

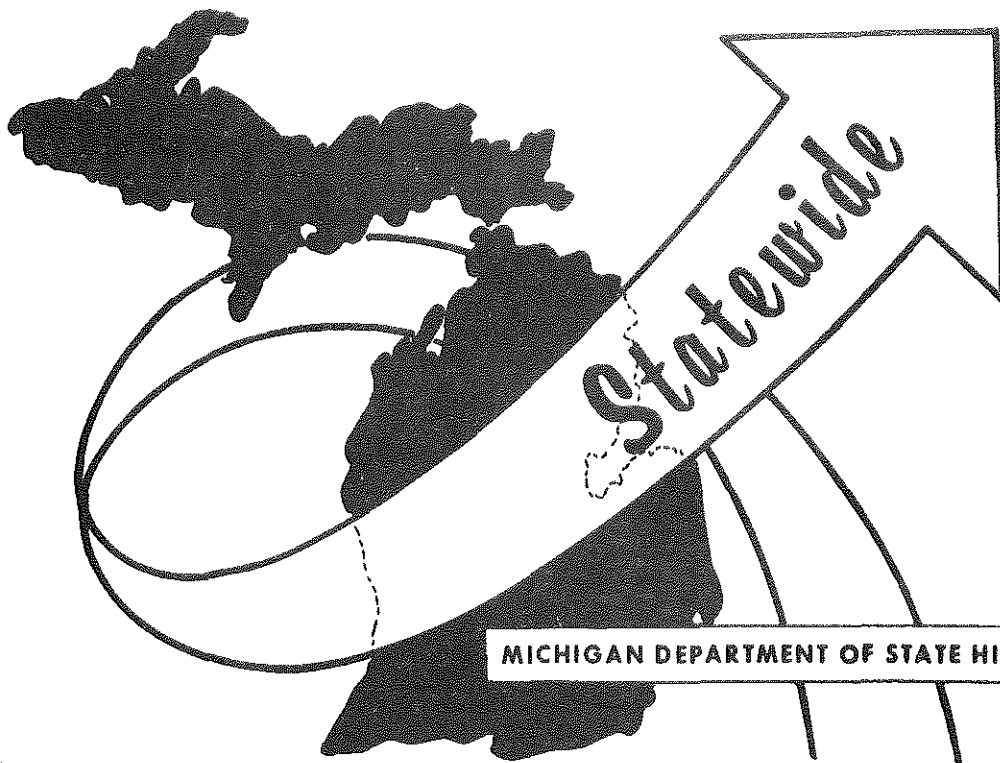
HE
147.6
.M5
v.15-A

Statewide Transportation Analysis & Research

MICHIGAN'S STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION
MODELING SYSTEM
VOLUME XV-A

RAILROAD FINANCIAL
IMPACT ANALYSIS

STATEWIDE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
JANUARY, 1976



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT

OF

STATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION **BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING**

**MICHIGAN'S STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION
MODELING SYSTEM
VOLUME XV-A**

**RAILROAD FINANCIAL
IMPACT ANALYSIS**

**STATEWIDE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
JANUARY, 1976**

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

E. V. Erickson
Chairman

Charles H. Hewitt
Vice Chairman

Peter B. Fletcher

Carl V. Pellonpaa

DIRECTOR

John P. Woodford

HIGHWAY COMMISSION
PETER B. FLETCHER
CHAIRMAN
Ypsilanti

CHARLES H. HEWITT
VICE CHAIRMAN
Grosse Pointe Farms

CARL V. PELLONPAA
COMMISSIONER
Ishpeming

HANNES MEYERS, JR.
COMMISSIONER
Zeeland

STATE OF MICHIGAN



WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

STATE HIGHWAYS BUILDING, 425 WEST OTTAWA PHONE 517-373-2090
POST OFFICE DRAWER K, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48904

JOHN P. WOODFORD, DIRECTOR

January 21, 1976

Mr. Sam F. Cryderman, Deputy Director
Bureau of Transportation Planning
Michigan Department of State Highways
and Transportation
P.O. Drawer K
Lansing, Michigan 48904

Dear Mr. Cryderman:

This is the first in a series of reports the Highway Planning Division will be presenting on procedures developed to monitor the simulated social, economic, and environmental impacts caused by or related to the implementation of proposed railroad plans. While a subsequent report describes those procedures utilized to predict the impact of a plan's implementation on the economic well-being of the surrounding community, this report documents techniques used to describe the economic consequences of such implementation on the finances of a particular railroad company.

The techniques described herein are to a large degree those developed by the United States Railroad Association (USRA). Special attention is given to those portions of the technique that have been modified by this Division to reflect a more realistic Michigan approach. The Michigan version of the USRA procedures have been adopted solely for short term evaluation. Future railroad analysis will be performed using techniques which have the "systems" concept at their analytical core. These procedures, to be used in long range planning, are currently in development.

This report was prepared by Mr. Mark D. DuBay of the Statewide Transportation Planning Procedures Section under the supervision of Mr. Richard E. Esch, Manager.

Sincerely,

R. J. Lilly, Administrator
Highway Planning Division



RAILROAD FINANCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

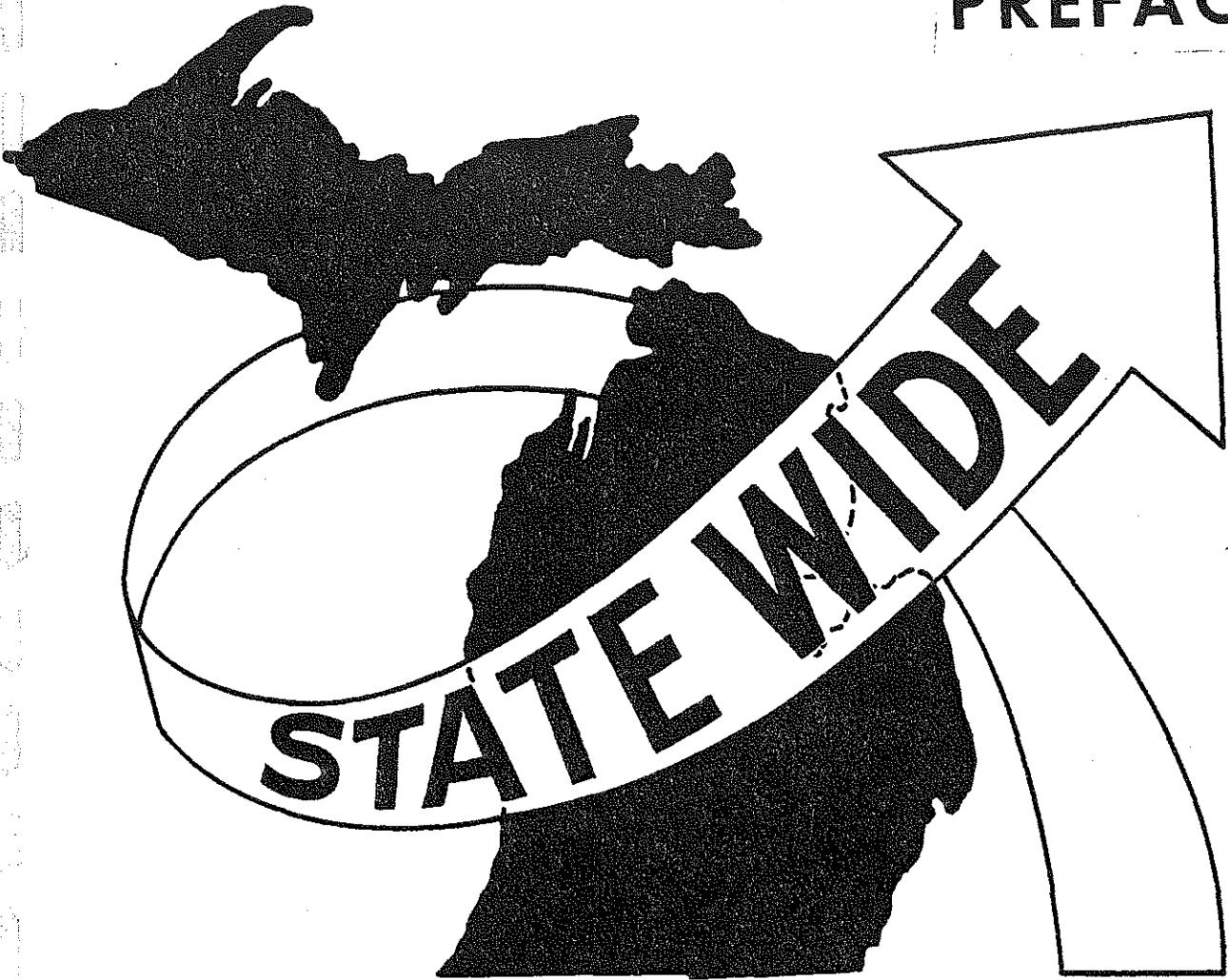
BY

MARK D. DUBAY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
INTRODUCTION	4
A GENERAL DISCUSSION: THE USRA APPROACH TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS	10
A GENERAL DISCUSSION: THE MICHIGAN PPROACH TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS	27
THE USRA COMPUTER PROGRAM	35
MODIFICATIONS TO THE USRA PROGRAM — THE MICHIGAN VERSION	82
CONCLUSION	109

PREFACE



PREFACE

Since early in 1974, the Statewide Transportation Planning Procedures Section of the Michigan Department of State Highways and Transportation has been developing automated techniques for the planning and evaluation of statewide multi-modal transportation systems. Volume XIII of the Section's report series entitled "Michigan Goes Multi-Modal" documents those procedures utilized in the definition of a state rail network and several computer programs which make the network invaluable to the future modeling of statewide rail traffic and commodity flows. A critical step in realizing a rail modeling capability within the Department was accomplished in July 1975 when a three part report (Volume XIV) was written detailing the technical development of commodity flow matrices based on both a 1% and a 100% sample. This development will eventually enable the Department to accurately model rail traffic patterns by railroad company and to estimate many of its associated costs and revenues. While these "tools" will give the Department a systematic means of monitoring traffic patterns and, therefore, a basis for making preliminary planning decision, they do not provide answers to the economic issues that may arise around suggested alternative plans. A means of evaluating proposed rail configurations was thought to be the necessary next step in developing a comprehensive rail planning system. This technique, in the final form, should give state officials the ability to select (from the State's perspective) an economically "optimal" plan.

The United States Rail Association (USRA) has computerized a procedure which fulfills, to some extent, Michigan's short run need for a rail evaluation process. Although USRA has been criticized for its analytical approach to several aspects of financial accounting, Viability Analysis, as it has come

to be called, has generally been recognized as being conceptually sound. Because the Department had access to its use, thus negating those costs it would have incurred in developing its own approach, and because it was thought that its analytical flaws were not insurmountable, the technique was adopted as the third critical piece in the State's rail system planning process until a better system could be devised.

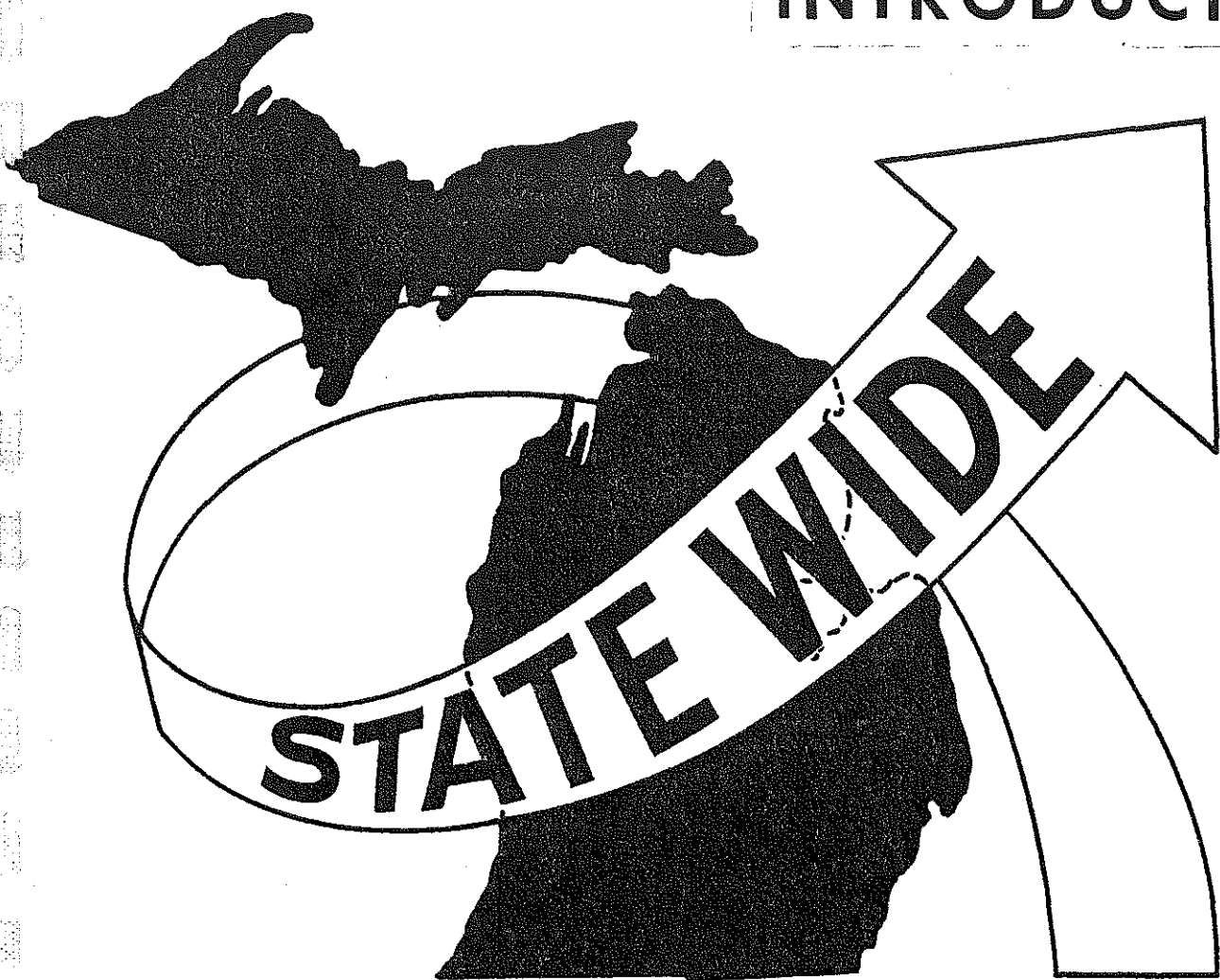
Subsequent to introductory remarks concerning background information on the nation's rail crisis, congressional formation of USRA and actions taken by USRA in its move to formulate a solvent rail company (ConRail), the report enters a detailed discussion of viability analysis in both its original form and its form as modified to meet the needs of state transportation officials. Examples of the printed output from both the USRA and Michigan (modified) models shall be included in the final section of this document.

A current list of other reports dealing with the Statewide Model's development and application is presented here for your convenience.

STATEWIDE TRAVEL MODELING SERIES

Volume	I	Objectives and Work Program
Volume	I-A--	Region 4 Workshop Topic Summaries
Volume	I-B--	Single and Multiple Corridor Analysis
Volume	I-C--	Model Applications: Turnbacks
Volume	I-D--	Proximity Analysis: Social Impacts of Alternate Highway Plans on Public Facilities
Volume	I-E--	Model Applications: Cost-Benefit Analysis
Volume	I-F--	Air and Noise Pollution System Analysis Model
Volume	I-G--	Transportation Planning Psychological Impact Model
Volume	I-H--	Level of Service Systems Analysis Model: A Public Interaction Application
Volume	I-J--	Service-Area Model
Volume	I-K--	Effective Speed Model: A Public Interaction Tool
Volume	I-L--	System Impact Analysis Graphic Display
Volume	I-M--	Modeling Gasoline Consumption
Volume	II --	Development of Network Models
Volume	III --	Multi-Level Highway Network Generator ("Segmental Model")
Volume	III-A--	Semi-Automatic Network Generator Using a "Digitizer"
Volume	V	Part A --Travel Model Development: Reformation-Trip Data Bank Preparation
Volume	V	Part B --Development of the Statewide Socio-Economic Data Bank for Trip Generation-Distribution
Volume	VI --	Corridor Location Dynamics
Volume	VI-A--	Environmental Sensitivity Computer Mapping
Volume	VII --	Design Hour Volume Model Development
Volume	VII-A--	Capacity Adequacy Forecasting Model
Volume	VII-B--	Modeling Major Facility Opening Impact on DHV
Volume	VIII --	Statewide Public and Private Facility File
Volume	IX --	Statewide Socio-Economic Data File
Volume	X-A--	Statewide Travel Impact Analysis Procedures
Volume	X-B--	Statewide Social Impact Analysis Procedures
Volume	X-C--	Statewide Economic Impact Analysis Procedures
Volume	XI --	Computer Run Times - An Aid in Selecting Statewide Travel Model System Size
Volume	XIII --	Michigan Goes Multi-Modal
Volume	XIII-A--	Multi-Modal Mobility and Accessibility Analysis
Volume	XIV-A--	Commodity Flow Matrix - Ann Arbor Railroad
Volume	XIV-B--	Commodity Flow Matrix - Penn Central Railroad
Volume	XIV-C--	Commodity Flow Matrix Michigan Railroads 1% Sample
Volume	XV-A--	Railroad Financial Impact Analysis
Volume	XV-B--	Railroad Community Impact Analysis
Volume	XV-C--	Railroad Environmental Impact Analysis
Volume	XVI --	Multi-Modal Analysis: Dial-a-Ride
Volume	XVII --	Statewide Intermodal Impact Analysis - Truck and Railroad

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The problems which underlie the bankruptcy of the Penn Central Transportation Company, after only two years of existence, and six other lesser railroad companies in the Northwest and Midwest Regions of the Nation are as complex as they are numerous. Basically, the rail industry's financial difficulties stem from three factors: 1) changes in technology, 2) shifts in government policy, and 3) a reorientation of the economy's transportation needs. It was the Penn Central's collapse in 1970 that startled the federal congress to action. Since this company alone employed over 90,000 people, operated 20,000 miles of railroad covering 16 states and served 55 percent of the Nation's manufacturing plants, the Penn Central formed a truly integral part of the Nation's total transportation system. On January 2, 1974, Congress enacted the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 and mandated the formation of the United States Rail Association (USRA) which was to devise a "plan" to revitalize the rail industry in the region through the establishment of the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail). Decisions as to which of the bankrupt rail lines would be included in the new federal corporation were to be based on an economic analysis of each rail segment within the region.

This analysis, popularly known as "Viability Analysis", utilized traffic and revenue information from the carrier's waybill file to determine the revenue associated with all traffic which had, in 1973, either its origin or destination or both its origin and destination at stations along a study segment. Known system level fixed costs were employed within the analysis as a basis for quantifying seven different types of costs which were then subtracted from revenue estimates to determine the economic viability of a line. Viability was defined as a line showing a net profit after all related costs are subtracted

from total revenue. If a profit was indicated through the analysis; if the segment was viable, it would be a likely candidate for inclusion within the ConRail system. If not, it would be eligible for federal subsidy not to exceed a two-year period subsequent to ConRail's taking legal control.

The USRA's version of Viability Analysis suffers from two basic flaws which have often been cited as causing an understatement of profitability for many infrequently traveled (i.e., light-density) branch lines. While these lines may admittedly be of marginal value when analyzed in isolation, it may be shown, when considered from a system perspective, that they are of significant importance in generating a profit for the national transportation industry. The first criticism, then, is leveled at the method in which USRA determined a line's total revenue potential. Their analysis took on a traditional economic perspective in that it determined the revenue associated with a particular segment based solely upon the traffic which had its origin and/or destinations at stations along that line. This approach is valid when one wishes to know the amount of revenue made by the line's owner. Since USRA wanted to evaluate questionable branch lines, it logically did so in terms of the branch's impact on its probable revenue and expenses. But ConRail is to be a solution to a national transportation problem, and, therefore, it should have evaluated the line's impact on the welfare of the entire nation - not merely upon its own existence. Sound public policy requires that each branch line be evaluated from the national system point of view. To illustrate this problem, a carload of industrial goods which travels to New York City via a solvent carrier but has its origin on a bankrupt Penn Central line in the Detroit area would have its revenue credited only to the bankrupt line for the length of its journey on this line (or a percentage thereof) despite its generating revenue for the other

solvent carrier. The earnings of the solvent carrier are not attributed to the branch. If the bankrupt line was abandoned, its profit and the nation's profit would be reduced by that amount less expenses.

The second major criticism of the methodology often cited is that USRA equates variable costs with avoidable costs. The assumption is that while certain costs may be unavoidable with abandonment of only a single line, they become avoidable in a massive abandonment of light density lines. This concept is employed to justify the substitution of variable cost for avoidable cost of both off-branch and on-branch train operations. One can accept that if a branch line which generates a few carloads a year is abandoned, the carrier will realize savings of freight car costs and some fuel costs as a result of one or two fewer cars being connected to a (main line) train. It is also not difficult to accept that these cars and their lading have some effect upon maintenance of way, loss and damage and switching costs. But it is not reasonable to assume or accept a theory which states that a few carloads, spread over an entire year, moving either outbound or inbound and carrying several different commodity types would cluster with other such carloads in a manner which would relieve the railroad of the need to operate an entire or several entire trains. The proposition, upon which a portion of the USRA analysis rests, that the variable cost of a whole train on the main line can be avoided by abandoning any single branch, is unacceptable.

The Railroad Planning Procedures Report published by the U.S. Department of Transportation cites four methods of revenue and cost allocation popularly used in the assessment of branch line profitability. The USRA method which is discussed therein suffers from the basic conceptual problems reviewed above. The "car ownership" method is useful because of its ease of application - i.e., the procedure is short and easy to complete. Because of this attribute,

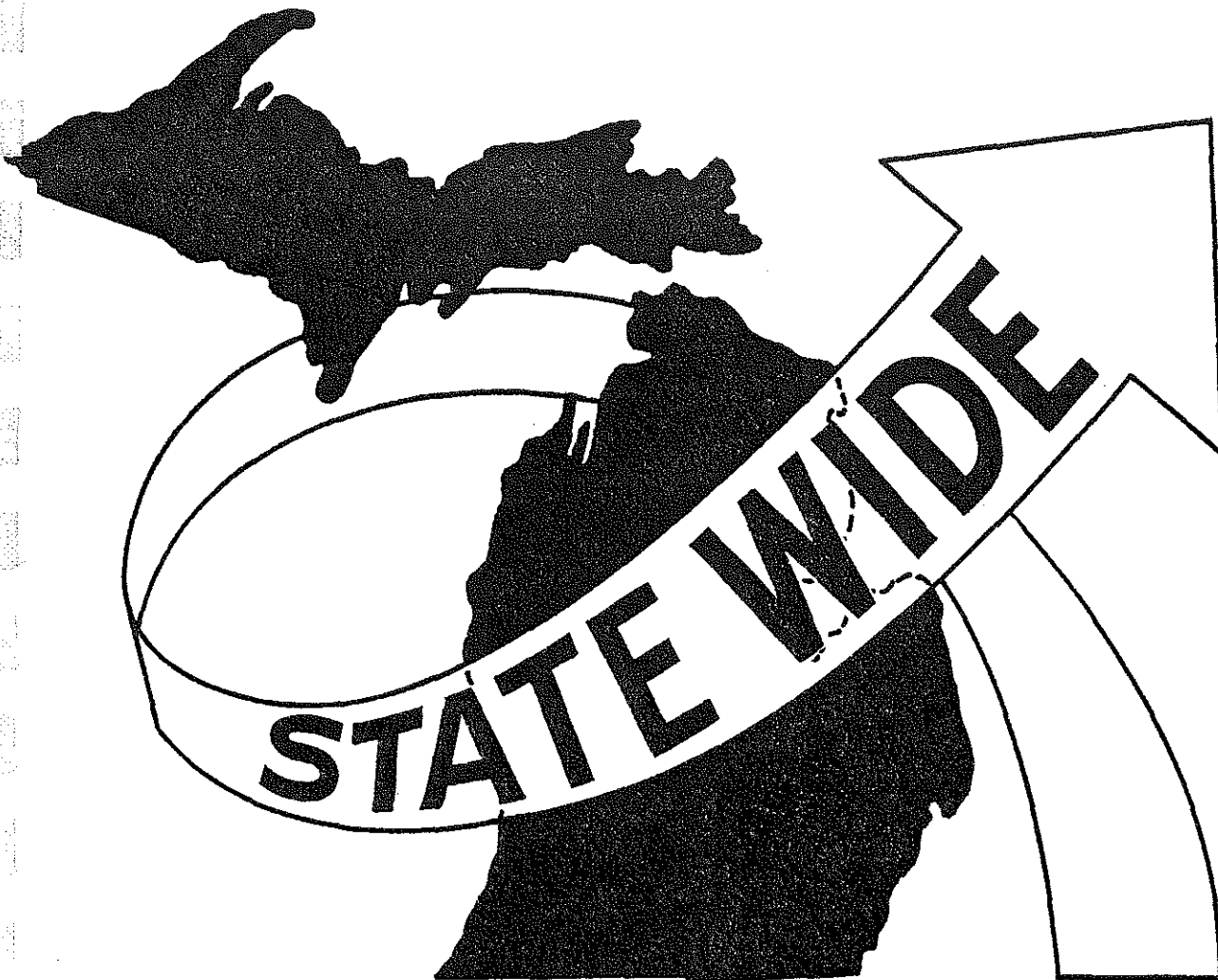
however, the approach is overly simplistic. It does not fully or realistically capture both direct and indirect costs associated with the operation of a branch line. Perhaps the "best" method of financially assessing both branch and main line rail operations is by means of the "Full Allocation" method. This procedure takes into consideration all revenues associated with each freight trip by allocating them on a per mile basis to all segments used in the trip. Once cost categories associated with those actions necessary to make individual freight movements have been identified, cost allocations may, likewise, be made on a per mile basis. Since a rail network has been developed for the State and because trip tables based upon a 1% sample of all freight movement within the State are now available, work may now begin on the development of a "Full Allocation" cost and revenue methodology. Such a system will, upon completion, give state rail planners the ability to realistically monitor the financial impact of alternate rail plans. The "Full Allocation" method will permit the adoption of "system" plans which will have been derived from a true "systems" approach.

Because this allocation method remained in the research and development stage at a time when the State was required to submit a "State Rail Plan", the Department was forced to adopt the already operational USRA methodology. With this adoption came some of the USRA approach's inherent weaknesses. The problem of misallocation of branch line revenue could not, for example, be resolved without a fundamental shift in analytical emphasis. Therefore, the revenue estimates in all figures included throughout this report should be taken to mean carrier revenue as opposed to statewide system revenue. The USRA model's second flaw - that of confusing which costs are avoidable and unavoidable with branch line abandonment - is, however, correctable and it, to a large degree, has been removed from the Michigan version of the analysis.

The remainder of this report shall focus on the operation of the USRA model and those program modifications which have been implemented in converting the analysis to a more realistic Michigan approach. A general discussion of the two models shall be followed by a more technical discussion for those who may be interested in adopting or employing the various models for their own purposes.

Before moving to this presentation, it should be pointed out that the viability analysis is only one technique which has been made operational on Control Data Corporation's 6600 computing system in anticipation of meeting federal requirements concerning the rail reorganization and a future state need of determining branch line subsidies. Figure 1 shows a flow diagram of the "Railroad Impact Analysis Process" as it presently exists within the Statewide Transportation Planning Procedures Section. While Viability Analysis emphasizes the financial impact of rail abandonment on the revenue and expenses of a rail carrier, the Community Impact Analysis (B-9) developed by R. L. Banks and Associates determines the economic consequences of rail abandonment upon the populace of the surrounding region. A program adopted from the State of Indiana estimates the environmental impacts resulting from a rail abandonment. (See Volume XV-B "Railroad Community Impact Analysis" and Volume XV-C "Railroad Environmental Impact Analysis".) From Figure 1, it should become obvious that these three programs share common input files. They are all basically "driven" by a traffic file which has recorded within it, carloads, tons, and revenue generated and attracted to particular stations along a rail segment. As this traffic file is manipulated in simulation of proposed rail abandonments, the rail impact analysis process is able to quickly monitor the suspected consequences. This report shall deal exclusively with the traffic, line characteristic, cost factor and "other" files which provide the inputs to the Viability Analysis. These files have been highlighted in Figure 1.

**A GENERAL DISCUSSION -
THE USRA APPROACH
TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS**



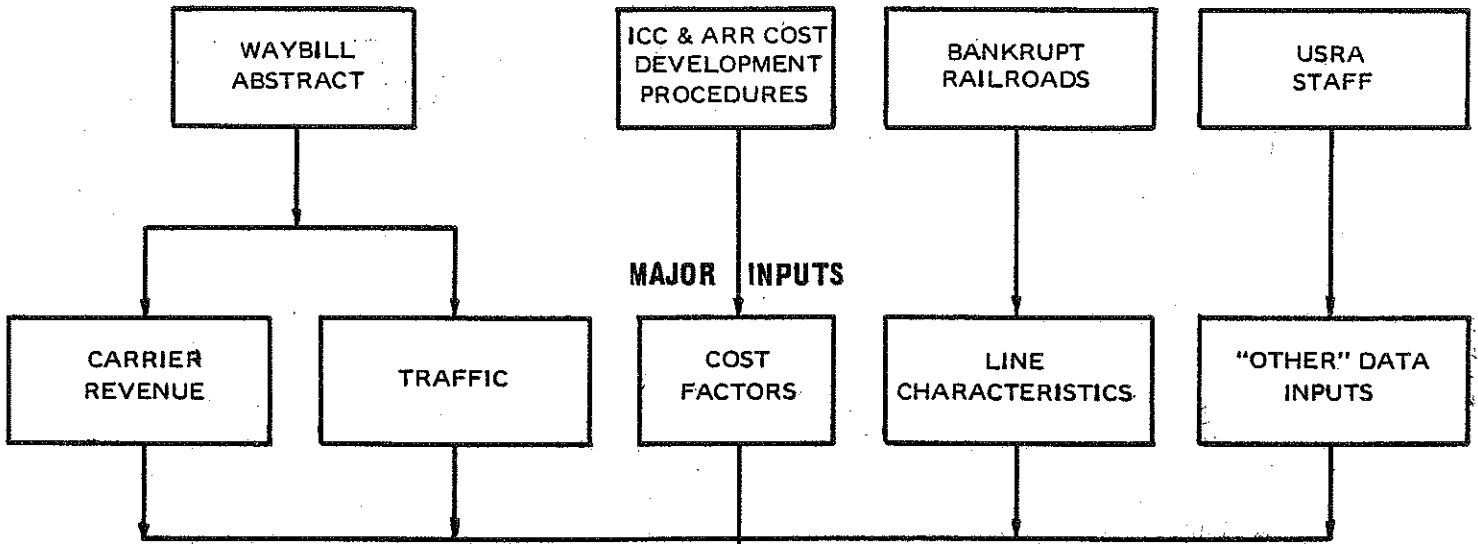
A GENERAL DISCUSSION - THE USRA APPROACH TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS

Figure 2 shows a generalized flow diagram of the analysis process designed by USRA. The final output generated by the computerized routine is a "Basic Branch Line Evaluation Report". It was upon the basis of this report that USRA made many preliminary planning decisions concerning the inclusion of rail segments within the ConRail system. As mentioned above, a line segment had a good possibility of being included in the Federal rail corporation, if, after a series of operating costs were subtracted from the estimated revenues, it was able to show a net profit. Figure 3 is a reproduction of the "Evaluation Report" for a single segment of the bankrupt Ann Arbor Railroad. One can readily identify the ten individual cost figures labeled simply "costs" on the flow diagram. The sequential deduction of each of these costs from, in the first case, the estimated revenue and in all other cases from the residual of revenue above costs, has resulted in a series of tests by which the USRA analyst has been able to judge the viability of each line. The following discussion shall be devoted to an explanation of this process and the data and procedures used therein.

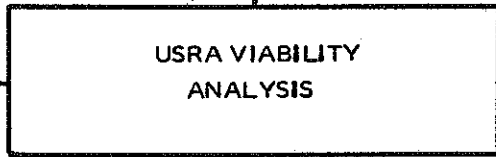
It can be seen from Figure 2 that a carrier's revenue for a particular rail segment is determined from information contained within the waybill abstract. This abstract is the official record of all traffic which has either its origin or destination or both its origin and destination at stations along a rail segment. Data contained in this file describes the number of carloads, short haul miles and the amount of tonnage and revenues for all traffic by a seven-digit commodity code. USRA aggregated this information to a two-digit system. (See Figure 4.) Figures 5-A and 5-B show the "Traffic and Revenue Report" for the same Ann Arbor segment presented above. This report is printed on a line specific basis with each execution of the viability computer routine. The data contained therein is a simple summary of that which is contained within the waybill file.

