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August 28, 2003

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and Administrative Services
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

030869-TL

**Re: New Docket – Petition for Implementation of Section 364.164,
SB654**

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed are the CD-Roms inadvertently omitted from the filing made on August 27, 2003 by BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s regarding the Petition for Implementation of Section 364.164, Florida Statutes, which we ask that you file in the captioned docket. We further request that these CD-Roms be protected by the Protective Order and Request for Confidential Classification that was also filed on August 27, 2003.

A copy of this letter is enclosed. Please mark it to indicate that the original was filed and return the copy to me. Copies have been served to the parties shown on the attached Certificate of Service.

Sincerely,

Nancy B. White

Nancy B. White

(11/17)

appeal

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cc: All Parties of Record
Marshall M. Criser III
R. Douglas Lackey

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for Implementation of Section 364.164, Florida Statutes

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BSTLM - Methodology Manual

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Preface

The purpose of this document is to describe the methodology used by BSTLM (BellSouth Telecommunications Loop Model) to calculate the forward-looking loop investment required to support a wide-range of wire-line services. A description of data inputs, model assumptions, algorithms and model outputs is provided. The document is divided into sections corresponding to BSTLM architecture

A separate *User's Guide* has been developed to explain how to install BSTLM, run the model, change the values of user-adjustable inputs and obtain reports.

To facilitate the discussion of the model's methodology, default values for many of the user-adjustable inputs (UAI) are provided. The values used for the UAI are for explanatory purposes and do not indicate in any way that these values are hard-coded into the model nor do they represent BellSouth's proposed input values. Figures shown indicate typical wire centers under analysis; they are not representative of a specific area or set of user inputs.

I. Introduction

A. Overview

BSTLM represents the next generation of “bottom-to-top” engineering/economic models. The model runs on personal computers under the 32-bit family of Microsoft Windows products. Using spreadsheets, databases, and a user-friendly interface, BSTLM allows a user to determine the incremental loop investment required to supply a wide-range of services and unbundled network elements (UNEs) within the service territory.¹ The model uses, as input, customer service records (address as well as the portfolio of services purchased). The model assumes the use of forward-looking technologies and efficient engineering design principles.

At its core, BSTLM is a “spatial” model in that it determines where customers are located and “lays” cable along the roads of that wire center. In fact, a cable path can literally be traced from each customer’s premise to the serving central office; a path that follows the actual roads in the wire center.

BSTLM’s GIS process generates serving areas for a wire center based on a Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) algorithm. An MSRT is the shortest road path that connects a group of customer locations. Once an MSRT is determined for those customers in excess of a user-defined road-distance from the central office, branches of the tree are “broken off” to form Carrier Serving Areas (CSAs). A similar process for customers within the user-defined road-distance from the central office yields Allocation Areas. Appropriate components such as Digital Loop Carriers (DLCs) and Feeder Distribution Interfaces (FDIs) are located within each serving area. The MSRT within each serving area then becomes the distribution cable path. An MSRT for feeder plant is also determined. That MSRT links the DLCs to the Central Office (CO). It also links the FDIs in the Allocation Area to the CO.

Once the spatial layout of the network is determined, BSTLM’s Configuration Process connects the network components. This entails the determination of cable sizes, identification of service points requiring special engineering, and selection of DLC type. Once the network is configured, BSTLM’s investment process calculates the dollar material investment associated with each component in the network, not only by component type but also by component location. This capability yields investment values at a finely disaggregated level.

Reports can be customized to produce specific investment by network components, geographic area, or services. Network inventory information is also available from the Report Process.²

¹ The companion *User's Guide* explains how to run the model, how to change the values for the user-adjustable inputs, and how to obtain the various reports produced by the model.

² Appendix A presents detail on how the model processes flow from a systems perspective.

B. Model Description

BSTLM calculates the economic investment of wireline network components required to connect customers or potential customers to their serving central office and to provide a wide-range of services to these customers. The model assumes the installation of forward-looking but commercially available telecommunications technologies and uses generally accepted engineering practices and procedures.

Input tables allow users to enter material prices, labor rates, and contractor costs incurred to place loop facilities. These same tables also enable users to test the sensitivity of the model's results by entering different input values. In addition, the model permits users to test its sensitivity in other ways, including the deployment of different network architectures and technologies.

C. Model Scope

The model produces the incremental investment values necessary for determining either the total service long-run incremental cost ("TSLRIC") of loops associated with retail offerings or the total element long-run incremental cost ("TELRIC") of its various unbundled loop offerings.

D. Model Strengths

BSTLM has several advantages over existing incremental loop investment models: adaptability, flexibility, accuracy, improved routing, and reporting. First and foremost is the model's adaptability. The model calculates the incremental forward-looking investment of a variety of unbundled loop elements. BSTLM produces forward-looking loop material investment for retail services ranging from ordinary, analog voice communication to wide-band digital transmission involving xDSL and ISDN technologies.

The second advantage is the model's flexibility. BSTLM enables the user to select modeling options representing differing network configurations and loop technologies. With respect to network configuration, BSTLM makes it possible, for example, for users to set varying maximum copper loop lengths in order to test for investment sensitivity. With respect to technology, users may elect to install universal in place of integrated digital loop carrier. Moreover, the model is sufficiently dynamic in the sense that the appropriate technology and network design will be used to derive the necessary investment to support wide-band services.

The third advantage of BSTLM is its greater accuracy. Advances in geographic information and spatial modeling techniques produce representations of actual customer density and dispersion with much greater accuracy than previously possible. For example, the use of customer service records allows for greater accuracy in the spatial location of customers (address geocoding) and their subscribed service portfolio.

The fourth advantage is the network routing approach. Rather than a traditional rectilinear or line of sight approach, BSTLM uses the Minimum Spanning Road Tree ("MSRT") algorithm to yield a realistic picture of the paths that distribution and feeder cables follow (i.e. along the roads in a wire center).

The final advantage is BSTLM's reporting engine. The reporting engine is capable of producing multi-layered custom reports. A user can examine investment at a wire center level by network component or service. The user can also generate dynamic reports providing network node inventory, cable and media statistics and customer information.

E. Model Architecture

BSTLM is designed in two modules. The first module is the GIS (Geographic Information System) Pre-processing module. The Pre-processing module is performed before a user interacts with BSTLM. It is essentially a data preparation step. The second module is BSTLM's main module, in which the network is placed and the investment is calculated.

The GIS Pre-processing module takes BellSouth specific data and places the output in formats compatible with investment determination. The module uses data obtained from multiple sources. In essence pre-processing prepares "raw" data for use by the main module and represents one of BSTLM's most significant data sources. Pre-processing develops the location data (customer location, road networks, wire center boundaries, network element locations), links the location data with attributes such as services records and delimits the data on a common basis--wire center boundaries.

BSTLM's main module is composed of three processes. The first, the GIS process, clusters customers into serving areas, places specific network elements and determines media routes. The second process is the Network process. The Network process includes three sub-processes: Configuration, Investment and Summary. The third BSTLM process is the reporting process. BSTLM was designed with a reporting engine. Rather than providing an inventory of standard reports, the user is given the ability to create a large number of custom reports.

Figure 1 presents an overview of BSTLM's system architecture highlighting the flow of data necessary for investment determination.

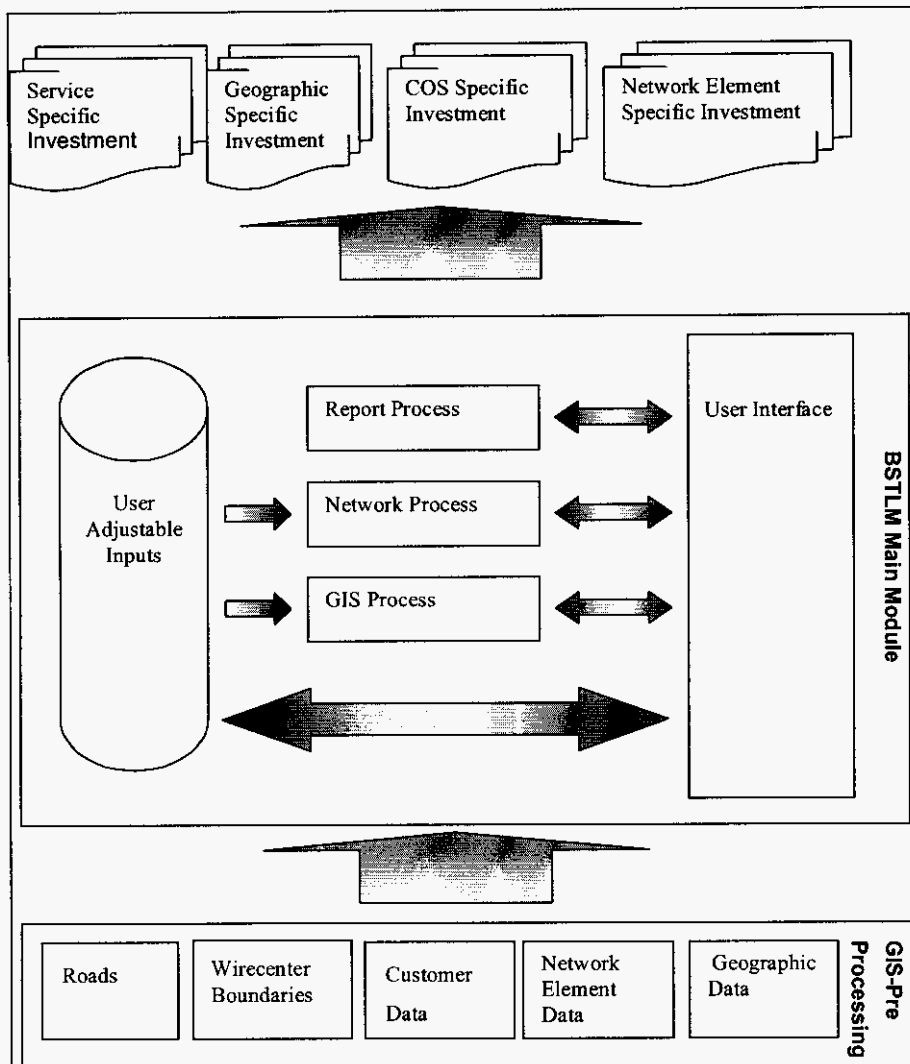


Figure 1--BSTLM Architecture

BSTLM was designed in two modules to facilitate the typical analysis. The GIS pre-processing module is run infrequently; this reflects the understanding that over typical study horizons there is little change in wire center boundaries, road networks and population. The majority of time devoted to a loop analysis is spent reviewing changes in clustering parameters, engineering rules and equipment prices. Because changes of this nature were facilitated by the dual module design, pre-processing was separated from the body of the main module.

II. The Modeled Network

BSTLM calculates the loop investment associated with provisioning multiple modeled services. This section presents a brief review of the components of the loop.

A. Overview

The loop is the portion of the wire-line telecommunications network that extends from the Central Office (CO) to the customer's premise. Loops can be connected to the switch at the central office or they can be dedicated special access lines or unbundled loop elements that do not connect to the switch.

The loop consists of two plant families, distribution and feeder. Distribution plant covers the connection between the customer premise and the Feeder Distribution Interface (FDI). At the FDI, distribution cable is "cross connected" to the feeder cable. Feeder plant covers the connection between the FDI and the CO.

BSTLM designs a wire-line network using forward-looking technologies and design principles. BSTLM is capable of modeling the loop portion of a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), which deploys both fiber and copper cable. Future enhancements may allow BSTLM to model a Fiber in the Loop (FITL) network, which deploys fiber cable in the distribution plant. In addition to the PSTN, BSTLM can also model an overlay Hi-Capacity network to serve only those customers that demand high-capacity services.

B. Network Components of the Local Loop

BSTLM network layout algorithms were derived from the BellSouth Loop Technology Deployment Directives (1998). Additionally, standard criteria published in widely accepted loop engineering guidelines such as Lucent's (formerly AT&T's) *Outside Plant Engineering Handbook* (1996), and Telcordia's (formerly Bellcore's) *Notes on the Network* (1997) were used.

1. PSTN Engineering Design

The forward-looking loop portion of the PSTN provisions service through two mutually exclusive engineering designs, the Carrier Serving Area and the Allocation Area.

The Carrier Serving Area (CSA) uses Fiber Optic feeder and DLC systems as a means of provisioning wire-line services to distances greater than the signal loss threshold permitted by copper feeder cable. Although a user adjustable input (UAI), a CSA typically captures customers who reside more than 12 kilofeet (Kft) from the CO. Figure 2 illustrates the typical network components used in CSA engineering design.

