33
C	SUMMATION OF ROWS AND COLUMNS	SUM3	34
C		SUM3	35
000122	DO 51 KM=1,M	SUM3	36
000123	UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=0.0	SUM3	37
000130	DO 51 KI=1,I	SUM3	38
000131	51 UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)=UNIT(I+1,J+1,KM)+UNIT(KI,J+1,KM)	SUM3	39
C		SUM3	40
C	SUMMATION OF ROWS AND REAR ELEMENTS.	SUM3	41
C		SUM3	42
000147	DO 54 KI=1,I	SUM3	43
000150	UNIT(KI,J+1,M+1)=0.0	SUM3	44
000155	DO 54 KM=1,M	SUM3	45
000156	54 UNIT(KI,J+1,M+1)=UNIT(KI,J+1,M+1)+UNIT(KI,J+1,KM)	SUM3	46
C		SUM3	47
C	SUMMATION OF COLUMNS AND THE REAR ELEMENTS.	SUM3	48
C		SUM3	49
000174	DO 56 KJ=1,J	SUM3	50
000175	UNIT(I+1,KJ,M+1)=0.0	SUM3	51
000202	DO 56 KM=1,M	SUM3	52
000203	56 UNIT(I+1,KJ,M+1)=UNIT(I+1,KJ,M+1)+UNIT(I+1,KJ,KM)	SUM3	53
C		SUM3	54
C	GRAND TOTAL	SUM3	55

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SUM3 06/30/72

000221	C	UNIT(I+1,J+1,M+1)=0.0	SUM3	56
000225		DO 57 KM=1,4	SUM3	57
000226	57	UNIT(I+1,J+1,M+1)=UNIT(I+1,J+1,M+J)+UNIT(I+J,J+1,KM)	SUM3	58
			SUM3	59
000242	C	RETURN	SUM3	60
000242		END	SUM3	61
			SUM3	62

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SUM3 06/30/72

SUM3

SUBPROGRAM LENGTH
000257

FUNCTION ASSIGNMENTS

STATEMENT ASSIGNMENTS

45	=	000017	46	=	000047	47	=	000101	51	=	000131
54	=	000156	56	=	000203	57	=	000226			

BLOCK NAMES AND LENGTHS

VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

KI	=	000255	KJ	=	000256	KM	=	000254
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START OF CONSTANTS
000244

START OF TEMPORARIES
0002:5

START OF INDIRECTS
000251

UNUSED COMPILER SPACE
127500