FIGURE 2

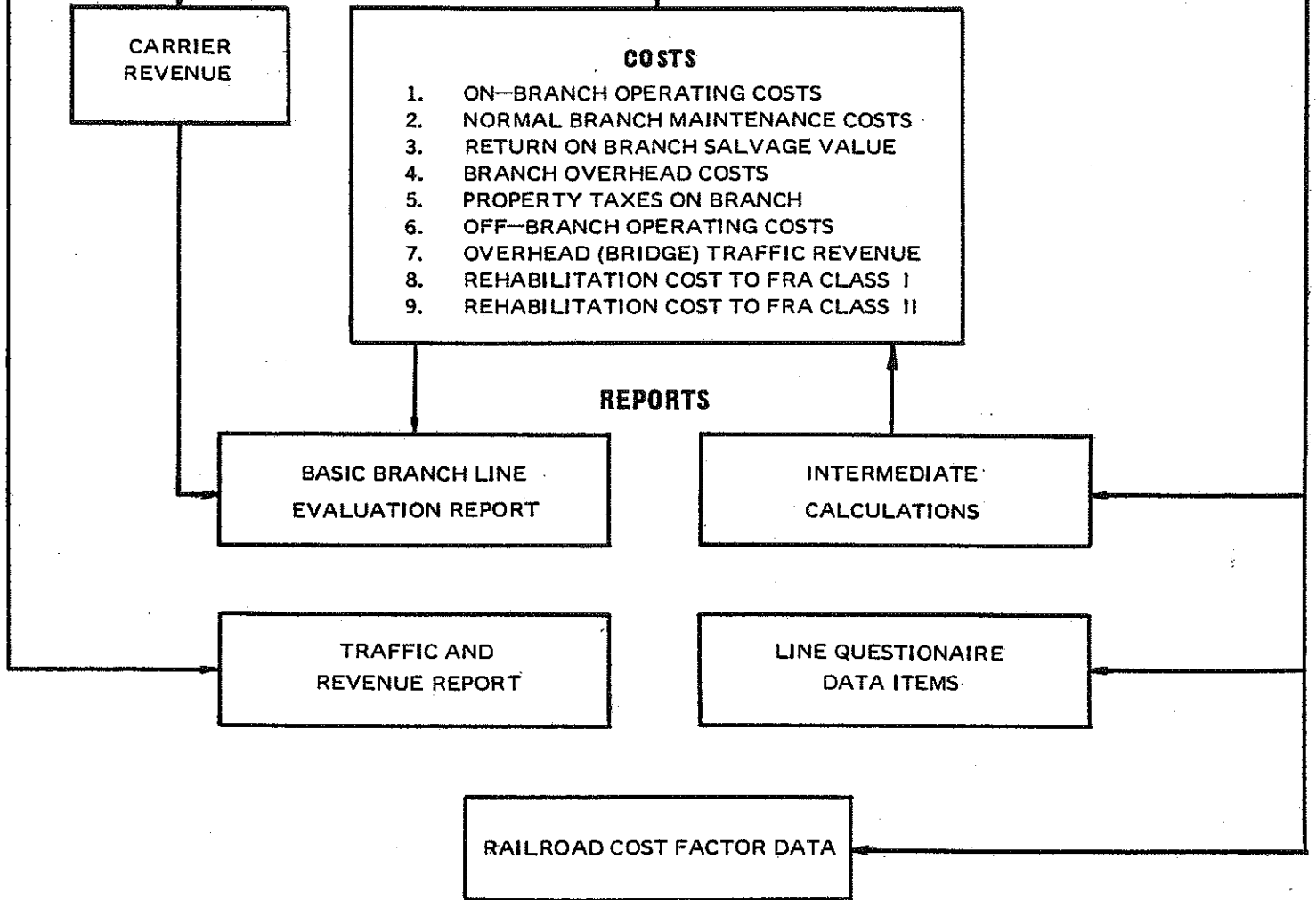
SOURCE DATA



THE ANALYSIS



OUTPUT DATA



===== BASIC BRANCH LINE EVALUATION REPORT =====

LINE 1)	CARRIER BRANCH REVENUE	921400.
LINE 2)	ON-BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	357357.
LINE 3)	TEST I NET REVENUE AFTER ON-BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	564043.
LINE 4)	NORMAL BRANCH MAINTENANCE COSTS	501843.
LINE 5)	TEST II NET REVENUE AFTER NORMAL BRANCH MAINTENANCE COSTS	62200.
LINE 6)	RETURN ON BRANCH SALVAGE VALUE	237330.
LINE 7)	TEST III NET REVENUE AFTER RETURN ON BRANCH SALVAGE VALUE	-175130.
LINE 8)	BRANCH OVERHEAD COSTS	33878.
LINE 9)	TEST IV NET REVENUE AFTER BRANCH OVERHEAD COSTS	-209008.
LINE 10)	PROPERTY TAXES ON BRANCH	0.
LINE 11)	TEST V NET REVENUE AFTER PROPERTY TAXES ON-BRANCH	-209008.
LINE 12)	OFF BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	429501.
LINE 13)	TEST VI NET REVENUE AFTER OFF BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	-638510.
LINE 14)	OVERHEAD BRIDGE TRAFFIC REVENUE	0.
LINE 15)	TEST VII NET REVENUE AFTER ADDING BRIDGE TRAFFIC REVENUE	-638510.
LINE 16)	REHABILITATION COST TO FRA TRACK CLASS I	0.
LINE 17)	TEST VIIIA NET REVENUE AFTER IMPROVING TO TRACK CLASS I	-638510.
LINE 18)	REHABILITATION COST TO FRA TRACK CLASS II	170184.
LINE 19)	TEST VIIIB NET REVENUE AFTER IMPROVING TO TRACK CLASS II	-808693.

STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMMODITY CODE

Major Group Headings:

- 01 Farm Products
- 08 Forest Products
- 09 Fresh Fish or Other Marine Products
- 10 Metallic Ores
- 11 Coal
- 13 Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, or Gasoline
- 14 Nonmetallic Minerals; except fuels
- 19 Ordnance or Accessories
- 20 Food or Kindred Products
- 21 Tobacco Products
- 22 Basic Textiles
- 23 Apparel; aao. other finished textile products or knit apparel
- 24 Lumber or Wood Products; except furniture - see 25
- 25 Furniture or Fixtures
- 26 Pulp, paper, or Allied Products
- 27 Printed Matter
- 28 Chemicals or Allied Products
- 29 Petroleum or Coal Products
- 30 Rubber or Miscellaneous Plastics Products
- 31 Leather or Leather Products
- 32 Stone, Clay, or Glass Products
- 33 Primary Metal Products
- 34 Fabricated Metal Products; except Ordnance - see 19, Machinery - see 35 or 36, or
Transportation Equipment - see 37
- 35 Machinery; except Electrical - see 36
- 36 Electrical Machinery or Equipment; aao. supplies
- 37 Transportation Equipment
- 38 Instruments or Photographic Goods; aao. optical goods, watches or clocks
- 39 Miscellaneous Products of Manufacturing
- 40 Waste or Scrap Materials; viz. scrap or waste materials - not identified by industry producing
- 41 Miscellaneous Freight Shipments
- 42 Containers, Shipping, Returned Empty; aao. carriers or devices
- 44 Freight Forwarder Traffic
- 45 Shipper Association or Similar Traffic
- 46 Miscellaneous Mixed Shipments; except forwarder - see 44, Shipper Association - see 45
- 47 Small Packaged Freight Shipments

FIGURE 4

TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT

LOCAL TRAFFIC

CONRAIL TRAFFIC

STCC	CARS	TONS	SHORT HAUL			STCC	CARS	TONS	SHORT HAUL		
			\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	MILES				\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	MILES
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1	7.	611.	1749.	1749.	552.
11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	14	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	20	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	22	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	24	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	25	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	1.	41.	188.	188.	0.	26	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	29	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	30	1.	6.	323.	323.	326.
32	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	32	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	33	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
34	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	34	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	35	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
36	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	36	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
37	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	37	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
41	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	41	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
42	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	42	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
47	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	47	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
50	1.	41.	188.	188.	0.	50	8.	617.	2072.	2072.	878.

-14-

FIGURE 5-A

TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT

LOCAL TRAFFIC

CONRAIL TRAFFIC

STCC	CARS	TONS	SHORT HAUL			STCC	CARS	TONS	SHORT HAUL		
			\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	MILES				\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	MILES
1	151.	11594.	24899.	120917.	9716.	1	158.	12205.	26648.	122666.	10268.
11	15.	982.	2376.	6749.	700.	11	15.	982.	2376.	6749.	700.
14	146.	11108.	27777.	97616.	10764.	14	146.	11108.	27777.	97616.	10764.
20	66.	2730.	6866.	90525.	3769.	20	66.	2730.	6866.	90525.	3769.
22	6.	83.	401.	2184.	220.	22	6.	83.	401.	2184.	220.
24	1141.	48138.	212804.	1554594.	211596.	24	1141.	48138.	212804.	1554594.	211596.
25	1100.	10970.	86089.	388221.	53497.	25	1100.	10970.	86089.	388221.	10866.
26	103.	3406.	14073.	60949.	10866.	26	104.	3447.	14261.	61137.	12964.
28	395.	32452.	69048.	389760.	12964.	28	395.	32452.	69048.	389760.	12964.
30	71.	990.	4750.	18648.	1322.	30	72.	996.	5073.	18971.	1648.
32	186.	10414.	22253.	125926.	11264.	32	186.	10414.	22253.	125926.	11264.
33	32.	2177.	10229.	51548.	6395.	33	32.	2177.	10229.	51548.	6395.
34	12.	102.	657.	3130.	576.	34	12.	102.	657.	3130.	576.
35	20.	519.	4496.	16525.	1721.	35	20.	519.	4496.	16525.	1721.
36	1.	9.	288.	641.	280.	36	1.	9.	288.	641.	280.
37	3561.	88398.	400919.	2139011.	118214.	37	3561.	88398.	400919.	2139011.	118214.
40	19.	337.	1549.	11808.	567.	40	19.	377.	1549.	11808.	567.
41	48.	599.	2624.	18752.	1117.	41	48.	599.	2624.	18752.	1117.
42	54.	711.	5242.	17808.	1660.	42	54.	711.	5242.	17808.	1660.
47	0.	99.	1955.	12535.	0.	47	0.	99.	1955.	12535.	0.
50	7330.	234230.	919140.	5212270.	464317.	50	7339.	234888.	921400.	5214530.	465195.

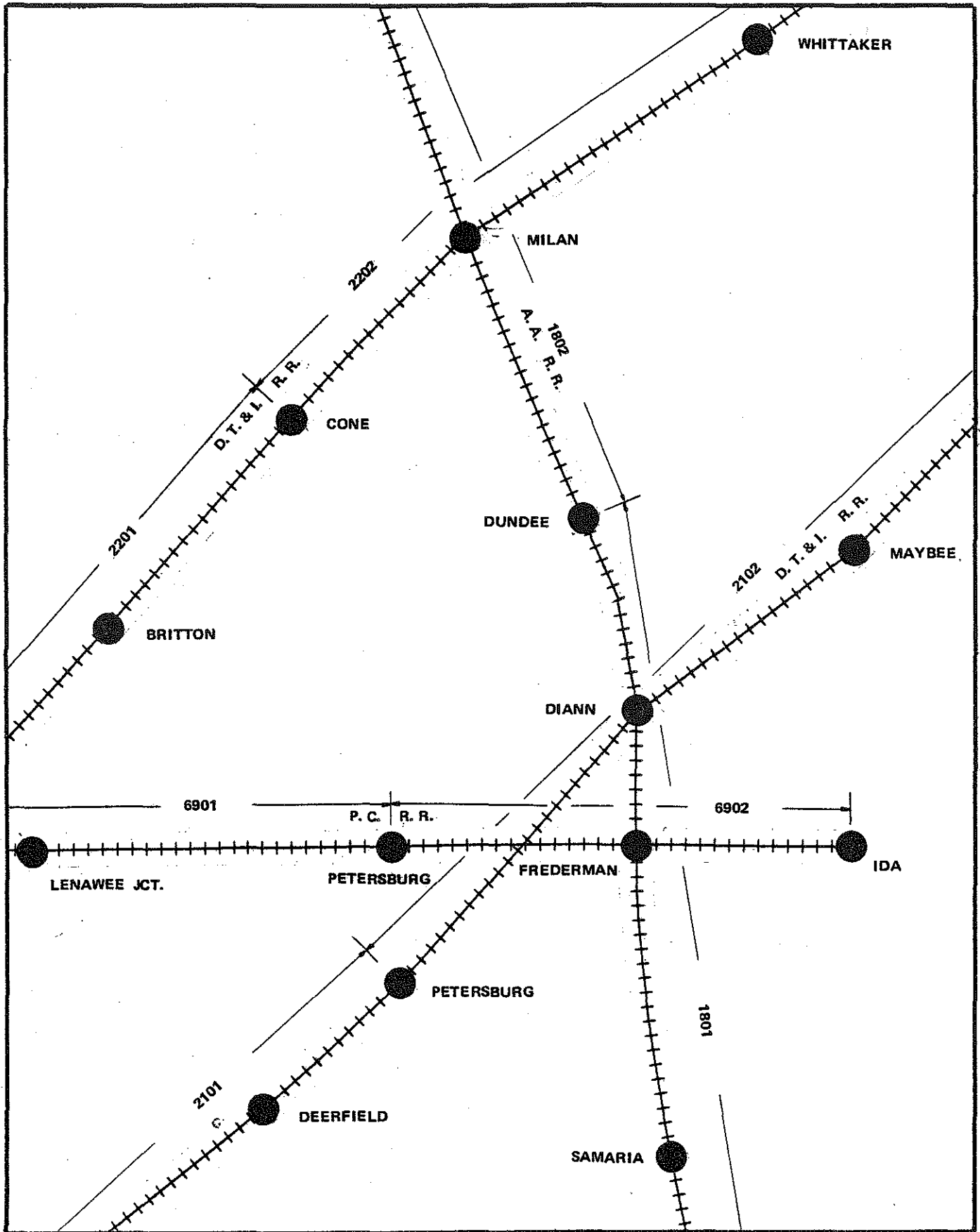
-15-

FIGURE 5-8

The various labels within this report indicate that there are three types of traffic associated with each segment - i.e., Local, ConRail, and Interline. The matrix labeled "Total" is, as the title suggests, a summation of the three other traffic arrays. All data associated with traffic generated or attracted to a segment is placed within one of the three matrices on the basis of their origin and termination. Local traffic is defined as that traffic which has both its origin and destination at stations along a study segment. To be considered "ConRail", traffic must have either its origin or destination at stations along those segments of a carrier scheduled to become part of the ConRail system. Interline traffic is that traffic which has either its origin or destination on segments of a solvent rail carrier and its origin or destination on (at stations along) a segment of the proposed ConRail system. Mentioning this traffic differentiation is important because it is around these definitions that certain costing procedures utilized within the analysis have been developed. To illustrate the three types of traffic, please refer to Figure 6 which depicts a portion of the state's rail network. Each line is labeled as belonging to a particular rail company and are broken into fictitious numbered segments by brackets. An example of a local trip, then, is one which has its origin on the Penn Central Segment 6902 at the Ida station and its destination on the same segment at Fredeman. A ConRail trip may have its origin on the Ann Arbor Segment 1801 at Samaria and its destination on Segment 1802 at Milan while a trip that is classified as interline might have its origin on the Penn Central Segment 6902 at Ida and its termination on the Ann Arbor Segment 1802 at Milan. It should be mentioned that a trip which has its origin on the D.T. & I. Segment 2101 at Deerfield and travels to the Whittaker station on D.T. & I.'s Segment 2202 via the Ann Arbor Railroad is not counted in any of the

FIGURE 6

A PORTION OF THE MICHIGAN
RAILROAD SYSTEM



traffic files related to the Ann Arbor Railroad. Although certain costs and revenues result from the Deerfield-to-Whittaker trip, none are accounted for in the USRA analysis of the Ann Arbor Railroad. This, as suggested above, is a major flaw of the USRA technique.

Notice that row fifty (STCC 50) within the "Traffic and Revenue Report" (Figures 5-A and 5-B) is a total of the previous forty-seven commodity types. The fourth column (labeled \$ ConRail), fiftieth row in each of the three traffic matrices is a total revenue estimate for traffic of that type. The fourth column, fiftieth row of the "Total" traffic array is, then, the total carrier revenue figure appearing in the "Evaluation Report". In this case, the rail line is estimated to make the Ann Arbor Railroad \$921,400 a year. This total revenue information, as mentioned, is taken directly from the summarized waybill file and is printed in the "Evaluation Report" without further manipulation. All other traffic data specific to each of the Standard Transportation Commodity Codes (STCC) are used as input to the cost estimating procedures developed by USRA.

Several additional files are also used as input to the USRA model. These include the "Railroad Cost Factors Data" and the "Line Questionnaire Data Items". Figure 7 shows an example of this information for the Ann Arbor line discussed above. The "Questionnaire Data" was, as Figure 2 indicates, largely provided by the carrier involved. The railroad completed a systematic questionnaire dealing with each line segment individually. Since some information was incomplete, USRA staff was required to develop techniques to estimate the missing data. For example, a relationship involving the number of shippers and carloads handled was devised to calculate siding and yard miles in those cases where this information was not provided by the carrier. Overhead items such as: traffic expense, transportation superintendence; signals and interlockers; stationery and printing;

LINE QUESTIONNAIRE DATE ITEMS

RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA

ITEM 1)	CARD NUMBER ONE	1.000	CF 1)	LOCOMOTIVE COST PER HOUR	12.1000
ITEM 2)	RAILROAD CODE	10.000	CF 2)	TWO-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	18.2400
ITEM 3)	FIRST STATE	MI	CF 3)	THREE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	25.3300
ITEM 4)	SECOND STATE		CF 4)	FOUR-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	32.4200
ITEM 5)	THIRD STATE		CF 5)	FIVE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	39.3600
ITEM 6)	SEGMENT CODE	1300	CF 6)	STATION EMPLOYEE ANNUAL COST	15469.0000
ITEM 7)	LINE LENGTH IN MILES	86.800	CF 7)	CABOOSE COST PER MILE	.0420
ITEM 8)	SINGLE TRACK MILES	86.800	CF 8)	CABOOSE COST PER DAY	8.7000
ITEM 9)	MULTI-TRACK MILES	0.000	CF 9)	REGULAR INDIRECT MAINTENANCE COST FACTOR	.3761
ITEM 10)	SIDING AND YARD MILES	29.000	CF 10)	VARIABLE MAINT. TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	0.0000
ITEM 11)	ANNUAL TRIPS	260.000	CF 11)	VARIABLE MAINT. BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	.0451
ITEM 12)	LOCOMOTIVES	1.000	CF 12)	VARIABLE MAINT. STATION + OFFICE BLDGS.	0.0000
ITEM 13)	RATED HORSEPOWER	2500.000	CF 13)	VARIABLE MAINT. ROADWAY BUILDINGS	0.0000
ITEM 14)	CREW SIZE	3.000	CF 14)	VARIABLE MAINT. WHARVES AND DOCKS	.0088
ITEM 15)	HOURS SERVING BRANCH	12.000	CF 15)	VARIABLE MAINT. COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	0.0000
ITEM 16)	SERVING YARD TO BRANCH MILES	.500	CF 16)	VARIABLE MAINT. TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	0.0000
ITEM 17)	STATION EMPLOYEES	0.000	CF 17)	VARIABLE MAINT. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	.0177
ITEM 18)	IM TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	0.000	CF 18)	VARIABLE MAINT. SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKS	0.0000
ITEM 19)	IM BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	1.000	CF 19)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	.0314
ITEM 20)	IM STATION + OFFICE BUILDINGS	1.000	CF 20)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	-.2069
ITEM 21)	IM ROADWAY BUILDINGS	1.000	CF 21)	STEEL, GROSS SCRAP VALUE PER MILE	29912.5000
ITEM 22)	IM WHARVES AND DOCKS	0.000	CF 22)	GOOD TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	5.0000
ITEM 23)	IM COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	0.000	CF 23)	FAIR/POOR TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	0.0000
ITEM 24)	IM TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	0.000	CF 24)	DISMANTLING AND REMOVAL COST PER MILE	9000.0000
ITEM 25)	IM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	1.000	CF 25)	RATE OF RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	.0830
ITEM 26)	IM SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKERS	1.000	CF 26)	MAINTENANCE OF WAY SUPERVISION	150.0000
ITEM 27)	JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	0.000	CF 27)	TRANSPORTATION SUPERVISION	.3879
ITEM 28)	JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	0.000	CF 28)	MOW-CLERICAL SUPPT, ACCDNT	.0529
ITEM 29)	PERCENT TIES GOOD	.100	CF 29)	STATION CLERICAL	5.0892
ITEM 30)	OVRHD TRAFFIC EXPENSE	1.000	CF 30)	UPGRADING, TURNOUTS	1033.6001
ITEM 31)	OVRHD TRANSP SUPERINTENDENCE	1.000	CF 31)	UPGRADING, GRADE CROSSINGS	5367.0508
ITEM 32)	OVRHD SIGNALS + INTERLOCKERS	1.000	CF 32)	UPGRADING, COST PER TIE INSERTED	32.3800
ITEM 33)	OVRHD STATIONERY + PRINTING	1.000	CF 33)	UPGRADING, COST PER MILE OF TRACK	33856.1016
ITEM 34)	OVRHD INSURANCE	1.000	CF 34)	GROSS TON-MILE UNIT COSTS	.0015
ITEM 35)	PROPERTY TAXES ON BRANCH	0.000	CF 35)	TERMINAL SWITCHING COST PER CARLOAD	20.9469
ITEM 36)	CARD NUMBER TWO	2.000	CF 36)	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	5.8824
ITEM 37)	RAILROAD CODE	10.000	CF 37)	IN-ROUTE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	3.3748
ITEM 38)	FIRST STATE	MI	CF 38)	SYSTEM AVERAGE TRAIN SPEED	18.0147
ITEM 39)	SECOND STATE		CF 39)	TIES PER MILE	2816.0000
ITEM 40)	THIRD STATE		CF 40)	MAINTENANCE, SIDING AND YARD TRACKS	2939.0000
ITEM 41)	SEGMENT CODE	1300	CF 41)	ACRES OF LAND PER TRACK MILE	7.2700
ITEM 42)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS I	0.000	CF 42)	LAND VALUE PER ACRE	500.0000
ITEM 43)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS I	0.000	CF 43)	TRANSP-CLERICAL SUPPT, ACCDNT	.5887
ITEM 44)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS II	29400.000	CF 44)	DUMMY	0.0000
ITEM 45)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS II	0.000	CF 45)	DUMMY	0.0000
ITEM 46)	NUMBER OF GRADE CROSSINGS	123.000	CF 46)	DUMMY	0.0000
ITEM 47)	AUTHORIZED TIMETABLE SPEED	40.000	CF 47)	DUMMY	0.0000
ITEM 48)	OVERHEAD BRIDGE CARLOADS	-.000	CF 48)	DUMMY	0.0000

-19-

FIGURE 7

and insurance are all designated as either zero or one. This scheme indicates whether the computerized analysis is to apply these costs or not -- a one indicates yes while a zero implies no. Property taxes on branch lines are always zero since neither the carrier nor any governmental agency provided the information at the time the system was being designed and developed. All remaining items on the line questionnaire data item list were taken directly from the carrier questionnaire. The "Railroad Cost Factor Data" consists of cost components developed on a railroad specific basis. A manual compiled by the Rail Services Planning Office (RSPO) entitled Cost Development Procedures Manual gives a detailed explanation of how each of the forty-three cost factors appearing in Figure 7 were devised. Basically, many of the procedures have been adopted, with varying degrees of modification, from costing techniques already in use by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and by the American Association of Railroads (AAR). Several of these procedures will be quickly evaluated when this report enters a discussion of the approach devised by the Department in an attempt to better estimate the various costs utilized within the USRA technique. For those who wish to review a complete presentation of these procedures, it is suggested that the reader obtain a copy of the above mentioned manual. The simplified flow chart of the analysis process employed by USRA (Figure 2) indicates that "other" inputs are used in the computation of the costs incurred by operating a certain rail segment. These inputs are cost factors developed by USRA staff to describe: loss and damage cost for net ton; car mile costs; car day cost; car tire weight; empty return ratio; circuitry of local and interline traffic. Still, other inputs describe normalized maintenance expenses as a function of traffic density and the car-day/trip-frequency table reports the number of days a car will remain on branch as a function of service frequency and type of movement (see Figures 8-A and 8-B).

DIRECT MAINTENANCE CLASS/COST TABLE

0 MILLIONS OF GROSS TON MILES CLASS	.200	5.000	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000	9999.000
0 DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS PER MILE	2601.	3079.	3471.	6035.	7463.	8906.	10279.	12399.	13393.	13606.

CAR-DAY/TRIP-FREQUENCY TABLE

OFREQ	LCL.SEGMENT	LCL.SYSTEM	INTERLINE
1	19.00	11.00	11.00
2	15.29	8.29	8.29
3	12.05	6.38	6.38
4	11.07	5.82	5.82
5	10.43	5.63	5.63
6	9.14	4.64	4.64
7	8.00	4.00	4.00

TABLE OF COMMODITY CLASS FACTORS FOR ALL LINES

0 STCC	LOSS DAMAGE \$/ NET TON	CAR MILE COST \$/ CAR MILE	CAR DAY COST \$/ CAR DAY	CAR TARE WEIGHT	EMPTY RETURN RATIO	CIRCUITY, LOCAL RR TRAFFIC	CIRCUITY, INTER TRAFFIC LINE
1	.226900	.029000	2.890000	28.059000	1.760300	1.100390	1.163940
8	.185100	.071000	1.800000	28.400000	1.753500	1.105960	1.179480
9	.185100	.026000	3.160000	30.880000	1.677500	1.097070	1.150300
10	.011250	.025000	2.730000	27.100000	1.827900	1.100530	1.152976
11	.007080	.024000	2.720000	26.920000	1.838100	1.100220	1.150760
13	.185100	.160000	.067000	31.400000	2.143800	1.100100	1.199700
14	.006200	.028000	2.720000	27.500000	1.850200	1.100700	1.158890
19	.185100	.026000	3.250000	29.800000	1.652500	1.105660	1.166630
20	.454900	.040000	3.110000	31.500000	1.964500	1.100200	1.167040
21	3.177600	.028000	2.340000	32.000000	1.762800	1.107500	1.167760
22	.185100	.026000	3.320000	30.100000	1.642400	1.103140	1.160560
23	.185100	.028000	3.400000	33.850000	1.569600	1.096560	1.166300
24	.082200	.028000	2.980000	30.480000	1.753000	1.100220	1.172050
25	2.353600	.025000	2.910000	27.890000	1.567500	1.108240	1.168210
26	.269800	.027000	3.360000	30.070000	1.662000	1.108080	1.168690
27	.185100	.024000	4.050000	32.870000	1.721000	1.085730	1.140620
28	.104800	.080000	2.020000	31.030000	1.932900	1.101220	1.185280
29	.039200	.128000	.850000	31.140000	2.051400	1.100116	1.191930
30	.987500	.026000	3.210000	28.650000	1.588500	1.092730	1.145030
31	.185100	.026000	3.310000	30.480000	1.618500	1.094610	1.154880
32	.086800	.031000	3.130000	32.370000	1.837000	1.101640	1.175890
33	.128900	.025000	3.070000	28.900000	1.837600	1.099450	1.154930
34	.462900	.025000	3.050000	29.520000	1.746800	1.100130	1.156710
35	1.424800	.024000	3.420000	30.780000	1.800800	1.090110	1.150310
36	1.905400	.028000	3.600000	32.500000	1.708000	1.103010	1.163330
37	1.174600	.021000	7.900000	35.600000	1.927100	1.096234	1.163070
38	.185100	.034000	3.890000	35.710000	1.720300	1.097390	1.161210
39	.185100	.026000	3.100000	30.300000	1.573500	1.103260	1.162490
40	.185100	.028000	2.730000	27.400000	1.787300	1.102780	1.157630
41	.185100	.026000	3.400000	31.700000	1.626000	1.096960	1.155060
42	.185100	.027000	3.800000	34.700000	1.645900	1.096180	1.153150
44	.984800	.027000	3.720000	34.700000	1.574700	1.087480	1.142120
45	.873700	.026000	3.900000	35.500000	1.598100	1.083920	1.137810
46	.185100	.028000	4.300000	40.290000	1.567000	1.073340	1.124760

-22-

FIGURE 8-B

With this brief discussion of the various computerized input files employed by USRA complete, we now enter a presentation of the "Intermediate Calculations" suggested in the generalized flow diagram. Figure 9 is a reproduction of the report obtained through the analysis of the above described Ann Arbor segment. Each of the ten major cost estimates shown in both the flow diagram and the "Evaluation Report" are, with a few exceptions, aggregates of several component costs which appear in this listing. The following discussion shall focus on which of these intermediate calculations are used in the final estimate of the major costs categories employed within the Evaluation Report. No attempt is made here to describe how each of the component costs are actually calculated but are presented merely to suggest which type of costs were considered important by USRA staff. The extended labels of each cost should prove sufficient to give the reader a general idea of the nature of each cost being accounted for.

-- On-Branch Operating Costs (ONBOC) --

ONBOC can be determined through a simple summation of the following intermediate calculations: LUHC, CHC, SEC, OBFCC, OBCAB and LOTSC. (See Figure 9 for specific values) This can be verified by actually adding the various component costs.

$$\text{ONBOC} = \text{LUHC} + \text{CHC} + \text{SEC} + \text{OBFCC} + \text{OBCAB} + \text{LOTSC}$$

$$357357 = 37752 + 79029 + 0 + 236411 + 4157 + 7$$

LUHC	=	Locomotive Unit Hour Cost
CHC	=	Crew Hour Cost
SEC	=	Station Employee Cost
OBFCC	=	On-Branch Freight Car Cost
OBCAB	=	On-Branch Caboose Cost
LOTSC	=	Local Traffic Switching Cost

-- Normal Branch Maintenance Costs (NBMC) --

$$\text{NBMC} = \text{NBMM} + \text{NBMO}$$

$$501843 = 384556 + 117286$$

NBMM	=	Branch Maintenance
NBMO	=	Siding/Yard Track Maintenance

LISTING OF INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS

1)	LUH	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS	3120.00000	31)	RETNSV	RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	237330.19170
2)	LUHC	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS COST	37752.00000	32)	MOWS	M O W SUPERINTENDENCE	13020.00000
3)	CH	CREW HOURS	3120.00000	33)	TRANS	TRANS. SUPERINTENDENCE	1210.24800
4)	CHC	CREW HOURS COST	79029.60000	34)	MCLAC	MOW CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACCIDE	14137.90588
5)	SEC	STATION EMPLOYEE COST	0.00000	35)	TCLAC	TRANSP CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACC	5510.23200
6)	FREAK	FREQUENCY DECIMAL NUMBER	5.00000	36)	OBCM	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILES	310233.25675
7)	FQ	FREQUENCY WHOLE NUMBER	5.00000	37)	OBTTM	OFF-BRANCH TARE TON MILES	8960410.29518
8)	OBCMC	ON-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	19003.21080	38)	OBNTM	OFF-BRANCH NET TONE MILES	8108308.22635
9)	OBCDC	ON-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	217407.88100	39)	OBGTM	OFF-BRANCH GROSS TON MILES	17068718.52153
10)	OBFCC	ON-BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS	236411.0918	40)	GTMC	GROSS TON MILE COSTS	25603.07778
11)	CM	CABOOSE MILES	45136.00000	41)	CIS	CARS RECEIVING IND. SWITCH	8.00000
12)	CMC	CABOOSE MILE COSTS	1895.71200	42)	IS	INDUSTRY SWITCHING COSTS	167.57520
13)	CBDAYS	CABOOSE DAYS	260.00000	43)	CI	CARS INTERCHANGED	13361.00000
14)	CBDC	CABOOSE DAYS COST	2262.00000	44)	ICSC	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COSTS	78594.74640
15)	OBCAB	ON-BRANCH CABOOSE COST	4157.71200	45)	NIS	NUMBER INTERTRAIN SWITCHES	15853.00000
16)	LOTSC	LOCAL TRAFFIC SWITCHING	6.74960	46)	ITSC	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING COSTS	53500.70440
17)	GT	GROSS TONS	788269.82400	47)	TSC	TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS	132263.02600
18)	GTC	GROSS TONS CLASS MILLIONS	.78827	48)	LDC	LOSS AND DAMAGE COST	145648.11976
19)	DMC	DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS	267257.20000	49)	ICSD	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING DAYS	6680.35058
20)	IMC	INDIRECT MAINTENANCE FACTOR	.43890	50)	RTD	RUNNING TIME DAYS	717.54654
21)	NBMM	BRANCH MAINTENANCE	384556.38508	51)	ITSD	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING DAYS	8113.58314
22)	NBMO	SIDING/YARD TRACK MAINT.	117286.37910	52)	OBSD	OTR OFF-BRANCH SWITCHING DAYS	32.00000
23)	TTM	TOTAL TRACK MILES	115.80000	53)	OBCD	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAYS	15543.48026
24)	TSSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, STEEL	3463867.50000	54)	OFBCDC	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	77125.06616
25)	TSVGT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, GOOD TIES	122214.40000	55)	OFBCMC	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	11466.32543
26)	TSVFPT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE F/P TIES	0.00000	56)	OFBFCC	OFF-BRANCH FRT CAR COSTS	88591.39159
27)	LSV	GROSS SALVAGE VALUE, LAND	315518.00000	57)	SCO	STATION CLERICAL	37395.44160
28)	GSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE	3901599.90000	58)	FRAI	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS I	0.00000
29)	TDRC	DISMANTLE AND REMOVAL COSTS	1042200.00000	59)	FRA2	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS II	17013.57371
30)	NSV	NET SCRAP VALUE	2859399.90000	60)	DELTA	FRA2 LESS FRA1	170183.57371

FIGURE 9

-- Return On-Branch Salvage Value (ROBSV) --

ROBSV = RETNSV

237330 = 237330

RETNSV = Return on Net Scrap Value

-- Branch Overhead Costs (BOC) --

BOC + MOWS + TRANS + MCLAC + TCLAC

33878 = 13020 + 1210 + 14137 + 5510

MOWS = M.O.W. Superintendence

TRANS = Transportation Superintendence

TCLAC = Transportation Clerical Support, Accident

MCLAC = M.O.W. Clerical Support, Accident

-- Property Taxes on Branch --

This estimate differs from others since it uses line questionnaire data as a basis for its calculation exclusively. Although a calculation is attempted, line ten within the Evaluation Report will always be set to zero since no line -- specific property tax information -- exists.