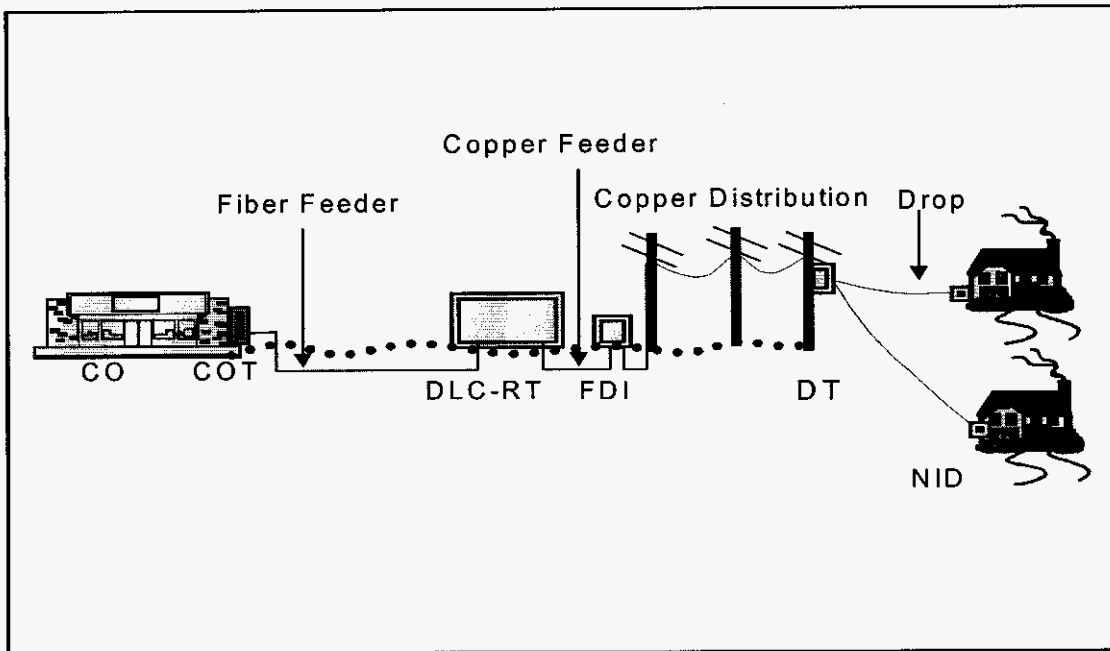


Figure 2—CSA Engineering Design

In the CSA, a Central Office Terminal (COT) is placed in the central office and a remote terminal (DLC-RT) is placed in the serving areas. At the DLC-RT, optical signals are converted to electrical signals and the voice circuits are multiplexed onto digital channels for efficient transport to and from the COT. A short span of copper feeder cable connects the DLC-RT to the FDI. The FDI cross-connects the feeder to the copper distribution. The distribution cable terminates at a drop terminal (DT) or building terminal (BT). A drop wire connects the DT or BT to a network Interface Device (NID) at the customer's premise.

The CSA network architecture description may be found in the BellSouth, Lucent and Telcordia documents.³ Using CSA design ensures that commonly offered services are available to any customer within the serving area, and the quality of these services is acceptable.

A CSA is made of one or more Distribution Areas (DAs) connected at a DLC-RT. Distribution Areas are usually defined as the set of customers served from a single FDI. Typically, a DA will be cabled with the same gauge of copper distribution cable. Copper loop lengths as measured from the RT determine the gauge of copper cable placed (generally 24 or 26 gauge). A thicker gauge is capable of provisioning quality service a greater distance than a thinner gauge. A CSA may be designed to serve a single DA, or it may be designed to serve many DAs. The FDI for a DA may or may not be co-located with the RT.

³ Lucent, *Outside Plant Engineering Handbook* (1996) page 13-1 and Telcordia, *Notes on the Network* (1997) page 12-5.

The other engineering design, the Allocation Area (AA), provisions service to distances within the decibel loss threshold of copper feeder cable. This refers to an all copper network, and applies when the customer is within a predetermined distance from the central office (typical values are around 12,000 feet). Copper feeder is run from the CO to an Allocation Area Node (AAN). This AAN represents the splice point on the feeder cable from which a cable runs to an FDI. The FDI then cross connects the feeder to the distribution plant. Copper distribution cable emanating from the DTs or BTs terminate at the FDI. A Network Interface Device (NID) terminates the drop from the DT to the customer premise. Figure 3 illustrates the AA design.

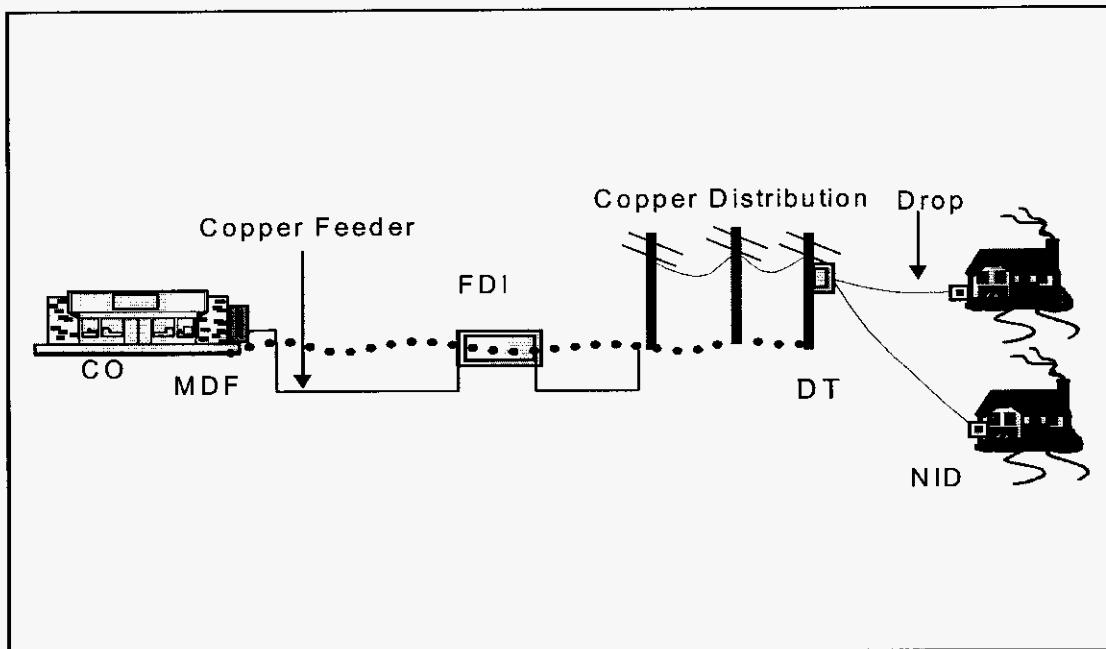


Figure 3—AA Engineering Design

1.1 Network Components

The loop portion of the PSTN distribution components is described below.

Network Interface Device (NID) -- The NID serves as a demarcation point between customer wiring and TELCO provisioned distribution plant.

Drop Wire (Drop)--A cable sheath consisting of pairs of copper wires, which permanently connects the NID to a Distribution Terminal (DT). Essentially, the drop wires are the connection between a customer premise and the distribution cable at the street. In BSTLM, drop wire can be buried or aerial.

Distribution Terminal (DTBT)--The point where the drop wires from several customer locations are connected to a larger cable. The distribution terminal is the cross-connect point between the drop wire and the distribution cable. This cross-connect point can be located at a pole, manhole, buried splice, or pedestal serving drop wire that extends to a living unit. In some circumstances, the cross-connect point can be a Building Terminal (BT). For reporting purposes, the cross-connect point is described as a DTBT.

Distribution Cable--The loop component that connects the DT or BT with the feeder cable (at the Feeder Distribution Interface, or FDI). Distribution cable in the loop network is copper. BSTLM allows the user to specify the percentage of distribution cable that is buried, underground or aerial.

The major components of the feeder portion of the loop are described below:

Feeder Distribution Interface (FDI)--The FDI is where distribution cable is connected to feeder cable. The FDI allows any feeder pair to be connected to any distribution pair.

Digital Loop Carrier (DLC) System--The DLC consists of equipment required to multiplex channels and to convert electrical signals to and from optical signals for efficient transport to and from the COT.

Allocation Area Node (AAN)--Customers who are within allocation areas are said to be served from an Allocation Area Node. The AAN is a modeled point that represents where a feeder cable segment emanating from the central office splits-off to serve an FDI. However, an AAN doesn't represent a specific type of network equipment.

Feeder Cable--The cable that transports signals from the FDI back to their serving central office.

2. High-Capacity Network

High-capacity (Hi-Cap) customers are served from an overlay Hi-Cap network. There are four triggers for the high-capacity network. The first trigger is the user-adjustable input *DS1XoverToFOatLot*. The value of this input indicates the number of DS1 services at one location needed to trigger placement of a fiber optic terminal at the customer premise. The second trigger is the service category in the service description table. If a service is identified as *WIDEBAND (and is not a DS1)*, the Hi-Cap network will be deployed. The third trigger is if the service is defined as a Local Channel in the Service Local Channel table. In BSTLM, a Local Channel is defined as a connection between the CO and a Carrier's Point of Presence (POP). The model will place the Local Channel service on the High Capacity network if the user has selected yes for the *AllLocalChannelServicesToFO* option. The final trigger is when a DS1 is provided at a location in conjunction with DS3 or higher speed services. The DS1 will also be

provided over fiber facilities. When possible, the overlay and the loop portion of the PSTN share structure.

The Hi-Cap network is an all fiber feeder ring terminating at SONET terminals, or nodes, located at one or more customer premises. The maximum number of nodes on a ring can be varied by the user. The SONET terminals available in the model range from OC-1 to OC-48 with bandwidth capable of delivering from 28 to 1,344 DS1s or DS1 equivalents.

The Hi-Cap Network consists of fiber cable, SONET terminals and associated equipment located at customer premises and the DSX-1, DSX-3 panels, and the fiber terminating panel at the central office.

III. The GIS Pre-process

BSTLM designs a wireline network to serve customers within a wire center based on where they actually reside. The model “lays” cable along the actual roads in the wire center to connect customer premises with their serving central office. As this section demonstrates, the wireline network can be seen on a map of the actual roads of a given wire center. In fact, it will aid the reader in understanding the model if the reader begins to immediately consider *visually* the spatial layout of a road network. The figure below shows the road network for a typical wire center.

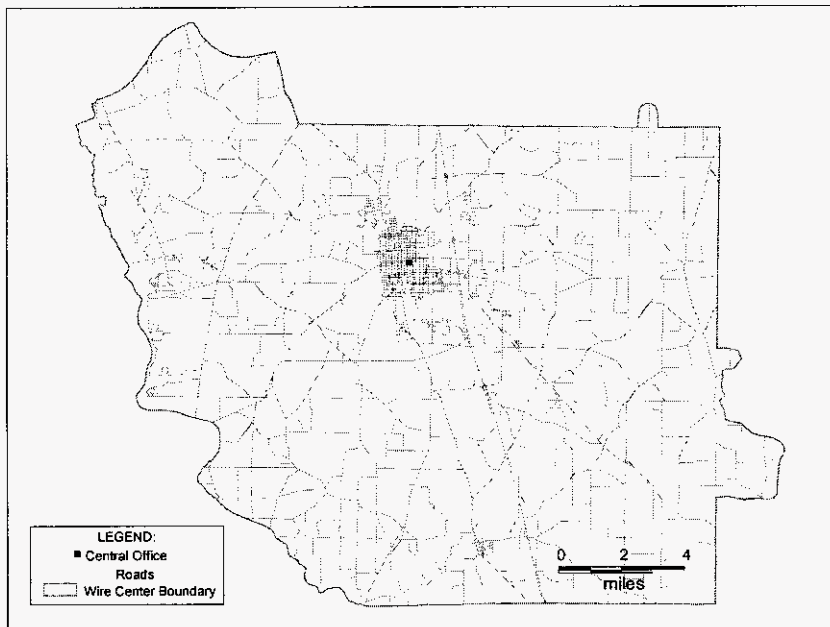


Figure 4—Road Network

This section describes the procedures by which customers, households and housing units are placed in a wire center. These procedures occur in a series of GIS Pre-processing steps. The output of the GIS Pre-processing are wire center specific data files used for clustering by BSTLM's GIS Process

Appendix B provides a detailed discussion on all pre-processing steps. This section assumes the completion of the first four steps. In other words, GIS Pre-Processing has transformed raw road, census block, switch, and services information to a state where customers and service points⁴ can be placed or surrogated into a specific wire center and services demanded can be attached to these locations.

⁴ Service points are used to refer not only to customers but also to households and housing units who are not necessarily customers but may require network build-out. The option to build to the non-customer populations is discussed later in the documentation. It is a UAI controlled through the *BuildtoWhat* GIS rule.

A. Introduction

BSTLM's fundamental building block is customer location. The amount of investment calculated depends on not only the number of customers but also their distance from network elements, outside plant and one another.

BSTLM has the capability to calculate network investment based upon three specific populations of potential wireline network clients. The *BuildToWhat* rule determines which of three client populations the network is built to. The first population is current customers-typically those service points that subscribe to the carrier's wireline or special services. The second population is current customers plus non-customer households. The third population is current customers plus non-customer households and all remaining housing units⁵ within the service territory. GIS Pre-processing must place each of these potential populations in a wire center.

B. Overview

The primary methodology used to spatially locate customers is *geocoding to address*. Using customer service records and a database of the roads in the wire center, a service address is mapped to a specific point on a specific side of a specific road segment.

