APPENDIX 3

NOTES ON BINARY ARITHMETIC

Whereas decimal numbers (base ten) are made up of ten digits (0 through 9) binary numbers (base two) are made up of only two digits (0 and 1). In decimal numbers the positions of the digits have place significance. The number 549, for instance, represents

$$5 \times 10^{2} + 4 \times 10^{1} + 9 \times 10^{0}$$

Likewise in binary numbers the digits have place significance. In this case, however, the multiplier is a power of two rather than a power of ten. The binary number 11010 represents

 $1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 12^1 + 0 \times 2^0$

In case of decimal numbers, digits to the right of the decimal point are multiplied by appropriate negative powers of ten. Similarly, in binary numbers digits to the right of the binary point are multiplied by appropriate negative powers of two.

When the digits of a decimal number are

shifted one place to the left the number is multiplied by ten (the base of the decimal system). When the digits of a binary number are shifted one place to the left the number is multiplied by two (the base of the binary system).

Addition in binary notation becomes very simple. The complete list of combinations is as follows:

 $\begin{array}{l} 0 + 0 = 00 \\ 0 + 1 = 01 \\ 1 + 1 = 10 \end{array}$

An overflow in one position (as in 1 + 1 = 10) is carried to the next position to the left and added in the appropriate manner.

Equally simple rules may be written for multiplication, division, square root, etc. Many automatic computers are designed to operate in the binary system because of the resulting simplicity of equipment design.

Allocation of Traffic to the Hampton Roads Bridge-and-Tunnel System

WALTER A. BARRY, JR., De Leuw, Cather & Company, and MARSHALL RICH, Wilbur Smith and Associates

• IN December 1953 the Virginia Highway Department gave us the interesting and important assignment of estimating traffic and revenues for the proposed Hampton Roads Bridge and Tunnel System and the James River Bridge System, assuming removal of the Newport News-Pine Beach and the Old Point-Willoughby Ferries. The studies formed the basis for the refinancing of the existing bridges and the financing of the proposed new facility through the issuance of \$95,000,000 of revenue bonds.¹

Figure 1 shows the location of the present and proposed toll facilities in relation to major highways in southeast Virginia. When the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System is completed, traffic from the peninsula will cross Hampton Roads on either the Bridge and Tunnel System or the James River Bridge System. Motorists presently have a choice of three facilities.

It is quite obvious that with such a drastic change in alternate routes, a detailed analysis would be necessary to determine how this change would affect the motorists' selection of future routes of travel.

It was decided to make a complete study of all major factors influencing a motorist's selection of his present routes of travel. Origindestination surveys were conducted by the Virginia Department of Highways in conjunction with the consultants at five locations, namely the James River Bridge, the Newport

¹ The financing of the Rappahannock River Bridge and the refinancing of the York River Bridge was also included in this bond issue.

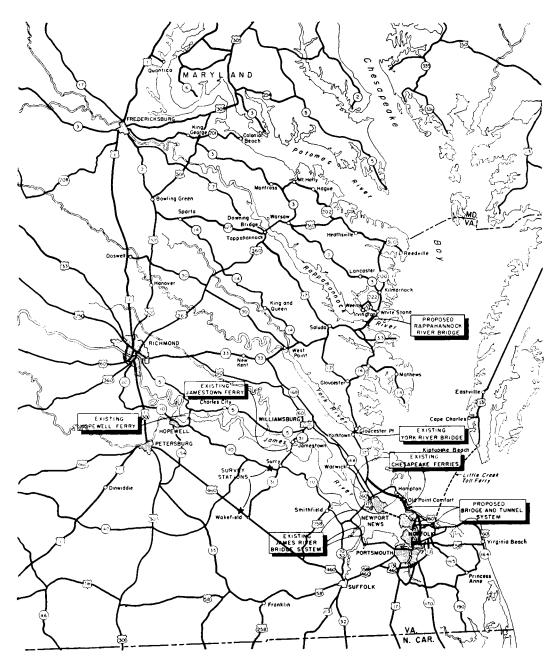


Figure 1

COMPUTATIONS TO DETERMINE MONETARY COSTS FOR MOTORISTS CROSSING HAMPTON ROADS VIA ALTERNATE ROUTES. NEWPORT NEWS FERRY TRIP COSTS COMPARED WITH JAMES RUPER BRIDGE TRIP COSTS AND NEWPORT NEWS FERRY TRIP COSTS COMPARED WITH OILD FORMET FROM THE OILD FORMER FOR COSTS TABLE 1