-- Off-Branch Operating Costs (OFBOC) --

OFBOC = GTMC + TSC + LDC + OFBFCC + SCO

429501 = 25603 + 132263 + 145648 + 88591 + 37395

GTMC = Gross Ton Mile Costs

TSC = Total Switching Costs

LDC = Loss and Damage Costs

OFBFCC = Off-Branch Freight Car Costs

SCO = Station Clerical

The analysis technique designed by USRA ignores the costs and revenues associated with bridge traffic. Bridge traffic is defined as that traffic which uses a rail segment as a means of completing its trip but has neither its origin nor its termination along that segment. The computerized routine will always set line fourteen within the Evaluation Report to zero.

REHAB1 = FRAL

0 = 0

FRAL = Upgrade to Track Class I

REHAB2 = FRA2

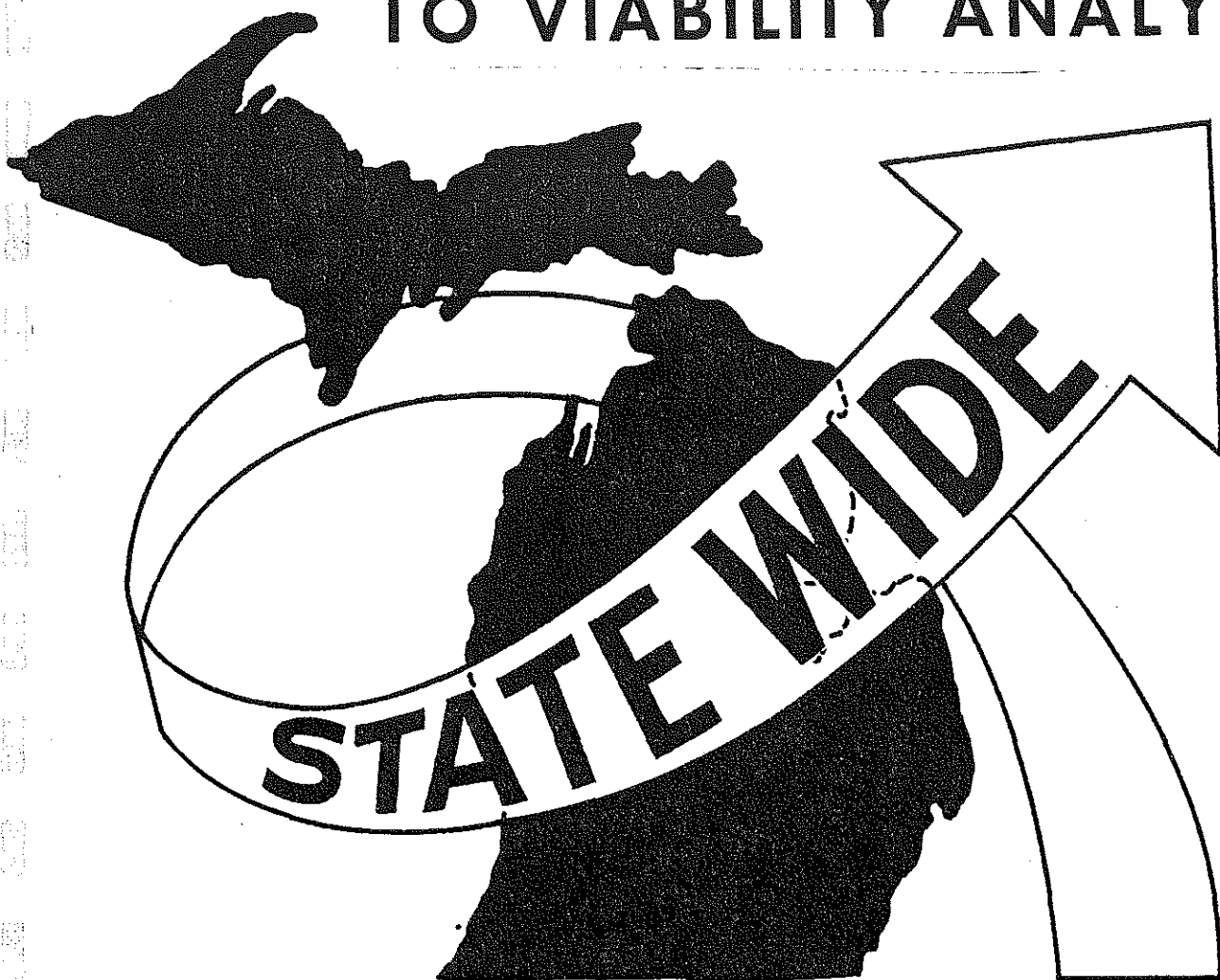
170184 = 170184

FRA2 = Upgrade to Track Class II

Once the nine totals have been estimated for the cost categories described above using the procedures just reviewed, they are employed in the Evaluation Report to conduct a series of tests. The sequential subtraction of each cost total from the revenue estimate yields "a test" in which the USRA analyst was able to determine the economic viability of a rail segment. The analyst was, through this testing procedure, able to isolate which cost categories were contributing most heavily to the profit or loss of the line.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION -

**THE MICHIGAN APPROACH
TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS**



A GENERAL DISCUSSION - THE MICHIGAN APPROACH TO VIABILITY ANALYSIS

The USRA estimates (using their version of Viability Analysis) that the Ann Arbor Railroad lost in 1973 approximately \$638,310 by operating its rail line from Dundee to Owosso. Many people familiar with railroad economics believe this estimate has been inflated through the inclusion of certain costs not actually applicable to the branch line situation. The designers of the USRA model have equated variable costs with avoidable costs. From their point of view, when the traffic which was generated and/or attracted to an abandoned segment is shifted to main line segments, as they assume it will be, it will cause the railroad industry to become more efficient since fewer trains and trackage will be needed to move the same amount of traffic. If only a single branch line were abandoned, its traffic would have an insignificant impact on the operation of trains in the area. But as more and more lines are abandoned, the variable costs associated with the operation of those lines can be avoided to a large extent because a single train can now be used to pull, for example, one hundred cars where prior to branch line abandonment, perhaps ten trains were used. This assumes, of course, that these one hundred cars can be collected at the same time of year and are headed in the same direction. This, as pointed out above, seems very unlikely to occur. Therefore, all those costs included by the USRA as being avoidable with abandonment should be modified to more accurately reflect the situation as this Department perceives it. The following is a discussion of those costs which have been lowered to reflect the fact that many costs, as included by the USRA, are actually unavoidable, i.e., they will be incurred by the railroad company regardless of the operation of a branch line or not. Since these costs are unavoidable, they should not be allocated to any specific type of rail segment -- light-density branch lines included.

-- On-Branch Operating Costs -- *

As has been shown in the above presented formula, this cost category has five components: 1) Locomotive, 2) Freight-train car, 3) Caboose, 4) Crew-Related and 5) Station-Related Costs. Each category will be presented in turn.

1) LOCOMOTIVE

The USRA charges locomotive-related cost at a rate of \$16.39 per locomotive unit-hour which were advanced as variable on a systemwide basis. They were applied to branch line locomotive operation by apportionment. Because of this, their avoidability as to specific light density lines is questioned. While the elimination of one light density line may save locomotive miles or hours, it is highly unlikely that it would save an amount equivalent to that generated by a complete unit. A locomotive can only be disposed of in toto - i.e., since it is an indivisible piece of equipment, there is no potential savings of a locomotive; the disposition is complete or not at all. Abandoning a line will save hours or miles of locomotive operation and therefore their associated costs, but this will certainly not include those costs associated with the complete unit. Locomotive-related costs avoided by reduction in miles or hours operated are, then, rightly charged to branch lines. USRA has overstated such costs, however, as a result of using system average unit costs. Light-density branch lines are generally served by low-horsepower locomotives which pull fewer loads and empties, providing infrequent service over short distances as compared with system operations. The nature of the work performed on light-density lines is similar to that done in yards. Therefore, the expenses per unit-hour should be associated with yard locomotive expenses per unit-hour. When this fact is realized and adjustments are made to the total cost of locomotive operation on branch lines, the \$16.39 unit-cost utilized by USRA is significantly reduced.

*The unit cost magnitudes used for illustration are, in all cases, those from the Penn Central Railroad.

For a discussion of how the various sub-costs were reduced in response to this shift in economic perspective, one should consult the Task 3 Report prepared by R. L. Banks and Associates in a new estimate of locomotive unit-costs - \$9.93. It is this figure that will be used in the future execution of the Michigan version of the USRA model.

2) FREIGHT-TRAIN CAR COSTS

While the freight train car costs developed on a mileage basis for "typical" cars by commodity type seem reasonable, it is hoped that in future applications of the Michigan Model these costs can be refined by using a seven-digit STC code rather than the two-digit system used in the original USRA model.

3) CABOOSE COSTS

This Department has removed the \$8.70 per caboose-day that was used by USRA in their calculation of on-branch operating costs on the basis that discontinuance of service on a specific branch line is not likely to aid a rail company in the avoidance of such costs. As in the case of locomotives, a caboose is indivisible and associated costs can be avoided only when it can be shown that traffic on a branch line is of such a magnitude that it requires the services of a caboose in and of itself. This will not normally occur in a branch line situation.

4) CREW COSTS

It is unreasonable to assume, as the USRA methodology does, that the cost of a train crew can be saved with the abandonment of a line when the crew works the line for only a few hours per day or week as part of its regular assignment. Where such a savings is demonstrated, these costs are properly associated with the line's operation and accounted for in the "Evaluation Report". USRA also used an overtime wage scale in situations not deemed appropriate. Straight-time wages are generally charged to branch line operations, but when

it is found that a crew serving a branch regularly works overtime which could be eliminated or reduced by discontinuance of service on the branch, even though the crew continues to work elsewhere, the branch crew time is charged, in the Michigan methodology, at overtime rates.

5) STATION EMPLOYEE COSTS

The costs charged by USRA to branch lines as a result of manning rail stations are system averages. The Michigan methodology will, in the future, incorporate a more realistic "direct" cost of the employees involved.

-- Normal Branch Maintenance Cost --

This cost category is comprised of two component types - direct and indirect maintenance costs. While USRA's calculation of direct normal maintenance seems appropriate, their charges to indirect branch maintenance are incorrect. The following is a list of those costs which cannot be avoided with branch line abandonment as USRA contends, unless they can solely be related to a specific line.

1. MISECELLANEOUS STRUCTURES
2. ROADWAY MACHINES
3. DISMANTLING RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT
4. SMALL TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
5. RIGHT-OF-WAY EXPENSE
6. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE
7. REMOVING SNOW, ICE AND SAND

Since these costs are unavoidable, they are excluded from the Michigan methodology. Several studies have shown that when the non-avoidable nature of these charges are taken into account, most branch line maintenance costs have been overstated by approximately 20 percent.

-- Return on Net Salvage Value --

The USRA has assumed that each bankrupt rail company forgoes 8.3% of the salvage value of a rail line in the form of an opportunity cost by keeping the line in service. There is no debate with either the logic of the opportunity cost or its assigned interest rate. The Michigan accounting approach differs with that used by USRA in that it does not value the steel, ties, and land associated with each line as highly as did USRA. Since most track in Michigan is less than the 100-pound weight assumed by the association and because it considerably over and understated the value of land per acre along various Michigan lines, the net salvage value per mile of \$24,562 is not satisfactory. The long term rail planning process will gather line-specific data concerning both the value of land per acre and rail weight per mile.

-- Branch Overhead Costs --

Present statistics have required the USRA to analyze each branch line individually. While it is true that in the aggregate, the discontinuance of branch line services or several lines may impact system-level overhead costs, it is not correct to assign such savings to specific branch lines because they are not generated as a result of operating any particular line. They are incurred simply as a result of conducting business. It is recognized that overhead costs may be saved through discontinuance of services in some cases - e.g., when the level of traffic on a line reach certain magnitudes, the Michigan methodology is based on this reasoning.

-- Property Taxes --

Currently, line specific property tax data does not exist for Michigan branch lines. This information, as well as other applicable tax data, will be collected and utilized in future runs of the analysis.

-- Off-Branch Operating Costs --

The USRA has assumed that branch line discontinuance will, in the aggregate, permit the savings of many road-train crews and similar train-related (variable) cost categories. This assumption may be true; but, in the present context, where the statute has required the assessment of avoidable cost on a line-specific basis, it is irrelevant. The Michigan method is based on the view that abandonment of no single marginal light density line would, by itself, reduce the number of trains on the main-line system and therefore would not significantly impact the carrier's overhead costs. In addition, USRA charged loss and damage costs to branch lines on all interline traffic when, in fact, these costs are shared between the involved roads. The Michigan methodology makes an appropriate adjustment to overhead costs by reducing loss and damage costs on interline traffic by one half.

-- Branch Overhead Traffic --

The USRA has cited the extreme difficulty of dealing with overhead (bridge) traffic in an efficient manner as reason for excluding it from its light density line evaluation. Such exclusion understates the importance of certain branch lines to the profitable operation of the system. USRA, in devising its "system" plan, failed to take into account, system implications of proposed network alterations. It assumed that branch line traffic would continue to move albeit via a different routing. No attempt was made to monitor the impact that this traffic rerouting would have upon the costs and revenues of those branch and main lines which would be required to carry the additional traffic burden. Perhaps one of the best means of approaching this bridge traffic problem would be through the use of the "Full Allocation" method mentioned in the introduction

in conjunction with the standard transportation procedures of trip table construction, network building and traffic assignment. Given that the use of such procedures is beyond the short-range capabilities of this Department, the USRA methodology might be made more realistic by estimating that portion of on branch expenses which are not avoided with abandonment. From this perspective, then, the expense of moving overhead traffic on the branch should be deducted from the avoidable expense charged to the branch.

Where a reasonable determination of the new routing of overhead traffic can be made, any greater (or lesser) mileage, as compared with movement over the branch, should be taken into account. If the new routing is longer, the added expense would serve further to reduce the expenses to be avoided by branch discontinuance.

-- Rehabilitation Cost --

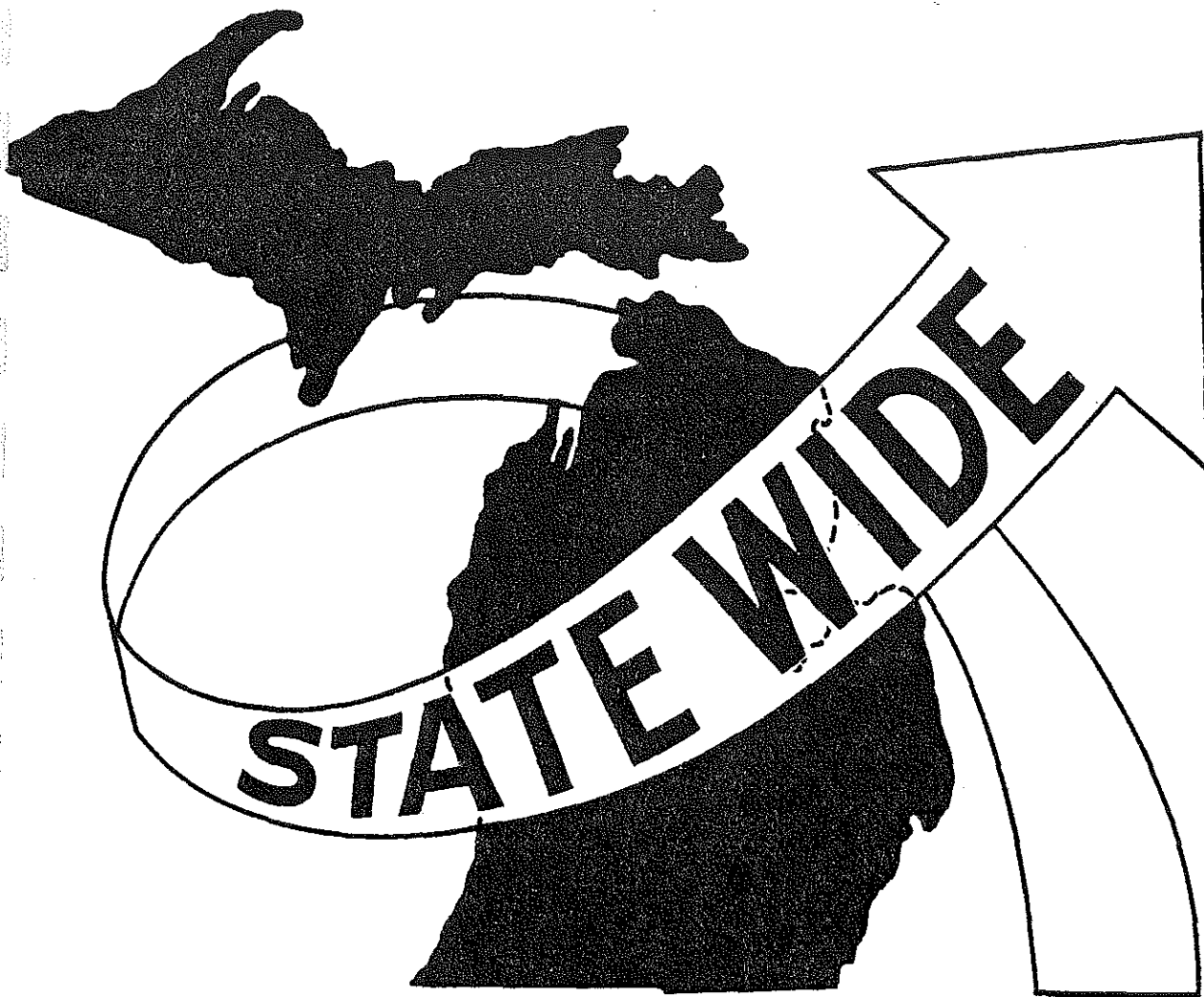
The USRA has determined the expense of rehabilitating branch lines by applying cost factors on a segment-by-segment basis to the number of ties needing replacement and the number of grade crossings and turnouts needing repair. The cost factors utilized were:

COST PER TIE INSERTED	\$32.38
COST PER MILE OF RAIL INSTALLED	\$33,856.10
COST PER TURNOUT	\$1,033.60
COST PER GRADE CROSSING	\$5,367.05

There has been an extended debate over whether these cost factors and the replacement estimates are valid. For example, USRA found need to repair an extremely large number of grade crossings. There is a real question as to whether repair of all of these crossings is needed to bring the line up to FRA Class I. In addition, turnouts have been, without any reference to reality, estimated upon the basis of a set number per mile. A special study was conducted

by this Department to calculate actual replacement needs at costs which reflect the line specific situation. It is the results of this study that will be used in any future use of the Michigan analysis.

THE USRA COMPUTER PROGRAM



THE USRA COMPUTER PROGRAM

It was mentioned in the introduction to this report that subsequent to a generalized discussion of both the USRA and Michigan versions of Viability Analysis, a more technical presentation of the analysis would be undertaken. This section begins that presentation. Those not interested in the internal logic of the program should skip to the next section where an extensive comparison of the differences in the two techniques is made on a single Penn Central study segment.

The following pages include a full listing of the "Viability Analysis" computer program as received from USRA. The program (see Figure 10) originally written in Fortran IV for an IBM 370 and compiled via the FORTGCLG compiler, has been modified to run on the CDC 6600 SCOPE batch operating system. While several modifications have been made to allow more efficient program execution, the majority of changes to the IBM version have been made simply to permit the program's compilation on the CDC system by means of the 6600 "Fortran Extended" compiler. Those conversant with the Fortran programming language should be able to detect which portions of the program are used in computing the output data which have been printed in both the "Table of Intermediate Calculations" and the "Basic Branch Line Evaluation Report". This process should be facilitated by the numerous "comment" statements which have been inserted for purposes of identification and description. Additional deciphering of the program has been provided with the inclusion of a list of "Variable Definitions" (Figure 11) and a "Flow Diagram" (Figure 12). The variable definitions list indicates a variable's name as used within the program, the number of elements specific to each variable (e.g., IPTSW(9)), a short description of the variable, its type (i.e., I = Integer, L = Logical, etc.) and its function (i.e., Con = Control, In = Input, Out = Output and Int = Intermediate).

Once the reader is familiar with this list, he may begin to follow the flow of the program's logic as presented in the diagram. Although certain questions concerning the program's operation may remain after reviewing the material in these three figures, one should have a fairly good "feel" for the overall manipulation of data within the program. The more important input files have already been identified and examples of each presented above. Several other input files are not actually used in the calculation of the intermediate costs but rather are simply "header" data which are used in the labeling of the printed output (see the variable definition list). Familiarity with the control variables should prove useful in a more complete comprehension of the flow diagram. The meaning and use of the Intermediate calculations as shown in the definition list should, by now, be clear. Note: It should be pointed out that those variables which relate to the program statements which begin at line 740 (follow the numbering scheme at the far left of the program listing) are not of importance to us here. They provide the analyst with a series of statistical summaries descriptive of a line's operating characteristics. No mention of these tables has been made before and none shall be again. For this reason, one need not concern himself with the last four pages of both the list of variable definitions and the program flow chart, unless, of course, he wishes to know the nature of these summary tables. A study of the initial portions of all three figures (i.e., up until the variable TESTLS is first employed) should prove sufficient to give one considerable knowledge of the way in which the program determines those costs printed in each "Branch Line Evaluation Report".

Perhaps a better means of helping one to comprehend the viability program would have been to trace how each of the various input files are utilized within the analysis on a statement by statement basis. The mere size of the input files and the complexity of the program in terms of the number of calculations

made has, however, prevented the adoption of this approach. Several manuals are already in existence and could be consulted if one desires to gain a deeper understanding of the more technical aspects of the program's operation.*

*Viability Analysis Programmer's Manual, United States Railway Association,
Washington, D.C. 20595

*Cost Development Procedures Manual
Rail Services Planning Office
Washington, D.C. 20423

FIGURE 10

	PROGRAM MCHRL (INPUT, OUTPUT, TAPE1, TAPE2, TAPE4, TAPE9, TAPE10,	PLUS3	1
	1 TAPE14, TAPE16, TAPE17, TAPE20, TAPE13=OUTPUT)	PLUS3	2
	2 DECLARE VARIABLES AS INTEGER OR REAL AND SET ARRAY SIZE	USRA	4
	3 REAL LOCAL (50,5), CONRL (50,5), INTER (50,5), STCC (50,7), TCD (50),	USRA	5
5	4 ISEG (48), TASK (19), CF (48), CD (7,3), DRM (2,10), STATE (3), SEGMNT,	USRA	6
	5 MCLAC, ICSD1, ITSD1,	USRA	7
	6 2LUHC, LUH, IMC, NBMM, NBMO, NSV, IS, NIS, ICSC, ITSC, LDC, CONINT (50,5),	USRA	8
	7 3ICSD, ITSD, LUMC, TOTAL (50,5)	USRA	9
	8 4 INTEGER AAR, FQ, RR, R, TAPN1, TAPN2, OUT, ERR, ERRORS, RNAME (10),	USRA	10
10	9 1CFH (48,10), TH (19,15), SEGROW (48,10), NAME (15), PAGE, STUBS (72,9),	USRA	11
	10 2CIAAR, C2AAR, CCF1, ERR1, ERR2, ERR3, ERR4	USRA	12
	11 3 INTEGER T1, ACTUAL, POSITN, MIN, WHERE, WHLIST (9), T6, TAPN4	USRA	13
	12 LOGICAL ENDF	PLUS3	3
	13 4 INTEGER T2 (500), T5 (500)	USRA	14
15	5 6 DIMENSION IFTRT (9,10)	USRA	15
	7 7 INTEGER OUTB, OUTC	USRA	16
	8 8 REAL ZIP (60)	USRA	17
	9 9 REAL T3 (500), T4 (500)	USRA	18
	10 10 LOGICAL WHAT, KREW, ITRYPS, IFGOOD	USRA	19
20	11 11 LOGICAL IF1, IF2, IF3, IF4, IF5, IF6, IF7, IF8, IF9, IF10, IF11, IF12, IF13,	USRA	20
	12 12 REAL OUTLST (72), MOWS	USRA	21
	13 13 COMMON/OUTLST/ LUH, LUHC, CH, CHC, SEC, FREAK, RFQ, OBCMC, OBCDC,	USRA	22
	14 14 1 OBFCC, CM, CMC, CBDAYS, CBDC, OBCAB, LOTSC, GT, GTC, DMC, IMC,	USRA	23
	15 15 2 NBMM, NBMO, TTM, TSSV, TSVGT, TSVFPT, LSV, GSV, TDRC, NSV,	USRA	24
25	16 16 3 RETNSV, MOWS, TRANS, MCLAC, TCLAC, OBCM, OBTH, OBNTM, OBGTM,	USRA	25
	17 17 4 GTMC, CIS, IS, CI, ICSC, NIS, ITSC, TSC, LDC, ICSD,	USRA	26
	18 18 5 RTD, ITSD, OBSD, OBCD, OFBCDC, OFBCMC, OFBFCC, SCO,	USRA	27
	19 19 6 FRA1, FRA2, DELTA	USRA	28
	20 20 REAL TESTLS (18), TESTK (14), LSV, LOTSC	USRA	29
30	21 21 DIMENSION SNAM (500,15), RQRI (500,3), DOUT (30)	USRA	30
	22 22 INTEGER SNAM	USRA	31
	23 23 DIMENSION ITALY (9,2)	USRA	32
	24 24 REAL OUTLT (500,16)	USRA	33
35	25 25 LOGICAL IPTSW (9)	USRA	34
	26 26 INTEGER FOUND	USRA	35
	27 27 DIMENSION IPX (9)	USRA	36
	28 28 DIMENSION IN (2)	PLUS4	1
	29 29 EQUIVALENCE (ZIP (1), LUH)	USRA	38
40	30 30 DATA ENDF, FALSE, /	PLUS3	4
	31 31 DATA MINE / -1 /	USRA	39
	32 32 DATA IFTRT / 4HI -- 0, 4HII --, 4HIII --, 4HIV --, 4HV -- P, 4HVI --, 4HVII --,	PLUS2	1
	33 33 1 2*4HVIII, 4HN-BR, 4HNORM, 4H RET, 4HBRAN, 4HROPE, 4HOFF --, 4H OVE,	USRA	41
	34 34 2 2*4H-A , 4HANCH, 4HAL B, 4HURN, 4HCH O, 4HRTY, 4HBRAN, 4HRHEA,	USRA	42
45	35 35 3 2*4HIMPR, 4H OPE, 4HRANC, 4HON B, 4HVERH, 4HTAXE, 4HCH O, 4HD (B,	USRA	43
	36 36 4 2*4HOVIN, 4HRATI, 4HH MA, 4HRANC, 4HEAD, 4HS ON, 4HPERA, 4HRIDG,	USRA	44
	37 37 5 2*4HG TR, 4HNG C, 4HINTE, 4HH SA, 4HCOST, 4H BRA, 4HTING, 4HE) T,	USRA	45
	38 38 6 2*4HACK, 4HOSTS, 4HNANC, 4HLVAG, 4HS , 4HNCH, 4H COS, 4HRAFF,	USRA	46
	39 39 7 2*4HTO F, 4H , 4HE CO, 4HE , 2*4H , 4HTS, 4HIC , 2*4HRA C,	USRA	47
50	40 40 8 4H , 4HSTS , 5*4H , 2*4HLASS, 7*4H , 2*4H I /	PLUS2	2
	41 41 DATA TAPN4 / 4 /	USRA	49
	42 42 DATA OUTB / 9 /, OUTC / 10 /	USRA	50
	43 43 DATA ITALY / 4HI , 4HII , 4HIII , 4HIV , 4HV ,	PLUS	3
55	44 44 1 4HVI , 4HVII , 2*4HVIII, 7*4H , 4H-A , 4H-B /	PLUS2	3
	45 45 DATA WHLIST / 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 /	USRA	53

	DATA IPX/3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19/	USRA	54
	DO 3333 I=1,9	USRA	55
3333	IPTSW(I)=.TRUE.	USRA	56
C		USRA	57
60	LN=100	USRA	58
	FOUND=0	USRA	59
C		USRA	60
	LM=100	USRA	61
	WHAT=.TRUE.	PLUS5	1
65	IFI=.TRUE.	USRA	64
	IFII=.TRUE.	USRA	65
	IFIII=.TRUE.	USRA	66
	IFIV=.TRUE.	USRA	67
	IFV=.TRUE.	USRA	68
70	IFVI=.TRUE.	USRA	69
	IFVII=.TRUE.	USRA	70
	IFVIII=.TRUE.	USRA	71
	IFVIIb=.TRUE.	USRA	72
	IFBAD=.FALSE.	USRA	73
75	C ASSIGN NUMBERS TO LOGICAL TAPE UNITS - TAPE1 = TRAFFIC TAPE, TAPE2	USRA	74
	= CARD DATA, OUT = OUTPUT DATA, ERR = ERROR MESSAGES	USRA	75
C	TAPN1=1	PLUS3	5
	TAPN2=2	PLUS3	6
	OUT=13	USRA	78
80	ERR=14	USRA	79
	ERRORS=0	USRA	80
C		USRA	81
C	ZERO OUT OUTPUT LIST	USRA	82
	DO 616 I=1,60	USRA	83
85	616 ZIP(I)=0.0	USRA	84
C	INITIALIZE OUTPUT SEQUENCE	USRA	85
C		USRA	86
	WRITE(14,2111)	USRA	87
	WRITE(10,2111)	USRA	88
90	WRITE(20,2111)	USRA	89
	WRITE(9,2111)	USRA	90
	WRITE(13,2111)	USRA	91
2111	FORMAT(1H ,5X,5H)	USRA	92
C		USRA	93
95	LINES=0	USRA	94
C		USRA	95
C	-- READ LOCAL TO SEGMENT, LOCAL TO SYSTEM, AND INTERLINE CAR DAYS	USRA	96
C	FOR 1 TO 7 DAY FREQUENCY OF SERVICE	USRA	97
	READ(TAPN2,80)	PLUS3	7
100	READ(TAPN2,80) ((CD(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,7)	USRA	98
C	-- READ DIRECT MAINTENANCE COST/MILE FOR 10 FREIGHT CLASSES	USRA	99
	READ(TAPN2,81) ((DRM(I,J),J=1,10),I=1,2)	USRA	100
C	READ RAILROAD NUMBER AND NAME	USRA	101
	READ(TAPN2,105) RR, (RNAME(I),I=1,10)	USRA	102
105	C READ COST FACTOR HEADINGS	USRA	103
	READ(TAPN2,106) ((CFH(I,J),J=1,10),I=1,48)	USRA	104
C	READ 48 COST FACTORS	USRA	105
	IF(WHAT) WRITE(14,5003)	USRA	106
	READ(TAPN2,1021) (CF(I),I=1,8)	USRA	107
110	IF(WHAT)WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=1,8)	USRA	108

	READ(TAPN2,1022) (CF(I),I=9,16)	USRA	109
	IF (WHAT) WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=9,16)	USRA	110
	READ(TAPN2,1023) (CF(I),I=17,24)	USRA	111
	IF (WHAT) WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=17,24)	USRA	112
115	READ(TAPN2,1022) (CF(I),I=25,32)	USRA	113
	IF (WHAT) WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=25,32)	USRA	114
	READ(TAPN2,1022) (CF(I),I=33,40)	USRA	115
	IF (WHAT) WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=33,40)	USRA	116
	READ(TAPN2,1022) (CF(I),I=41,48)	USRA	117
120	IF (WHAT) WRITE(14,5004) (CF(I),I=41,48)	USRA	118
	5003 FORMAT(1H1,* COST FACTORS *)	PLUS	4
	5004 FORMAT(/8(1X,F13.6)/)	USRA	120
	C READ COST AND WEIGHT DATA FOR 50 STCC CLASSIFICATIONS	USRA	121
	DO 808 I=1,50	USRA	122
125	READ(TAPN2,101) (STCC(I,J),J=1,7)	USRA	123
	808 CONTINUE	USRA	124
	C READ TASK HEADINGS	USRA	125
	DO 809 I=1,19	USRA	126
	READ(TAPN2,107) (TH(I,J),J=1,15)	USRA	127
130	809 CONTINUE	USRA	128
	C READ SEGMENT DATA HEADINGS	USRA	129
	DO 810 I=1,48	USRA	130
	READ(TAPN2,108) (SEGROW(I,J),J=1,10)	USRA	131
	810 CONTINUE	USRA	132
135	C--READ HEADINGS FOR INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS	USRA	133
	DO 851 I=1,72	USRA	134
	READ(TAPN2,109) (STUBS(I,J),J=1,9)	USRA	135
	851 CONTINUE	USRA	136
	C--BEFORE LINE-BY-LINE ANALYSIS DO-LOOP, PRINT OUT:	USRA	137
140	C	USRA	138
	C-- STCC ARRAY OF COMMODITY CLASS FACTORS	USRA	139
	C-- DRM ARRAY OF DIRECT MAINTENANCE COST CLASSES/FACTORS	USRA	140
	C-- CD ARRAY OF CAR DAY COSTS BY FREQUENCY/TYE SERVICE	USRA	141
	PAGE=1	USRA	142
145	WRITE(14,90) PAGE	USRA	143
	WRITE(14,91)	USRA	144
	DO 321 K=1,50	USRA	145
	IF (STCC(K,1).NE.0.00) WRITE(14,92) K,(STCC(K,J),J=1,7)	USPA	146
	321 CONTINUE	USRA	147
150	C--NOW LIST ON THE SAME PAGE OF CONSTANTS THE DRM ARRAY OF GROSS	USRA	148
	C--TONNAGE CLASSES AND THEIR CORRESPONDING DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS	USRA	149
	C--PER MILE	USRA	150
	PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	8
	WRITE(14,93) PAGE	USRA	152
155	WRITE(14,94) (DRM(1,J),J=1,10)	USRA	153
	WRITE(14,95) (DRM(2,J),J=1,10)	USRA	154
	C--NOW LIST CAR-DAY/TRIP-FREQUENCY TABLE	USRA	155
	WRITE(14,96)	USRA	156
	WRITE(14,97)	USRA	157
160	DO 801 I=1,7	USRA	158
	WRITE(14,98) I,(CD(I,J),J=1,3)	USRA	159
	801 CONTINUE	USRA	160
	WRITE(14,2112)	USRA	161
	READ(16,1044)	PLUS3	9
165	DO 305 NN=1,500	USRA	162