When the geocoder cannot determine from the address an exact point on a road segment but can determine the correct road segment, the service address is mapped to the center point of the appropriate side of that segment. If the street address cannot be resolved to a road segment at all, but a 9-digit ZIP code is present in the address (as it is, in most BellSouth service addresses), the service address is mapped to the center point of that "ZIP+4" (a 9-digit ZIP code typically covers one side of one block). In either of these cases, this secondary method is known as *geocoding to the ZIP+4 centroid*.

Surrogate locations are determined for customers whose service address cannot be point or "Zip+4" geocoded. These surrogate locations are placed along the roads of the wire center using a random placement along roads within Census Blocks known to have fewer than the expected number of customers. After geocoding and surrogation, the street map has all customer points along the roads.

Finally, non-BST customers and housing units are surrogated along the roads of the wire center, once again apportioned, along roads, in Census Blocks known to have fewer than the expected number of points. This non-customer population is placed but each point is identified as non-customer.

C. Inputs to the GIS Pre-Process

⁵ A household is an occupied housing unit, while housing units can be unoccupied.

Inputs used include several types of databases and files each in a specific format described in Appendix B. These inputs include:

- Geocoded customer data
- Census Block data
- Zip+4 centroid data
- Wire center boundaries
- Switch location data
- Road network data
- Terrain data

The essential task of pre-processing is to take these various data sources and relate them. Not only must customers have locations assigned; those locations must also be related to road segments, services demanded, Census Blocks, and terrain. A “complete graph” of road segments for the wire center must be constructed so that the relation of those segments one to another and to the switch in the central office can be established. Although customer location is the most visible and significant output of pre-processing, a significant amount of computing resources are required to prepare and calculate these relationships.

After these relationships are determined, the data are structured in a format compatible with BSTLM.

D. Locating Customers

The spatial location of customers is determined in one of three ways: geocoding to address, geocoding to ZIP+4 centroid, or surrogation. In all cases, a customer location is assigned to a road segment in the wire center.

1. Customer Data Geocoded to Address

The GIS pre-processing module accepts as input a file of geocoded customer data. Address geocoding is accomplished by matching a service address with a road segment in a road database.⁶ Geocoding computer software is used to accomplish this task. Address geocoding is the most cost-effective way to determine the locations of a large number of customer records.⁷

⁶ A road *segment* can be defined as an extent of road that runs from one road intersection to the next intersection (without crossing over any other intersection), or from an intersection to a dead end (again, without crossing any intersection). A segment may be a simple straight line, or it may be a polyline. In a road network, the intersections and dead ends represent “nodes” of the network; the segments represent “edges”.

⁷ Address-geocoding yields an estimate of where the “mailbox” is located along a road segment, in terms of latitude and longitude. How far back from the street the structure is actually situated is not known. Generally, a set back of 50 feet is assumed.

Through address geocoding, a customer record is assigned a precise location (latitude and longitude) and an indication of how accurately the assigned location describes the customer record. The precision is described through location codes. Records are typically identified as being exactly located--to the address--or located to the correct side of the correct road segment (to the ZIP+4 centroid), or less accurately located, such as to the 5-digit ZIP Code centroid. In any case, the location code provides important information to the pre-processing module.

Although most of the customers are located with a high degree of precision, BSTLM considers that those customers not geocoded to exact address or ZIP+4 centroid do not have a location accurate enough to be used in this model. Those customers' locations will have to be surrogated.

The preprocessing steps also attempt to improve the yield of located customers through an enhancement process. First, the location of those customers geocoded to "exact address" must be refined.

1.1 Refinements to Data Geocoded to Exact Address

The locations of customers geocoded to exact address are refined to compensate for a deficiency in the geocoding process. Records that are located to the address by the geocoding software are often "clumped" at the beginning of a block. This occurs when the address ranges in the reference data used by the geocoding software do not correspond to actual address ranges. In many cases, the reference data indicates that the address range for a block is xx01-xx99 when it might really be, for example, xx01-xx33. Where that is the case, the geocoder would place all actual addresses in the first one-third of that block. (A geocoder chooses the point along a block at which to place an address on a basis proportional to the address range it *thinks* exists on the block.)

To yield a more realistic placement, the clumped locations are spread along the street block to which the geocoding software had assigned them.⁸ The process is referred to as "rectification". Figure 5 shows the unnatural clumps. Figure 6 shows the data after the rectification procedure.

⁸ Specifically, two algorithms can be employed during pre-processing for any block in which at least two points are closer together than a specified *Minimum Lot Width*. First, set all locations, on each side of the block, a *Minimum Lot Width* from each other, starting at the beginning of the block. If this extends locations past the end of the block, then spread all locations uniformly along the block without regard to *Minimum Lot Width*. Alternatively, start by spreading the clumped locations along the block in proportion to their current distance from each other. If any two locations are still closer than the *Minimum Lot Width*, then revert to the first algorithm for this street block. In all cases, a specified *Minimum Distance from Corner* constraint is honored. By default, the proportional approach is used.



Figure 5--Clumping in Geocoded data

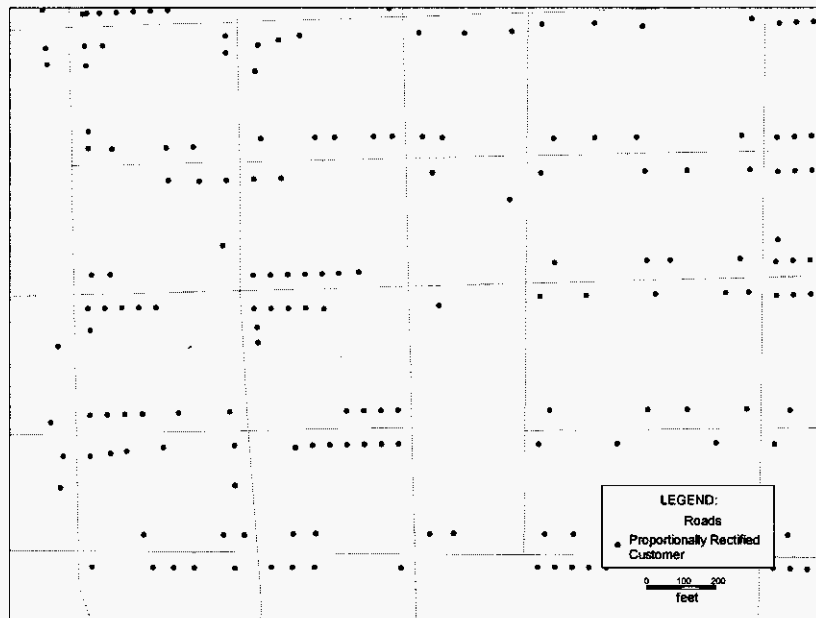


Figure 6--GIS Pre-process refinement to Geocoded data

2. Customer Data Geocoded to ZIP+4 Centroid

For customer records geocoded to a level of precision less than "to the address", all assignments to the 9 digit (ZIP+4) ZIP centroid are accepted.⁹

Second, some records although they contain ZIP+4 information, were not assigned to a ZIP+4 centroid by the geocoder used. These records were processed with a refined ZIP+4 data source developed by Stopwatch Maps. The Stopwatch data, from the United States Postal Service, provides a number of ZIP+4 centroid locations where the geocoding software used lacked this level of resolution.

However, to yield a more realistic placement of customers geocoded to a ZIP+4 centroid (by either method above), these points are uniformly spread along the range of the ZIP+4, honoring the *Minimum Distance from Corner* constraint.¹⁰ All addresses assigned in this manner are set back from the road segment by 50 feet.

At this point, customers placed by the geocoding software to the doorstep or within a Zip+4 centroid have been placed in the appropriate wire center. There remains a group of customers whose existence and service type are known, but whose location cannot be determined even to the ZIP+4 centroid level. The locations of these customers in a wire center must be assigned through a surrogation process.

Because BSTLM provides the option of building the wireline network to non-customer locations, other non-customer populations must also be placed in the wire center. The non-customer service points must be surrogated for both existence and location.

3. Surrogation

The number of customers for whom surrogate locations must be determined is the difference between the residential and business counts of geocoded records and the total number of businesses, households and housing units in the wire center at issue.

The surrogation process relies on US Census data at the Census Block level, specifically household and housing unit counts¹¹. The surrogation of business customers uses information supplied by PNR and Associates, which provides estimated business firm counts at the Census Block level. These firm data are for 1997.

⁹ Effectively, each ZIP+4 is defined by the USPS to cover a single building; one side of a single block, or both sides of a single block.

¹⁰ Customers with the same addresses are assumed to reside in a multiunit building. These addresses were retained as an entity (combined into a single service point record) but the entity was included with the other points in the spreading process.

¹¹ Census figures from 1990 for households and housing units are modified by population change percent for the county as a whole from 1990 to 1998. From this figure, we determine an *expected* number of households and expected number of housing units for each Census Block

Using these data sources and comparing them to the successfully geocoded data, three populations become apparent:

- The number of expected business firms not accounted for by geocoded business customers
- The number of expected households not accounted for by geocoded residential customers
- The number of expected housing units not accounted for by geocoded residential customers

GIS pre-processing assigns surrogate business locations to Census Blocks that are short of business firms. Each Census Block short of business firms is allocated a number of non-geocoded business firms that is the ratio of the total number of non-geocoded business customers to the sum of business firm shortages in the wire center. Only business firms that were not successfully geocoded are surrogated. No additional business firms are generated. The allocation is done as:

$$X = B * (F1 / F2)$$

Where:

B is the total number of non-geocoded business customers

F1 is the shortage of business firms in *this* Census Block

F2 is the sum of business firm shortages in the wire center *in short Census Blocks only*

X is the number of business customers to allocate to this Census Block

With residential customers, three sets of surrogate locations may be created. The first are locations for customers that did not successfully geocode. The second are locations for additional (non-customer) households; the third are additional housing units.

Residential customers (who could not be geocoded) are assigned to Census Blocks that are short of households. Each Census Block short of households is allocated a number of residential customers that is the ratio of non-geocoded residential customers to the sum of household shortages in the wire center. Only those census blocks within a wire center short of households are allocated non-geocoded residential customers. This allocation is done as:

$$Y = R * (S1 / S2)$$

Where:

R is the total number of non-geocoded residential customers

S1 is the household shortage in *this* Census Block

S2 is the is the sum of household shortages in the wire center *in short Census Blocks only*

Y is the number of residential customers to allocate to *this* Census Block

After the non-geocoded residential customers are allocated, the net household and housing unit count is reset to reflect the new allocations. That is, the total number of

households and housing units remaining must now reflect the Census counts less geocoded customers less surrogated customer locations.

The GIS Pre-process allocates the remaining household shortage in each wire center to short census blocks in that wire center. This allocation is done as:

$$Z1 = H * (H1 / H2)$$

Where:

H is the total number of households short in this wire center

H1 is the household shortage in this Census Block

H2 is the sum of household shortages in Census Blocks that are short

Z1 is to be the number of additional households to allocate to this Census Block

After the non-customer households are allocated to wire centers, the net household and housing unit shortage is reset to reflect their placement

The GIS Pre-process must allocate additional points to represent housing units, but no more points should be generated in a wire center than the net shortage in the wire center. This is done as:

$$Z2 = U * (U1 / U2)$$

Where:

U is the total number of housing units short in this wire center

U1 is the housing unit shortage in *this* Census Block

U2 is the sum of housing unit shortages in Census Blocks that are short

Z2 is to be the number of additional housing units to allocate to *this* Census Block

There is a possibility of negative net sum of shortages in a wire center. If the net household shortage in a wire center is negative, no additional households in any Census Block are generated. If the net housing unit shortage in a wire center is negative, no additional housing units are generated in any Census Block.

4. Placing Surrogate Points

After the allocation process is complete, the GIS Pre-processing module has a count for four distinct populations of surrogate points:

- Number of (not previously geocoded) customer business firms to allocate
- Number of (not previously geocoded) residential customers to allocate
- Number of additional households to allocate
- Number of additional housing units to allocate

Surrogate points will be placed randomly¹² along roadsides¹³ within each Census Block to which locations must be generated. Only non-negative counts will force creation of surrogate points. Each randomly generated surrogate location is set back 50 feet (perpendicularly) from the road segment (and side of the road) on which it is randomly placed and is assigned the latitude and longitude corresponding to that placement.

The roads along which a random placement can occur are those considered along which people are likely to live and work. This eliminates, for example, limited access highways and their on/off ramps¹⁴. It does not eliminate the service roads that run beside many of them.

Service information is associated with all customer locations. Because there is no service information for residential *non-customer* households or housing units, these groups are assigned one POTS line if they occupy a unique point. If a surrogate customer is collocated with an existing location, then it is not assigned any services.

4.1 Graphical Example

Figure 7 presents a section of the view shown in Figure 5 with customer locations shown as circles. In this example, these circles represent *all* of the potential wireline network client populations. These output data are now ready for processing by BSTLM's main module.

¹² The random generation process will yield, over a very large number of random generations, a "uniform" (an "unbiased") distribution. This does not mean that in any given Census Block the distribution will be uniform. It will not be uniform, but will be random. It does mean that the random assignments will not be deliberately clustered in any given Census Block.

¹³ If there is another Census Block on the other side of the road, which is usually the case, the other side is used in connection with the other Census Block.

¹⁴ Those roads types not used in the model include: A1x, A5x, A63, A65, and A7x.