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Costs	Old Point Ferry	Toll	61 .33 1 .33
		Time	
		Dis.	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Newport News Ferry	Total	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		Toll	
Ŭ		Time	110860882382382828282828282828282828282828282
		Dis.	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	James River Bridge	Total	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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		Time	* * 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 1.2.2 2.2.7 2.2.7
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		Tot	
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Vol	do L		
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	JRB		
	Between Zones*		01-25 01-27 01-27 01-27 01-28 010-28 010-28 000-28 0000000000000000000000000000

* Only those zone-to-zone movements with 25 trips or more are shown.

0.75	0.82	0.56	0.25	0.56	0.74	0.22	0.51
0.88	1.08	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.20	0.19
3.80	3.81	4.51	4.61	5.49	4.97	5.77	6.63
1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
1.76	1.78	2.02	2.02	2.42	2.28	2.54	2.92
0.71	0.70	1.16	1.26	1.74	1.36	1.90	2.38
3.05	2.99	3.95	4.36	4.93	4.23	5.55	6.12
1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
1.30	1.26	1.68	1.82	2.08	1.82	2.36	2.62
0.42	0.40	0.94	1.21	1.52	1.08	1.86	2.17
3.93	4.07	4.51	4.91	5.48	4.77	5.75	6.31
1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
1.32	1.40	1.54	1.68	1.94	1.70	2.06	2.32
1.46	1.52	1.82	2.08	2.39	1.92	2.54	2.84
88	68	101	101	121	114	127	146
65	63	84	91	104	91	118	131
99	20	1	84	16	85	103	116
17.8	17.5	29.1	31.4	43.4	33.9	47.5	59.6
10.4	10.1	23.6	30.3	37.9	27.0	46.6	54.2
36.6	38.1	45.4	52.1	59.8	47.9	63.4	71.1
98	100	93	90	82	85	73	29
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09-20	09-21	09-35	09-37	09-38	10-20	10-37	10-38

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News-Pine Beach Ferry, the Old Point-Willoughby Ferry, U. S. Route 460 west of Wakefield, and Virginia Route 10 west of Surry. Factors were developed so that the completed zone-to-zone tabulations showed traffic movements for an average annual day for the year ending August 31, 1954.

Running time studies were conducted by the floating car method on all highways in the area that might be termed in competition with or tributary to the present ferries, the James River Bridge and the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System. Various trucking firms were contacted as to routes now used, present operating schedules, and opinions as to how the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System would affect trucking operations. The Highway Department also procured and furnished information on the number of vehicles parked and duration of stay in the parking lot at the Newport News Ferry landing.

As was expected, it was found that the proportionate use of alternate routes varied with the relative advantages of the two routes. The major measurable items were time, distance, and toll charge. The average automobile charge is \$0.80 for the James River Bridge and \$1.33 for the ferries. On some of the trips it was necessary for the motorists to pay an additional toll averaging \$0.35 to use the Elizabeth River Tunnel. All tolls were figured for an automobile carrying one extra passenger.

Numerous graphs were plotted that compared time and distance differentials. These differentials were plotted as absolute values and as ratios. Since there was such a great variation in times, distances and tolls it was impossible to obtain consistency with any ratio type of analysis, so this method was discarded.

Since all facilities are toll, the major factors influencing a motorist's choice were reduced to a common denominator by assigning different monetary values for time and distance to be added algebraically to the toll before plotting points.

We reasoned that the correct curve would show traffic equally divided between two alternate routes when total trip costs were approximately equal. It was soon determined that time, distance, and tolls must all be considered in estimating trip costs or distorted results would appear. Our problem was to find the equivalent monetary value that the average motorist in the study area places on time and distance. The toll cost, of course, was known.