	READ(16,1044)ARR,SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15);	PLUS	5
	* (STATE(J),J=1,3)	USRA	164
	IF(EOF(16))306,802	PLUS	6
	802 CONTINUE	PLUS	7
170	T5(NN)=NN	USRA	165
305	T4(NN)=SEGMNT	USRA	166
306	T6=NN-1	USRA	167
	REWIND 16	USRA	168
	POSINN=1	USRA	169
175	IACT=1	USRA	170
	IF(WHAT)WRITE(14,5001)T6	USRA	171
	IF(WHAT)WRITE(14,5002)(T4(NN),NN=1,T6)	USRA	172
	C	USRA	173
	DO 9000 NN=1,1000.	USRA	174
180	READ(TAPN1,300)SEGMNT	PLUS5	2
300	FORMAT(10X,A4)	PLUS3	11
	IF(EOF(1))10001,308	USRA	179
308	CONTINUE	USRA	180
	T2(NN)=NN	USRA	181
185	9000 T3(NN)=SEGMNT	USRA	182
10001	T1 = NN-1	USRA	183
	IF(WHAT)WRITE(14,5001) T1	USRA	184
5001	FORMAT(1H1,5X,16)	USRA	185
5002	FORMAT(/25(1X,A4))	USRA	186
190	IF(WHAT)WRITE(14,5002)(T3(NN),NN=1,T1)	USRA	187
	C T1 IS THE NUMBER OF SEGMENT RECORDS ON TAPE1...	USRA	188
	C T2(I) WHERE I IS 1-500 AND WILL BE A POSITIONAL POINTER	USRA	189
	C TO WHICH RECORD ON TAPE1 THAT A SEGMENT CODE OF	USRA	190
	C T3(I) MAY BE FOUND....	USRA	191
195	IF(WHAT)GO TO 777	USRA	192
	REWIND TAPN1	USRA	193
	ACTUAL = 1	USRA	194
	POSITN =1	USRA	195
	NBTR=0	USRA	196
200	NBSR=0	USRA	197
	IFLAG=0	USRA	198
	C--BEGIN LINE-BY-LINE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS CALCULATIONS	USRA	199
	C INITIALIZE ERROR FLAGS - MTD= MISSING TAPE DATA+	USRA	200
	C MSD= MISSING SEGMENT DATA+ ERR1= SEGMENT NUMBER MISMATCH+	USRA	201
205	C ERR2= CARD SEQUENCE ERROR+ ERR3= RAILROAD CODE MISMATCH+	USRA	202
	C ERR4= STATE CODE MISMATCH	USRA	203
	READ(TAPN4,103)	PLUS5	3
	590 MTD=0	USRA	204
	MSD=0	USRA	205
210	ERR1=0	USRA	206
	ERR2=0	USRA	207
	ERR3=0	USRA	208
	ERR4=0	USRA	209
	IFLAG = 0	USRA	210
215	C READ LINE SEGMENT CHARACTERISTICS DATA	USRA	211
600	READ(TAPN4,103)(SEG(J),J=1,48)	PLUS	9
	IF(EOF(4))700,601	USRA	213
601	CONTINUE	USRA	214
	DOUT(2) = SEG(7)	USRA	215
220	DOUT(3) = SEG(12)	USRA	216

	DOUT(4) = SEG(14)	USRA	217
	IF (SEG(1) .NE. 9.0 .OR. SEG(36) .NE. 9.0) GO TO 611	USRA	218
	WRITE(ERR,167) SEG(6)	USRA	219
	NBSR=NBSR+1	PLUS3	13
225	GO TO 612	USRA	221
611	CONTINUE	USRA	222
	IF (SEG(1) .EQ. 1.0 .AND. SEG(36) .EQ. 2.0) GO TO 612	USRA	223
	WRITE(ERR,160) SEG(6)	USRA	224
	ERRORS=ERRORS+1	PLUS3	14
230	BACKSPACE TAPN4	USRA	226
	GO TO 590	USRA	227
612	CONTINUE	USRA	228
	LINES=LINES+1	PLUS3	15
	DO 10100 I=1,11	USRA	230
235	IF (T3(I) .EQ. SEG(6)) GO TO 10200	USRA	231
10100	CONTINUE	USRA	232
	WRITE(ERR,10101) SEG(6)	USRA	233
10101	FORMAT(IH1,/5X,*----- NO TAPE RECORD FOUND TO MATCH REQ*.	PLUS	10
	1 *EST FOR SEGMENT *,A4,* -----*)	PLUS	11
240	DO 10111 I=1,16	USRA	236
	IF (T4(I) .EQ. SEG(6)) GO TO 10112	USRA	237
10111	CONTINUE	USRA	238
	WRITE(ERR,10102) SEG(6)	USRA	239
10102	FORMAT(IH1,/* ----- NO DATA FOUND TO MATCH REQUEST FOR *.	PLUS	12
245	1 *SEGMENT *,A4,* NO CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE -----*)	PLUS	13
	ERRORS=ERRORS+1	PLUS3	16
	GO TO 590	USRA	243
10112	CONTINUE	USRA	244
	READ(16,1044)	PLUS3	17
250	DO 10113 II=1,I	USRA	245
	READ(16,1044) ARR,SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15).	USRA	246
	* (STATE(J),J=1,3)	USRA	247
10113	CONTINUE	USRA	248
	REWIND 16	USRA	249
255	C	USRA	250
	TOTAL(50,1) = 0.0	USRA	251
	GO TO 181	USRA	252
10200	POSITN = I	USRA	253
	IF (POSITN .EQ. ACTUAL) GO TO 10500	USRA	254
260	IF (POSITN .GT. ACTUAL) GO TO 10300	USRA	255
	N = ACTUAL - POSITN	USRA	256
	DO 10210 I = 1,N	USRA	257
	BACKSPACE TAPN1	USRA	258
10210	ACTUAL = ACTUAL - 1	USRA	259
265	GO TO 10500	USRA	260
10300	N = POSITN - ACTUAL	USRA	261
	DO 10310 I=1,N	USRA	262
	READ(TAPN1,103)	PLUS2	5
	ACTUAL=ACTUAL+1	PLUS3	18
270	10500 CONTINUE	USRA	265
	C READ LINE SEGMENT TRAFFIC AND REVENUE DATA	USRA	266
	CALL REED(TAPN1,AAR,STATE,SEGMNT,NAME,LOCAL,CONRL,INTER,ENDF)	PLUS3	19
	IF(ENDF)GO TO 700	PLUS3	20
6111	CONTINUE	PLUS	17
275	DOUT(1) = SEGMNT	USRA	272

	ACTUAL=ACTUAL+1	PLUS3	21
	IF (STATE(1).NE.SEG(3).OR.STATE(1).NE.SEG(38)) ERR4=1	USRA	274
	IF (STATE(2).NE.SEG(4).OR.STATE(2).NE.SEG(39)) ERR4=1	USRA	275
	IF (STATE(3).NE.SEG(5).OR.STATE(3).NE.SEG(40)) ERR4=1	USRA	276
280	C PRINT ERROR MESSAGES AND COUNT ERRORS	USRA	277
	IF (ERR3.EQ.1) WRITE (ERR,161) SEGMNT,C1AAR,C2AAR,AAR	USRA	278
	IF (ERR4.EQ.1) WRITE (ERR,162) SEGMNT,(SEG(I),I=3,5),	USRA	279
	1 (SEG(I),I=38,40),(STATE(I),I=1,3)	USRA	280
	IF (ERR2.EQ.1) WRITE (ERR,160) SEGMNT	USRA	281
285	IF (ERR1.NE.0) WRITE (ERR,163) SEG(6),SEG(41),SEGMNT	USRA	282
	IF (ERR1.EQ.0.AND.ERR2.EQ.0) GO TO 180	USRA	283
	ERRORS=ERRORS+1	PLUS3	22
	WRITE (ERR,164) SEGMNT	USRA	285
	IF (ERR1.EQ.1) IFLAG = 2	USRA	286
290	IF (ERR1.EQ.1) GO TO 590	USRA	287
	IFLAG=1	USRA	288
	IF (ERR1.EQ.2) GO TO 590	USRA	289
	IF (ERR2.EQ.1) GO TO 590	USRA	290
	IF (ERR3.EQ.1) GO TO 590	USRA	291
295	IF (ERR4.EQ.1) GO TO 590	USRA	292
	C CREATE CONINT AND TOTAL ARRAYS	USRA	293
	180 DO 201 I=1,50	USRA	294
	DO 202 J=1,5	USRA	295
	TOTAL(I,J)=LOCAL(I,J)+CONRL(I,J)+INTER(I,J)	PLUS2	7
300	CONINT(I,J)=CONRL(I,J)+INTER(I,J)	PLUS2	8
	202 CONTINUE	USRA	298
	201 CONTINUE	USRA	299
	C FILL DOUT FOR DISK OUTPUT	USRA	300
	DOUT(5) = TOTAL(50,1)	USRA	301
305	DOUT(6) = TOTAL(50,2)	USRA	302
	DOUT(7) = TOTAL(50,5)	USRA	303
	DOUT(8) = LOCAL(50,1)	USRA	304
	DOUT(9) = LOCAL(50,2)	USRA	305
	DOUT(10) = LOCAL(50,5)	USRA	306
310	DOUT(11) = CONRL(50,1)	USRA	307
	DOUT(12) = CONRL(50,2)	USRA	308
	DOUT(13) = CONRL(50,5)	USRA	309
	DOUT(14) = INTER(50,1)	USRA	310
	DOUT(15) = INTER(50,2)	USRA	311
315	DOUT(16) = INTER(50,5)	USRA	312
	C --- BYPASS SEGMENTS WITH BLANK CARD RECORDS AND CALCULATE ONLY	USRA	313
	C SALVAGE AND REHAB FOR THOSE WITH BLANK TRAFFIC RECORDS	USRA	314
	IF (MSD.NE.1) GO TO 181	USRA	315
	WRITE (ERR,166) SEGMNT	USRA	316
320	GO TO 590	USRA	317
	181 IF (TOTAL(50,1).NE.0.0) GO TO 18	USRA	318
	MTD=1	USRA	319
	NBTR=NBTR+1	PLUS3	23
	DO 183 I=1,19	USRA	321
325	TASK(I)=0.0	USRA	322
	183 CONTINUE	USRA	323
	WRITE (ERR,167) SEGMNT	USRA	324
	18 AAR=RR	USRA	325
	C TASK ONE - TOTAL CARRIER BRANCH REVENUE	USRA	326
330	25 IF (MTD.EQ.1) GO TO 225	USRA	327

		TASK(1)=TOTAL(50,3)	USRA	328
	C	TASK TWO - ON BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	USRA	329
	C	CALCULATE LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOUR COST (LUHC)	USRA	330
335		LUH=SEG(11)*SEG(12)*SEG(15)	USRA	331
		LUHC=CF(1)*LUH	USRA	332
	C	CALCULATE CREW HOUR COSTS (CHC)	USRA	333
		KREW=IFIX(SEG(14))	USRA	334
		KREWT=.FALSE.	USRA	335
		INCREW=KREW	USRA	336
340		IF (KREW.LE.5) GO TO 206	USRA	337
		KREWT=.TRUE.	USRA	338
		WRITE(ERR,207) SEGMNT,KREW	USRA	339
		KREW=5	USRA	340
		GO TO 209	USRA	341
345	206	IF (KREW.GE.2) GO TO 209	USRA	342
		KREWT=.TRUE.	USRA	343
		WRITE(ERR,208) SEGMNT,KREW	USRA	344
		KREW=2	USRA	345
350	209	CH=SEG(11)*SEG(15)	USRA	346
		CHC=CH*CF(KREW)	USRA	347
	C	CALCULATE STATION EMPLOYEE COSTS (SEC)	USRA	348
		SEC=SEG(17)*CF(6)	USRA	349
	C	CALCULATE ON BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS (OBFCC)	USRA	350
355	C	CALCULATE FREQUENCY OF TRAINS AND ROUND OFF	USRA	351
		FREAK=SEG(11)/52.	USRA	352
		FQ=IFIX(FREAK)	USRA	353
		ITRYPS=.FALSE.	USRA	354
		COMPAR=FREAK-FQ	USRA	355
360	C	IF (COMPAR.GE.0.5) FQ=FQ+1	PLUS3	24
		CORRECT FREQUENCY GREATER THAN 7 OR LESS THAN 1	USRA	357
		IF (FQ.LE.7) GO TO 192	USRA	358
		WRITE(ERR,190) SEGMNT,FREAK	USRA	359
		ITRYPS=.TRUE.	USRA	360
		FQ=7	USRA	361
365		GO TO 193	USRA	362
	192	IF (FQ.GE.1) GO TO 193	USRA	363
		WRITE(ERR,191) SEGMNT,FREAK	USRA	364
		ITRYPS=.TRUE.	USRA	365
		FQ=1	USRA	366
370	C	CALCULATE ON BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS (OBCMC)	USRA	367
	193	OBCMC=0.0	USRA	368
		RFQ=FLOAT(FQ)	USRA	369
		DOUT(17) = RFQ	USRA	370
		DO 210 K=1,49	USRA	371
375		OBCMC=OBCMC+(TOTAL(K,1)*STCC(K,2))	PLUS2	9
	210	CONTINUE	USRA	373
		OBCMC=SEG(7)*OBCMC	USRA	374
		DOUT(18) = OBCMC	USRA	375
380	C	CALCULATE ON BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS (OBCDC)	USRA	376
		OBCDC=0.0	USRA	377
		DO 211 K=1,49	USRA	378
		TCD(K)=(LOCAL(K,1)*CD(FQ,1))+(CONRL(K,1)*CD(FQ,2))+	PLUS	18
		1 (INTER(K,1)*CD(FQ,3))	USRA	380
		OBCDC=OBCDC+(TCD(K)*STCC(K,3))	PLUS	19
385	211	CONTINUE	USRA	382

	OBFC=OBMC+OBDC	PLUS	20
	DOUT(19) = OBDC	USRA	384
C	CALCULATE ON BRANCH CABOOSE COSTS (OBCAB)	USRA	385
C	CABOOSE MILES	USRA	386
390	CM=SEG(7)*SEG(11)*2.0	USRA	387
C	CABOOSE MILE COST (CMC)	USRA	388
	CMC=CM*CF(7)	USRA	389
C	CABOOSE DAYS	USRA	390
	CBDAYS=(SEG(15)*SEG(11))/12.	USRA	391
395	CABOOSE DAY COST (CBDC)	USRA	392
	CBDC=CBDAYS*CF(8)	USRA	393
	OBCAB=CMC+CBDC	PLUS	21
C	RECORD ON BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	USRA	395
	LOTSC=LOCAL(50,1)*CF(37)*2.	USRA	396
400	TASK(2)=LUHC+CHC+SEC+OBFC+OBCAB+LOTSC	PLUS	22
C	TASK THREE - TEST ONE - NET REVENUE AFTER ON BRANCH OPERATING COST	USRA	398
	TASK(3)=TASK(1)-TASK(2)	USRA	399
C	TASK FOUR-BRANCH MAINTENANCE	USRA	400
C	GROSS TONS (GT)	USRA	401
405	GT=TOTAL(50,2)+(((SEG(12)*120.)+25.)*SEG(11)*2.)	PLUS	23
	DO 215 K=1,49	USRA	403
	GT=GT+(TOTAL(K,1)*STCC(K,4)*2.)	PLUS	24
215	CONTINUE	USRA	405
C	GROSS TON CLASS (GTC)	USRA	406
410	GTC=GT/1000000.	USRA	407
C	FIND DIRECT MAINTENANCE FOR GROSS TON CLASS	USRA	408
	DO 216 J=1,10	USRA	409
	IF(GTC.GT.DRM(1,J)) GO TO 216	USRA	410
	DMC=SEG(7)*DRM(2,J)	USRA	411
415	GO TO 217	USRA	412
216	CONTINUE	USRA	413
C	CALCULATE INDIRECT MAINTENANCE COST (IMC)	USRA	414
217	IMC=CF(9)	USRA	415
	DO 224 J=18,28	USRA	416
420	IMC=IMC+(SEG(J)*CF(J-8))	PLUS	25
224	CONTINUE	USRA	418
C	MAINTENANCE SIDING AND YARD TRACKS (NBMO)	USRA	419
	NBMM=DMC*(1.+IMC)	PLUS	26
C	NORMALIZED BRANCH MAINTENANCE MAIN AND OTHER (NBMM - NBMO)	USRA	421
425	NMBO=(SEG(10)*CF(40)*(1.+CF(9)))	PLUS	27
C	RECORD BRANCH MAINTENANCE	USRA	423
	TASK(4)=NBMM+NBMO	PLUS	28
	DOUT(28) = TASK(4)	USRA	425
C	TASK FIVE - TEST TWO - NET REVENUE AFTER BRANCH MAINTENANCE	USRA	426
430	TASK(5)=TASK(3)-TASK(4)	USRA	427
C	TASK SIX - RETURN ON BRANCH SALVAGE VALUE	USRA	428
C	TOTAL TRACK MILES (TTM)	USRA	429
225	TTM=SEG(10)+SEG(7)	PLUS	29
C	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, STEEL (TSSV)	USRA	431
435		USRA	432
	TSSV=TTM*CF(21)	USRA	433
C	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, GOOD TIES (TSVGT)	USRA	434
	TSVGT=SEG(7)*CF(39)*SEG(29)*CF(22)	USRA	435
C	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, FAIR/POOR TIED (TSVFPT)	USRA	436
440	TSVFPT=SEG(7)*CF(39)*(1.-SEG(29))*CF(23)	USRA	437

	C	GROSS SALVAGE VALUE, LAND	USRA	438
		LSV=SEG(7)*CF(41)*CF(42)	USRA	439
	C	GROSS SCRAP VALUE (GSV)	USRA	440
		GSV=TSSV+TSVGT+TSVFPT+LSV	PLUS	30
445	C	TOTAL DISMANTLE AND REMOVAL COST (TDRC)	USRA	442
		TDRC=TTM*CF(24)	USRA	443
	C	NET SCRAP VALUE (NSV)	USRA	444
		NSV=GSV-TDRC	USRA	445
	C	RETURN ON NET SALVAGE VALUE (RETNSV)	USRA	446
450		RETNSV=NSV*CF(25)	USRA	447
	C	RECORD RETURN ON NET BRANCH SALVAGE VALUE	USRA	448
		TASK(6)=RETNSV	USRA	449
		DOUT(29) = TASK(6)	USRA	450
	C	TASK SEVEN - TEST THREE - NET REVENUE AFTER RETURN ON NET BRANCH	USRA	451
455	C	SALVAGE VALUE	USRA	452
		TASK(7)=TASK(5)-TASK(6)	USRA	453
		IF(MTD.EQ.1) GO TO 264	USRA	454
	C	TASK EIGHT - BRANCH OVERHEAD COSTS	USRA	455
460	C	MAINTENANCE OF WAY SUPERINTENDENCE	USRA	456
		MOWS = CF(26)*SEG(7)	USRA	457
	C	TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENCE	USRA	458
		TRANS = CF(27) * CH	USRA	459
	C	CLERICAL SUPPORT / ACCIDENTS	USRA	460
		MCLAC = CF(28) * DMC	USRA	461
465		DOUT(20) = MCLAC	USRA	462
		TCLAC=CF(43)*CH*SEG(14)	USRA	463
	C	RECORD BRANCH OVERHEAD COSTS	USRA	464
		TASK(8)=MOWS+TRANS+MCLAC+TCLAC	PLUS	31
	C	TASK NINE - TEST FOUR - NET REVENUE AFTER BRANCH OVERHEAD COSTS	USRA	466
470		TASK(9)=TASK(7)-TASK(8)	USRA	467
	C	TASK TEN - PROPERTY TAXES ON BRANCH	USRA	468
	C	TAXES PER MILE FOUND IN SEG(35) AND MILES IN SEG(7)	USRA	469
		TASK(10)=LEG(35)*SEG(7)	USRA	470
	C	TASK ELEVEN - TEST FIVE - NET REVENUE AFTER PROPERTY TAXES	USRA	471
475		TASK(11)=TASK(9)-TASK(10)	USRA	472
	C	TASK TWELVE - OFF BRANCH OPERATING COSTS	USRA	473
		OBCM=0	USRA	474
		OBTIM=0	USRA	475
		OBNIM=0	USRA	476
480		NISC=0	USRA	477
		NISI=0	USRA	478
		NIS=0	USRA	479
		DO 240 K=1,49	USRA	480
	C	OFF-BRANCH CAR, NET AND TARE TON MILES, INTER TRAFFIC	USRA	481
485		OFBCMI=(INTER(K,5)-INTER(K,1)*SEG(7)/2.)*STCC(K,7)	USRA	482
		FBCMIE=OFBCMI*STCC(K,5)	USRA	483
		FBITMI=FBCMIE*STCC(K,4)	USRA	484
		FBNTMI=(OFBCMI/INTER(K,1))*INTER(K,2)	USRA	485
	C	OFF-BRANCH CAR, NET AND TARE TON MILES, CONRL TRAFFIC	USRA	486
490		OFBCMS=(CONRL(K,5)-CONRL(K,1)*SEG(7)/2.)*STCC(K,6)	USRA	487
		FBCMCE=OFBCMS*STCC(K,5)	USRA	488
		FBITMC=FBCMCE*STCC(K,4)	USRA	489
		FBNTMC=(OFBCMS/CONRL(K,1)) * CONRL(K,2)	USRA	490
495	C	TOTAL OFF-BRANCH CAR, TARE, NET GROSS TON MILES	USRA	491
		OBCM=OBCM+FBCMIE+FBCMCE	PLUS2	10

		OBTTM=OBTTM+FBTTMI+FBTTMC	PLUS2	11
		OBNTM=OBNTM+FBNTMI+FBNTMC	PLUS2	12
		NISC=(FBCMCE/CONRL(K,1))/200.	USRA	495
		NISI=(FBCMIE/INTER(K,1))/200.	USRA	496
500		NIS=NIS+(NISC*CONRL(K,1))+(NISI*INTER(K,1))	PLUS2	13
	240	CONTINUE	USRA	498
		DOUT(21) = OBCM	USRA	499
		DOUT(22) = OBTTM	USRA	500
		DOUT(23) = OBNTM	USRA	501
505		OBGTM=OBTTM+OBNTM	PLUS2	14
	C	GROSS TON MILE COSTS (GTMC)	USRA	503
		GTMC=OBGTM*CF(34)	USRA	504
	C	CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF INTERTRAIN SWITCHES (NIS)	USRA	505
		NIS=NIS+2.*(CONRL(50,1)+INTER(50,1))	PLUS2	15
510	C	CALCULATE TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS (TSC)	USRA	507
	C	CALCULATE INDUSTRY SWITCHING (IS)	USRA	508
		CIS=CONRL(50,1)	USRA	509
		IS=CONRL(50,1)*CF(35)	USRA	510
515	C	CARS INTERCHANGED (CI)	USRA	511
		CI=0.0	USRA	512
		DO 251 K=1,49	USRA	513
		IF (INTER(K,1).EQ.0.0) GO TO 251	USRA	514
		CI=CI+(INTER(K,1)*STCC(K,5)).	PLUS2	16
	251	CONTINUE	USRA	516
520	C	ROUND CARS INTERCHANGED TO WHOLE NUMBER	USRA	517
		COMPAR=CI	USRA	518
		CI=FLOAT(IFIX(CI))	USRA	519
		FRAC=COMPAR-CI	USRA	520
		IF (FRAC.GE.0.5) CI=CI+1	PLUS2	17
525	C	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST (ICSC)	USRA	522
		ICSC=CI*CF(36)	USRA	523
	C	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING COSTS (ITSC)	USRA	524
		ITSC=NIS*CF(37)	USRA	525
	C	TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS (TSC)	USRA	526
530		TSC=IS+ICSC+ITSC	PLUS2	18
	C	CALCULATE LOSS AND DAMAGE COST (LDC)	USRA	528
		LDC=0.0	USRA	529
		DO 253 K=1,49	USRA	530
		IF (TOTAL(K,2).EQ.0.0) GO TO 253	USRA	531
535		LDC=LDC+(TOTAL(K,2)*STCC(K,1))	PLUS2	19
	253	CONTINUE	USRA	533
		DOUT(24) = LDC	USRA	534
	C	CALCULATE OFF BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS (OFBFCC)	USRA	535
540	C	SWITCHING AND RUNNING TIME DAYS	USRA	536
		OFBCDC=0.0	USRA	537
		OFBCMC=0.0	USRA	538
		OBCCD=0.0	USRA	539
		ICSD=0.0	USRA	540
		RTD=0.0	USRA	541
545		OBCCD=0.0	USRA	542
		ITSD=0.0	USRA	543
		OBSD=0.0	USRA	544
		DO 260 K=1,49	USRA	545
		ICSDI=0.0	USRA	546
550		RTDI = 0	USRA	547

11SDI = 0.0
 OBSDI = 0.0
 C INTERCHANGE SWITCHING DAYS (ICSD)
 IF (INTER(K,1).EQ.0.0) GO TO 261
 555 ICSDI=INTER(K,1)*STCC(K,5)*0.5
 ICSD=ICSD+ICSDI
 C RUNNING TIME DAYS (RTD)
 261 CONTINUE
 OFBCMI=(INTER(K,5)-(INTER(K,1)*SEG(7)/2.))
 560 1 * STCC(K,5) * STCC(K,7)
 OFBCL=(CONRL(K,5)-(CONRL(K,1)*SEG(7)/2.))
 1 * STCC(K,5) * STCC(K,6)
 RTDI=(OFBCMI+OFBCL)/(CF(38)*24.)
 RTD=RTD+RTDI
 565 C INTERTRAIN SWITCHING DAYS (ITSD)
 ITSDI=((OFBCMI+OFBCL)/200.)*0.5+INTER(K,1)+CONRL(K,1)
 ITSD=ITSD+ITSDI
 C OTHER OFF BRANCH TERMINAL SWITCHING DAYS
 262 CONTINUE
 570 OBSDI=CONRL(K,1)*4.
 OBSD=OBSD+OBSDI
 C OFF BRANCH CAR DAYS (OBCD)
 263 OBCDI=ICSDI+RTDI+ITSDI+OBSDI
 OBCD=OBCD+OBCDI
 575 OFBCDC=OFBCDC+(OBCDI*STCC(K,3))
 DOUT(25) = OBCD
 DOUT(26) = OFBCDC
 C OFF BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS (OFBCMC)
 IF (OFBCMI.LT.0.0)OFBCMI=0.0
 IF (OFBCL.LT.0.0)OFBCL=0.0
 580 OFBCM=OFBCMI+OFBCL
 OFBCMC=OFBCMC+(OFBCM*STCC(K,2))
 DOUT(27) = OFBCMC
 260 CONTINUE
 585 C OFF-BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS
 OFBFCC=OFBCDC+OFBCMC
 C SCO = CF(29) * TOTAL(50,1)
 SCO=(CF(29)*TOTAL(50,1))+(CF(29)*LOCAL(50,1))+
 * (CF(29)*CONRL(50,1))
 590 C RECORD TOTAL OFF BRANCH OPERATING COSTS
 TASK(12)=GTMC+TSC+LDC+OFBFCC+SCO
 C TASK THIRTEEN - TEST SIX - NET REVENUE AFTER OFF BRANCH
 OPERATING COSTS
 C TASK(13)=TASK(11)-TASK(12)
 595 C TASK FOURTEEN - OVERHEAD (BRIDGE) TRAFFIC REVENUE SHOULD BE
 CALCULATED HERE
 C TASK(14)=0.0
 C TASK FIFTEEN - TEST SEVEN - NET REVENUE AFTER ADDING OVERHEAD
 BRIDGE TRAFFIC REVENUE
 600 C TASK(15)=TASK(13)+TASK(14)
 C TASK SIXTEEN-UPGRADING COST TO FRA TRACK CLASS I
 C
 IF (SEG(42) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 1264
 264 TASK(16)=(CF(30)*SEG(7)+CF(31)*SEG(46)+CF(32)
 605 1 *SEG(42)+CF(33)*SEG(43))/10.

USRA 548
 USRA 549
 USRA 550
 USRA 551
 USRA 552
 PLUS 32
 USRA 554
 USRA 555
 USRA 556
 USRA 557
 USRA 558
 USRA 559
 PLUS2 20
 PLUS 33
 USRA 562
 PLUS2 21
 PLUS 34
 USRA 565
 USRA 566
 USRA 567
 PLUS 35
 USRA 569
 PLUS 36
 PLUS 37
 PLUS 38
 USRA 573
 USRA 574
 USRA 575
 USRA 576
 USRA 577
 PLUS 39
 PLUS 40
 USRA 580
 USRA 581
 USRA 582
 PLUS2 22
 USRA 584
 PLUS 41
 USRA 586
 USRA 587
 PLUS2 23
 USRA 589
 USRA 590
 USRA 591
 USRA 592
 USRA 593
 USRA 594
 USRA 595
 USRA 596
 PLUS 42
 USRA 598
 USRA 599
 USRA 600
 PLUS2 24
 PLUS2 25

		GO TO 1265	USRA	603
1264		TASK(16)=0.0	USRA	604
1265		FRA1=TASK(16)	USRA	605
		DOUT(30) = TASK(16)	USRA	606
610	C	TASK SEVENTEEN-TEST EIGHT A NET REVENUE AFTER UPGRADING JO FRA	USRA	607
	C	TRACK CLASS I	USRA	608
		IF(MTD.NE.1) GO TO 265	USRA	609
		TASK(17)=TASK(7)-TASK(16)	USRA	610
		GO TO 266	USRA	611
615		265 TASK(17)=TASK(15)-TASK(16)	USRA	612
	C		USRA	613
	C	TASK EIGHTEEN-UPGRADING COST TO FRA TRACK CLASS II	USRA	614
		IF (SEG(44) .LE.0.0) GO TO 1266	USRA	615
		266 TASK(18)=(CF(30)*SEG(7)+CF(31)*SEG(46)	PLUS	43
620		1 +CF(32)*SEG(44)+CF(33)*SEG(45))/10.	PLUS	44
		GO TO 1267	USRA	618
	1266	TASK(18)=0.0	USRA	619
	1267	CONTINUE	USRA	620
		FRA2=TASK(18)	USRA	621
625		DELTA=FRA2-FRA1	USRA	622
	C	TASK NINETEEN - TEST EIGHT--B - NET REVENUE AFTER UPGRADING	USRA	623
	C	TO FRA TRACK CLASS II	USRA	624
		IF(MTD.NE.1) GO TO 267	USRA	625
		TASK(19)=TASK(7)-TASK(18)	USRA	626
630		GO TO 268	USRA	627
		267 TASK(19)=TASK(15)-TASK(18)	USRA	628
	C--	OVERALL SECTION FOR LINE SEGMENT EVALUATION OUTPUT	USRA	629
	C--	AS WELL AS	USRA	630
	C--	LISTING OF: TRAFFIC AND REVENUE TABLES	USRA	631
635	C--	LINE SEGMENT QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ITEMS	USRA	632
	C--	RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA ITEMS	USRA	633
	C--	AND	USRA	634
	C--	INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS	USRA	635
	C-		USRA	636
640	C		USRA	637
	C		USRA	638
	C		USRA	639
	C		USRA	640
	C		USRA	641
645	C	OUTPUT TO DISK FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS - ADDED 22 JAN 75	USRA	642
	C	WRITE IN BINARY	USRA	643
		268 WRITE (17) DOUT	USRA	644
	C--	OUTPUT SECTION FOR PRIMARY NET REVENUE EVALUATION TESTS	USRA	645
		PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	25
650		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	647
	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	648
		IF(MTD.EQ.1) WRITE(OUT,42)	USRA	649
		WRITE(OUT,1711)	USRA	650
		DO 271 I=1,19	USRA	651
655		WRITE(OUT,1712) I,(TH(I,J),J=1,15),TASK(I)	USRA	652
		271 CONTINUE	USRA	653
	C--	OUTPUT SECTION FOR THREE-PAGE TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT	USRA	654
		IF(MTD.EQ.1) GO TO 274	USRA	655
		PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	26
660		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	657