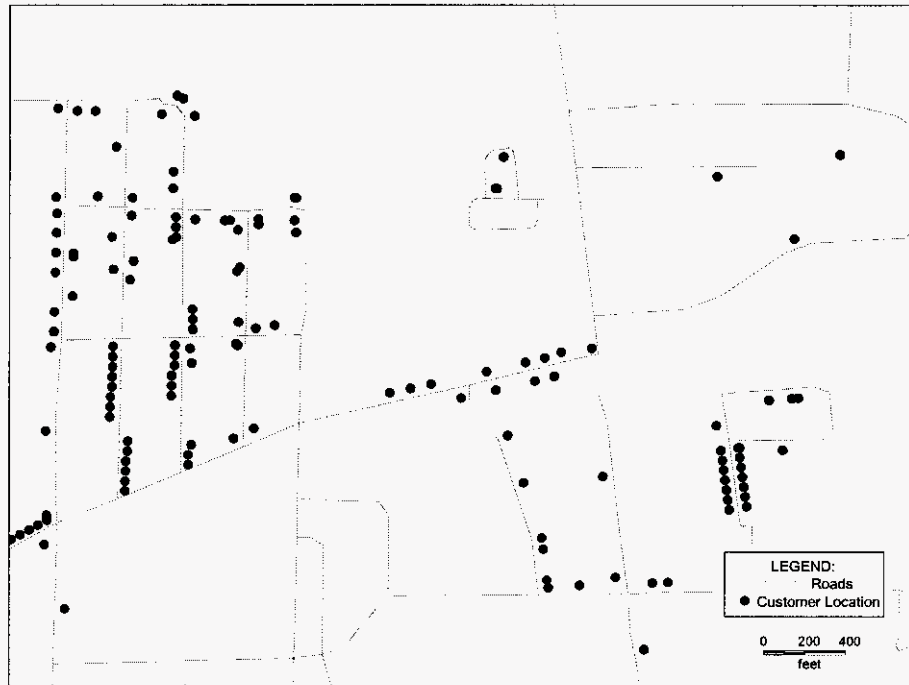


Figure 7--Customer Locations

IV. The GIS Process

A. Introduction

BSTLM's GIS Process groups service points¹⁵ into AAs or CSAs and designs the layout of distribution and feeder plant for the wire center. The GIS process relies on input data prepared during the GIS Pre-process.

The model has the ability to construct two different networks: the Scorched Node Network and the Existing Node Network. Both approaches employ the Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) concept but use the MSRT differently in building the respective networks. More detailed discussion is contained below.

Two user adjustable inputs (UAI)s are fundamental to both the customer grouping and the type of network built. The *UseActualNetworkLocation* rule determines the type of network constructed, scorched or existing. The *BuildtoWhat* rule determines to whom the network is built.

If the user adjusts the *UseActualNetworkLocations* to "No", the GIS Process uses only switch locations derived in GIS Pre-processing as the starting point for the network build-out. This network is referred to as "scorched node" network. If the user adjusts the rule to "Yes", the GIS Process uses the location of both switches and existing DLC-RTs to form the basis of the network build-out. This network is referred to as the "existing node" network.

The other rule (*BuildtoWhat*) determines the service point population to which the wireline network is built. The GIS Pre-process prepares data for customers, non-customer households, and unoccupied housing units. Based on the rule value, the GIS Process selects Households on lots with working lines, All Households or All Housing Units as to which points the network is built.

1. MSRT Overview

The GIS Process constructs a road-based telephone network, where distribution and feeder cable are routed along the roads to the network elements and service points of the wire center. The model uses roads as the potential paths for network plant because they typically mirror actual rights-of-way. Before describing the details of the GIS process, some fundamental concepts and terminology must be outlined. This section provides the necessary background to understand the MSRT algorithm.

¹⁵ Service points are used to refer not only to customers but also to households and housing units who are not necessarily customers but represent potential service demand. The terms service point and customer are used interchangeably.

1 Road Segments

A *road segment* is an extent of road, straight or curved, between two successive intersections *or* from a dead end to an intersection. During the GIS Pre-process, each service point is assigned to the road segment closest to it. A service point that is assigned to a road segment is said to be *on* that road segment. The GIS Process places the network elements it generates on the road segments.

1.1 Nearest Road Points

Every service point and network element, which may be set back from the road, has a nearest road point (NRP). The NRP is the point along the road segment that is closest to the location of the service point or network element.

1.2 Road Paths

A *road path* is a road-based route between two points, i.e. service points and network elements. Specifically, a road path lies between the NRPs of service points and network elements. Using road paths, the GIS Process measures the *route distance* between two points. The *minimum road path* between two points is the road path between those points with the minimum route distance.

1.3 Minimum Spanning Road Tree

The GIS Process uses the *Minimum Spanning Road Tree* (MSRT) for both clustering and cable routing. The MSRT is analogous to the classic Minimum Spanning Tree¹⁶ (MST) with the exception that points are connected using only road paths. Points are optimally connected to one another using the *overall shortest-length* set of road paths. The NRPs of service points and network elements are the potential points for the MSRT, and the resulting paths of the MSRT are the optimal cable routes to those points.

1.3.1 MSRT vs. MST

The MSRT is a more realistic application of the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST). A traditional MST connects a set of points with straight, point-to-point line segments. Although optimal, the MST does not provide a realistic representation of the cable needed to serve a group of customers in a wireline telecommunications network. In fact, the MST most likely *understates* the necessary amount of cable because it does not account for the rights-of-way that distribution cable must follow (i.e., roads). The main difference between the MSRT and the MST is that the MSRT connects points using paths that follow a road network. The MST connects points using simple, point-to-point line segments.

¹⁶ For information on the MST and the algorithm used to calculate it, see R.C. Prim, "Shortest Connection Matrix Network and Some Generalizations," Bell System Technical Journal: 36, 1389-1401, November 1957.

The figure below illustrates the difference between the MSRT and MST for three customer points. The MSRT network finds the shortest connecting distance following roads. This total length of the MSRT is 7,840 feet in this example. Instead of following roads, the MST simply finds the shortest way to connect the customer points using straight-line segments. Although the total length of the MST is shorter than the MSRT by 2,183 feet, the MST probably depicts unrealistic cable paths as wireline rights-of-way most likely follow the roads rather than the line of sight.

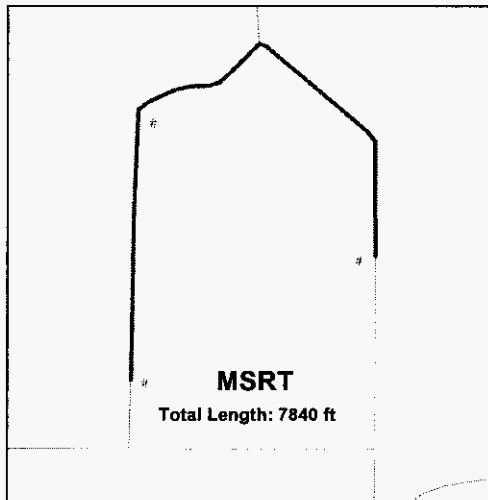


Figure 8--MSRT

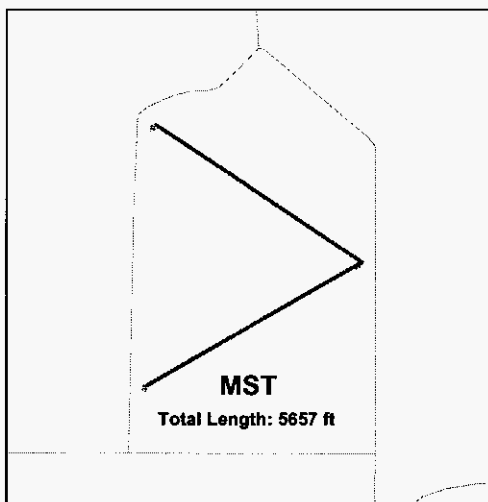


Figure 9--MST

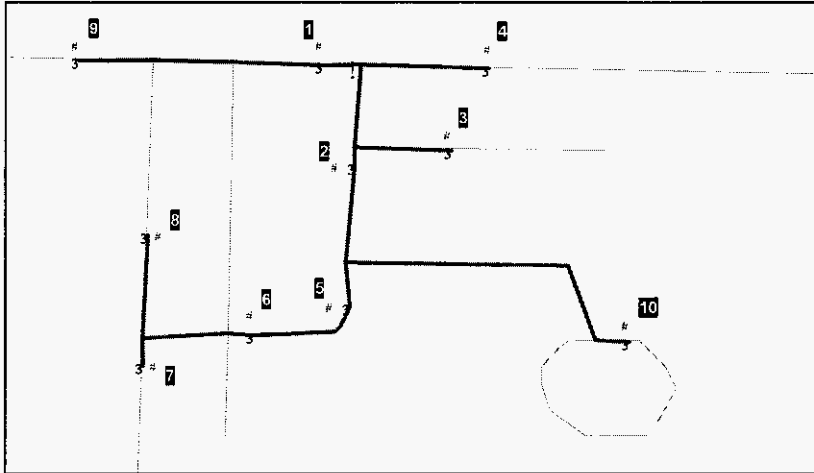
1.3.2 MSRT Example

Initially, an MSRT consists of a single source point, for example, the Central Office. The MSRT is then created in a series of steps in which the point that is the closest to the existing "tree" is the next addition to the tree. As an example, consider the following

figure, which shows a completed MSRT that connects 10 points to the source (shown by a square).¹⁷

The numbers next to each point indicate the order in which the point is added to the MSRT. It is important to keep in mind that the third point added to the tree is *not* the third closest point to the source. Rather, it is the closest point to the tree *after* the second step.

Figure 10 - Example of MSRT Algorithm



1.3.3 Trees

A *tree* is a set of points and the paths connecting them, originating at a specified point. A tree differentiates itself from an entire road network by only containing the road paths that connect the points of interest. Where many paths between two points may exist in the road network, a tree contains only one path between them.

1.3.4 Tree Building

The MSRT algorithm starts with an initial point called the *source* and builds a tree by connecting other points to it using road paths. Each point is *added* to the tree along the minimum road path that connects it to a point that is already part of the tree. A point that is added becomes a *child* of the point it is connected to in the tree. Conversely, a point in the tree becomes the *parent* of a point that is connected to it. Since the source is the initial point of the tree, it does not have a parent and can only have children. Even though multiple road paths may exist, a point can be connected to the tree using only one of the paths.

1.3.5 Tree Paths

A path between two points in the tree using the established paths of the tree is called a *tree path*. Tree path can be followed from child to parent *and* from parent to child,

¹⁷ The MSRT algorithm employed by BSTLM connects DTs. The points used in this example represent DTs clustered within the GIS module.

allowing a path to logically be traced from any point to any other point in the tree. Every point has a *source path* leading back to the source that may or may not course through other points in the tree. A point is *downline* if it is farther from the source than all other points in its source path. Conversely, a point is *upline* if it is closer to the source than all points whose source paths course through it.

1.3.6 Sub-trees

The tree paths to all downline points from an upline point that is not the source define a *sub-tree* of the original tree. The farthest upline point of the sub-tree is called the *sub-tree source*. A sub-tree can be removed, or *pruned* from the original tree by disconnecting the sub-tree source from its parent. This removes the sub-tree source and all of its downline points from the original tree and yet preserves the tree paths of the sub-tree.

1.3.7 The MSRT Strategy

The MSRT algorithm is an iterative process that builds the tree one point at a time. Starting with the source as the initial tree, the strategy for each iteration is to add the point having the *best* road path to connect it to the *current* tree. The definition of the best road path depends upon the constraints for the algorithm.

1.3.8 Constrained and Unconstrained MSRTs

The GIS Process can build both an unconstrained MSRT and a constrained MSRT, where the constraint limits the overall length of the source path of every point. In the unconstrained MSRT, the best path is the shortest road path that connects a point to the tree. For the constrained MSRT, the best path is the shortest road path that connects a point to the tree such that the resulting source path does not exceed a defined limit. In the constrained case, the best path is not always the absolute shortest path to the existing tree, but rather the shortest path that meets the distance constraint.

An example of a procedure requiring a constrained MSRT is routing cable from a DLC-RT to the upline DTs and BTs of a CSA. Specifically, the cable route connecting a DTBT to the DLC-RT cannot exceed the design limit for copper distribution (*DLCLengthDesignLimit*). The DLC-RT is used as the source of the MSRT, and the cable route from a DTBT to the DCL-RT is the source path of the DTBT. Building the constrained MSRT results in the shortest connecting road path for the DTBTs where *each* DTBT is no farther than a user-defined number of feet from the DLC-RT.

The figures below illustrate how the MSRT algorithm enforces a distance constraint of 12,000 feet. The algorithm produces the following tree after the sixth iteration.