The trip time involving use of the ferry included waiting, loading, crossing, and unloading. The total of all these times was found to be 40 minutes for users of the Newport News-Pine Beach Ferry and 50 minutes for the Old Point-Willoughby Ferry. The mileage for the actual ferry crossing was not included since the automobile was not being operated while the boat was in motion. Mileage was measured for the land portion of all trips included in the comparison, and summaries of the running time studies were prepared and applied.

We made two separate comparisons. We first compared the James River Bridge with the Newport News-Pine Beach Ferry. We then compared the Newport News-Pine Beach Ferry with the Old Point-Willoughby Ferry.

The comparison of the Newport News Ferry with the James River Bridge gave us an excellent opportunity to ascertain the relative weight to be applied to time and distance since for many trips the ferry was shorter in distance but longer in time.

The curve for automobile trips which agreed most closely with actual habits under present conditions was obtained by computing the motorists' time at two cents per minute and the distance at four cents per mile.

Table 1 shows the computations for determining the monetary savings on the favored facility. Figure 2 shows the distribution of points for motorist choosing between the two ferry routes, while Figure 3 shows the same type of distribution for motorists having a a choice between the James River Bridge System and the Newport News Ferry. Both of these two figures show the curve that we selected as agreeing most closely with actual habits.

Truck movements were analyzed in much the same manner (see Table 2 and Figures 4 and 5).

The most accurate curve for truck trips was derived when time was computed at five and one-half cents per minute and distance at nine cents per mile. This is for an average truck as found in these studies. Since the relative advantages between alternate routes remained approximately the same for trucks of all classifications, it was correct within the necessary degree of accuracy for this study to base computations on an "average" truck. The present toll schedules were used when analyz-

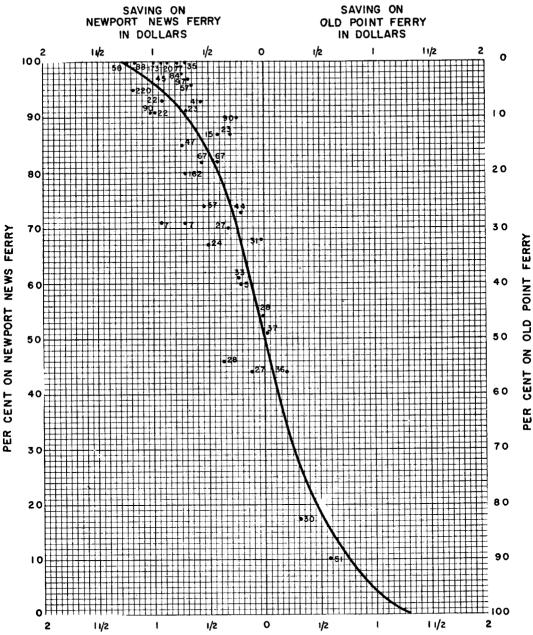
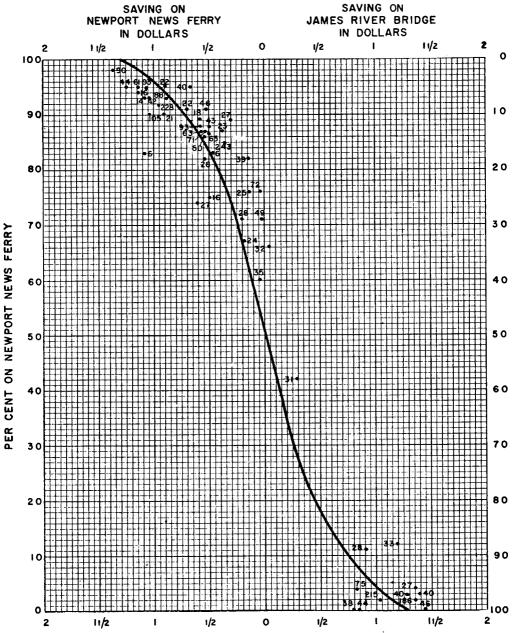


Figure 2. Newport News automobile trip costs and usage compared with Old Point Ferry automobile trip costs and usage. Based on time at 2 cents per minute, distance at 4 cents per mile and average automobile toll at \$1.33 on each ferry. Light trucks are included as automobiles. Number of trips shown beside each point.