	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	658
		WRITE(OUT,172)	USRA	659
		WRITE(OUT,1731)	USRA	660
		WRITE(OUT,175)	USRA	661
665		DO 281 K=1,50	USRA	662
		KAZAM=000	USRA	663
		DO 282 J=1,5	USRA	664
		IF(TOTAL(K,J).NE.0.000) KAZAM=KAZAM+1	PLUS3	27
	282	CONTINUE	USRA	666
670		IF(KAZAM.EQ.000) GO TO 281	USRA	667
		WRITE(OUT,176) K,(LOCAL(K,J),J=1,5),K,(CONRL(K,J),J=1,5)	USRA	668
	281	CONTINUE	USRA	669
		PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	28
		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	671
675	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	672
		WRITE(OUT,172)	USRA	673
		WRITE(OUT,1732)	USRA	674
		WRITE(OUT,175)	USRA	675
		DO 283 K=1,50	USRA	676
680		KAZAM=000	USRA	677
		DO 284 J=1,5	USRA	678
		IF(TOTAL(K,J).NE.0.000) KAZAM=KAZAM+1	PLUS3	29
	284	CONTINUE	USRA	680
		IF(KAZAM.EQ.000) GO TO 283	USRA	681
685		WRITE(OUT,176) K,(INTER(K,J),J=1,5),K,(TOTAL(K,J),J=1,5)	USRA	682
	283	CONTINUE	USRA	683
		IKTEST=1	USRA	684
		IF(IKTEST.EQ.1) GO TO 274	USRA	685
		PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	30
690		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	687
	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	688
		WRITE(OUT,172)	USRA	689
		WRITE(OUT,1733)	USRA	690
		WRITE(OUT,1176)	USRA	691
695		DO 285 K=1,50	USRA	692
		KAZAM=000	USRA	693
		DO 286 J=1,5	USRA	694
		IF(TOTAL(K,J).NE.0.000) KAZAM=KAZAM+1	PLUS3	31
	286	CONTINUE	USRA	696
700		IF(KAZAM.EQ.000) GO TO 285	USRA	697
		WRITE(OUT,176) K,(CONINT(K,J),J=1,5)	USRA	698
	285	CONTINUE	USRA	699
		C--OUTPUT SECTION FOR SEGMENT ITEMS AND RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA	USRA	700
		C	USRA	701
705		C--SUBSEQUENTLY THERE MAY BE MERIT IN USING VARIED DECIMAL POINT	USRA	702
		C--LOCATIONS FOR THE LINE SEGMENT DATA ITEMS ... BUT NOT NOW++++++	USRA	703
		C	USRA	704
	274	PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	32
		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	706
710	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	707
		WRITE(OUT,185)	USRA	708
		DO 273 I=1,48	USRA	709
		IF(I.GT.2.AND.I.LT.7) GO TO 901	USRA	710
		IF(I.GT.37.AND.I.LT.42) GO TO 901	USRA	711
715		WRITE(OUT,186) I,(SEGR0W(I,J),J=1,10),SEG(I),	USRA	712

	1	I,(CFH(I,J),J=1,10),CF(I)	USRA	713
		GO TO 273	USRA	714
	901	WRITE(OUT,187) I,(SEGTOW(I,J),J=1,10),SEG(I),	USRA	715
	1	I,(CFH(I,J),J=1,10),CF(I)	USRA	716
720	273	CONTINUE	USRA	717
		IF(MTD.NE.1) GO TO 277	USRA	718
	275	CONTINUE	USRA	719
	277	PAGE=PAGE+1	PLUS3	33
		WRITE(OUT,171)AAR,(RNAME(J),J=1,10),SEGMNT,(NAME(J),J=1,15),	USRA	721
725	1	(STATE(J),J=1,3),PAGE	USRA	722
		WRITE(OUT,1714)	USRA	723
		DO 855 I=1,30	USRA	724
		IX=I+30	PLUS3	34
		WRITE(OUT,1717) I,(STUBS(I,J),J=1,9),ZIP(I),	USRA	726
730	1	IX,(STUBS(IX,J),J=1,9),ZIP(IX)	USRA	727
	855	CONTINUE	USRA	728
	C	I=30	USRA	729
	C	WRITE(OUT,11717) I,(STUBS(I,J),J=1,9),ZIP(I)	USRA	730
		IF(KREWT)WRITE(OUT,5006)INCREW,KREW	USRA	731
735	5006	FORMAT(/* -- NOTE- INPUT CREW SIZE =*,I4,	PLUS	45
	1	*, CREW SIZE USED IN CALCULATIONS =*,I4)	PLUS	46
		IF(ITRYP)WRITE(OUT,5007)FREAK,FQ	USRA	734
	5007	FORMAT(/* -- NOTE- INPUT TRIPS PER WEEK =*,F8.4,	PLUS	47
	1	*, TRIPS PER WEEK USED IN CALCULATIONS ON-BRANCH CAR *,	PLUS	48
740		2*DAY COSTS =*,I4)	PLUS	49
	C		USRA	738
		DO 7141 III=1,14	USRA	739
		TESTLS(III)=0.0	USRA	740
	7141	TESTK(III)=0.0	USRA	741
745		TESTLS(15)=0.0	USRA	742
	C		USRA	743
	C		USRA	744
		DO 931 III=1,9	USRA	745
		IF(TASK(WHLIST(III)) .LT. 0.0) GO TO 932	USRA	746
750	931	CONTINUE	USRA	747
		III=10	USRA	748
	932	CONTINUE	USRA	749
	C		USRA	750
	C	STATEMENT NUMBER	USRA	751
755		IFGOOD=.FALSE.	USRA	752
		TESTLS (1) = SEG(6)	USRA	753
	C	STATE NUMBERS 1,2,3	USRA	754
		TESTLS (2) = SEG(3)	USRA	755
		TESTLS (3) = SEG(4)	USRA	756
760		TESTLS (4) = SEG(5)	USRA	757
	C	LENGTH IN MILES	USRA	758
		TESTLS (5) = SEG(7)	USRA	759
	C	REVENUE	USRA	760
		TESTLS (6) = TOTAL(50,3)	USRA	761
765	C	LOSS THRU TEST VIII-A (IF ANY)	USRA	762
		TESTLS (7) = 0.0	USRA	763
		IF (TASK(17) .LT. 0.0) TESTLS (7) = TASK(17)	USRA	764
	C	TOTAL CARS	USRA	765
		TESTLS (8) = TOTAL(50,1)	USRA	766
770	C	TOTAL TONS	USRA	767

	TESTLS (9) = TOTAL(50,2)	USRA	768
C	REVENUE/MILES	USRA	769
	TESTLS (10) = TESTLS (6) / TESTLS (5)	USRA	770
C	CARS/MILES	USRA	771
775	TESTLS (11) = TESTLS (8) / TESTLS (5)	USRA	772
C	REVENUE/CAR	USRA	773
	TESTLS (12) = TESTLS (6) / TESTLS (8)	USRA	774
C	LOSS/CAR (IF ANY)	USRA	775
	TESTLS (13) = 0.0	USRA	776
780	IF (TESTLS(7) .LT. 0.0) TESTLS (13) = TESTLS(7)/TESTLS(8)	USRA	777
C		USRA	778
C	REVENUE/TON	USRA	779
	TESTLS (14) = TESTLS(6)/TESTLS(9)	USRA	780
785	C LOSS/TON (IF ANY)	USRA	781
	TESTLS (15) = 0.0	USRA	782
	IF (TESTLS(7) .LT. 0.0) TESTLS(15) = TESTLS(7)/TESTLS(9)	USRA	783
C	TOTAL COST	USRA	784
	TESTLS(16) = TESTLS(6) - TASK(17)	USRA	785
790	C NET REVENUE PER CAR	USRA	786
	TESTLS(17) = (TESTLS(6) - TESTLS(16)) / TESTLS(8)	USRA	787
C	REQUIRED RATE INCREASE	USRA	788
	TESTLS(18) = 0.	USRA	789
	IF (TESTLS(7) .LT. 0) TESTLS(18) = ABS(TESTLS(7)/TESTLS(8))	USRA	790
795	* / TESTLS(12)	USRA	791
C		USRA	792
	IF (III.EQ.10) GOTO 14910	USRA	793
7551	CONTINUE	USRA	794
	IF (LN .GE.48) GO TO 5555	USRA	795
800	5556 CONTINUE	USRA	796
C	SEGMENT NUMBER	USRA	797
	TESTK(1)=SEG(6)	USRA	798
C	LENGTH IN MILES	USRA	799
	TESTK(2)=SEG(7)	USRA	800
805	C TOTAL CARLOADS	USRA	801
	TESTK(3) = TOTAL(50,1)	USRA	802
C	TOTAL CARS	USRA	803
	TESTK(4)=TESTK(3)*2.	USRA	804
C	ANNUAL TRIPS	USRA	805
	TESTK(5)=SEG(11)	USRA	806
810	C AVERAGE CAR/TRIP	USRA	807
	TESTK(6)=TESTK(4)/TESTK(5)	USRA	808
C	SWITCHING TIME PER TRIP	USRA	809
	TBX = TESTK(6) * 7.	USRA	810
815	IX = TBX / 60.	USRA	811
	TESTK(7) = IX	USRA	812
	TESTK(8) = TBX - TESTK(7) * 60.	USRA	813
C	TIME ASSIGNED TO BRANCH	USRA	814
	IX = SEG(15)	USRA	815
820	TESTK(9) = IX	USRA	816
	TESTK(10) = (SEG(15) - TESTK(9)) * 60.	USRA	817
C		USRA	818
C	RESIDUAL RUNNING TIME	USRA	819
	XTIME = SEG(15) - TBX / 60.	USRA	820
825	IX = XTIME	USRA	821
		USRA	822

	TESTK(11) = IX	USRA	823
	TESTK(12) = (XTIME - TESTK(11)) * 60.	USRA	824
	C MILES TO SERVING YARD	USRA	825
	TESTK(93)=SEG(16)	USRA	826
830	C MILES PER HOUR	USRA	827
	TESTK(14)=(TESTK(2)*2.)/XTIME	USRA	828
	IF (IFGOOD) GO TO 8001	USRA	829
	IF (III.NE.9)	USRA	830
	* WRITE(OUTC,5117) (ITALY(III,LK),LK=1,2), (STATE(LK),LK=1,3)	USRA	831
835	IF (III.EQ.9)	USRA	832
	* WRITE(OUTC,5118) (ITALY(III,LK),LK=1,2), (STATE(LK),LK=1,3)	USRA	833
	WRITE(OUTC,5114) TESTK	USRA	834
	GO TO 8002	USRA	835
	8001 CONTINUE	USRA	836
840	WRITE(OUTC,15117) (STATE(J),J=1,3)	USRA	837
	WRITE(OUTC,5114) TESTK	USRA	838
	8002 FOUND=FOUND+1	PLUS3	35
	LN=LN+1	PLUS3	36
	OUTLT(FOUND,1) = FLOAT(III)	USRA	841
845	DO 9820 LK=1,15	USRA	842
	SNAM(FOUND,LK) = NAME(LK)	USRA	843
	9820 OUTLT(FOUND,LK+1)=TESTLS(LK)	PLUS3	37
	DO 9821 LK=1,3	USRA	845
	9821 RURI(FOUND,LK)=TESTLS(LK+15)	PLUS3	38
850	GO TO 590	USRA	847
	C	USRA	848
	14910 CONTINUE	USRA	849
	C WE PASSED ALL TASK TESTS...	USRA	850
	TESTLS(7)=TASK(17)	USRA	851
855	TESTLS(13)=TESTLS(7)/TESTLS(8)	USRA	852
	TESTLS(15)=TESTLS(7)/TESTLS(9)	USRA	853
	C	USRA	854
	IF (LM.GE.52) GO TO 14918	USRA	855
	14919 CONTINUE	USRA	856
860	IMLX=IFIX(TESTLS(6))	USRA	857
	IMLY=IFIX(TESTLS(8))	USRA	858
	IMLZ=IFIX(TESTLS(9))	USRA	859
	WRITE(OUTB,5111) (TESTLS(NN),NN=1,5), IMLX, TESTLS(7),	USRA	860
	* IMLY, IMLZ, (TESTLS(NN),NN=10,15)	USRA	861
865	LM=LM+1	PLUS3	39
	IFGOOD=.TRUE.	USRA	863
	GO TO 7551	USRA	864
	C	USRA	865
	5555 CONTINUE	USRA	866
870	WRITE(OUTC,5113)	USRA	867
	C	USRA	868
	LN=3	USRA	869
	GO TO 5556	USRA	870
	14918 CONTINUE	USRA	871
875	WRITE(OUTB,9800)	USRA	872
	LM=5	USRA	873
	GO TO 14919	USRA	874
	5117 FORMAT(/* NEGATIVE VALUE AT TEST *,2A4,/2X,3A2)	PLUS	50
	5118 FORMAT(/* PASSED ONLY TEST VIII-A *,2A4,/2X,3A2)	PLUS	51
880	700 CONTINUE	USRA	877

	C	SUMMARY PRINT OF REQUIRED RATE INCREASES - ADDED 22 JAN 75	USRA	878
		IPAG = 1	USRA	879
		ICNT = 60	USRA	880
885		DO 850 I = 1, FOUND	USRA	881
		IF (ICNT .LT. 60) GO TO 825	USRA	882
		WRITE (20,8500) IPAG	USRA	883
		IPAG=IPAG+2	PLUS	52
		ICNT = 5	USRA	885
890	825	WRITE (20,8510) (OUTLT(I,J),J=3,5), OUTLT(I,2),	USRA	886
		* (SNAM(I,J),J=1,12), OUTLT(I,6), OUTLT(I,7), RQRI(I,1),	USRA	887
		* OUTLT(I,9), OUTLT(I,13), RQRI(I,2), RQRI(I,3)	USRA	888
		ICNT=ICNT+1	PLUS	53
895	850	CONTINUE	USRA	890
		DO 9830 I=1,9	USRA	891
		WRITE(20,2112)	USRA	892
		DO 9824 IY=1,FOUND	USRA	893
		IF (OUTLT(IY,1).NE.FLOAT(I))GO TO 9824	USRA	894
		IF (.NOT.IPTSW(I))GO TO 9823	USRA	895
900		IF (I.NE.9) WRITE (20,9802) (IFTRT(I,LLL),LLL=1,10)	USRA	896
		IF (I.EQ.9) WRITE (20,9803) (IFTRT(I,LLL),LLL=1,10)	USRA	897
		WRITE(20,5110)	USRA	898
		IPTSW(I)=.FALSE.	USRA	899
		IPLNCT=6	USRA	900
905	9823	CONTINUE	USRA	901
		IMLX=IFIX(OUTLT(IY,7))	USRA	902
		IMLY=IFIX(OUTLT(IY,9))	USRA	903
		IMLZ=IFIX(OUTLT(IY,10))	USRA	904
		WRITE(20,5111) (OUTLT(IY,LK),LK=2,6), IMLX,OUTLT(IY,8),	USRA	905
		* IMLY,IMLZ, (OUTLT(IY,LK),LK=11,16)	USRA	906
910	C		USRA	907
		IPLCNT=IPLCNT+3	PLUS	54
		IF (IPLNCT.GE.59) IPTSW(I)=.TRUE.	USRA	909
	9824	CONTINUE	USRA	910
	9830	CONTINUE	USRA	911
915		NCALC=LINES-ERRORS-NBSR-NBTR	USRA	912
		WRITE (ERR,165) LINES,NCALC,NBTR,NBSR,ERRORS	USRA	913
	777	STOP	USRA	914
	C	FORMATS FOR PROGRAM CONSTANTS OUTPUT	USRA	915
920	90	FORMAT(1H1,7X,*TABLE OF COMMODITY CLASS FACTORS FOR ALL LINES*,	PLUS	55
		- 40X,*PAGE*,16/)	PLUS	56
	91	FORMAT(1H0,* STCC LOSS DAMAGE CAR MILE COST*,	PLUS	57
		- 7X,*CAR DAY COST CAR TARE EMPTY RETURN *	PLUS	58
		- *CIRCUITY, LOCAL CIRCUITY, INTERLINE*/,	PLUS	59
		- 9X,*\$ / NET TON \$ / CAR MILE \$ / CAR DAY *	PLUS	60
925		- *WEIGHT RATIO RR TRAFFIC *	PLUS	61
		- *TRAFFIC*)	PLUS	62
	92	FORMAT(1X,14,F14.6,6F18.6)	PLUS	63
	93	FORMAT(///1H1,*DIRECT MAINTENANCE CLASS/COST TABLE*,40X,*PAGE*,	PLUS	64
		- 15/)	PLUS	65
930	94	FORMAT(1H0,*MILLIONS OF GROSS TON MILES CLASS*,10F9.3)	PLUS	66
	95	FORMAT(1H0,*DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS PER MILE *,10F9.0,//////)	PLUS	67
	96	FORMAT(///1X,*CAR-DAY/TRIP-FREQUENCY TABLE*)	PLUS	68
	97	FORMAT(1H0,*FREQ LCL.SEGMENT LCL.SYSTEM INTERLINE*////)	PLUS	69
	98	FORMAT(1X,14,3F15.2)	PLUS	70
935	C	FORMATS FOR TAPE AND CARD READS	PLUS	71

	80	FORMAT(3F5.2)	PLUS	72
	81	FORMAT(10F8.2)	PLUS	73
	82	FORMAT(2(F6.0,F6.3,F6.0))	PLUS	74
	100	FORMAT(4X,I2)	PLUS	75
940	101	FORMAT(7F10.6)	PLUS	76
	1021	FORMAT(5F10.2,F10.0,F10.4,F10.2)	PLUS	77
	1022	FORMAT(F10.4,7F10.4)	PLUS	78
	1023	FORMAT(4F10.4,4F10.2)	PLUS	79
	1024	FORMAT(F10.3,7F10.0)	PLUS	80
945	1025	FORMAT(F10.0,F10.8,5F10.2,F10.0)	PLUS	81
	1026	FORMAT(8F10.0)	PLUS	82
	103	FORMAT(F1.0,F3.0,1X,3A2,A4,4F4.1,F3.0,F1.0,F4.0,F1.0,F3.1,F4.1, -F2.0,11F1.0,F3.3,5F1.0,F5.0,/,F1.0,F3.0,1X,3A2,A4,2(F6.0,F4.1), -F3.0,F2.0,F6.0)	PLUS	83
			PLUS	84
			PLUS	85
950	105	FORMAT(A3,10A3)	PLUS2	26
	C	DATA HEADING FORMATS	PLUS	87
	106	FORMAT(10A4)	PLUS	89
	107	FORMAT(15A4)	PLUS	90
	108	FORMAT(10A3)	PLUS	91
955	109	FORMAT(9A4)	PLUS	92
	C	FORMATS FOR ERROR MESSAGES	PLUS	93
	160	FORMAT(1H0,*DATA CARDS FOR SEGMENT *,A4,*ARE NOT IN PROPER 1-2 SEQ -UENCE*)	PLUS	94
			PLUS	95
	161	FORMAT(1H0,*AAR CODE ON DATA CARDS DOES NOT MATCH TAPE FOR SEGMENT - *,A4,* AAR-CARD1= *,A4,* AAR-CARD2= *,I4,* AAR-TAPE= *,I4)	PLUS	96
960	162	FORMAT(1H0,*STATE CODE ON DATA CARDS DOES NOT MATCH TAPE FOR SEGME -NT *,A4,* STATE-CARD1= *,3A2,* STATE-CARD2= *,3A2,* STATE-TAPE= *, - 3A2)	PLUS	97
			PLUS	98
			PLUS	99
	163	FORMAT(1H0,*SEGMENT CODE ON DATA CARDS DOES NOT MATCH TAPE - - SEG -MENT-CARD1= *,A4,* SEGMENT-CARD2= *,A4,* SEGMENT-TAPE= *,A4)	PLUS	100
965	164	FORMAT(1H0,*CALCULATIONS FOR SEGMENT *,A4,* NOT PERFORMED DUE TO -A CARD SEQUENCE OR SEGMENT CODE MISMATCH ERROR*)	PLUS	101
			PLUS	102
			PLUS	103
	165	FORMAT(1H0,/,24X,* === SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS === *,/,1H0,20X,*T -OTAL NUMBER OF LINES CONSIDERED= *,I4,/,1H0,20X,*COMPLETELY CALCUL -ATED LINES= *,I4,/,1H0,20X,*PARTIALLY CALCULATED LINES (NO TRAFFIC -)= *,I4,/,1H0,20X,*NO CALCULATIONS - INCOMPLETE SEGMENT DATA= *,I4 -/,1H0,20X,*NO CALCULATIONS - UNMATCHED DATA= *,I4)	PLUS	104
			PLUS	105
			PLUS	106
970			PLUS	107
	166	FORMAT(1H0,* SEGMENT DATA IS INCOMPLETE OR MISSING FOR SEGMENT *, -A4,* NO CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE*)	PLUS	108
			PLUS	109
			PLUS	110
	167	FORMAT(1H0,* NO TRAFFIC DATA INPUT FOR SEGMENT *,A4,* - ONLY SALVA -GE AND REHAB WILL BE CALCULATED*)	PLUS	111
975	207	FORMAT(1H0,*SEGMENT *,A4,* HAS A *,I2,* MAN CREW - THE MAXIMUM VAL -UE OF 5 WILL BE USED*)	PLUS	112
			PLUS	113
	208	FORMAT(1H0,*SEGMENT *,A4,* HAS A *,I2,* MAN CREW - THE MINIMUM VAL -UE OF 2 WILL BE USED*)	PLUS	114
980			PLUS	115
			PLUS	116
			PLUS	117
	190	FORMAT(1H0,*FREQUENCY ON SEGMENT *,A4,* IS *,I3,* - THE MAXIMUM VA -LUE OF 7 WILL BE USED*)	PLUS	118
			PLUS	119
	191	FORMAT(1H1,/*FREQUENCY ON SEGMENT *,A4,* IS *,I3,*- THE MINIMUM VA -LUE OF 1 WILL BE USED*)	PLUS2	27
			PLUS	120
985	40	FORMAT(1H0,*AAR-TAPE HAD NO MATCH IN CF INDEX FOR SEGMENT *,A4,* - - AAR-CARD1= *,A3,* WILL BE USED*)	PLUS	121
			PLUS	122
	41	FORMAT(1H0,*AAR-TAPE AND AAR-CARD1 HAD NO MATCH IN CF INDEX FOR SE -GMNT *,A4,* - NO CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE*)	PLUS	123
			PLUS	124
	223	FORMAT(1H0,*ON SEGMENT *,A4,* TOTAL LENGTH DOES NOT EQUAL THE SUM -OF 1 AND 2 TRACK LENGTHS - CAUTION*)	PLUS	125
990			PLUS	126

	C	FORMATS FOR OUTPUT PAGE HEADINGS	PLUS	127
	171	FORMAT(1H1,A3,3X,10A3,8X,A4,3X,15A3,2X,3(1X,A2),10X,*PAGE*,15//)	PLUS	128
	42	FORMAT(45X,*==== OUT OF SERVICE LINE =====)	PLUS	129
995	1711	FORMAT(1H0,*===== BASIC BRANCH LINE EVALUATION REPORT*,	PLUS	130
		* =====/)	PLUS	131
	1712	FORMAT(1H0,*LINE *,I2,*) *,15A4,F12.0)	PLUS	132
	1714	FORMAT(1H0,35X,*LISTING OF INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS*,/)	PLUS	133
	1717	FORMAT(1X,I2,*) *,9A4,F13.5,I12,*) *,9A4,F15.5)	PLUS	134
	11717	FORMAT(1X,I2,*) *,9A4,F13.5)	PLUS	135
1000	172	FORMAT(1H0,46X,*TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT*).	PLUS	136
	1731	FORMAT(1H0,*===== LOCAL TRAFFIC =====,	PLUS	137
		*===== CONRAIL TRAFFIC *,	PLUS	138
		*=====)	PLUS	139
	1732	FORMAT(1H0,*===== INTERLINE TRAFFIC =====,	PLUS	140
1005		*===== TOTAL TRAFFIC *,	PLUS	141
		*=====)	PLUS	142
	1733	FORMAT(1H0,*===== NONLOCAL TRAFFIC =====,	PLUS	143
		*=====)	PLUS	144
1010	175	FORMAT(1H0,55X,*SHORT HAUL*,57X,*SHORT HAUL*,/1X,	PLUS	145
		STCC CARS TONS \$CONRAIL \$TOTAL MILES,	PLUS	146
		- 6X,	PLUS	147
		STCC CARS TONS \$CONRAIL \$TOTAL MILES/)	PLUS	148
	1176	FORMAT(1H0,55X,*SHORT HAUL*,/1X,	PLUS	149
		STCC CARS TONS \$CONRAIL \$TOTAL MILES)	PLUS	150
1015	176	FORMAT(1H0,I4,F12.0,F11.0,2F12.0,F11.0,I10,F12.0,F11.0,2F12.0,	PLUS	151
		- F11.0)	PLUS	152
	185	FORMAT(1H0,23X,*LINE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ITEMS*,	PLUS	153
		36X,*RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA*/)	PLUS	154
	186	FORMAT(1X,* ITEM *,I2,*) *,10A3,F12.3,10X,	PLUS	155
1020		*CF *,I2,*) *,10A4,F16.4)	PLUS	156
	187	FORMAT(1X,* ITEM *,I2,*) *,10A3,8X,A4,10X,	PLUS	157
		*CF *,I2,*) *,10A4,F16.4)	PLUS	158
	2112	FORMAT (1H1)	PLUS	159
1025	5110	FORMAT(1H0,*SEGMENT STATE(S) LENGTH*,15X,	PLUS	160
		- *NET REVENUE TOTAL TOTAL REVENUE/ CARS/ REVENUE/ *,	PLUS	161
		- *NET REV/ REVENUE/ NET REV*/,	PLUS	162
		- * NUMBER 1--2--3 (MILES) REVENUE TEST VIII-A*,	PLUS	163
		- * CARS TONS MILE MILE CAR CAR*,	PLUS	164
		- * TON TON*/)	PLUS	165
1030	C		PLUS	166
	5111	FORMAT(//,2X,A4,2X,3(1X,A2),F9.2,I13,F13.2,2I9,F10.2,	PLUS	167
		- F8.2,F11.2,F10.2,F12.2,F10.2)	PLUS	168
	C		PLUS	169
1035	5113	FORMAT(1H1,40X,*OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY*,/	PLUS	170
		- 1X,*SEGMENT LENGTH TOTAL TOTAL ANNUAL *,	PLUS	171
		- *AVERAGE SWITCHING TIME TIME ASSIGNED RESIDUAL *,	PLUS	172
		- *RUNNING MILES TO*/,* NUMBER *,	PLUS	173
		- * MILES CARLOADS CARS TRIPS CAR/TRIP *,	PLUS	174
		- *PER TRIP TO BRANCH TIME - HRS + MIN *,	PLUS	175
1040		- *SERVING YARD M. P. H.*/)	PLUS	176
	5114	FORMAT(2X,A4,F10.2,F11.2,2F9.2, F11.2,	PLUS	177
		- F9.0, * -*,F4.0,F10.0, * -*,F4.0,F10.0, * -*,	PLUS	178
		- F4.0, F15.2, F12.2,//////)	PLUS	179
1045	C		PLUS	180
	C		PLUS	181

	9800	FORMAT(1H1,20X,*STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF LINES WHICH *,	PLUS	182
		- *PASSED ALL TESTS*/, 47X, *NET*, 6X,	PLUS	183
		- *TOTAL*,11X,*REVENUE*,25X,*NET*,19X,*NET*/,	PLUS	184
1050		- * SEGMENT STATE(S) LENGTH*,18X,*REVENUE*,4X,*LOADED TOTAL*,	PLUS	185
		- * PER CARS/ REVENUE/ REVENUE/ REVENUE/ *,	PLUS	186
		- *REVENUE*/,* NUMBER 1--2--3 (MILES) REVENUE *,	PLUS	187
		- *TEST VIII-A CARS TONS MILE MILE CAR*,	PLUS	188
		- * CAR TON TON*/,	PLUS	189
	C		PLUS	190
1055	C		PLUS	191
	C		PLUS	192
	9801	FORMAT(/2X,A4,3X,3(1X,A2),F8.2,F13.2,F12.2,F10.2,2F8.2,	PLUS	193
		- F11.2,F13.2,F9.2,F11.2,//////)	PLUS	194
	C		PLUS	195
1060	C		PLUS	196
	C		PLUS	197
	9802	FORMAT(1H1,* STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF LINES WHICH FAILED *,	PLUS	198
		- *VIABILITY TEST *, 10A4,/))	PLUS	199
	C		PLUS	200
1065	C		PLUS	201
	C		PLUS	202
	9803	FORMAT (1H1,* STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF LINES WHICH PASSED ONLY *,	PLUS	203
		- *VIABILITY TEST *, 10A4,/))	PLUS	204
	C		PLUS	205
1070	C		PLUS	206
	C		PLUS	207
	1044	FORMAT(A3,A4,15A3,1X,3A2)	PLUS	208
	C		PLUS	209
	C		PLUS	210
1075	15117	FORMAT(/,9X,*SEGMENT PASSED ALL TESTS*/,2X,3A2)	PLUS	211
	C		PLUS	212
	C		PLUS	213
	8500	FORMAT(1H1,* STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REQUIRED RATE INCREASES*	PLUS	214
		- ,60X,*PAGE *,15,/,11X,*SEG*,39X,*LENGTH*,18X,*TOTAL*,	PLUS	215
1080		- 7X, *CAR*, 7X,*REVENUE/ NET REV/ REQUIRED*, /,	PLUS	216
		- * STATE NUMB*, 12X, *SEGMENT NAME*, 15X, *(MILES)*,	PLUS	217
		- 4X,*REVENUE COST*,7X,*LOADS CAR CAR*,	PLUS	218
		- 8X, *INCREASE*)	PLUS	219
	8510	FORMAT (/3(1X,A2),1X,A4,1X,12A3,1X,F8.2,1X,F11.0,1X,F11.0,	PLUS	220
1085		- 1X, F9.0, 1X, F11.2, 1X, F11.2, 1X, F13.3)	PLUS	221
	END		PLUS	222

FIGURE 11

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
IPTSW (9)	Print Switch For	L	CON
LN	No. of Lines Printed	I	CON
FOUND	Flag Denoting Number Failing Test	I	CON
LM	Line Count for Second Print Group	I	CON
WHAT	Print Flag for Diagnostic Prints	L	CON
IFI	Denote if Test I Failed	L	CON
IFII	Denote if Test II Failed	L	CON
IFIII	Denote if Test III Failed	L	CON
IFIV	Denote if Test IV Failed	L	CON
IFV	Denote if Test V Failed	L	CON
IFVI	Denote if Test VI Failed	L	CON
IFVII	Denote if Test VII Failed	L	CON
IF VIII	Denote if Test VIII Failed	L	CON
IFVIIIIB	Denote if Test VIIIIB Failed	L	CON
IFBAD		L	CON
TAPE1	Tape unit number of the traffic tape.	I	CON
TAPE2	Tape unit number for line segment data	I	CON
OUT	Unit Number for Output File	I	CON
ERR	Unit Number for Error File	I	CON
ERRORS	Number of errors in execution	I	CON
ZIP (60)	Array of output variables - Equivalenced to individual variables	R	Output
LINES	No. of lines considered for analysis	I	CON
CD(7,3)	Local to Segment, Local to System, and Interline Car Days for 1-7 Day Frequency of Service	R	Input

VARIABLE	DISCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
CD(7,3)	Car Days per Day for Local to Segment, Local System, and Interline	R	In
DRM (2,10)	Direct Maintenance Cost/Mile for 10 Freight Classes	R	In
RR	Railroad Number	I	In
RNAME(10)	Railroad Name	R	In
CFH(48,10)	Cost Factor Headings	I	In
CF(48)	Cost Factors for Up to 10 Railroads	R	In
TCC (50,7)	Cost & Weight Data for Standard Transportation Commodity Code	R	In
TH (19,15)	Task Headings	I	In
SEGROW (48,10)	Segment Data Headings	I	In
STUBS (72,9)	Headings for Intermediate Calculations	I	In
PAGE	Page Number	I	CON
ARR	Railroad Code - i.e. 622 for Penn Central	I	In
SEGMENT	Segment Number	R	In
NAME (15)	Segment Name	R	In
STATE (3)	State Codes	R	In
T5 (500)	Index of Segments	I	CON
T4 (500)	Array of Segment Numbers	I	CON
T6	No of Segments Read	I	CON
POSINN	Desired Tape Position	I	CON
IACT	Actual Tape Postion	I	CON

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNTION
LOCAL (50, 5)	Local	R	In
CONRL (50,5)	ConRail		
INTER (50,5)	Interline		
	Cars, Tons, ConRail Dollars, Total Dollars and Short Haul Car Miles by Standard Transportation Commodity Code		
T2 (1000)	Indexes of Segment Traffic Information	I	CON
T3 (1000)	Segment No. Corresponding to Traffic Information	I	CON
T1	No. of Segment entries on traffic tape	I	CON
ACTUAL	Current Tape Position	I	CON
PCSITN	Positn of Segment Tape having requested information	I	CON
NBTR	Number of Tape Records	I	CON
NBSR	Number of Segment Records	I	CON
IFLAG	ERROR FLAG		
MTD	Missing Tape Data Flag	I	CON
MSD	Missing Segment Data Flag	I	CON
ERR1	Segment Number Mismatch	I	CON
ERR2	Card Sequence Error	I	CON
ERR3	Railroad Code Mismatch	I	CON
ERR4	State Code Mismatch	I	CON
SEG (48)	Line Segment Characteristics	R	In
DOUT (30)	Disk output array for Sub-segment Analysis	R	OUT
TOTAL (50,5)	Local, Conrl, and Inter Arrays Totaled	R	OUT
CONINT(50,5)	Conrl and Inter Arrays Totaled	R	INT
TASK (19)	Array of results from Viability Analysis	R	OUT
LUH	Locomotive Unit Hours	R	INT
LUHC	Locomotive Unit Hour Costs	R	INT
KREW	Crew Size	I	CON
CH	Crew Hours	R	INT