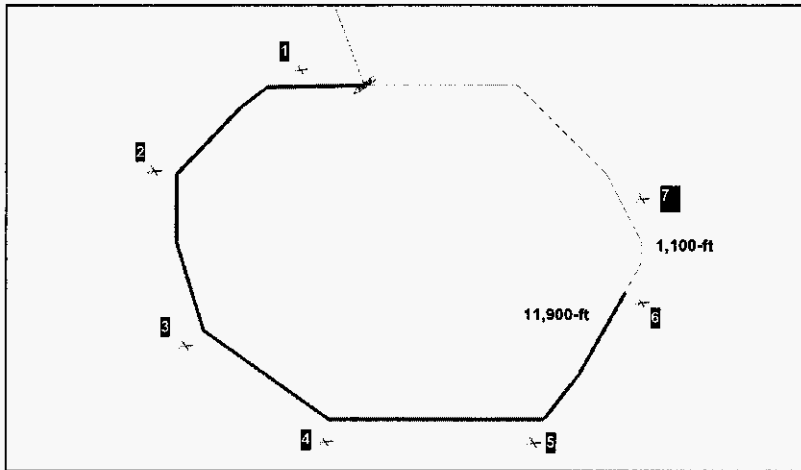


Figure 11--Example of Constrained MSRT (1)

The seventh and last iteration will add the remaining unconnected DTBT – point 7 in the above illustration. The length of the path from the DLC-RT to point 6 is 11,900 feet. The distance along the roads from point 6 to point 7 is 1,100 feet. This path from 6 to 7 is the shortest path for connecting 7 to the tree, but the resulting source path from point 7 back to the DLC-RT would be 13,000 feet, exceeding the distance constraint. If the algorithm must enforce the distance constraint, it has no choice but to connect the point 7 to the tree using an alternative path to the DLC-RT – one whose total length does not exceed the distance constraint.

The figure below shows the resulting tree after the algorithm connects point 7 to the tree, while enforcing the distance limit.

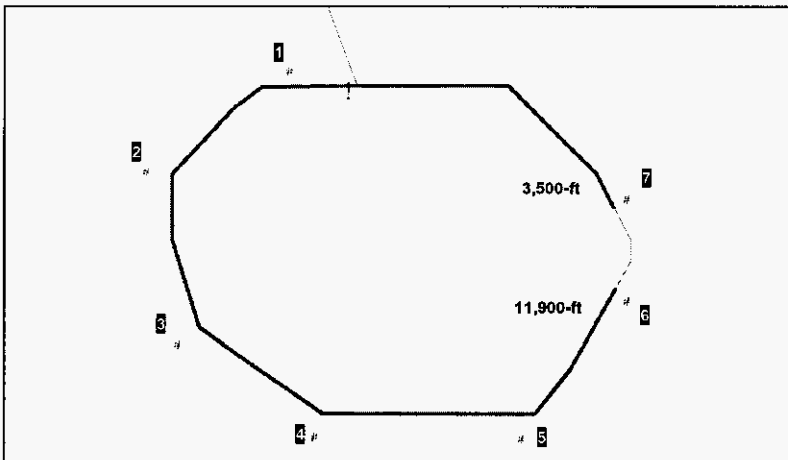


Figure 12--Example of Constrained MSRT (2)

The conclusion is that no point in the tree has a source path that exceeds the distance constraint, while the total length of the tree is longer than it would have been without the constraint. The length of the constrained tree is 15,400 feet, which is greater than it would be if point 7 were connected to point 6 – 13,000 feet. However, the shorter tree

would break the distance limit at point 7 and invalidate the tree as a realistic depiction of a distribution network. Therefore, the longer tree is the MSRT for this set of points when a distance constraint is applied.

1.3.9 Blockers

Another constraint prevents the algorithm from producing overlapping tree paths in the MSRTs for two different sets of points. While building the MSRT for one set of points, the other set of points act as *blockers* by preventing the algorithm from using tree paths that would course through the blockers. The shortest *unblocked* road path is used to connect the point to the tree. The presence of blockers may exist during the building of both an unconstrained MSRT and a distance constrained MSRT.

1.3.10 Sub-trees of MSRTs

An important property of the MSRT exists regarding sub-trees: *any sub-tree of an MSRT is also an MSRT*. More precisely, the optimality that exists in the original MSRT also exists in all of its possible sub-trees. The GIS Process takes advantage of this property for clustering and cable routing.

1.4 Copper Cable Limits

The GIS Process allows the user to specify a design limit and a hard limit on the length of copper cable permitted in AAs and CSAs. These limits affect both the clustering of service points and the routing of cable in the AAs and CSAs.

The design and hard limits set for AAs are independent from the limits specified for CSAs. The *CopperLengthDesignLimit* and *CopperLengthHardLimit* are the UAIs for specifying the cable limits for AAs. The UAIs for specifying CSA cable limits are the *DLCLengthDesignLimit* and *DLCLengthHardLimit*.

1.4.1 Extenders

The design limit represents the maximum economical length for copper cable. The hard limit represents the maximum physical length for copper cable. The design limit may be exceeded when it is advantageous to do so, but it may be at the expense of using higher gauge cable and extended range line cards. Service Points served by cable routes that exceed the design limit are called *extenders*. BSTLM limits extenders in CSAs. The maximum number of extenders can be specified with the UAI *DLCLineMinimumLimit*.

1.5 Line Capacity Constraints

The line capacities of the different elements in a telephone network are measured with three different units: lines, pair-equivalence, and DS0-equivalence. A *line* represents a telephone line of any service type. The *pair-equivalence* for a line represents the number of copper pairs required for that line, given its service type. The *DS0-equivalence* for a particular service type represents the bandwidth of a single electronic channel.. The number of lines, pair-equivalents, and DS0 equivalents for each service point was

determined during the GIS Pre-process.¹⁸ Each service is described, in terms of DS0 and pair equivalence, in the user adjustable Service Description table.

Information contained in the GIS Rules table relates capacity constraints to specific network elements. For example, extenders for a CSA are measured in lines. The maximum number of extenders in a CSA is specified by the *DLCLineMinimumLimit*. The capacity of FDIs is measured in pair-equivalents. The *FDILineDesignLimit* represents the pair-equivalent capacity of a FDI. The capacity of DLC-RTs used in CSAs and the capacity of AAs are measured in DS0 equivalents. The *AALineDesignLimit* and *DLCLineDesignLimit* represent the DS0 equivalent capacities for AAs and DLC-RTs, respectively.

B. Scorched Node Network

Development of the scorched node network involves two primary tasks. First, DTs are placed along the roads and drop is routed from each DT to its service points (i.e., customers). Second, the DTs and their service points are clustered into serving areas: either CSAs or AAs.

AAs are groups of customers that are close enough to the switch to be served exclusively on copper (feeder and distribution). Typically, customers within approximately 12,000 feet of the CO are members of an AA.¹⁹ Since the model measures cable length and all cables follow along roads, a customer may be a member of an AA only if there is a path from the CO to the customer along roads that is no longer than the AA copper distance threshold. This threshold is adjusted through the *CopperLengthDesignLimit* UAI.

CSAs are groups of customers with loops that are served by fiber feeder cable.. CSAs are formed by a process that starts with the entire set of customer locations outside of the AAs. An algorithm is then employed that splits this “parent” group into a number of “children” groups, adhering to a number of constraints. These children groups are the CSAs.

The result of the clustering process is a group of clusters (AAs) tightly concentrated around the CO. Beyond the AAs are the CSAs. Generally, the CSAs become more dispersed farther out from the CO. The number of CSAs varies with the size and line density of the wire center; it can be in the 20 to 80 range. The number of AAs usually ranges between 4 and 16.

1. Distribution Terminal Placement

¹⁹ More precisely, it is the DTs within 12,000 feet of the CO (and the associated customers) that are included in the Allocation Areas.

1.1 Overview

The DT placement algorithm determines the optimal placement of DTs and routes drop cable from each DT to its service points. The algorithm is also responsible for placing on-site Building Terminals (BTs) and DLC-RTs for locations with appropriate service demands.

Each DT is placed along the road near the service points it serves. During the placement of a DT, the algorithm looks for eligible customers on both sides of a road. Customers along the roads are evaluated in linear order.

The DT placement algorithm routes a separate drop cable for each service point from the DT along the road to the corner of the service point's lot then out to the actual location of that service point. The maximum width of a service point lot is specified by the UAI *MaxLotWidth*. When two neighboring service points are closer than the *MaxLotWidth*, the midpoint between their NRPs is used as the lot corner for each.

Rectilinear drop routing can be activated by affirmatively setting the UAI *UseRectilinearDrop*. Rectilinear drop is routed from the DT along the road to the NRP of the service point then out to the actual location of the service point.

The length of the drop and ultimately the number and location of DTs are constrained by the UAI *MaxDropLength*. This length pertains to the full drop length. In certain cases, the customer's setback from the road exceeds the *MaxDropLength*. In this case, a drop of the necessary length is still placed and the DT serving this customer location is placed at the customer's NRP.

1.2 Constraints

The DT placement process adheres to the following constraints:

- The locations to be served by a single DT must all be on the same road segment. DTs can serve locations on both sides of a road segment. However, drops are not allowed to cross an intersection and they are not allowed to turn a corner.
- There is a user-specified maximum number of different service points that can be served from a single DT (*DTBTHHDesignLimit*). This is a hard constraint; it cannot be exceeded.
- There is a user-specified maximum length, in feet, for drop cable from a DT to a service point (*MaxDropLen*). This is a design limit that may be exceeded if the road offset to the customer location is greater than the *MaxDropLen* value.
- The drop cable for a service point is routed from the DT along the road to the NRP of the service point and then out to the actual location of the service point.

- On each side of the road segment, a DT must serve a contiguous set of eligible service points. That is, an eligible point may never be skipped and served by a different DT. It is possible for the *MaxDropLen* constraint to cause only a single point to be served by a DT.

In addition, there are certain rules that cause a network element *other than* a DT to be placed:

- If, at a single service point, there are more than a user-defined maximum number of business lines (*FDIToDLCXoverBus*) or a user-defined maximum sum of business and residential lines (*FDIToDLCXoverTot*), that location is served by an "indoor DLC-RT."²⁰
- If the above is not true, but the number of lines at a single service location exceeds a user-defined maximum sum of lines (*NIDToBTDTXover*), that location is served by a Building Terminal (BT).

In either of the above cases, the service location is not eligible to be served from a DT.

1.3 Algorithm

The DT placement algorithm proceeds on a road segment by road segment basis. All locations to be served by a single DT must be on the same road segment. Hence, the DT placement for one road segment is determined independently from DT placement along any other road segment.

The DT placement process consists of the following steps for each road segment:

- First, a tentative placement of one or more DTs is made starting from one end of the road segment. Then, another tentative placement is made starting from the other end of the same road segment.
- Each tentative set of placements ("forward" or "backward") generates a specific location for each DT, a specific set of locations to be served by that DT, and therefore a specific drop length for each location.
- Each tentative set of assignments causes each DT generated to serve the maximum number of locations permitted by the constraints above, and, therefore causes the fewest number of DTs to be generated.
- The position of each DT tentatively generated is selected to minimize the total length of drop cable emanating from the DT.

²⁰ Lines at a structure are converted to pairs or DS0 equivalents based upon values shown in the Service Description Table.

- If one tentative set of assignments (forward or backward) produces fewer DTs for the segment than the other, that set of assignments is made. If both sets of assignments produce the same number of DTs but one set produces a lesser total drop length, that set of assignments is made. If neither approach has any advantage over the other, the forward set of assignments is selected.

A special case occurs when the service location setback from the road is greater than the allowed *MaxDropLen* value. In this case, a DT is placed at the service point's nearest road point. This DT may still serve adjacent customers whose setbacks are normal provided their drop lengths are less than *MaxDropLen*.²¹

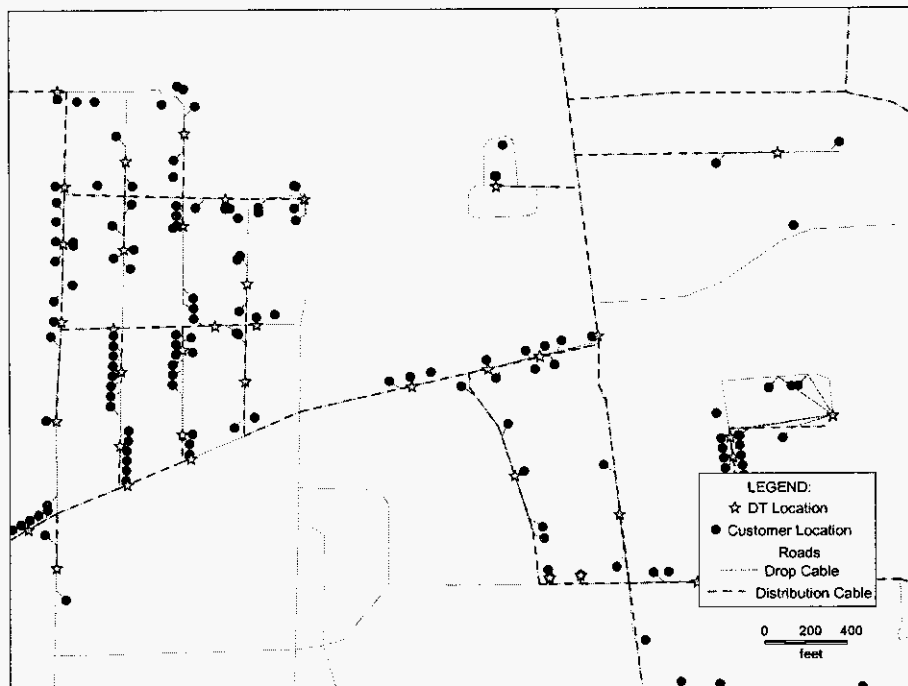


Figure 13--Distribution Terminal Placement

Figure 13, above, shows the service points, assigned DT locations and the modeled drop placements for a close-up section of a wire center.