PER CENT ON JAMES RIVER BRIDGE

Figure 3. Newport News Ferry automobile trip costs and usage compared with James River Bridge automobile costs and usage. Based on time at 2 cents per minute, distance at 4 cents per mile. Newport News average automobile toll of \$1.33 and James River Bridge average toll of \$0.80. Light trucks are included as automobiles. Number of trips shown beside points.

TABLE 2

COMPUTATIONS TO DETERMINE MONETARY COSTS FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES CROSSING HAMPTON ROADS VIA ALTERNATE ROUTES. NEWPORT NEWS FERRY TRIP COSTS COMPARED WITH JAMES RIVER BRIDGE TRIP COSTS AND NEWPORT NEWS FERRY TRIP COSTS COMPARED WITH OLD POINT FERRY TRIP COSTS

Savings	NN over OP		0 0
Sav	NN over JRB		* * 1
Costs	 م	Total	 ∞ 9.117 7.19
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	Old Point Ferry	Time	55 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
		Dis.	5 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1
	Newport News Ferry	Total	• • 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.6 7.7 5.7 7.7
		Toll	51 93 51 93 52 22 53 22 53 22 54 193 55 11 93 56 11 93 57 11 133 57 11 93 57
		Time	⁸ 8844444444664444666688844448844448844446 8708888888878896992889788678666886788848888787858887878 8708844446888887885887866666886444888444688888878785888887878
		Dis.	6001 1111111111111
	James River Bridge	Total	5 8 8 17 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 9,95 10,02 9,87 9,95 9,95 11,02 9,87 9,95 9,95 11,02 9,87 10,02 9,95 11,05 9,87 10,02 10,02 11,05 10,02 10,02 10,02 11,05 10,02 10,02 10,02 11,05 10,02 10,02 10,02 10,05 10,02 10,02 10,02
		Toll	
		Time	³ ³ ³ ³ ³ ³ ³ ³ ³ ³
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Minutes	NN		768 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	JRB		88 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5
e	0.		111.08 194 - 7 195 - 8 195
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	JRB		22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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		Tot	<u></u>
	NN OP		<u> </u>
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Between Zones*			01-27 01-28 010-28 010-28 010-28 0100000000000000000000000000000000000

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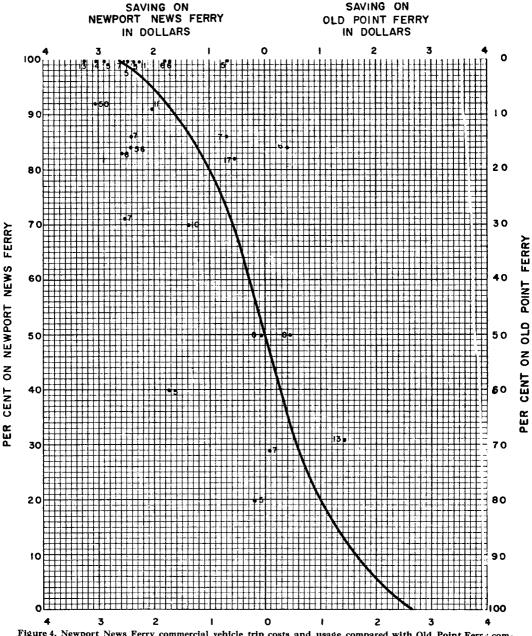


Figure 4. Newport News Ferry commercial vehicle trip costs and usage compared with Old Point Ferr/ commercial vehicle trip costs and usage. Based on time at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per minute, distance 9 cents per mile and average commercial vehicle toll of \$1.93 on each ferry. Light trucks have been excluded. Number of trips shown beside each point.