	TASK (1)	-	Total Carrier Branch Revenue
	TASK (2)	-	On Branch Operating Costs
Test I	TASK (3)	-	Net Revenue after on branch operating costs
	TASK (4)	-	Branch Maintenance Costs
Test II	TASK (5)	-	Net Revenue After Branch Maintenance
	TASK (6)	-	Return on Branch Salvage Value
Test III	TASK (7)	-	Net Revenue After Return on Branch Salvage
	TASK (8)	-	Branch Overhead Costs
Test IV	TASK (9)	-	Net Revenue After Branch Overhead Costs
	TASK (10)	-	Property Taxes on Branch
Test V	TASK (11)	-	Net Revenue After Property Taxes
	TASK (12)	-	Off-Branch Operating Costs
Test VI	TASK (13)	-	Net Revenue After Off-Branch Operating Costs
	TASK (14)	-	Overhead (Bridge) Traffic Revenue
Test VII	TASK (15)	-	Net Revenue After Overhead Traffic Revenue
	TASK (16)	-	Upgrading Cost to FRA Track Class I
Test VIII	TASK (17)	-	Net Revenue After Upgrading to FRA Track Class I
	TASK (18)	-	Upgrading Cost to FRA Track Class II
Test VIII-B	TASK (19)	-	Net Revenue After Upgrading to FRA Track Class II

Viability Analysis Task Array

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
CHC	Crew Hour Costs	R	INT
SEC	Station Employee Costs	R	INT
FREAK	Frequency of Trains (Decimal)	R	INT
FQ	Frequency of Trains (Integer)	R	INT
RFQ	Frequency of Trains (Whole)	I	INT
OBCMC	On Branch Car Mile Costs	R	INT
OBCDC	On Branch Car Day Costs	R	INT
TCD (49)	Total Car Days By Commodity	R	INT
OBFCC	On Branch Freight Car Costs	R	INT
CM	Caboose Miles	R	INT
CMC	Caboose Mile Costs	R	INT
CB DAYS	Caboose Days	R	INT
CBDC	Caboose Day Costs	R	INT
OBCAB	On Brn-ch Caboose Costs	R	INT
LOTSC	Local Total Switching Costs	R	INT
GT	Gross Tons	R	INT
GTC	Gross Ton Class	R	INT
DMC	Direct Maintenance Cost	R	INT
IMC	Indirect Maintenance Cost	R	INT
NBMM	Maintenance Siding and Yard Tracks	R	INT
NBMO	Normalized Branch Maintenance Main & Other	R	INT
TTM	Total Track Miles	R	INT
TSSV	Gross Scrap Value, Steel	R	INT
TSVGT	Gross Scrap Value, Good Ties	R	INT
TSVFPT	Gross Scrap Value, Fair/Poor Ties	R	INT
LSV	Gross Scrap Value, Land		

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
GSV	Gross Scrap Value	R	INT
TDRC	Total Dismantal anf Removal Cost	R	INT
NSV	Net Scrap Value	R	INT
RET NSV	Return on Net Salvage Value	R	INT
MOW	Maintenance of Way Superintendence	R	INT
TRANS	Transportation Superintendence	R	INT
MCLAC	Clerical Support/Accidents	R	INT
TCLAC	Transportation - Clerical Support/Accidents	R	INT
OBCM	Off-Branch Car Ton Miles	R	INT
OBTM	Off-Branch Tare Ton Miles	R	INT
OBNTM	Off-Branch Net Ton Miles	R	INT
NISC	Number of Intertrain Swithces, ConRail	I	INT
NISI	Number of Intertrain Switches, Interline	I	INT
NIS	Number of Intertrain Switches, Total	R	INT
OFBCMI	Off-Branch Car Miles, Interchange	R	INT
FBCMIE	Off-Branch Car Miles, Interchange with Circuitry & Empty Return	R	INT
FBTTMI	Interline Off-Branch Tare Ton Miles	R	INT
FBNTMI	Interline off-Branch Net Ton Miles	R	INT
OFBCMS	Off-Branch Car Miles, ConRail	R	INT
FBCMCE	Off-Branch Car Miles, ConRail With Circuitry & Empty Return	R	INT
FBTTMC	ConRail Off-Branch Tare Ton Miles	R	INT
FBNTMC	ConRail Off-Branch Net Ton Miles	R	INT
OBCGM	Off-Branch Gross Ton Miles	R	INT
GTMC	Gross Ton Miles Costs	R	INT
CIS	Total Number of ConRail Cars	R	INT
IS	Cost of Industry Switching	R	INT

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
CI	Cars Interchanges (whole)	R	INT
ICI	Cars Interchanged (integer)	I	INT
ICSC	Interchange Switching Costs	R	INT
ITSC	Intertrain Switching Costs	R	INT
TSC	Total Switching Costs	R	INT
LDC	Loss and Damage Cost	R	INT
OFBCDC	Off-Branch Car Day Costs	R	INT
OFBCMC	Off-Branch Car Mile Costs	R	INT
OBCD	Off-Branch Car Days	R	INT
ICSD	Interchange Switching Days	R	INT
RTD	RUNNING Time Days	R	INT
ITSD	Intertrain Switchung Days	R	INT
OBSD	Off-Branch Switching Days	R	INT
ICS DI	Interline Interchange Switching Days	R	INT
RTDI	RUNNING Time Days, Interline	R	INT
ITSDI	Intertrain Switching Days, Interline	R	INT
OBSDI	Off-Branch Switching Days, ConRail	R	INT
OFBCML	Off-Branch Car Miles, ConRail	R	INT
OBCDI	Off-Branch Car Days, Interline	R	INT
OFBCM	Off-Branch Car Miles	R	INT
OFBFCC	Off-Branch Freight Car Costs	R	INT
SCO	Station Clerical Operating Costs	R	INT
FRA1	Upgrading Cost to FRA Track Class I	R	INT
FRA2	Upgrading Cost to FRA Track Class II	R	INT
DELTA	Difference in Upgrading Costs	R	INT
KAZAM	Number of Non-Zero Traffic & Revenue Records	I	CON
IKTEST	Flag for Printing Out Non-Local Traffic	I	CON
IX	Print Counter for Intermediate Variable Print	I	CON

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	FUNCTION
TESTLS (18)	Output Array	R	OUT
TESTK (14)	Output Array	R	OUT
WHLIST (9)	Index of Tasks Which Are Tests	I	CON
IFGOOD	Flag Noting the Failure of A Test	L	CON
TBX	Switching Time Per Trip (Minutes)	R	IMT
IX	Switching Time Per Trip (Hours)	I	IMT
XTIME	Residual Running Time (Decimal Hours)	R	INT
OUTLT (500,16)	Segment Summary Output Arra	R	OUT
SNAM (500,15)	Segment Name Indexed Summary Array	R	OUT
RQUI (500,3)	Segment Summary of Cost Data	R	OUT
IMLX	Total Revenue	I	OUT
IMLY	Total Cars	I	OUT
IMLZ	Total Tons	I	OUT
IPAG	Page Count for Summary Print	I	OUT
ICNT	Line Count for Summary Print	I	OUT
IPTSW (9)	Print Switch for Page Headers	L	OUT
IFTRT(9,10)	Page Headers for the 9 tests' summaries	I	OUT
IPLNCT	Line Count for Print Out	I	OUT
NCALC	Number of Line Segments Calculated	I	OUT
KREWT	Flag denoting error in crew size	L	CON
INCREW	Crew size in error	I	OUT
ITRIPS	Flag denoting error in trips	L	CON

TESTLS (1) = Segment Code
TESTLS (2) = First State Code
TESTLS (3) = Second State Code
TESTLS (4) = Third State Code
TESTLS (5) = Length In Miles
TESTLS (6) = Total Revenue
TESTLS (7) = Loss Thru Test VIII - A
TESTLS (8) = Total Cars
TESTLS (9) = Total Tons
TESTLS (10) = Revenue Per Mile
TESTLS (11) = Cars Per Mile
TESTLS (12) = Revenue Per Mile
TESTLS (13) = Loss Per Car
TESTLS (14) = Revenue Per Ton
TESTLS (15) = Loss Per Ton
TESTLS (16) = Total Cost
TESTLS (17) = Net Revenue Per Car
TESTLS (18) = Required Rate Increase

TESTLS ARRAY DEFINITIONS

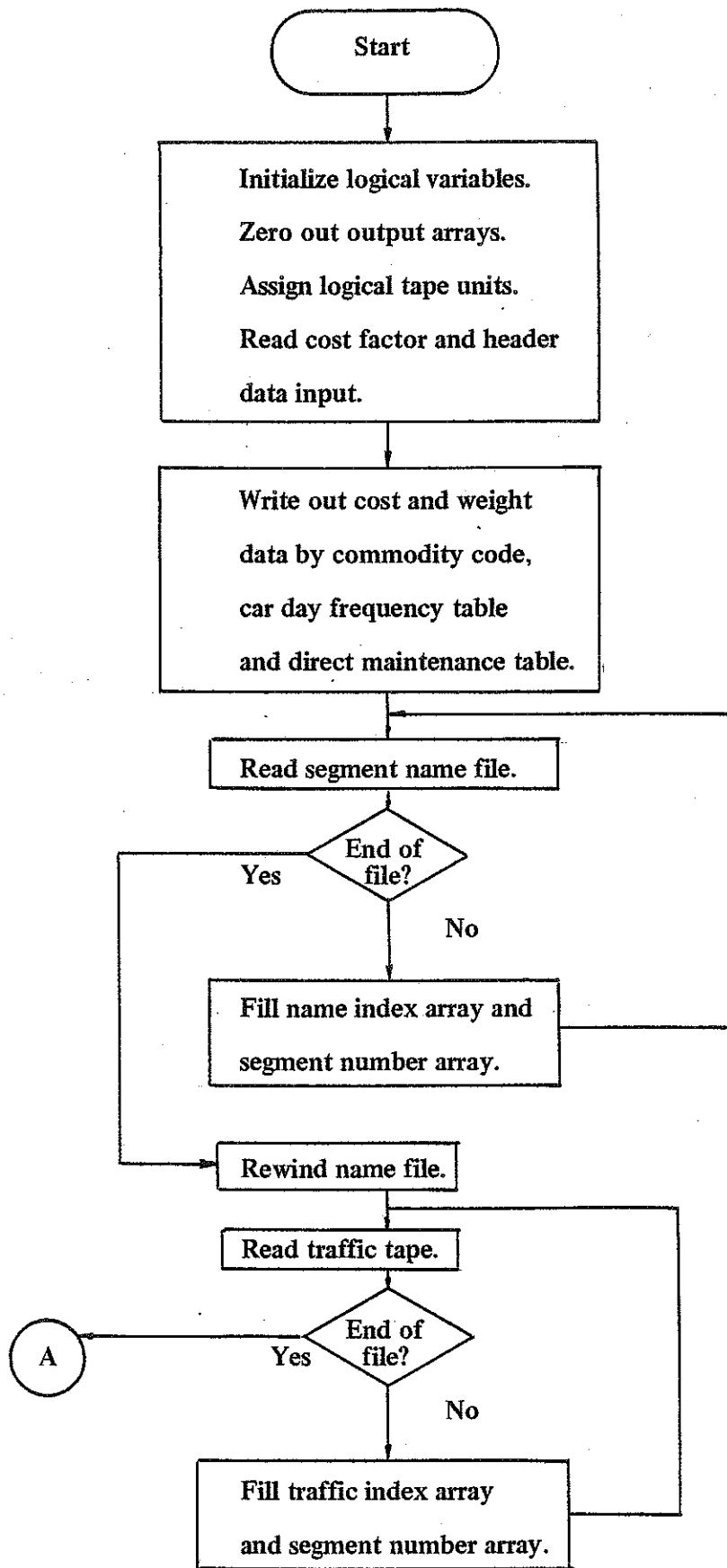
TESTK (1) Segment Number
TESTK (2) Length in Miles
TESTK (3) Total Carloads
TESTK (4) Total Cars
TESTK (5) Annual Trips
TESTK (6) Average Cars Per Trip
TESTK (7) Switching Time Per Trip (Hours)
TESTK (8) Switching Time Per Trip (Minutes)
TESTK (9) Time Assigned to Branch (Hours)
TESTK (10) Time Assigned to Branch (Minutes)
TESTK (11) Residual Running Time (Hours)
TESTK (12) Residual Running Time (Minutes)
TESTK (13) Miles to Serving Yard
TESTK (14) Miles Per Hour

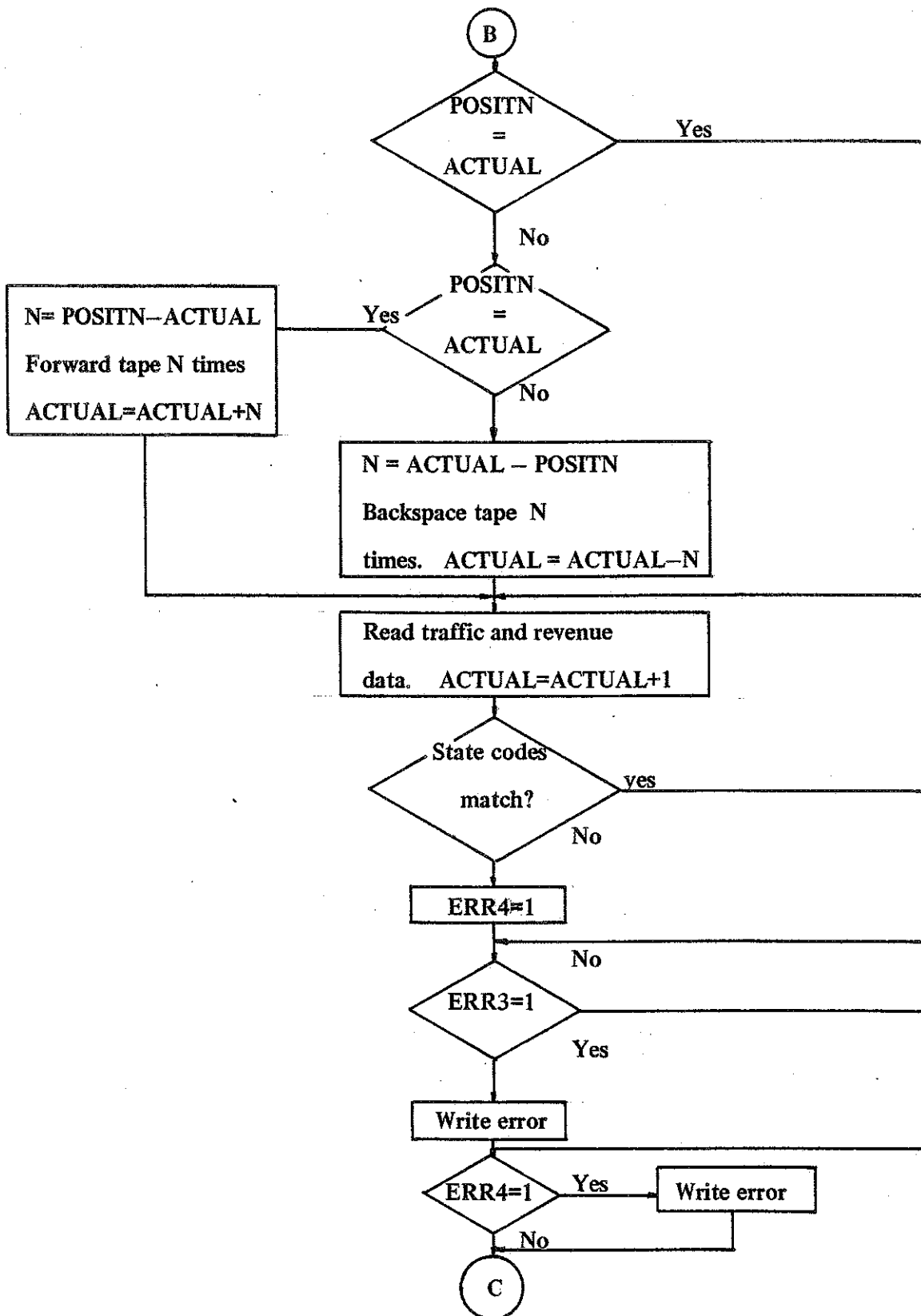
TESTK ARRAY DEFINITION

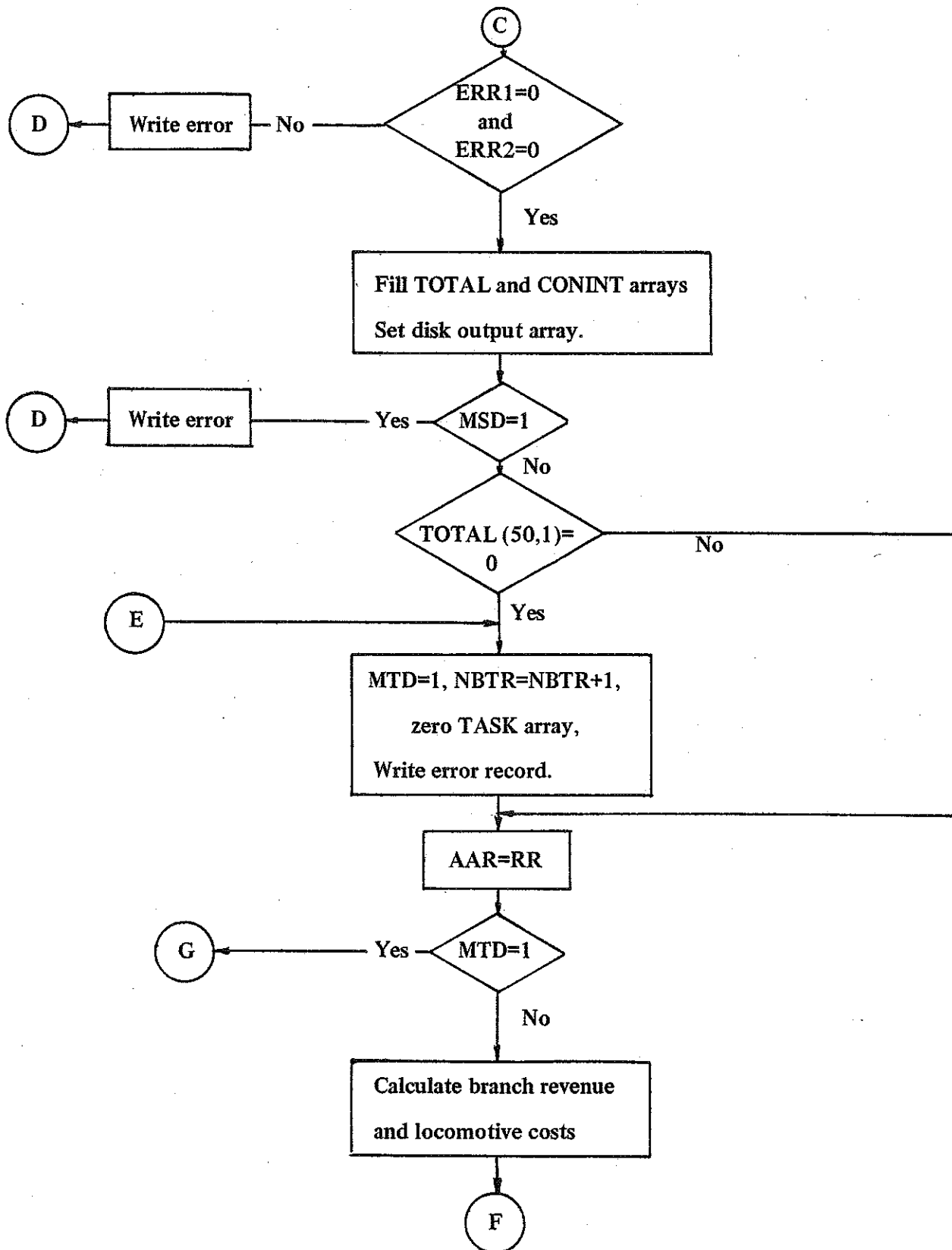
OUTLT (N,1)		Task That Segment Failed
OUTLT	2	First State Code
OUTLT	3	Second State Code
OUTLT	4	Third State Code
OUTLT	5	Length in Miles
OUTLT	6	Total Revenue
OUTLT	7	Loss Thur Test VIII- A
OUTLT	8	Total Cars
OUTLT	9	Total Tons
OUTLT	10	Revenue Per mile
OUTLT	11	Cost Per Mile
OUTLT	12	Revenue Per Car
OUTLT	13	Loss Per Car
OUTLT	14	Revenue Per Ton
OUTLT	15	Loss Per Ton