2 Clustering Allocation Areas

2.1 Overview

The generation of the Allocation Areas (AAs) for a wire center is a three-step process. First, all Distribution terminals and Building Terminals (DTBTs) that can be served

²¹ Such a situation can occur when the geocoding software places a service point at a distance greater than the *MaxDropLen*. In the few cases where the service location setback from the road is greater than the allowed value, BSTLM still places the appropriate length drop to serve such locations.

directly by the switch on copper feeder are treated as one large “parent” cluster.²² Second, the Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) is constructed for the DTBTs of the parent cluster. Third, the MSRT and its DTBTs are divided into AAs. Inside DLC-RTs generated during DT placement are excluded from AA clustering.

All customers of an AA are connected to the switch via a junction in the copper feeder cable called an Allocation Area Node (AAN). The AAN is simply a splice point, which directs copper pairs to Feeder Distribution Interfaces (FDIs) serving the AA (there is no equipment associated with an AAN). The number of DS0 equivalents for an AA is limited by the user-adjustable input *AALineDesignLimit*. Within the AA, several Distribution Areas (DA) each served by a FDI are possible.

2.2 Initial “Parent” Cluster

The loop length for AA customers cannot exceed the *CopperLengthHardLimit* for AAs. A service point is considered eligible for an AA if its DTBT is close enough to the CO. The proximity of a DTBT to the CO is determined using the *minimum road path* from the DTBT to the intersection closest to the CO.²³ The initial parent cluster for AAs consists of all DTBTs with a *minimum road path* that does not exceed the *CopperLengthDesignLimit*. The design limit is not extended to the hard limit for determining AA eligibility, but it is extended for the next step that builds the MSRT.

2.3 Minimum Spanning Road Tree

The next step is to construct the minimal distribution cable distance configuration for the parent cluster. This is accomplished by generating the Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) for the cluster using the road intersection closest to the switch as the *source* and constraining the tree to the *CopperLengthHardLimit*.

2.4 AA Generation

The DS0 equivalents for a DTBT is the total number of DS0 equivalents for its customers. The DS0 equivalents at any point in the MSRT are the sum of DS0 equivalents for every DTBT *downline* from that point. Since the DS0 equivalents for the entire MSRT of the parent cluster is likely greater than the *AALineDesignLimit*, the parent cluster is split into smaller sub-trees having DS0 equivalents within the limit. These sub-trees become the AAs for the wire center.

²² DTs and BTs, rather than the customer points that are served by a given DT or BT, are the objects of the AA clustering process. DTs and BTs are collectively referred to as DTBTs.

²³ Since splice points (AANs) are typically located at road intersections around the switch and during AA generation, the last AAN is always placed at the source of the MSRT. The road intersection closest to the switch is used as the source point. However, the model does constrain the placement of this last AAN to the switch point if no intersection is found within 500 feet of the switch.

The algorithm for splitting the *big MSRT* of the parent cluster into sub-trees consists of three steps.

1. Start with the source of the big MSRT, the road intersection closest to the switch.
2. If the DS0 equivalents at the current point in the tree are not greater than the *AALineDesignLimit*, remove the sub-tree at this point from the big MSRT. The sub-tree becomes an AA with the AAN placed at the sub-tree source. Go back to Step 1.
3. Else, follow the tree path from the current point to its child having the most DS0 equivalents, make the child the current point and continue with Step 2.

The process continues to break off sub-trees until the line count at the source of the big MSRT is small enough to become its own AA.

The source of each sub-tree becomes the AAN of the AA, and the original tree paths from the big MSRT are preserved in the sub-trees as the distribution cable routes for the AA. The original tree paths are used because they are already optimal – the sub-tree of an MSRT is also an MSRT. In addition, the original source paths from the big MSRT for each sub-tree source are preserved for the copper feeder routes of the wire center.

Appendix C presents an example of the AA generation process. The appendix illustrates a 5-step process whereby a single AA is generated from the “parent” MSRT.

The figure below shows the AAs that are generated in a single wire center.

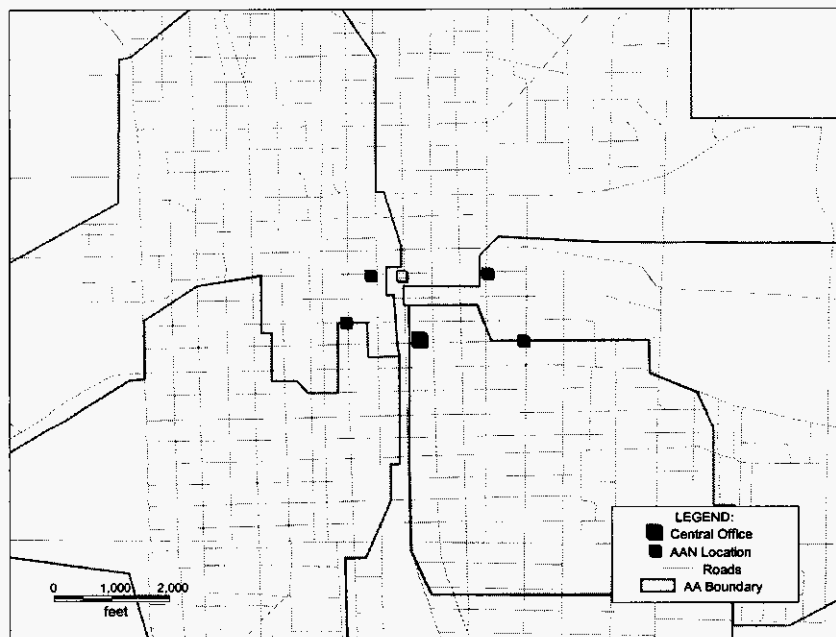


Figure 14--Allocation Areas

3. Clustering - Carrier Serving Areas

3.1 Overview

CSA generation is a three-step process, similar to that used for the AA determination. First, all DTBTs not already included in an AA are treated as one large cluster. Second, the MSRT is constructed for the DTBTs of this cluster. Third, the MSRT and its DTBTs, are divided into CSAs. Indoor DLC-RTs generated during DT placement are excluded from CSA clustering.

3.2 MSRT Construction

First, the Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) is constructed for all DTBTs not already included in an AA. This big MSRT is built using the AAN closest to the switch as the source and is built without a distance constraint. The big MSRT represents the optimal distribution cable paths if there were no distance constraints and all of the DTBTs in the wire center could be served by the switch. However, since constraints exist, the MSRT must be broken into smaller sub-trees each served by a DLC-RT and that obey user specified constraints.

3.3 CSA Generation: Constraints

Several constraints govern the CSA generation process. First, the length of the cable path from a DTBT to the DLC-RT is optimally no longer than the *DLCLengthDesignLimit*. The Process allows a limited number of DTBTs to be farther than the *DLCLengthDesignLimit* from a DLC-RT and counts the lines for these DTBTs as extenders. A DTBT cannot be farther than the *DLCLengthHardLimit* from the DLC-RT.

The number of extenders allowed in each CSA is limited by the user adjustable *DLCLineMinimumLimit*. The CSA generation process attempts to minimize the number of CSAs by allowing for extenders. The DS0 equivalence for a CSA cannot exceed the *DLCLineDesignLimit*²⁴.

3.4 CSA Generation: Process

The CSA formation process consists of several steps. To generate a CSA the GIS Process performs the following steps.

1. Find the DTBT with the longest source path. This is the DTBT farthest from the CO along tree paths of the MSRT. This is the first DTBT of the CSA being currently formed.
2. Starting at this initial DTBT, move back toward the source along the MSRT path until the point N_1 that is the farthest from the initial DT is found such that:

²⁴ This *DLCLineDesignLimit* can be exceeded for Indoor DLCs.

- The distance of the tree path from the initial DTBT to N_1 does not exceed *DLCLengthHardLimit*;
- The DS0 equivalents for all DTBTs downline from N_1 does not exceed *DLCLineDesignLimit*; and,
- The number of extenders²⁵ downline does not exceed the *DLCLineMinimumLimit*.

If these conditions are met, then the point N_1 becomes a candidate location for the DLC-RT and the sub-tree “rooted” at this point becomes part of the CSA. The next step attempts to add more DTBTs to this CSA.

3. From point N_1 , look upline, toward the CO, along the MSRT path to find additional DTBTs that could be served by a DLC-RT placed at N_1 such that:

- the addition of upline DTBTs to the CSA does not break the *DLCLineDesignLimit* for DS0 equivalents
- Upline DTBTs are not farther from N_1 along tree paths than the *DLCLengthDesignLimit*;
- Where a split in the MSRT is encountered²⁶, a DLC-RT placed at N_1 must be able to serve an entire branch for the branch, and its DTBTs, to be included; and,
- If all branches from a split cannot be included, those branches that can be handled are included and the process stops looking upline for additional DTBTs.

The sub-tree is “broken off” from the big MSRT at the last upline point included in the CSA. The last step seeks to find the optimal location for the DLC-RT within the sub-tree of the CSA.

4. Return to the initial DTBT within the sub-tree and move towards point N_1 to find an optimal DLC-RT location such that:

- The DLC-RT location is at a road intersection;²⁷
- The DLC-RT location does not allow (in the following order) any extenders upline (toward the CO), minimizes the number of extenders downline and minimizes the road distance from the DLC-RT to the CO.

²⁵ Extenders introduce a limited number of service points that may be a part of a CSA, but their distance from the DLC-RT is greater than the design limit. The concept of an extender mirrors the engineering decision of provisioning service with extended range line cards and heavier gauge distribution, or creating a new CSA.

²⁶ A split is a point in the tree that has *two or more* children producing two or more branches emanating from the split.

²⁷ The DLC-RT may be placed at a non-intersection, but still along the road, if there are no road intersections that are within the hard-distance limit of the initial DT or if the best road intersection unnecessarily lengthens the amount of distribution cable required. For example, consider a very long road segment with a handful of DTs that can be served by a single DLC-RT within the distance constraints. If the location of the DLC-RT is forced to an intersection, one of the endpoints of this road segment, much more distribution cable length will be added than is necessary to serve these DTs. In such a situation, the DLC-RT is collocated with one of the DTs.

The location of the DLC-RT becomes the new source of the sub-tree. Since the original tree paths of the big MSRT *downline* from the DLC-RT already form an MSRT, those paths are preserved in the sub-tree. However, it is possible that the original tree paths for upline points are not optimal. The next step optimizes the cable routes for upline DTBTs relative the location of the DLC-RT.

5. Starting with the downline sub-tree rooted at the DLC-RT, construct the constrained MSRT to all upline DTBTs using the *DLCLengthDesignLimit* as the distance constraint.

After the last step, the formation of the CSA is finished. The DTBTs for the CSA have been determined and the optimal cable routes from the DLC-RT to those DTBTs have been established. The DTBTs of this CSA are removed from the big MSRT, and the process is repeated starting at step 1, generating CSAs until there are no remaining DTBTs in the original big MSRT.

Appendix D provides a graphical example of the CSA generation process. The figure below shows the clustered DTBT locations that result from the CSA generation process.

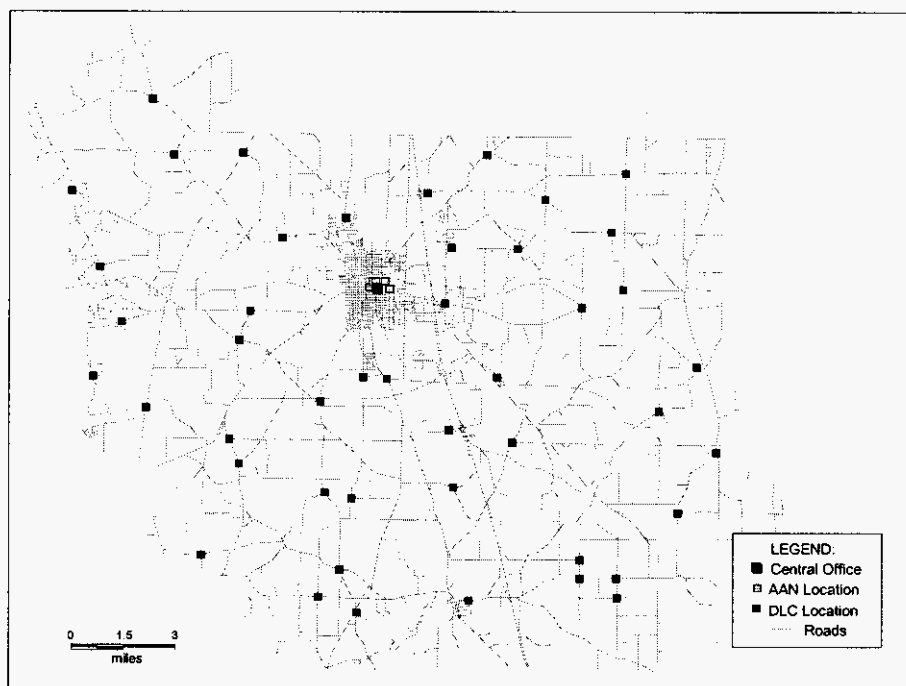


Figure 15—Carrier Serving Areas

C. Existing Node Network

1. Overview

BSTLM's GIS process allows the user to cluster service points based on the location of existing DLC-RTs²⁸. This is referred to as the "existing node" approach. DTBT locations are determined in the same manner as in the scorched node approach. Next, DTBTs are clustered to existing DLC-RT locations to create CSAs. Finally, surrogate AAs and CSAs are generated for the remaining DTBTs not clustered to existing DLC-RTs using the same methods described in the scorched node approach.