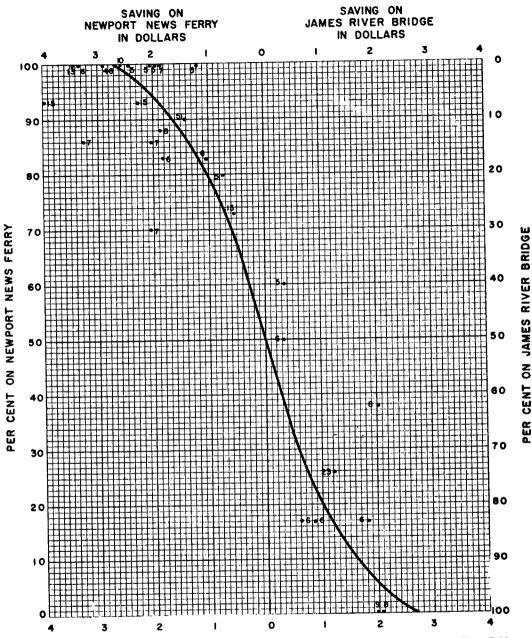


Figure 5. Newport News Ferry commercial vehicle trip costs and usage compared with James River Bridge commercial vehicle trip costs and usage. Based on time at 5½ cents per minute, distance at 9 cents per mile and average commercial vehicle toll of \$1.93 on the ferry and \$1.77, on the bridge. Number of trips shown beside points.

ing comparative costs for the various zoneto-zone movements. One hundred per cent of the trucks were found to be using the favored facility when savings were \$2.70 or greater. As was the case with automobiles, approximately 50 percent of the trucks went each way when costs were equal. The curve was found to be accurate within four percent when checked against present zone-to-zone movements.

It is our opinion that motorists will continue to place the same values on time and distance as they do at present when deciding whether to use the proposed Hampton Roads Bridge and Tunnel System or the James River Bridge System. The derived curves were used, therefore, to allocate traffic between these two facilities. Time, distance, and their monetary values were computed for the alternate routes for all zone-to-zone movements. Cost differentials were then computed, percentages determined, and individual allocations made. The allocations indicated that the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System would divert about 360 vehicles per day at 1954 traffic levels from the James River Bridge System while retaining all of the 3.720 vehicles per day now carried by the ferries. In the traffic assignments, toll schedules on the two facilities were assumed to remain approximately the same as the present schedules. (Trucks tolls on the ferries are based on length which would not be a desirable basis for tolls on the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System.)

Benefits for motorists using both U.S. 460 and Virginia 10 destined to the Norfolk metropolitian area were compared with the benefits for motorists traveling via the peninsula. See Figure 1 for the location of the alternate routes. Vehicles using the southern route cross the James River at Richmond. Vehicles using the peninsula route cross on the James River Bridge or Chesapeake Ferries. Since comparisons here were mainly between a route with tolls and a toll fee road, the derived curves were similar, but not identical with curves used in comparing two toll facilities. It was possible, however, to analyze these potential trips in much the same manner as that used in comparing trips between the two systems having tolls.

Of the motorist now traveling southbound via the southern routes, U. S. Route 460 and Viginia Route 10, only those having a 1 origin in Richmond or points north or west thereof are potential users of the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System. There are 1,610 of these potential daily trips at 1954 traffic levels now traveling via U. S. Route 460 or Virginia Route 10. There are 1,070 corresponding trips traveling via the peninsular routes, U. S. Route 60 or Virginia Route 168.

The proposed Bridge and Tunnel System would provide additional time and distance benefits over the present peninsular route. The value of these additional benefits would vary between \$0.26 and \$0.91 for automobiles, and between \$0.96 and \$2.28 for "average" trucks, depending upon the zone of destination in the Norfolk area. It has been estimated that the overall effect of these additional benefits would be to divert 220 automobiles and 70 trucks per average 1954 day from the routes south of the James River Bridge to the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System.

It has been the experience elsewhere that a new facility such as the one now under construction across Hampton Roads gererates traffic volumes greater than can be accounted for by diverted traffic plus subsequent natural increases. The additional traffic is turmed "induced traffic." The induced traffic for this new facility has been estimated at 25 purcent of the diverted traffic. If the proposed Bridge and Tunnel System had been in operation for the year ended August 31, 1954, the average daily traffic would have been approximately 5,500 vehicles.