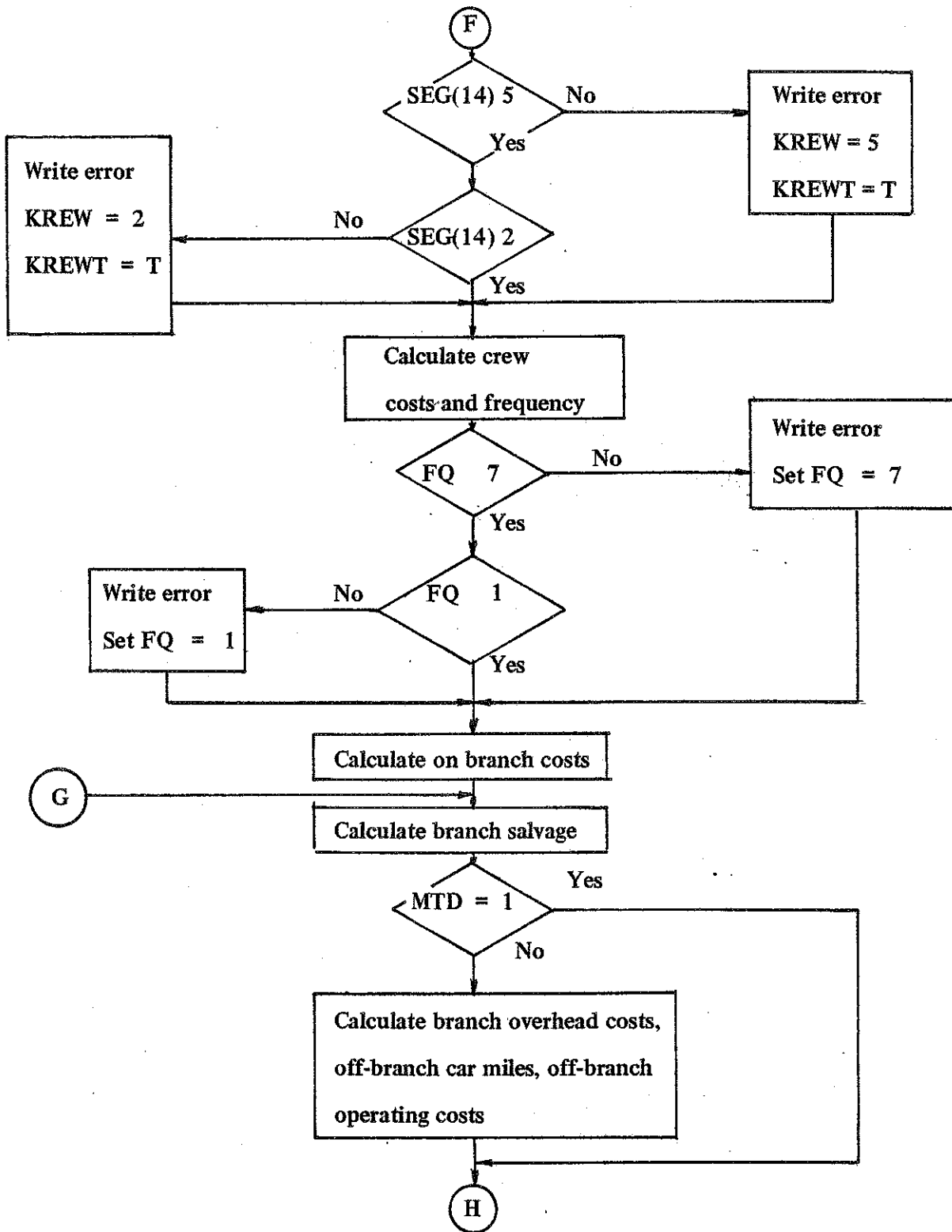
OUTLT ARRAY DEFINITIONS

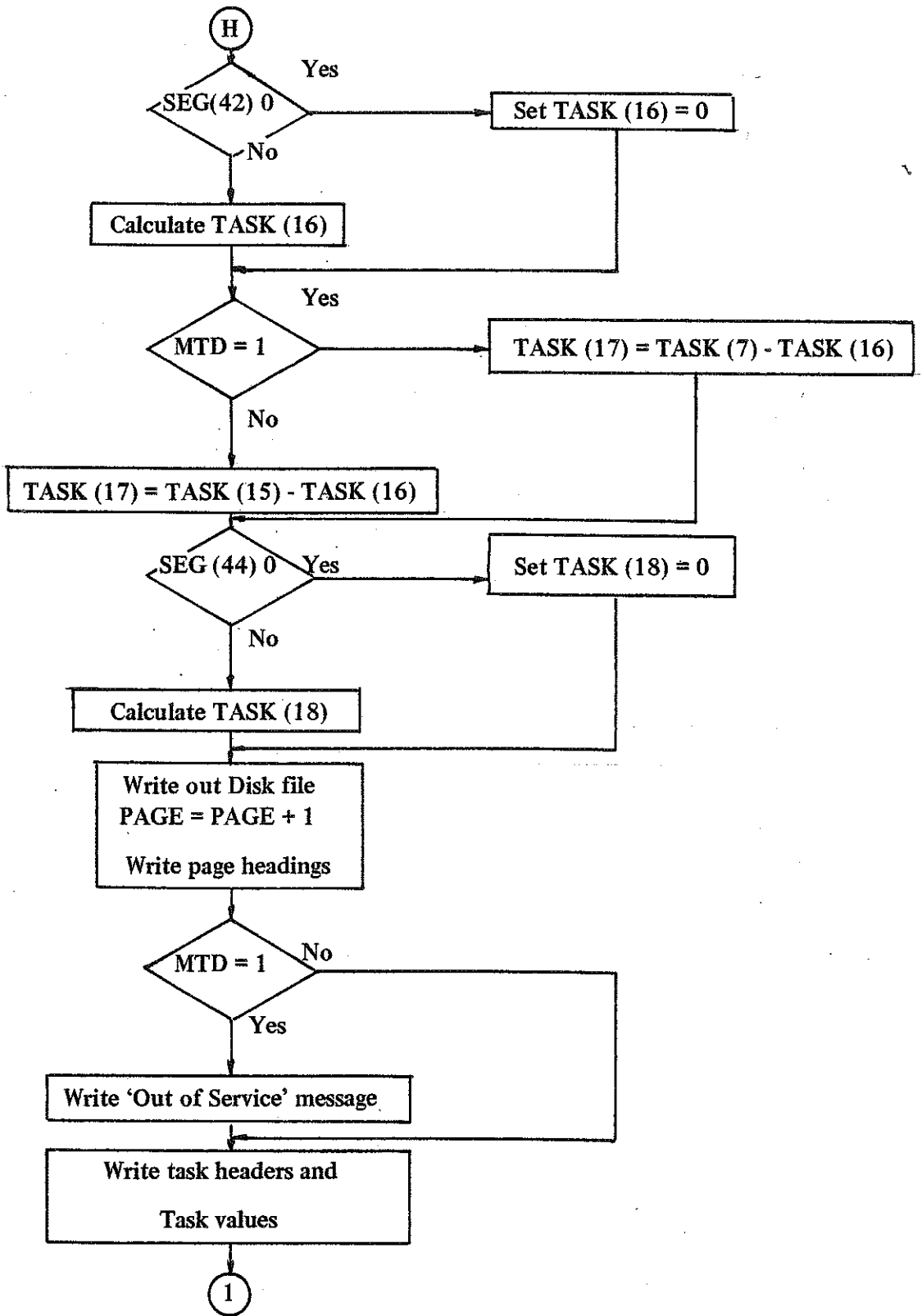
FIGURE 12

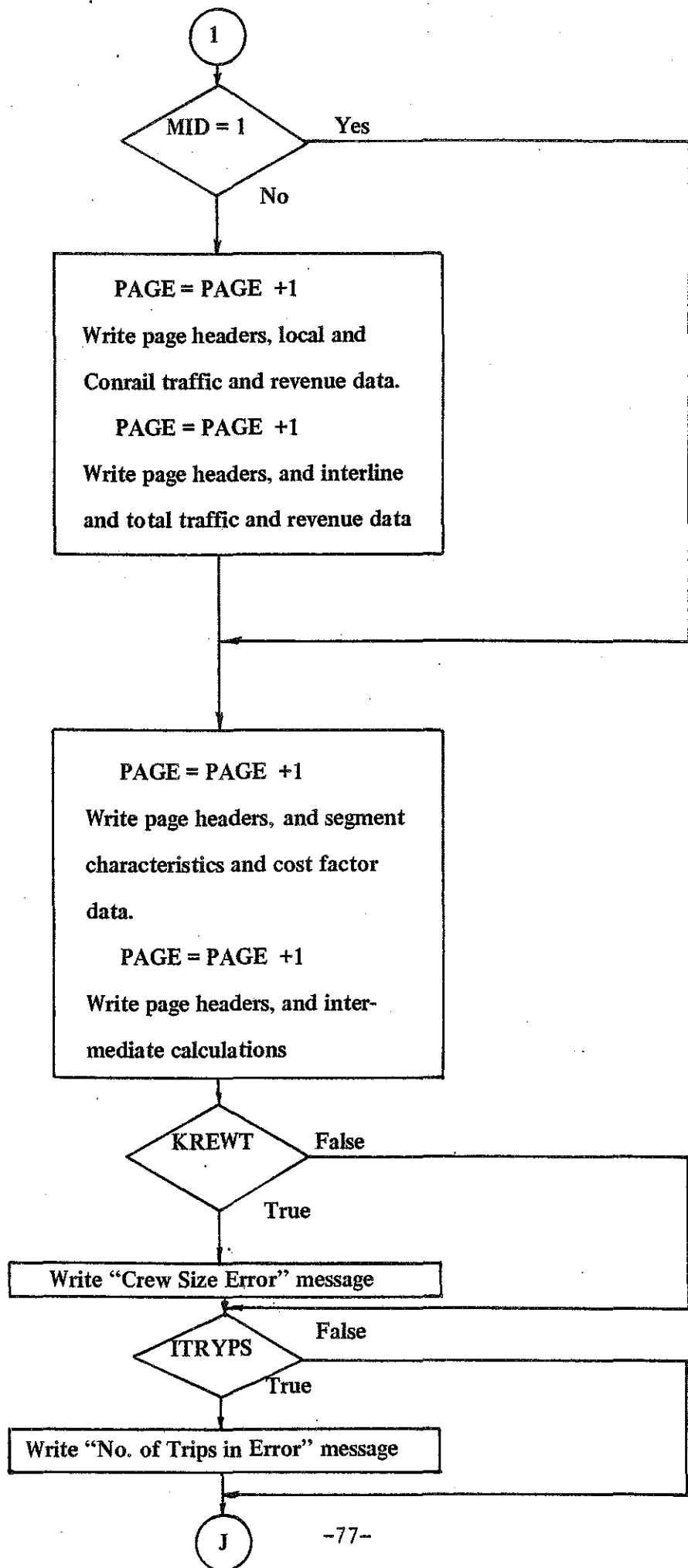


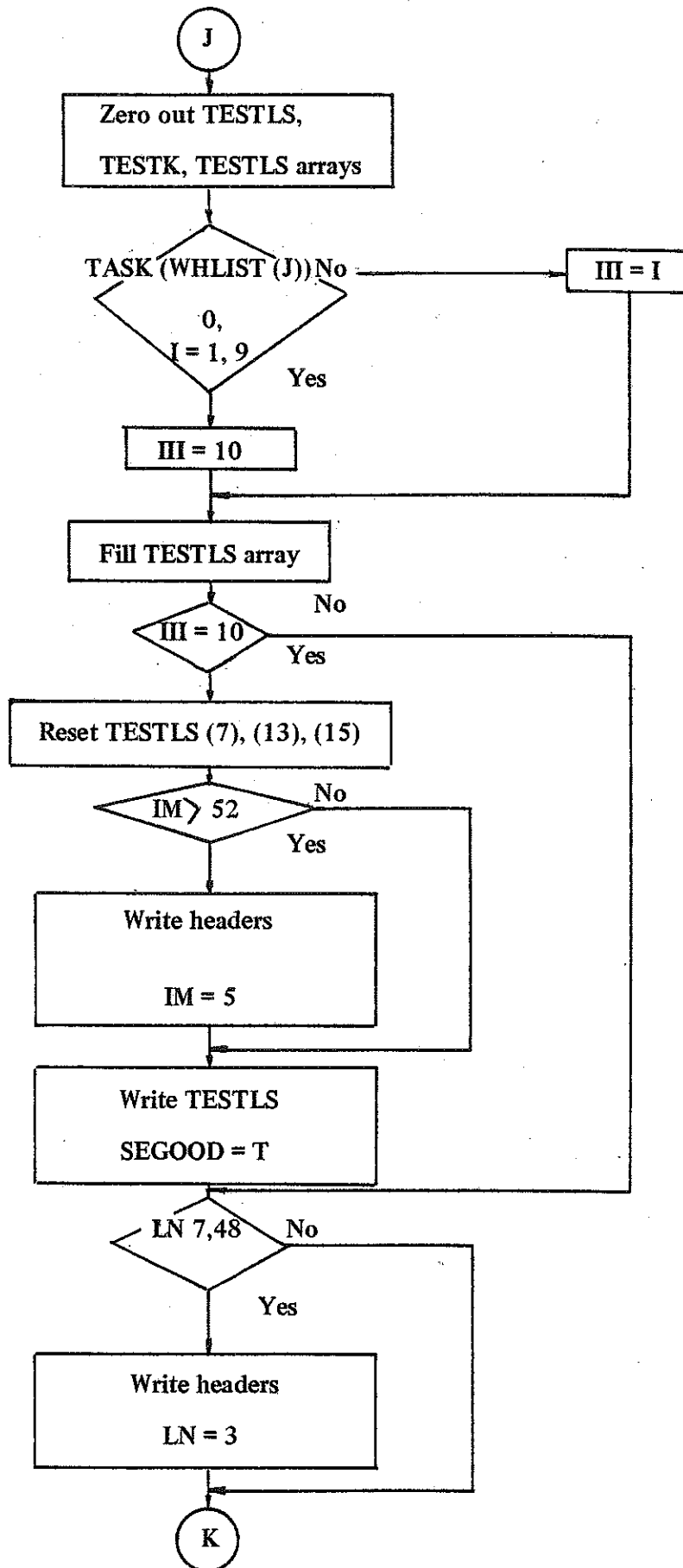


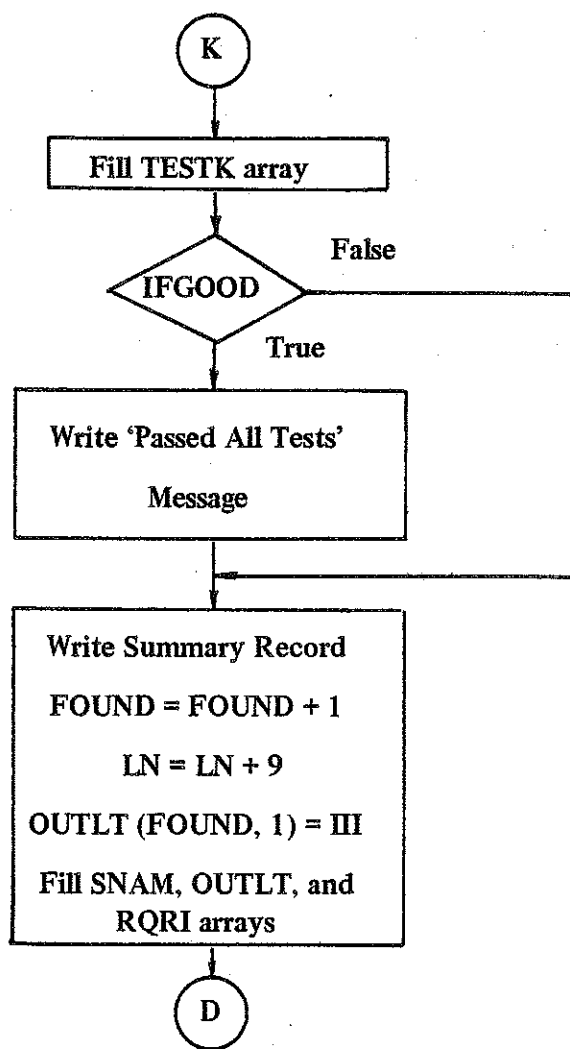


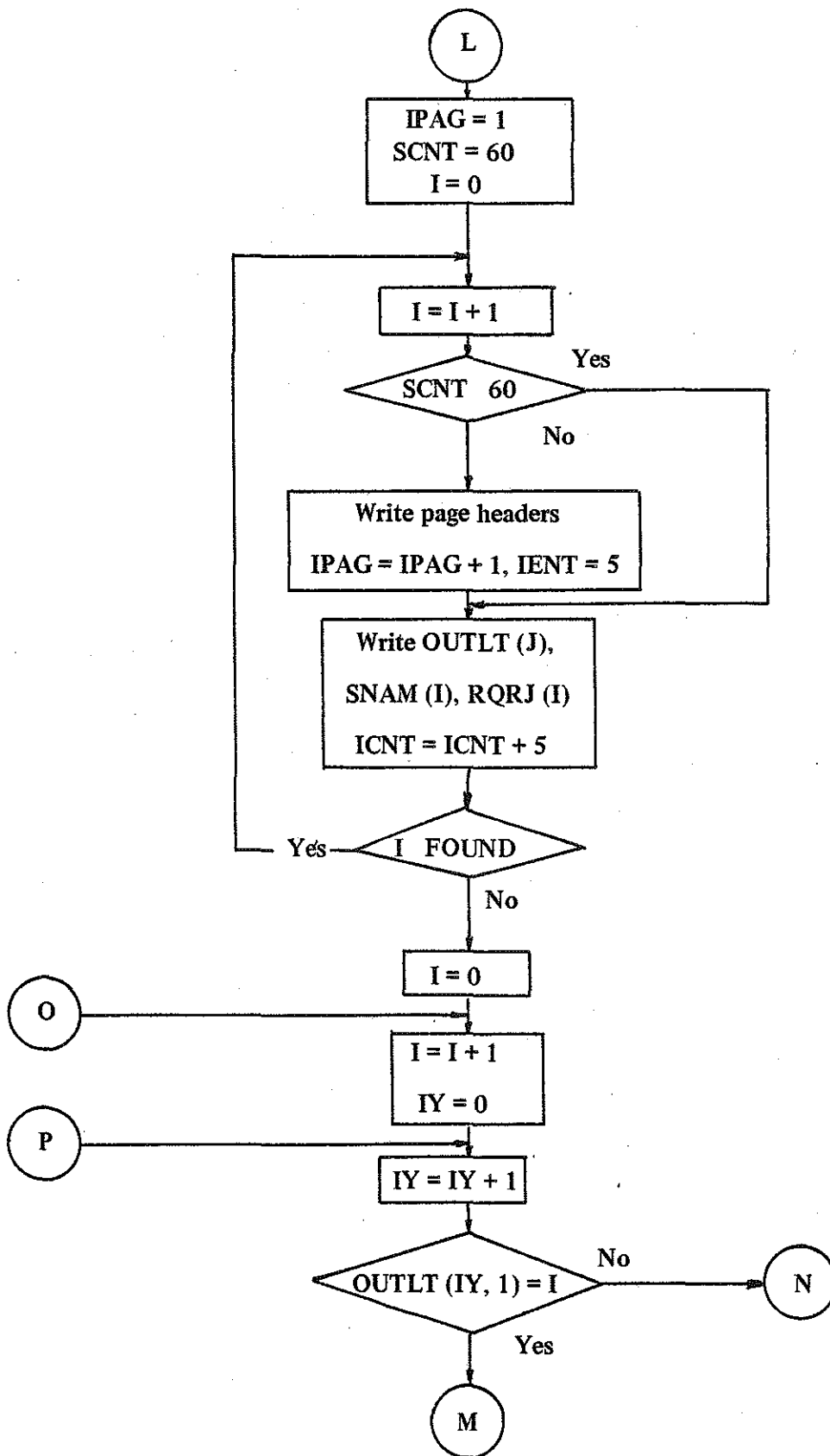


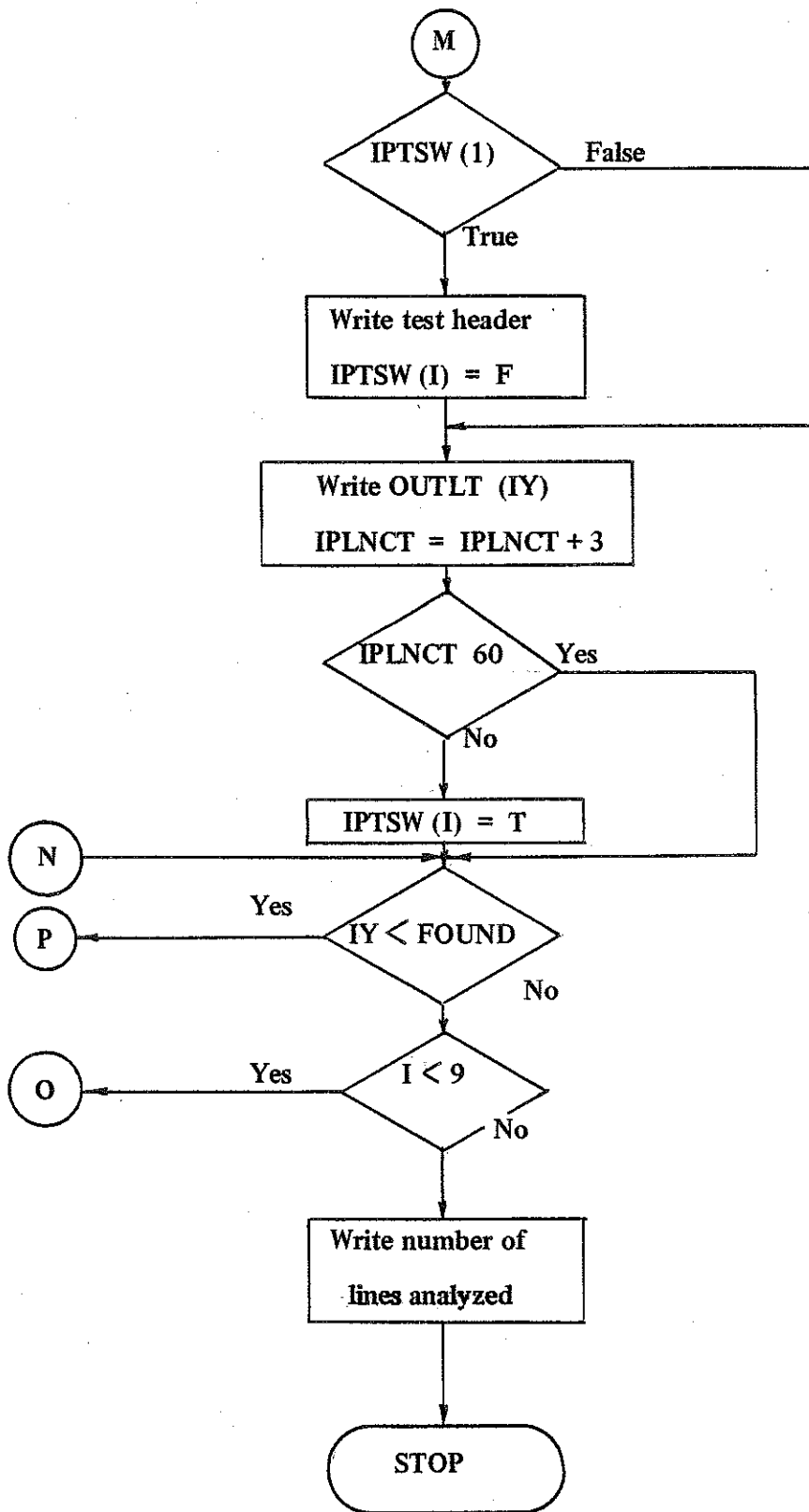












MODIFICATIONS

TO THE USRA PROGRAM -

THE MICHIGAN VERSION



MODIFICATIONS TO THE USRA PROGRAM - THE MICHIGAN VERSION

This section of the report concerns itself with a description of the changes made in the USRA version of the Viability Analysis to reflect those modifications suggested by R. L. Banks and Associates. A single Penn Central segment (394) as analyzed by USRA has been chosen as a means of indicating how each of the programmatic and input file changes effects the cost component estimates as displayed in the "Basic Branch Line Evaluation Report". Figures 13 and 14 present this report as produced through the execution of the USRA (Figure 13) and Michigan (Figure 14) versions of the program. Note that the estimated revenue in both reports is the same, but most of the associated costs vary. This is a result of the fact that this Department objects to the way in which the USRA allocated costs to a line not to its methodology in determining revenue. Table 1 indicates which of the various component costs within each of the nine major cost categories vary by analytical approach. The Michigan approach generally associates lower costs with the operation of a line due to the adoption of the reasoning argued by Banks et al. The exclusion of unavoidable costs from the calculation of each major cost category invariably reduces the apparent cost of a line's operation. Table 1, in giving a cost by cost breakdown, suggests which of the component costs are subject to reduction, if not elimination, and which are immune to the logic of the Michigan approach. One should note that all data used in the original analysis is 1973 specific. The USRA has recommended the application of certain factors to make the various component costs more descriptive of a projected 1976 situation. Where these factors have been used is shown in Table 1. Other figures within this section may include data obtained through the application of these factors without expressly stating such.

Before proceeding with a discussion of specific program modifications, it should be noted that the component costs used therein have been taken directly from the "Table of Intermediate Calculations" which have been supplied for both the USRA and the Michigan Analyses (see Figures 15 and 16). Other information concerning the physical and operating characteristics of the exemplary segment (394) and the railroad specific "cost factors", as used in the USRA model and as modified for use in the Michigan Model, are presented in Figures 17 and 18.

In the following discussion, when data is taken from the table of intermediate calculations, it shall be noted by an IC in parentheses---e.g., Locomotive Unit Hours (IC). Likewise, data from the "Line Questionnaire" shall be indicated with an (LQ) while railroad cost factors shall be noted by (RC). In the formulas below, data from the LQ will be represented as, for example, SEG(1) rather than by "item" 1 as is used in Figures 17 and 18.

Table 1 indicates that this category of costs is composed of six components: LUHC, CHC, SEG, OBFCC, OBCAB and LOTSC. Inspection of the data specific to each methodology reveals that the LUHC, CHC, and OBCAB are the only component costs within this category that differ by accounting system. Each of these shall be discussed in turn.

1) LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOUR COST (LUHC)

The USRA calculated this cost by means of the following Fortran IV statement: $LUHC = CF(1) * LUH$

Where:

$CF(1) = \$16.39$ (RC) - Figure 5
 $LUH = 300$ hours (IC) - Figure 3

By substitution, we find that:

$LUHC = \$16.39 \times 300 = \3917 which can be verified by consulting Figure 15.

The following Fortran IV statements have been placed within the viability analysis to remove those locomotive related costs which cannot be avoided with line abandonment.

$ALCRLB = CF(44)/CF(1)$
 $RLBX = 1$
If $(LUH/SEG(12).GE.2000)$ $RLBX = ALCRLB$
 $LUHC = CF(1) * LUH * RL BX$

===== Basic Branch Line Evaluation Report =====

Line 1)	Carrier Branch Revenue	219986.
Line 2)	On-Branch Operating Costs	39884.
Line 3)	Test I Net Revenue After On-Branch Operating Costs	180102.
Line 4)	Normal Branch Maintenance Costs	98950.
Line 5)	Test II Net Revenue After Normal Branch Maintenance Costs	81152
Line 6)	Return On-Branch Salvage Value	39459.
Line 7)	Test III Net Revenue After Return On-Branch Salvage Value	41693.
Line 8)	Branch Overhead Costs	4278.
Line 9)	Test IV Net Revenue After Branch Overhead Costs	37415.
Line 10)	Property Taxes On-Branch	0.
Line 11)	Test V Net Revenue After Property Taxes On-Branch	37415.
Line 12)	Off-Branch Operating Costs	112419.
Line 13)	Test VI Net Revenue After Off-Branch Operating Costs	-75004.
Line 14)	Overhead Bridge Traffic Revenue	0.
Line 15)	Test VII Net Revenue After Adding Bridge Traffic Revenue	-75004.
Line 16)	Rehabilitation Cost to FRA Track Class I	60589.
Line 17)	Test IIIA Net Revenue After Improving To Track Class I	-135592.
Line 18)	Rehabilitation Cost To FRA Track Class II	201102.
Line 19)	Test VIIIB Net Revenue After Improving To Track Class II	-276106.

TABLE 1

1976 Increases
USRA SEGMENT 394
GROSVENOR-MORENCI

1) On Branch Operating Costs
Line 2 = LUHC + CHC + SEC + OBFCC + OBCAB + LOTSC

	USRA	MICHIGAN
LUHC	4917.00	1722.00
CHC	9912.00	0.00
SEC	0.00	0.00
OBFCC	12962.66	12962.00
OBCAB	295.62	78.12
LOTSC	0.00	0.00
Line 2	<u>28086.66</u>	<u>14762.12</u>

1976
Increases 28087 x 1.42 = 39884 14762 x 1.42 = 20963

LUHC = Locomotive Unit Hour Cost
CHC = Crew Hour Cost
SEC = Station Employee Costs
OBFCC = On-Branch Freight Car Costs
OBCAB = On-Branch Caboose Cost
LOTSC = Local Traffic Switching

2) Normal Branch Maintenance Costs
Line 4 = NBMM + NBMO

	USRA	MICHIGAN
NBMM	70739.18	62495.47
NBMO	<u>3659.23</u>	<u>3208.50</u>
Line 4	<u>74398.41</u>	<u>65703.97</u>

1976
Increases 74398 x 1.33 = 98950 65704 x 1.33 = 87386

NBMM = Branch Maintenance
NBMO = Siding/Yard Track Maintenance

3) Return on Branch Salvage Value
Line 6 = RETNSV

	USRA	MICHIGAN
RETNSV	<u>39458.59</u>	<u>39458.59</u>
Line 6	<u>39458.59</u>	<u>39458.59</u>

1976
Increases 39459 x 1 = 39459 39459 x 1 = 39459

RETNSV = Return on Net Scrap Value

TABLE 1

4) Branch Overhead Costs
 Line 8 = MOWS + TRANS + MCLAC + TCLAS

	USRA	MICHIGAN
MOWS	2790.00	0.00
TRANS	116.37	0.00
MCLAC	991.76	0.00
TCLAC	<u>379.92</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Line 8 1976	4278.00	0.00

Increases 4278 x 1 = 4278 0 x 1 = 0

 MOWS = M.O.W. Superintendence
 TRANS = Trans. Superintendence
 TCLAC = Transp. Clerical Support, Accident
 MCLAC = M.O.W. Clerical Support, Accident

5) Property Taxes on Branch
 Line 10 = 0.00

6) Off Branch Operating Costs
 Line 12 = GTMC + TSC + LDC + OFBFCCC + SCO

	USRA		MICHIGAN	
	1973	1976 Increases	1973	1976 Increases
GTMC	38765.18 x 1.170	= 45355.27	11990.48 x 1.170	= 14028.86
TSC	22806.27 x 1.278	= 29146.41	21022.61 x 1.278	= 26866.90
LDC	2693.66 x 1.278	= 3442.50	1672.25 x 1.278	= 2137.14
OFBFCC	23782.24 x 1.278	= 30393.70	23782.24 x 1.278	= 30393.70
SCO	<u>3193.22 x 1.278</u>	= <u>4080.94</u>	<u>0.00 x 1.278</u>	= <u>0.00</u>
	91240.	112419.	58468.	73427.

 GTMC = Gross Ton Mile Costs
 TSC = Total Switching Costs
 LDC = Loss and Damage Cost
 OFBFCC = Off-Branch Freight Car Costs
 SCO = Station Clerical

7) Overhead Bridge Traffic Revenue
 Line 14 = 0.00

8) Rehabilitation Cost to FRA Track Class I
 Line 16 = FRA 1

	USRA	MICHIGAN
FRA 1 Line 16 1976	<u>60589.</u>	<u>60589.</u>

Increases 60589. x 1. = 60589. 60589. x 1. = 60589.

 FRA 1 = Upgrade to Track Class I

TABLE 1

9) Rehabilitation Cost to FRA Track Class II
Line 18 = FRA 2

	USRA	MICHIGAN
FRA 2	<u>201102.</u>	<u>201102</u>
Line 18	<u>201102.</u>	<u>201102</u>
1976		
Increases	201102 x 1. = 201102	201102 x 1. = 201102

FRA 2 = Upgrades to Track Class II.		

LISTING OF INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS

1)	LUH	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS	300.00000	31)	RETNSV	RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	39458.59425
2)	LUHC	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS COST	4917.00000	32)	MOWS	M O W SUPERINTENDENCE	2790.00000
3)	CH	CREW HOURS	300.00000	33)	TRANS	TRANS. SUPERINTENDENCE	116.37000
4)	CHC	CREW HOURS COST	9912.00000	34)	MCLAC	MOW CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACCIDE	991.76130
5)	SEC	STATION EMPLOYEE COSTS	0.00000	35)	TCLAC	TRANS. CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACC	379.92000
6)	FREAK	FREQUENCY DECIMAL NUMBER	.96154	36)	OBCM	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILES	244576.23048
7)	FQ	FREQUENCY WHOLE NUMBER	1.00000	37)	OBTTM	OFF-BRANCH TARE TON MILES	7560791.85326
8)	OBCMC	ON-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	702.72660	38)	OBNTM	OFF-BRANCH NET TON MILES	5806515.54283
9)	OBCDC	ON-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	12259.94000	39)	OBGTM	OFF-BRANCH GROSS TON MILES	13367307.39609
10)	OBFCC	ON-BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS	12962.66660	40)	GTMC	GROSS TON MILE COSTS	45355.27399
11)	CM	CABOOSE MILES	1860.00000	41)	CIS	CARS RECEIVING IND. SWITCH	152.00000
12)	CMC	CABOOSE MILE COSTS	78.12000	42)	IS	INDUSTRY SWITCHING COSTS	4969.98960
13)	CBDAYS	CABOOSE DAYS	25.00000	43)	CI	CARS INTERCHANGED	700.00000
14)	CBDC	CABOOSE DAYS COST	217.50000	44)	ICSC	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST	9483.96000
15)	OBCAB	ON-BRANCH CABOOSE COSTS	295.62000	45)	NIS	NUMBER INTERTRAIN SWITCHES	2155.00000
16)	LOTSC	LOCAL TRAFFIC SWITCHING	0.00000	46)	ITSC	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING COSTS	11352.32450
17)	GT	GROSS TONS	70413.34000	47)	TSC	TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS	29146.41830
18)	GTC	GROSS TONS CLASS MILLIONS	.07041	48)	LOC	LOSS AND DAMAGE COST	3442.50216
19)	DMC	DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS	48378.60000	49)	ICSD	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING DAYS	349.96190
20)	IMC	INDIRECT MAINTENANCE FACTOR	.46220	50)	RTD	RUNNING TIME DAYS	483.82114
21)	NBMM	BRANCH MAINTENANCE	70739.18892	51)	ITSD	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING DAYS	1129.44058
22)	NBMO	SIDING/YARD TRACK MAINT.	3659.23134	52)	OBSD	OTR OFF-BRANCH SWITCHING DAYS	608.00000
23)	TTM	TOTAL TRACK MILES	19.50000	53)	OBCD	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAYS	2571.22362
24)	TSSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, STEEL	583293.75000	54)	OFBCDC	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	5517.70687
25)	TSGVT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, GOOD TIES	0.00000	55)	OFBCMC	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	18264.53305
26)	TSVEPT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE F/P TIES	0.00000	56)	OFBFCC	OFF-BRANCH FRT CAR COSTS	30393.70261
27)	LSV	GROSS SALVAGE VALUE, LAND	67611.00000	57)	SCO	STATION CLERICAL	4080.93516
28)	GSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE	650904.75000	58)	FRAI	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS I	60588.85623
29)	IDRC	DISMANTLE AND REMOVAL COSTS	175500.00000	59)	FRA2	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS II	201102.35873
30)	NSV	NET SCRAP VALUE	475404.75000	60)	DELTA	FRA2 LESS FRA1	140513.50250

LISTING OF INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS

1)	LUH	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS	300.00000	31)	RETNSV	RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	39458.59425
2)	LUHC	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT HOURS COST	1722.00000	32)	MOWS	M.O.W. SUPERINTENDENCE	0.00000
3)	CH	CREW HOURS	300.00000	33)	TRANS	TRANS. SUPERINTENDENCE	0.00000
4)	CHC	CREW HOURS COST	0.00000	34)	MCLAC	M.O.W. CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACCIDE	0.00000
5)	SEC	STATION EMPLOYEE COSTS	0.00000	35)	TCLAC	TRANSP. CLERICAL SUPPORT, ACC.	0.00000
6)	FREAK	FREQUENCY DECIMAL NUMBER	.96154	36)	OBCM	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILES	244576.23048
7)	FO	FREQUENCY WHOLE NUMBER	1.00000	37)	OBITM	OFF-BRANCH TARE TON MILES	7560791.85326
8)	OBCMC	ON-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	702.72660	38)	OBNTM	OFF-BRANCH NET TON MILES	5806515.54283
9)	OBCDC	ON-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	12259.94000	39)	OBGTM	OFF-BRANCH GROSS TON MILES	13367307.39609
10)	OBFCC	ON-BRANCH FREIGHT CAR COSTS	12962.66660	40)	GTMC	GROSS TON MILE COSTS	14028.85544
11)	CM	CABOOSE MILES	1860.00000	41)	CIS	CARS RECEIVING IND. SWITCH	152.00000
12)	CMC	CABOOSE MILE COSTS	78.12000	42)	IS	INDUSTRY SWITCHING COSTS	4969.98960
13)	CBDBAYS	CABOOSE DAYS	25.00000	43)	CI	CARS INTERCHANGED	700.00000
14)	CDBC	CABOOSE DAYS COST	0.00000	44)	ICSC	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST	5835.55000
15)	OBCAB	ON-BRANCH CABOOSE COSTS	78.12000	45)	NIS	NUMBER INTERTRAIN SWITCHES	2155.00000
16)	LOTSC	LOCAL TRAFFIC SWITCHING	0.00000	46)	ITSC	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING COSTS	10217.07050
17)	GT	GROSS TONS	70413.34000	47)	TSC	TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS	26866.89571
18)	GTC	GROSS TONS CLASS MILLIONS	.07041	48)	LDC	LOSS AND DAMAGE COST	2137.13522
19)	DMC	DIRECT MAINTENANCE COSTS	48378.60000	49)	ICSD	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING DAYS	349.96190
20)	IMC	INDIRECT MAINTENANCE FACTOR	.29180	50)	RTD	RUNNING TIME DAYS	483.82114
21)	NBMM	BRANCH MAINTENANCE	62495.47548	51)	ITSD	INTERTRAIN SWITCHING DAYS	1129.44058
22)	NBMQ	SIDING/YARD TRACK MAINT.	3208.50630	52)	OBSD	OTR OFF-BRANCH SWITCHING DAYS	608.00000
23)	TTM	TOTAL TRACK MILES	19.50000	53)	OBCD	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAYS	2571.22362
24)	TSSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, STEEL	583293.75000	54)	OFBCDC	OFF-BRANCH CAR DAY COSTS	5517.70687
25)	TSVGT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE, GOOD TIES	0.00000	55)	OFBCDC	OFF-BRANCH CAR MILE COSTS	18264.53305
26)	TSVEPT	GROSS SCRAP VALUE F/P TIES	0.00000	56)	OFBFCC	OFF-BRANCH FRT CAR COSTS	30393.70261
27)	LSV	GROSS SALVAGE VALUE, LAND	67611.00000	57)	SCO	STATION CLERICAL	0.00000
28)	GSV	GROSS SCRAP VALUE	650904.75000	58)	FRA1	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS I	60588.85623
29)	TDRC	DISMANTLE AND REMOVAL COSTS	175500.00000	59)	FRA2	UPGRADE TO TRACK CLASS II	201102.35873
30)	NSV	NET SCRAP VALUE	475404.75000	60)	DELTA	FRA2 LESS FRA1	140513.50250

-06-

FIGURE 16

LINE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ITEMS

RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA

Item 1)	CARD NUMBER ONE	1.000	CF 1)	LOCOMOTIVE COST PER HOUR	16.3900
Item 2)	RAILROAD CODE	622.000	CF 2)	TWO-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	17.9900
Item 3)	FIRST STATE	MI.	CF 3)	THREE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	25.5100
Item 4)	SECOND STATE		CF 4)	FOUR-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	33.0400
Item 5)	THIRD STATE		CF 5)	FIVE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	40.9900
Item 6)	SEGMENT CODE	0394	CF 6)	STATION EMPLOYEE ANNUAL COST	15140.0000
Item 7)	LINE LENGTH IN MILES	18.600	CF 7)	CABOOSE COST PER MILE	.0420
Item 8)	SINGLE TRACK MILES	18.600	CF 8)	CABOOSE COST PER DAY	8.7000
Item 9)	MULTI-TRACK MILES	0.000	CF 9)	REGULAR INDIRECT MAINTENANCE COST FACTOR	.3834
Item 10)	SIDING AND YARD MILES	.900	CF 10)	VARIABLE MAINT. TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	.0011
Item 11)	ANNUAL TRIPS	50.000	CF 11)	VARIABLE MAINT. BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	.0426
Item 12)	LOCOMOTIVES	1.000	CF 12)	VARIABLE MAINT. STATION + OFFICE BLDGS	0.0000
Item 13)	RATED HORSEPOWER	1200.000	CF 13)	VARIABLE MAINT. ROADWAY BUILDINGS	0.0000
Item 14)	CREW SIZE	4.000	CF 14)	VARIABLE MAINT. WHARVES AND DOCKS	.0036
Item 15)	HOURS SERVING BRANCH	6.000	CF 15)	VARIABLE MAINT. COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	.0108
Item 16)	SERVING YARD TO BRANCH MILES	7.600	CF 16)	VARIABLE MAINT. TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	.0060
Item 17)	STATION EMPLOYEES	0.000	CF 17)	VARIABLE MAINT. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	.0362
Item 18)	IM TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	0.000	CF 18)	VARIABLE MAINT. SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKS	0.0000
Item 19)	IM BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	1.000	CF 19)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	.0476
Item 20)	IM STATION + OFFICE BUILDINGS	0.000	CF 20)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	-.0361
Item 21)	IM ROADWAY BUILDINGS	0.000	CF 21)	STEEL, GROSS SCRAP VALUE PER MILE	29912.5000
Item 22)	IM WHARVES AND DOCKS	0.000	CF 22)	GOOD TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	5.0000
Item 23)	IM COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	0.000	CF 23)	FAIR/POOR TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	0.0000
Item 24)	IM TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	0.000	CF 24)	DISMANTLING AND REMOVAL COST PER MILE	9000.0000
Item 25)	IM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	1.000	CF 25)	RATE OF RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	.0830
Item 26)	IM SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKERS	0.000	CF 26)	MAINTENANCE OF WAY SUPERVISION	150.0000
Item 27)	JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	0.000	CF 27)	TRANSPORTATION SUPERVISION	.3879
Item 28)	JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	0.000	CF 28)	MOW-CLERICAL SUPPT, ACCDNT	.0205
Item 29)	PERCENT TIES GOOD	0.000	CF 29)	STATION CLERICAL	4.7660
Item 30)	OVRHD TRAFFIC EXPENSE	1.000	CF 30)	UPGRADING, TURNOUTS	1033.6000
Item 31)	OVRHD TRANSP SUPERINTENDENCE	1.000	CF 31)	UPGRADING, GRADE CROSSINGS	5367.0500
Item 32)	OVRHD SIGNALS + INTERLOCKERS	0.000	CF 32)	UPGRADING, COST PER TIE INSERTED	32.3800
Item 33)	OVRHD STATIONERY + PRINTING	1.000	CF 33)	UPGRADING, COST PER MILE OF TRACK	33856.1000
Item 34)	OVRHD INSURANCE	1.000	CF 34)	GROSS TON-MILE UNIT COSTS	.0029
Item 35)	PROPERTY TAXES ON BRANCH	0.000	CF 35)	TERMINAL SWITCHING COST PER CARLOAD	32.6973
Item 36)	CARD NUMBER TWO	2.000	CF 36)	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	9.2679
Item 37)	RAILROAD CODE	622.000	CF 37)	IN-ROUTE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	5.2679
Item 38)	FIRST STATE	MI.	CF 38)	SYSTEM AVERAGE TRAIN SPEED	21.0629
Item 39)	SECOND STATE		CF 39)	TIES PER MILE	2816.0000
Item 40)	THIRD STATE		CF 40)	MAINTENANCE, SIDING AND YARD TRACKS	2939.0000
Item 41)	SEGMENT CODE	0394	CF 41)	ACRES OF LAND PER TRACK MILE	7.2700
Item 42)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS I	9000.000	CF 42)	LAND VALUE PER ACRE	500.0000
Item 43)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS I	0.000	CF 43)	TRANSP-CLERICAL SUPPT, ACCDNT	.3166
Item 44)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS II	36400.000	CF 44)	DUMMY	0.0000
Item 45)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS II	5.000	CF 45)	DUMMY	0.0000
Item 46)	NUMBER OF GRADE CROSSINGS	27.000	CF 46)	DUMMY	0.0000
Item 47)	AUTHORIZED TIMETABLE SPEED	20.000	CF 47)	DUMMY	0.0000
Item 48)	OVERHEAD BRIDGE CARLOADS	0.000	CF 48)	DUMMY	0.0000

LINE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ITEMS

RAILROAD COST FACTOR DATA

Item 1)	CARD NUMBER ONE	1.000	CF 1)	LOCOMOTIVE COST PER HOUR	5.7400
Item 2)	RAILROAD CODE	622.000	CF 2)	TWO-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	17.7000
Item 3)	FIRST STATE	MI.	CF 3)	THREE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	25.0400
Item 4)	SECOND STATE		CF 4)	FOUR-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	32.3800
Item 5)	THIRD STATE		CF 5)	FIVE-MAN CREW COST PER HOUR	40.1900
Item 6)	SEGMENT CODE	0394	CF 6)	STATION EMPLOYEE ANNUAL COST	15140.0000
Item 7)	LINE LENGTH IN MILES	18.600	CF 7)	CABOOSE COST PER MILE	.0420
Item 8)	SINGLE TRACK MILES	18.600	CF 8)	CABOOSE COST PER DAY	8.7000
Item 9)	MULTI-TRACK MILES	0.000	CF 9)	REGULAR INDIRECT MAINTENANCE COST FACTOR	.2130
Item 10)	SIDING AND YARD MILES	.900	CF 10)	VARIABLE MAINT. TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	.0011
Item 11)	ANNUAL TRIPS	50.000	CF 11)	VARIABLE MAINT. BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	.0426
Item 12)	LOCOMOTIVES	1.000	CF 12)	VARIABLE MAINT. STATION + OFFICE BLDGS	0.0000
Item 13)	RATED HORSEPOWER	1200.000	CF 13)	VARIABLE MAINT. ROADWAY BUILDINGS	0.0000
Item 14)	CREW SIZE	4.000	CF 14)	VARIABLE MAINT. WHARVES AND DOCKS	.0036
Item 15)	HOURS SERVING BRANCH	6.000	CF 15)	VARIABLE MAINT. COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	.0108
Item 16)	SERVING YARD TO BRANCH MILES	7.600	CF 16)	VARIABLE MAINT. TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	.0060
Item 17)	STATION EMPLOYEES	0.000	CF 17)	VARIABLE MAINT. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	.0362
Item 18)	IM TUNNELS AND SUBWAYS	0.000	CF 18)	VARIABLE MAINT. SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKS	0.0000
Item 19)	IM BRIDGE-TRESTLE-CULVERT	1.000	CF 19)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	.0476
Item 20)	IM STATION + OFFICE BUILDINGS	0.000	CF 20)	VARIABLE MAINT. JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	-.0361
Item 21)	IM ROADWAY BUILDINGS	0.000	CF 21)	STEEL, GROSS SCRAP VALUE PER MILE	29912.5000
Item 22)	IM WHARVES AND DOCKS	0.000	CF 22)	GOOD TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	5.0000
Item 23)	IM COAL/ORE WHARVES + DOCKS	0.000	CF 23)	FAIR/POOR TIES, GROSS SCRAP VALUE EACH	0.0000
Item 24)	IM TOFC/COFC TERMINALS	0.000	CF 24)	DISMANTLING AND REMOVAL COST PER MILE	9000.0000
Item 25)	IM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	1.000	CF 25)	RATE OF RETURN ON NET SCRAP VALUE	.0830
Item 26)	IM SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKERS	0.000	CF 26)	MAINTENANCE OF WAY SUPERVISION	150.0000
Item 27)	JOINT MAINTENANCE DR	0.000	CF 27)	TRANSPORTATION SUPERVISION	.3879
Item 28)	JOINT MAINTENANCE CR	0.000	CF 28)	MOW-CLERICAL SUPPT. ACCDNT	.0205
Item 29)	PERCENT TIES GOOD	0.000	CF 29)	STATION CLERICAL	4.7660
Item 30)	OVHRD TRAFFIC EXPENSE	1.000	CF 30)	UPGRADING, TURNOUTS	1033.6000
Item 31)	OVHRD TRANSP SUPERINTENDENCE	1.000	CF 31)	UPGRADING, GRADE CROSSINGS	5367.0500
Item 32)	OVHRD SIGNALS + INTERLOCKERS	0.000	CF 32)	UPGRADING, COST PER TIE INSERTED	32.3800
Item 33)	OVHRD STATIONERY + PRINTING	1.000	CF 33)	UPGRADING, COST PER MILE OF TRACK	33856.1000
Item 34)	OVHRD INSURANCE	1.000	CF 34)	GROSS TON-MILE UNIT COSTS	.0009
Item 35)	PROPERTY TAXES ON BRANCH	0.000	CF 35)	TERMINAL SWITCHING COST PER CARLOAD	32.6973
Item 36)	CARD NUMBER TWO	2.000	CF 36)	INTERCHANGE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	8.3365
Item 37)	RAILROAD CODE	622.000	CF 37)	IN-ROUTE SWITCHING COST PER CAR	4.7411
Item 38)	FIRST STATE	MI	CF 38)	SYSTEM AVERAGE TRAIN SPEED	21.0629
Item 39)	SECOND STATE		CF 39)	TIES PER MILE	2816.0000
Item 40)	THIRD STATE		CF 40)	MAINTENANCE, SIDING AND YARD TRACKS	2939.0000
Item 41)	SEGMENT CODE	0394	CF 41)	ACRES OF LAND PER TRACK MILE	7.2700
Item 42)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS I	9000.000	CF 42)	LAND VALUE PER ACRE	500.0000
Item 43)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS I	0.000	CF 43)	TRANSP-CLERICAL SUPPT, ACCDNT	.3166
Item 44)	NUMBER OF TIES TO FRA CLASS II	36400.000	CF 44)	LOCOMOTIVE COST PER HOUR - REPLACEMENT	9.3900
Item 45)	MILES OF TRACK TO FRA CLASS II	5.000	CF 45)	2 MAN OVERTIME PER HOUR	19.1200
Item 46)	NUMBER OF GRADE CROSSINGS	27.000	CF 46)	3 MAN OVERTIME PER HOUR	27.4000
Item 47)	AUTHORIZED TIMETABLE SPEED	20.000	CF 47)	4 MAN OVERTIME PER HOUR	35.6700
Item 48)	OVERHEAD BRIDGE CARLOADS	0.000	CF 48)	5 MAN OVERTIME PER HOUR	44.1600

Where:

CF(1) = \$16.39 (RC) - Figure 17
LUH = 300 hours (IC) - Figure 18

By substitution, we find that:

LUHC = \$16.39 x 300 = \$3917 which can be verified by consulting Figure 15.