Since information for existing DLC-RTs does not indicate whether it is an inside DLC-RT, existing DLC-RTs are never assigned to service points requiring an inside DLC-RT. Instead, surrogate DLC-RTs are generated during DT placement for high line density service points.

1.1 Clustering – Carrier Serving Areas

DTBTs are clustered to existing DLC-RT locations using essentially the same engineering rules as those that governed the CSA generation process in the scorched node approach.

A constrained MSRT is formed for each existing DLC-RT location using the *DLCLengthDesignLimit* as the distance constraint. The formation of each MSRT clusters DTBTs to the DLC-RT locations for which the line and distance constraints are satisfied.

1.2 CSA Generation: Constraints

The formation of CSAs in the existing node approach is governed by the same set of constraints as those that are in effect in the scorched node approach. However, in the existing node approach extenders are not clustered to existing DLC-RT locations. Extenders are excluded in an attempt to use more of the existing DLC-RT locations.

1.3 CSA Generation: Process

The CSA generation process consists of the following steps:

1. AN MSRT is generated for each existing DLC-RT location. The MSRT for each DLC-RT will pick up all DTBTs that are within the distance constraints. The DLC-RTs are sorted in descending order based on the line count for each MSRT. Subsequent processing starts with the DLC-RT with the most lines.

- If the total number of DS0 equivalents is less than *DLCLineMinimumLimit*, then that DLC-RT is not used.
- If the number of DS0 equivalents exceeds *DLCLineDesignLimit*, then the excess DTBTs must be "trimmed" from the MSRT for that DLC-RT.

²⁸ Using actual DLC locations requires the user to modify the *UseActualNetworkLocations* rule to "yes." If element location data is not available, BSTLM will present a NEopen error.

2. If necessary, excess DTBTs are trimmed from the MSRT of the first DLC-RT. The objective is to remove DTBTs until the total number of DS0 equivalents is reduced to within the *DLCLineDesignLimit* and to remove DTBTs such that the greatest amount of cable distance is removed from the tree.

- The DTBTs of the MSRT are ordered from greatest to smallest in terms of the amount of cable distance that would be eliminated if that DTBT were removed from the tree.
- DTBTs are removed from the MSRT until the *DLCLineDesignLimit* is reached.

3. Once the *DLCLineDesignLimit* is reached, the DLC-RT and its associated DTBTs becomes a CSA. The DTBTs assigned to this CSA act as blockers during construction of the MSRTs for the remaining existing DLC-RTs. The blocking constraint helps prevent overlapping MRST paths, resulting in overlapping distribution cable paths amongst the CSAs.

4. New MSRTs are formed for the remaining existing DLC-RT locations, and steps 1 – 3 are repeated until all there are no more existing DLC-RT locations to evaluate.

If there are any remaining DTBTs that were not assigned to any of the existing DLC-RT locations, they are clustered into surrogate AAs and CSAs using the same processes used in the scorched node approach.

D. Distribution Plant Design

1. Overview

Once all of the DTBTs for the wire center have been clustered into AAs and CSAs, the GIS Process designs the rest of the distribution plant for the service areas. Drop cables were routed from the DTs to the service points during DT placement, and cable routes for the distribution areas were determined during AA and CSA generation. The MSRT paths constructed for each AA and CSA define the optimal cable routes. For distribution design, what remains is the placement of FDIs to connect the distribution to the feeder network.

1.1 FDI Location

The methodology for placing FDIs is the same for both CSAs and AAs, and it is the same in both the scorched node and existing node networks. The process is constrained by the location of the DLC-RT or AAN, the MSRT distribution cable path, and the requirement that the FDI serve as the demarcation point between the feeder and distribution components of the network.

An FDI defines the Distribution Area (DA) it serves and is placed “before” the first customer in the DA is reached (as one travels along the MSRT that starts at the DLC-RT; that is, downline from the DLC-RT).

With the DLC-RT or AAN serving as the source of the cable path tree, the algorithm calculates the total number of pair equivalents for the tree. If the pair equivalents does not exceed the user adjustable design limit for an FDI (*FDIDesignLimit*), the algorithm collocates the FDI and DLC-RT (or AAN) to serve the entire CSA (or AA). The amount of copper feeder cable necessary to interconnect the FDI and DLC is determined by the user adjustable *MinFDItoALCAANDistance*.

If the pair-equivalent total does exceed the user limit, the algorithm proceeds down the branch of the MSRT cable tree that serves the most pairs. The next point along this branch may be a DTBT or it may be a split in the distribution cable. If it is a DTBT, the FDI is placed on the cable path, halfway between the DTBT and the DLC-RT (or AAN). The pairs served by this new FDI are subtracted from the total for the entire CSA and the algorithm repeats the process starting back at the DLC-RT.

If the next point in the tree is a split in the cable, the algorithm repeats the same steps it took at the source of the MSRT cable tree (the DLC-RT or AAN). It checks the pair-equivalents at the split, and if the pair total does not exceed the user limit, the algorithm places an FDI at this split. The pairs served by this FDI are subtracted from the total and the algorithm repeats starting back at the DLC-RT. If the pair total does break the limit, the algorithm continues down the branch with the largest number of pairs.

The placement of FDI is constrained in that no FDI is placed past a DTBT location as you move out from the DLC-RT. This limitation may cause the user’s pair capacity input to be exceeded in certain Distribution Areas.

The figure below shows the distribution network for an AA, including the drops, and DTBTs. The FDI (upper right-hand corner) and feeder path are also shown.

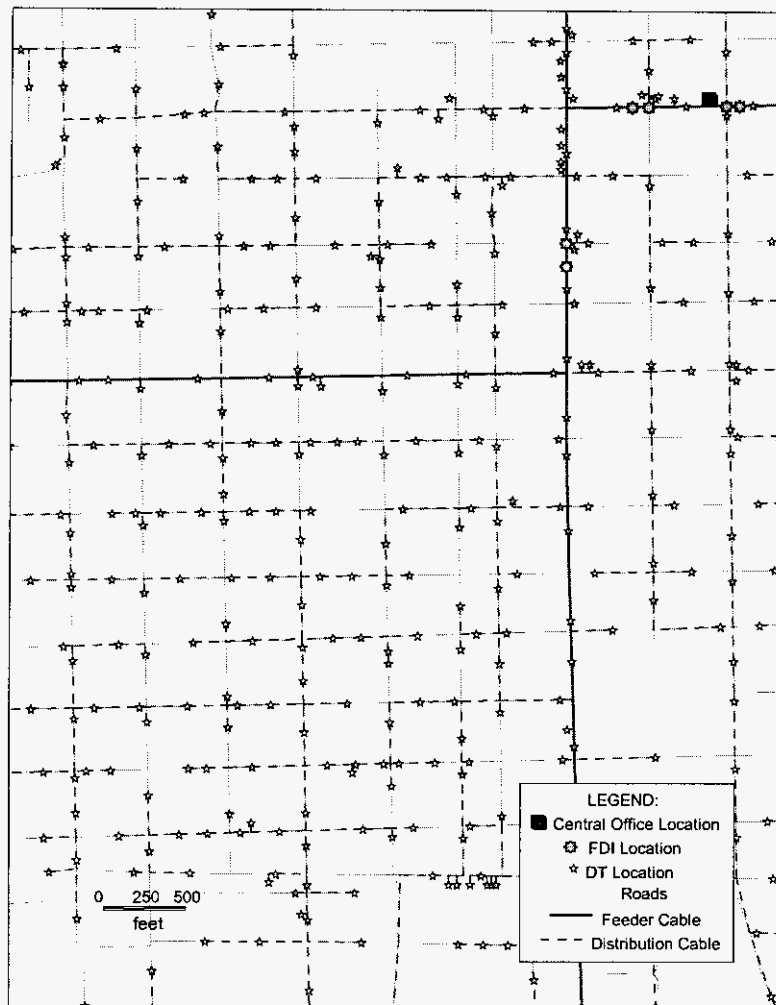


Figure 16--AA Distribution Network and FDI Placement

E. Feeder Plant Design

1. Overview

Once the FDIs have been placed in the AAs and CSAs, each FDI must be connected to its AAN or DLC-RT, and each AAN and DLC-RT must be connected to the switch. The feeder network achieves these connections.

Whether a scorched or existing node network is being modeled, the same algorithms for feeder cable routing are used. The GIS Process makes several assumptions. First, cable routes follow roads. Moreover, the model assumes that feeder network elements are connected via the shortest connecting road path. Second, feeder and distribution cable paths can overlap if the MSRT for feeder dictates. Third, in the PSTN, copper feeder

serves Allocation Areas (AAs) and fiber feeder serves the DLC-RTs of CSAs and any inside DLC-RTs that may exist.

2. Feeder Cable Routing

The GIS Process uses the MSRT to determine the optimal cable routes for the feeder network. In CSAs, fiber feeder cable extends from the central office to the DLC-RT and copper feeder connects the DLC-RT with the FDI. In the AAs, feeder cable is split off from the main feeder routes at the AANs to serve the FDIs.

Since the FDIs were placed on the MSRT cable paths of the AAs and CSAs, those optimal cable paths are used for the copper feeder that connects the FDIs to the AANs and DLC-RTs. In addition, the original cable paths of the big MSRT for AA generation is used for the feeder paths connecting the AANs to the CO. This results in a partial feeder network connecting the AANs to the CO, and the feeder network serving the DLC-RTs is built *off* this partial tree.

To route feeder cable to the DLC-RTs, the wire center is divided into four quadrants, and a separate unconstrained MSRT is built to the DLC-RTs of each quadrant. Each quadrant's MSRT is built off the partial feeder network described above to take advantage of existing feeder routes. The resulting MSRTs for the quadrants are combined together with the initial partial feeder tree to create the feeder network for the wire center.

The figure below shows the feeder network.

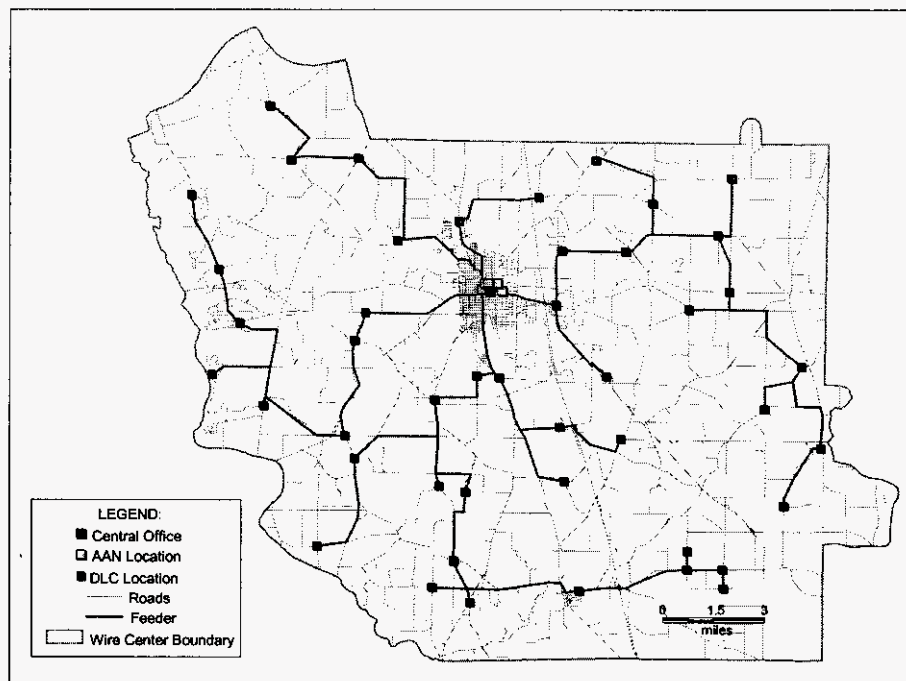


Figure 17—Feeder Paths

F. Terrain Assignment

After network elements are placed, the GIS Process associates terrain information with each element.

The GIS Process takes the network element's location (latitude and longitude) and looks up the terrain characteristics at the corresponding grid location in the xxGRDTRN.bin file. The terrain file, described in Appendix A, is composed of terrain information organized into a series of grids overlaying the study area.

The terrain information is appended to the network element record and used in further processing.

G. Density in BSTLM

One of the GIS Processes' final tasks is the calculation of line density. Density is assigned to each network node.