The following Fortran IV statements have been placed within the viability analysis to remove those locomotive related costs which cannot be avoided with line abandonment.

```
ALCRLB
RLBX = 1
If (LUH/SEG(12).GE.2000) RLBX = ALCRLB
LUHC = CF(1) * LUH * RLBX
```

Where:

CF(44) = \$9.93 (RC) Figure 18
CF(1) = \$5.74 (RC) Figure 18
LUH = 300 hours (IC) Figure 16
SEG(12) = 1 locomotive (LQ) Figure 18

This portion of the Michigan viability program indicates that if, when LUH is divided by SEG(12), the result is greater than or equal to 2000, the quotient of CF(44) ÷ CF(1) (that is ALCRLB) should be multiplied times the product of CF(1) x LUH. Since LUH ÷ SEG(12) equals 300, which is certainly less than 2000 hours, the Michigan Model comes to duplicate the USRA formula. LUHC = CF(1) x LUH = \$1722. (See Figure 16 for verification). The difference in the two methods then, in this case, stems solely from the utilization of two different CF(1)'s (Locomotive Cost Per Hour). In the case of the USRA CF(1) = \$16.39 and within the Michigan approach CF(1) = \$5.74. If the above mentioned quotient was greater than 2000 hours, of course CF(44) which equals \$9.93 would have been employed to account for the avoidability of both time and mileage as well as a complete unit - i.e., a locomotive. These differences, then, and all similar differences to be outlined below arose as a result of

varying interpretations of which types of cost are truly avoidable with branch line abandonment. To illustrate which of the sub-costs within the component cost "Locomotive Cost Per Hour" have been reduced to reflect unavailability, Figure 19 has been prepared. A dashed line under the column labeled "Michigan" indicates that no change has been made to that particular sub-cost. Worksheet 1 shows the data sources employed and the calculations made in the development of CF(1) and CF(44). These have been included to illustrate the complexity of each cost factor used in both the USRA and Michigan models. Although other worksheets are available for the cost factors modified by R. L. Banks, they are not included here.

2) CREW HOUR COST (CHC)

The following are the Fortran commands used by USRA to calculate

CHC:

```
CH = SEG(11) * SEG(15)
CHC = CH * CF(KREW)
```

Where:

SEG(11) = 50 trips	(LQ) Figure 17
SEG(15) = 6 hours	(LQ) Figure 17
KREW = SEG(14) = 4 men	(LQ) Figure 17
CF(4) = \$33.04	(LQ) Figure 17

Inserting each of these values into the formula, we can determine the CHC which is printed in Figure 15.

$CH = 50 \times 6 = 300$

$CHC = 300 \times 33.04 = \$9912.$

R. L. Banks has included the following statement to remove those costs improperly included by USRA because they are not avoidable in those instances where certain minimum time and trip requirements are not met.

```
IF ((SEG(11).LE.51) and (SEG(15).LE.8)) CHC = 0
```


Locomotive Cost Per Hour

<u>Expense Element</u>	<u>USRA</u>		<u>MICHIGAN</u>	
	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Cost Per Hour</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Cost Per Hour</u>
Repair	System Average All Locomotives	\$ 6.29	System Average Yard Locomotives	\$ 2.85
Fuel	"	4.29	"	2.30
Rents	"	2.41	Unit Specific Avoidable	--
Payroll Taxes, Health & Welfare	"	1.02	System Average Yard Locomotives	0.44
Depreciation	"	0.90	Unit Specific Avoidable	--
Return on Investment	"	0.88	"	--
Indirect Maintenance	"	0.59	Function of Repair	0.15
Joint Maintenance of Equipment	"	0.01	Unit Specific Avoidable	--
Retirements	" Less Than \$0.01	<u>0.00</u>	"	<u>--</u>
Unit Cost With— out Locomotive Unit Reductions		\$16.39		\$ 5.74
Unit Costs of Locomotive Units		<u>0.00</u> ⁴		<u>4.19</u>
Unit Cost With Locomotive Unit Reductions		\$16.39		\$ 9.93

FIGURE 19

WORKSHEET 1
 CALCULATION OF LOCOMOTIVE UNIT COSTS
 (Cost Factors 1 and 44)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>COST FACTOR 1</u>		
1. Repairs	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 70 and L 72	_____
2. Fuel and Servicing	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 116 and L 118	_____
Payroll Tax Calculation:		
Health & Welfare Accounts		
3. M of W & S - 277	AR, SCH. 320, Col. (b), L 57	_____
4. M of E - 335	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (b), L 86	_____
5. Traffic - 359	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (b), L 103	_____
6. Transportation - 409	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (b), L 134	_____
7. Miscellaneous - 449	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (b), L 165	_____
8. General - 456	AR, Sch. 320, Col (b), L 174	_____
9. Total	L 3 through L 8	_____
10. Ratio M of E to Total	L 4 ÷ L 9	_____
11. Payroll Taxes	AR, Sch. 350, L 60 and 61	_____
12. M of E Payroll Taxes	L 10 X L 11	_____
13. Direct M of E Accounts	AR, Sch 320, Col. (b), L 70, L 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 77, 78, 79 and 80	_____
14. Locomotive Amount	(L 1 ÷ L 13) X L 12	_____

WORKSHEET 1
(Continued)

Item	Source	Amount
Indirect Expenses		
15. Injuries & Insurance	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 83 and L 84	_____
16. Health & Welfare - 335	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 86	_____
17. Other M of E - 339	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 87	_____
18. Total Indirect	L 5 + L 16 and 17	_____
19. Direct Expenses	AR, Sch. 320, Col. (e), L 70 through L 80	_____
20. Ratio Indirect/Direct	L 18 ÷ L 19	_____
21. Indirect Expenses	L 1 X L 20	_____
22. Yard Swtg. Miles	AR, Sch. 531, Col. (b), L 9	_____
23. Yard Loco. Hours	L 22 ÷ the number 6	_____
24. Cost Factor 1	(L 1 + L 2 + L 14 + L 21) ÷ L 23	_____
<u>COST FACTOR 44</u>		
25. Retirements	AR, Sch. 328, Col. (e), L 1	_____
26. Depreciation	AR, Sch. 330 (Col. (e), L 1 and L 2	_____
27. Rent	AR, Sch. 300, Col. (e) L 14 - L 7	_____
28. Gross Investment	AR, Sch. 211-N-2, L 38, Cols. (a + b + c + d + e)	_____
29. Accrued Depreciation	AR, Sch. 211-D, L 30, Col. (g) + AR, Sch. 211-E, L 29, Col. (g) + Lesser RR's, AR, Sch. 285, Acct. 52, Col. (j)	_____

WORKSHEET 1
(Continued)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
30. Amortization Reserve	AR, Sch. 211-G, L 22, Col. (i)	_____
31. Depreciated Investment	L 1 - (L2 + L 3)	_____
32. Return on Investment	L 31 X 7.2%	_____
33. Total Loco. Deprec.	AR, Sch. 330, Col. (b), L 1 and L 2	_____
34. Freight Loco. Ratio	L 26 ÷ L 33	_____
35. Freight Loco. Return	L 32 X L 34	_____
36. Train Miles	AR, Sch. 531, Col. (b), L 6	_____
37. Train Hours	AR, Sch. 531, Col. (b), L 30	_____
38. Train Speed	L 36 ÷ L 37	_____
39. Loco. Unit Miles Road Service	AR, Sch. 531, Col. (b) L 7	_____
40. Loco. Unit Miles Train Switching	AR, Sch. 531, Col. (b), L 8	_____
41. Loco. Unit Hours Road Service	L 39 ÷ L 38	_____
42. Loco. Unit Hours Train Switching	L 40 ÷ the number 6	_____
43. Ownership Costs	L 25 + L 26 + L 27 + L 35	_____
44. Total Loco. Hours	L 23 + L 41 + L 42	_____
45. Cost Factor 44	(L 43 ÷ L 44) + L 24	_____

AR = Annual Report R-1.
Sch. = Schedule.
Col. = Column.
L = Line.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission, Annual Report Form R-1.

Where:

SEG(11) = 50 trips
SEG(15) = 6 hours

Since the number of trips on the line is less than or equal to 51 and since the number of hours a locomotive serves the branch is less than or equal to 8, as this additional constraint dictates, CHC has been set to 0. This can be verified by reference to Figure 16. Again, unit savings in time, mileage or other resources may be saved by branch line abandonment only if the line is used a prescribed amount. According to R. L. Banks, this amount, in reference to CHC, is 51 trips and/or more than 8 hours of service.

3) ON-BRANCH CABOOSE CAR COST (OBCAB)

The USRA formulation for OBCAB is based on a simple aggregation of Caboose Mile Costs (CMC) and Caboose Day Costs (CABC) which may be found in the table of "Intermediate Calculations" for the USRA Model (See Figure 15.)

$$\text{OBCAB} = \text{CMC} + \text{CABC}$$

Where:

CMC = 78.12 (IC) Figure 15
CABC = 217.50 (IC) Figure 15

Therefore: $\text{OBCAB} = 78.12 + 217.50 = 295.62$ (See Figure 15.)

R. L. Banks again employs the avoidability argument as a basis for inserting a constraint into the USRA model. Unless the total hours a branch line is served exceeds 2000 hours, caboose day costs cannot be avoided and should, therefore, not be attributed to the operation of the branch. All caboose mile costs are avoidable with abandonment and were not modified.

Banks included the following statement:

$$\text{If } (\text{SEG}(15) * \text{SEG}(11) .\text{LT. } 2000) \text{ CBDC} = 0$$

Where:

SEG(15) = 6 hours (LQ) Figure 18
SEG(11) = 50 trips (LQ) Figure 18

Since 6×50 is less than 2000, CBDC has been set to zero. OBCAB has been reduced accordingly.

$$\text{OBCAB} = 78.12 + 0 = 78.12$$

This can be verified with reference to the table of IC - Figure 16. All of the various differences in the two accounting systems under the category "On-Branch Operating Costs" shown in Table 1 have now been discussed. We move, then, to a short explanation of the differences found within the category of "Normal Branch Maintenance Costs"

-- Normal Branch Maintenance Cost --

As can be seen in Table 1, both component costs within this category have been changed in moving from the USRA to the Michigan version of the viability analysis - i.e., NBMM and NBMO.

1) BRANCH MAINTENANCE (NBMM)

The USRA and Michigan formulations to calculate this component cost do not differ. What does vary, however, is the cost factor used as input to the formula. The value of "Regular Indirect Maintenance Cost Factor" CF(9) employed by USRA equals .3834 while the Michigan model equals .2130. Banks recalculated this factor removing those sub-costs which they considered to be unavoidable. Several of the more important Fortran statements used in this calculation are presented below. Although a few "steps" have been skipped which were used to develop variables utilized therein, one should gather a familiarity with the importance of CF(9) in making this cost estimation.

$$\text{NBMM} = \text{DMC} * (1. + \text{IMC})$$

Where:

DMC = 48378.60	(IC) Figures 15 and 16
IMC .4622	for USRA (IC) Figure 15
IMC .2918	for Michigan (IC) Figure 16

For USRA then:

$$\text{NBMM} = 48378.60 \times 1.4622 = 70413.34$$

And Michigan:

$$\text{NBMM} = 48378.60 \times 1.4622 = 70413.34$$

Please turn to Figures 15 and 16 for verification. It should be noted that the reason IMC varies between accounting systems is basically because CF(9) which is used as a means of computing IMC varies by system.

2) SIDING/YARD TRACK MAINTENANCE (NBMO)

Like NBMM, NBMO varies by accounting system due solely to the change in CF(9), this should be more readily apparent because CF(9) is actually used in the formula without being transformed into another variable first.

The formula used by both models is:

$$\text{NBMO} = (\text{SEG}(10) * \text{CF}(40) * (1 + \text{CF}(9)))$$

Where for USRA:

SEG(10)	= .9	(LQ)	Figure 17
CF(40)	= 2939	(RC)	Figure 17
CF(9)	= .3834	(RC)	Figure 17

and for Michigan:

SEG(10)	= .9	(LQ)	Figure 18
CF(40)	= 2939	(RC)	Figure 18
CF(9)	= .2130	(RC)	Figure 18

Using this data as was done within the 1) USRA and 2) Michigan models, we find:

$$1) \text{ NBMO} = .9 \times 2939 \times 1.3834 = 3659.23$$

$$2) \text{ NBMO} = .9 \times 2939 \times 1.2130 = 3208.50$$

Again, see Figures 15 and 16 to validate these calculations. The next differences we note in Table 1 between the two accounting systems is in the category of "Branch Overhead Costs" and it is to a discussion of this category that we now turn.

-- Branch Overhead Costs --

In Table 1, we find that the Michigan accounting system sets each of the four component costs which comprise this category (MOWS, TRANS, MCLAC and TCLAC)

equal to zero. Above, each component was discussed individually but since the logic underlying their removal from the accounting statement (i.e., Evaluation Report) is so similar they will be reviewed collectively. R. L. Banks, as has many others concerned with branch line abandonment, has stated that MOWS and TRANS costs are not avoidable unless the line is of a certain length and the time spent on it by a crew is of a certain duration. If these conditions are not met, MOWS and TRANS are set to zero. Given MOWS and TRANS are zero, MCLAC and TCLAC will also be zero since they are based on the two former costs. The formulas used in the USRA model are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOWS} &= \text{CF}(26) * \text{SEG}(7) \\ \text{TRANS} &= \text{CF}(27) * \text{CH} \\ \text{MCLAC} &= \text{CF}(28) * \text{DMC} \\ \text{TCLAC} &= \text{CF}(43) * \text{CH} * \text{SEG}(14) \end{aligned}$$

The Michigan model includes the following constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If (MOWS LT 7500)} & \quad \text{MOWS} = 0 \\ \text{If (TRANS LT 8500)} & \quad \text{TRANS} = 0 \\ \text{If (MOWS EQ 0)} & \quad \text{MCLAC} = 0 \\ \text{If (TRANS EQ 0)} & \quad \text{TCLAC} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Where (for both models):

CF(26)	=	150	(RC)	Figures 17 and 18
CF(27)	=	.3879	(RC)	Figures 17 and 18
CF(28)	=	.0205	(RC)	Figures 17 and 18
CF(43)	=	.3166	(RC)	Figures 17 and 18
SEG(7)	=	18.6	(LQ)	Figures 17 and 18
CH	=	300	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
DMC	=	48378.60	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
SEG(14)	=	4	(LQ)	Figures 17 and 18

Using this data as input for the USRA formulas, we find:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOWS} &= 150 \times 18.6 &= 2790 \\ \text{TRANS} &= .3879 \times 300 &= 116.37 \\ \text{MCLAC} &= .0205 \times 48378.60 &= 991.76 \\ \text{TCLAS} &= .3166 \times 300 \times 4 &= 379.92 \end{aligned}$$

These can be checked by consulting the tables of Intermediate Calculations. Since MOWS is less than (LT) 7500 and because TRANS is less than 8500, these costs are set to zero when the Michigan version of the analysis is performed. MCLAC and TCLAC are then, in turn, set to zero.

-- Off-Branch Operating Costs --

This is the last cost category of those listed in Table 1 to change by accounting system. Each of five component costs, with the exception of OFBFCC, have differing cost estimates when the two modeling systems are run.

1) GROSS TON MILE COSTS (GTMC)

The results of the USRA and Michigan calculations for this component cost differ solely because of the "Gross Ton-Mile Unit Cost" used by each. USRA used a factor of .0029 while the Michigan methodology employs a factor of .0009. R. L. Banks modified this cost factor for the Department to remove excess, unavoidable costs. The following are the formulas used by both models. Again, the only data that varies is the above mentioned cost factor.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OBGTM} &= \text{OBTIM} + \text{OBNTM} \\ \text{GTMC} &= \text{OBGTM} * \text{CF}(34) \end{aligned}$$

Where:

OBTIM	=	7560791.85	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
OBNTM	=	5806515.54	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
CF(34)	=	.0029 for USRA	(RC)	Figure 17
CF(34)	+	.000897 for Michigan	(RC)	Figure 18

Therefore:

$$\text{OBGTM} = 7560791.85 \times 5806515.54 = 1336730.40$$

and for USRA

$$\text{GTMC} = 1336730.40 \times .0029 = 38765.19$$

For Michigan

$$\text{GTMC} = 1336730.40 \times .000897 = 11990.48$$

These component costs in Figures 15 and 16 have been increased by 1.17 to estimate 1976 cost increases.

2) TOTAL SWITCHING COSTS (TSC)

Like GTMC, TSC varies by accounting system as the result of changing cost factors. The USRA model employs an "Interchange Switching Cost Per Car"

CF(36) of 9.2628 while the Michigan methodology uses a cost of 8.3365. In addition, the Michigan accounting system uses an "In-Route Switching Cost Per Car" CF(37) of 4.7411 while USRA a factor of 5.2628. The formulas used to compute TSC are identical for each model.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ICSC} &= \text{CI} * \text{CF}(36) \\ \text{ITSC} &= \text{NIS} * \text{CF}(37) \\ \text{TSC} &= \text{IS} + \text{ICSC} + \text{ITSC} \end{aligned}$$

Where for both models

CI	=	700	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
NIS	=	2155	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16
IS	=	4969.98	(IC)	Figures 15 and 16

For USRA

CF(36)	=	9.2628	(RC)	Figure 17
CF(37)	=	5.2679	(RC)	Figure 17

and for Michigan

CF(36)	=	8.3365	(RC)	Figure 18
CF(37)	=	4.7411	(RC)	Figure 18

Therefore, the USRA model yields:

ICSC	=	700	x	9.2628	=	6483.96
ITSC	=	2155	x	5.2628	=	11352.33
TSC	=	4969.98	+	6483.96	+	11352.33 = 22806.27

and for Michigan

ICSC	=	700	x	8.3365	=	5835.55
ITSC	=	2155	x	4.7411	=	10217.07
TSC	=	4969.98	+	5835.55	+	10217.07 = 21022.61

Each TSC estimate appearing in Figures 15 and 16 have been increased by 1.278 to account for 1976 inflation rate (see Table 1).

3) LOSS AND DAMAGE COSTS (LDC)

USRA has charged the entire national system loss and damage cost to off-branch traffic for Interline traffic while the cost is, in actuality, shared between the involved roads. Banks has made an appropriate change in the

USRA accounting system by removing half of the loss and damage cost of that traffic classified as interline. The USRA calculates this cost with the following formula:

$$\text{LDC} = \text{Total (K,2)} * \text{STCC (K,1)}$$

The Michigan methodology includes the following statement:

$$\text{LDC} = \text{LCD} - (\text{INTER (K,2)} * \text{STCC (K,1)} * .5)$$

Brief mention has been made of the traffic matrices which are essential not only to this calculation but to most calculations made within the viability routine. Figures 20-A and 20-B show the traffic data as it is used within the program. This information remains the same regardless of the accounting system being employed. Again, notice that there are four separate traffic tables labeled Local, ConRail, Interline, and Total. The last one (i.e., Total) is a simple summation of the previous three. Traffic on a segment has been broken into three types for analytical purposes - cost factors are applied differently depending upon the type of traffic being studied. The nature of the traffic along a segment has much to do with the amount of cost incurred by the rail company as a result of operating the line.

In the above USRA loss and damage formula, a loss and damage factor STCC(K,1) is multiplied times the amount of total tonnage which is generated or attracted to this particular segment. Since the L&D estimate varies by commodity type, a new factor must be applied for each tonnage element of the "total" array. For example, Figure 20-B shows that 107 tons of commodity type 11 has either its O or D along this segment. A L&D factor is multiplied times this 107 tons and added to the next estimate. This is done until all elements have been factored and summed. Table 1 indicates that the USRA 1973 L&D estimate for this segment is \$2,693.66. When half of the L&D estimate for Interline traffic is removed, the Michigan methodology indicates that the L&D cost on this line is reduced to \$1672.25.

TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT

===== LOCAL TRAFFIC =====

===== CONRAIL TRAFFIC =====

STCC	CARS	TONS	\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	SHORT HAUL MILES	STCC	CARS	TONS	\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	SHORT HAUL MILES
11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	11	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	24	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	26	12.	62.	2076.	2076.	2904.
28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	28	132.	5514.	98615.	98615.	39062.
32	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	32	1.	46.	979.	979.	327.
33	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	33	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
34	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	34	5.	39.	1318.	1318.	1512.
35	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	35	2.	24.	346.	346.	210.
40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
50	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	50	152.	5685.	103334.	103334.	44015.

-106-

FIGURE 20-A

TRAFFIC AND REVENUE REPORT

=====Interline Traffic===== Total Traffic=====

STCC	CARS	TONS	\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	SHORT HAUL MILES	STCC	CARS	TONS	\$CONRAIL	\$TOTAL	SHORT HAUL MILES
11	2.	107.	435.	704.	520.	11	2.	107.	435.	704.	520.
24	10.	384.	2655.	15078.	2821.	24	10.	384.	2655.	15078.	2821.
26	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	26	12.	62.	2076.	2076.	2904.
28	317.	16412.	76035.	286630.	63876.	28	449.	21926.	174650.	385245.	102938.
32	3.	99.	582.	1820.	780.	32	4.	145.	1561.	2799.	1107.
33	2.	50.	692.	2035.	1056.	33	2.	50.	692.	2035.	1056.
34	10.	79.	1648.	4554.	1516.	34	15.	118.	2966.	5872.	3028.
35	1.	14.	145.	307.	259.	35	3.	38.	491.	653.	469.
40	21.	1183.	2496.	7561.	966.	40	21.	1183.	2496.	7561.	966.
50	366.	18328.	84688.	318689.	71794.	50	518.	24013.	188022.	422023.	115809.

-107-

FIGURE 20-B

4) STATION CLERICAL (SCO)

Like some of the other component costs discussed above, SCO costs are removed from the Michigan accounting system when they are below a certain magnitude. The USRA formula is used in the Michigan approach, but is subject to this constraint of "minimum" magnitude.

$$\text{SCO} = (\text{CF}(29) * \text{Total} (50,1) + \text{CF}(29) * \text{Local} (50,1) + \text{CF}(29) * \text{ConRail} (50,1))$$

Where:

CF(29) = 4.766	(RC)	Figures 17 and 18
Total (50,1) = 518 cars		
Local (50,1) = 0 cars		
ConRail (50,1) = 152 cars		

The double subscript on the total, local, and ConRail variables should be taken to mean "the fiftieth row, first column" of each traffic matrix. See Figures 20-A and 20-B.

Substituting the values:

$$\text{SCO} = 4.766 \times 518 + 4.766 \times 0 + 4.766 \times 152 = 3193.22$$

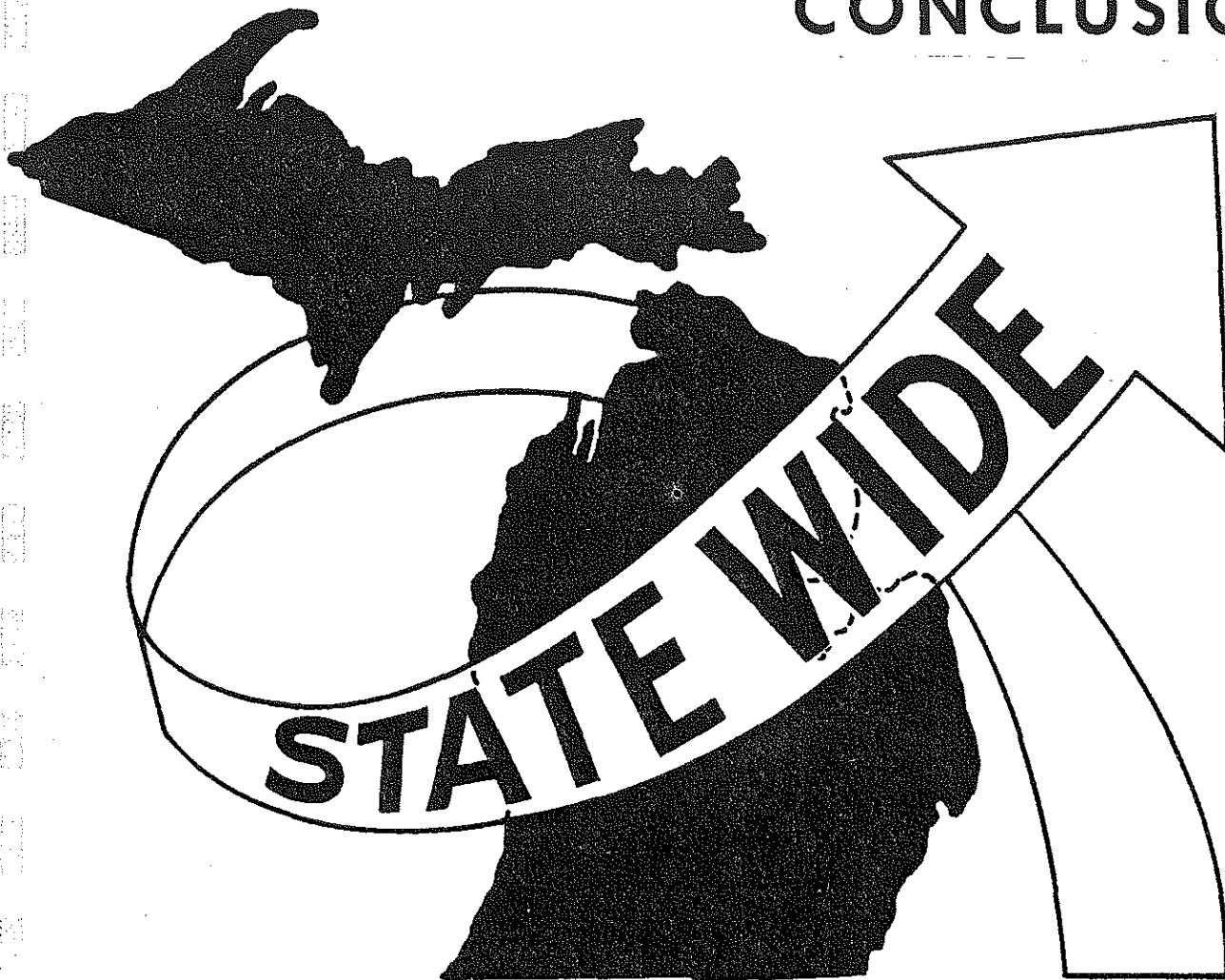
The Michigan methodology includes the following:

$$\text{If } (\text{SCO} < \text{LT. } 3400) \text{ SCO} = 0$$

Since SCO is less than 3400 in the above calculation, the Michigan accounting system sets this cost to zero.

All differences between the USRA and the Michigan methodologies have now been accounted for. If further detail is desired, one should consult the TASK-3 Report submitted by R. L. Banks and other manuals obtained from the USRA presently on file with the Statewide Transportation Planning and Procedures Section of this Department.

CONCLUSION



CONCLUSION

The Branch Line Evaluation Reports obtained from executing the USRA and Michigan versions of the line viability analysis differ as a result of programmatic and input file modifications made to the originals as sent to this Department by the USRA. These changes have been made, as noted above, to reflect this State's belief that the USRA has inflated estimated costs through a misapplication of the avoidable-unavoidable cost concept. From the Evaluation Reports presented one may conclude that the Michigan approach to line viability invariably reduces the estimated cost of operating and maintaining branch line facilities. The utilization of the Michigan Model in place of its USRA counterpart makes the ownership of certain segments of the bankrupt railroad seem more attractive than the USRA analysis has led many to believe.

Even when the Michigan Model is employed, however, many rail segments, as defined by the USRA, continue to be depicted as contributing heavily to the financial problems of the bankrupt railroads. Since traffic definition (i.e., Local, ConRail, Interline) are tied to the length of a segment and because costing procedures have been developed around traffic types, it was found that the way in which the rail network was divided into segments may strongly influence the apparent profitability of a line. An extremely long line may, for example, show a substantial loss in its entirety because a relatively small portion of it generates a fantastic loss. That is, if this one portion were removed, the majority of the line would generate a net profit for the rail company. Many states were forced to accept the USRA segmentation since they did not choose to redefine study links which would have required

a remanipulation of the waybill file - a formidable task indeed. Fortunately, this Department developed techniques which permitted a disaggregation of the USRA segment into the so-called Michigan segmentation system. This system allowed state rail planners to isolate those sub-USRA segments which are responsible for making an entire line appear unprofitable when, in fact, this is not the case. "Cngtrf", a computer program was written to allow for further alteration of rail segments and their associated traffic and characteristic files. This program permits the rapid and efficient testing of proposed rail plans. Because the changing of traffic volumes along segments and altering the characteristics of segments affect community and environmental impacts, "Cngtrf" has become crucial to the entire railroad impact analysis process. See Figure 1 for the location of the program within this process.

This report has detailed many aspects of both the USRA and Michigan versions of the line viability analysis. Those who are interested in operationalizing this technique to conduct rail network evaluations of their own will find it, its companion, and its supporting reports of great interest. It should, however, be reiterated that the viability approach to rail financial impact analysis was adopted out of necessity. The time frame in which the state was required to submit a state rail plan was such that a conceptually superior technique could not be devised. The more obvious faults were removed, but the technique has remained weak. Perhaps its greatest value lies in that it has filled a critical gap in the state's ability to quickly evaluate alternate rail plans. Since these plans are of a short term nature, they are acceptable. When state rail planners begin to formulate long range plans, viability analysis must be revised so as to permit a true systems analysis. Many of the basic ideas employed in viability combined with the "Full Allocation" technique briefly mentioned in the Introduction should give state officials the resources needed to perform such an analysis.