Density is calculated at the Distribution Area (DA) level. A convex hull is calculated for each DA.²⁹ Density is defined as the number of working lines per square mile of the convex hull area. All network nodes within a DA (e.g. FDI, DT) are assigned the DA's line density. The density of a Carrier Serving Area (CSA) is the total line count for the CSA divided by the sum of the areas of the DAs within the CSA. The DLC-RT is assigned the CSA density. Finally, the density of a wire center is the total line count for the wire center divided by the sum of the areas of all of the DAs in the wire center.

H. Summary of GIS Process

After the GIS Process is complete, the locations and services demanded in each wire center have been translated from spatial data into a network blueprint. Serving areas have been identified, network elements have been placed and service points have been linked to their requested services. The GIS Process outputs three files³⁰ to the Network Process. The GIS Lot File details Network Element information for elements placed on customer premises such as NIDs or inside DLCs. The GIS Plant File details network element information for elements not residing on customer premises such as DTBTs, DLCs and FDIs. The GIS Service File provides information on services related to elements in the GIS Lot File. The figure below provides an illustration of the Plant and Lot files' data and how the data relates to a network element. File layouts are available in Appendix A.

²⁹ A convex hull is formed by connecting the outer points of a group of points (in this case, the group of points forming a DA) such that the interior angle formed at any point by a pair of connecting line segments is never greater than 180 degrees. DTs, FDIs, and customer points all can define the perimeter of the convex hull.

³⁰ These files can be viewed from BSTLM's Audit Functions form.

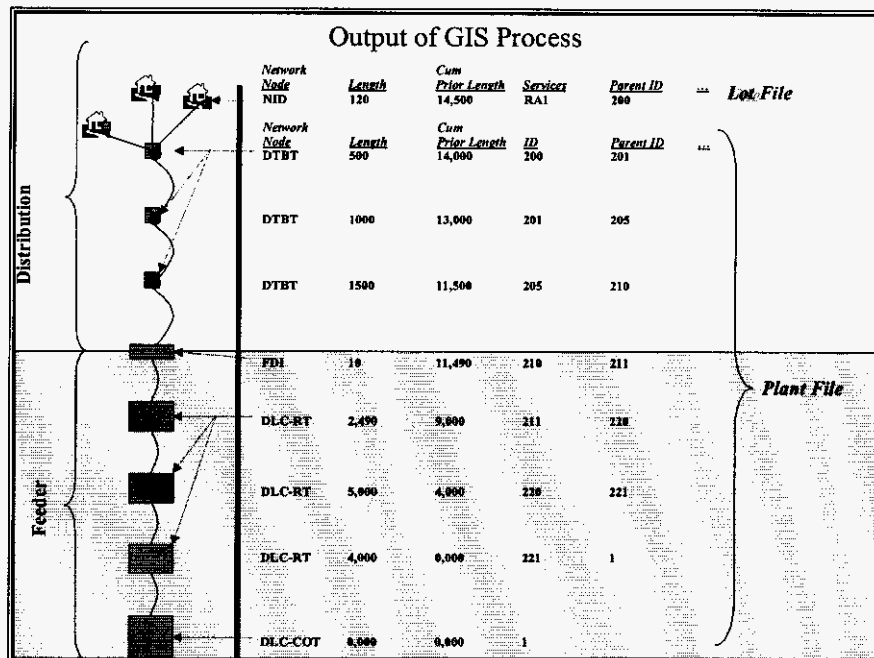


Figure 18--Output of GIS Process

V. The Network Process

A. Overview

The Network Process translates GIS Process output into a network conforming to additional engineering inputs, determines the material investment, and prepares the data for output reporting. The Network Process accomplishes this task in three phases³¹.

The first phase, the Configuration Process, determines the type of plant and the size of the required network components. The second phase, the Investment Process, draws data from the configured network and calculates the network plant investment on a total capacity and working unit basis. The third phase, the Summary Process, organizes the Investment information into service specific information available for user reports and queries. Figure 16, below, illustrates the data flow within the Network Process.

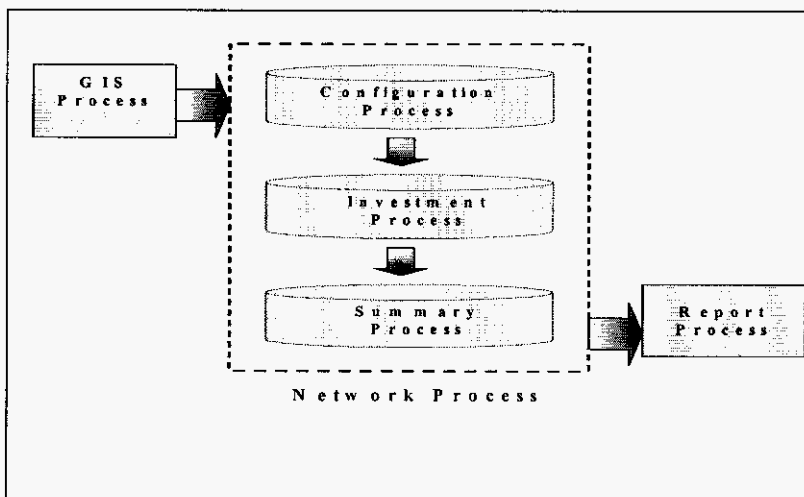


Figure 19—Data flow in the Network Process

The standard loop network designed by BSTLM is reviewed in the figure below. This simplified diagram will be referred to throughout this section. As the Network Process progresses, this figure will be refined to illustrate the data development and ultimate investment determination.

Investment is developed for both network elements, such as FDIs or Distribution Terminals, and the structure that traverses between them. In the Network Process, an element is referred to by name. The media and structure that traverses two elements is hyphenated. For example, DT-FDI represents the cable and structure required to connect

³¹ The Network Module consists of multiple stages to improve the usability and responsiveness of the model. Typically, the major input changes that occur in the modeling of the network are changes in the purchase price of plant. As such, there is a reduced need to reconfigure the network with each input change. Because the Investment process is separated, most input changes will only require the user to rerun the Investment and Summary processes.

the Distribution Terminal and Feeder Distribution Interface. The modeled network is shown below.

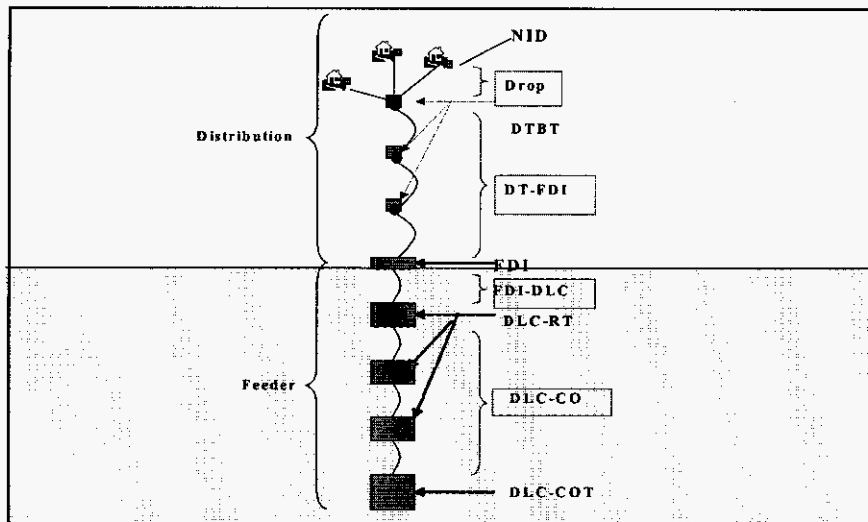


Figure 20--BSTLM Network Design

B. Configuration Process

The Configuration Process takes the GIS Process output and determines the type of plant and the size of network components. The Configuration Process sets many of the "flags" used in reporting, such as class of service, distance from switch, local channel or local loop, and so on. The Configuration Process also calculates data used in Key Statistics reporting.

These sizing and selection routines used by the Configuration Process are based upon user-adjustable inputs and/or generally accepted engineering algorithms. The Configuration Process consists of the following steps. After the Configuration process is complete, the information is passed to the Investment process. Each configuration step is detailed below.

1. Identify service points requiring extended range provisioning

There may be some service points in a CSA that are farther than the CSA *CopperLengthDesignLimit*. The purpose of allowing for such extended range service points is to maximize the membership of CSAs, and, hence, minimize the number of CSAs created in the GIS Process. This step identifies these service points.

For each customer record, the configuration process compares the value in the Cumulative Prior Length and Length fields to the Extended Range field in the user

adjustable Service Description table. This comparison is made for each service at a service point.

If the length constraint on a service is exceeded at the location, an "X" is added to the record to indicate the need for an extended range line card or other means of extending the transmission limits.

User Adjustable Inputs

- Service Description Table: This table contains the extended range provisioning parameters for each modeled service.

2. Determine the Density Zone and Density Group of each lot and plant record

Based upon the record's density the density zone and density group are determined. This is done by comparing the density field in the plant record to the user adjustable Density Classification table. After the lookup is made, the density zone and group are appended to the configuration record.

User Adjustable Inputs

- Density Classification Table: This table consists of nine density zones which are combined into 3 density groups: rural, suburban, or urban. The density zone and group values are then used in the investment process to determine appropriate material, labor and engineering lookups.

3. Append direct and cumulative record sums of the service counts to all network components.

To properly size network components (e.g., Cable or NIDs) BSTLM determines the number of pairs and DS0 equivalents at each point in the network.

For network routes (copper and fiber cable sizing), BSTLM determines the cumulative pair and/or DS0 equivalents traversing the particular segment.

For network components (NID, DTBT, FDI, DLC-RT, and DLC-COT), the model determines the served pair and/or DS0 equivalents emanating directly from the component. The model also tracks the number of Households, Housing Units, Residential counts, Business counts, and Residential Design units directly emanating and cumulative at each point.

These values are calculated by walking up the network tree. As BSTLM "walks" up the network tree, values are accumulated and appropriately appended to each record. This accumulation can be seen in the figure at the end of the section. As one moves from the farthest point (the NID) to the DLC-COT, values are accumulated and appended to the network component. This can be seen in the increasing number of Copper Pairs as one walks the network tree toward the DLC-COT.

4. Determine cable type on route, fiber or copper, and determine wideband services.

The Configuration Process assumes copper cable is used on all routes. It then determines the exceptions by comparing UAI to mapped services, customers and loop lengths determined in the GIS Process. The following UAI determine the type of cable used to provide services. The UAI allow the user to use standard engineering guidelines and cable transmission characteristics to determine the economic cable choice.

One of the major exceptions to running copper cable to provide service is the presence of wideband services. Wideband services and Local Channels (as directed by inputs) are served on the High Capacity (Hi-Cap) fiber network. As such, the Configuration process flags all services that will be served via the Hi-Cap network as wideband. The following overviews those services that are flagged as wideband.

- If the user-adjustable input *DS1XoverToFOatLot* is exceeded at a location then DS1 services are flagged as wideband. The value of this DS1 crossover indicates the number of DS1 services at one location that are served on copper. If a location has more than this number of DS1 services, fiber cable is placed to serve the DS1s at that location.
- If a service is identified as wideband (*and is not DS1*) in the service description table, the service will be flagged as wideband.
- If the user-adjustable input *AllLocalChannelServicesToFO* is set to yes all Local Channel services will be set to wideband.
- When a DS3 or higher speed service is provided at a location, all DS1s at those locations will also be flagged as wideband.

User Adjustable Inputs

- Service Description Table: Service Provisioning Characteristics
- *DS1XoverToFOatLot*: Maximum number of DS1 services at one location served on copper. Beyond this value, fiber and electronics are placed.
- *AllLocalChannelServicesToFO*: Flags all services defined as Local Channel to wideband.
- *FDIToDLCXoverTotal*: Crossover to include the installation of a fiber NGDLC on the customer premise based on total lines.
- *FDIToDLCXoverBus*: Crossover to include the installation of a fiber NGDLC on the customer premise based on total business lines.
- *CopperLengthDesignLimit* rule: The copper cable design constraint, used to constrain AA placement.
- *CopperLengthHardLimit* rule: For Customers served by the Central Office the maximum length of copper.

5. Determine Cable Gauge

For Copper routes, the model assumes (by default) 26 gauge copper cable. It then determines the exceptions. For a CSA, each Distribution Area (DA) is investigated. BSTLM captures the longest loop within the DA. This value is compared to the *CSA24/26GaugeXover* to determine if 24-gauge copper cable is required³². If so, BSTLM appends the lower gauge cable onto the appropriate records.

The same process is used for each AA. However, the *AA24/26GaugeXover* value is used to determine if 24-gauge cable is required.

User Adjustable Inputs:

- *CSA24/26GaugeXover*-The crossover, in feet, used in CSA design between 24 and 26 gauge Copper media.
- *AA24/26GaugeXover*- The crossover, in feet, used in AA design between 24 and 26 gauge Copper media.

6. Determine terrain classification of each record

Based upon the cable on a route and the terrain characteristics of the record, the terrain classification is determined. In the rare circumstance where a terrain value is unavailable, an average terrain value is used.³³

A record is compared to several UAI to determine the terrain classification. If the water table depth is less than the value of *CriticalWaterDepth*, the terrain is set to "Water". For those plant records not impacted by "Water", the *NormalUGBuriedCover* (for CU routes) or the *NormalFiberCover* (for Fiber) values are compared to the depth of bedrock value. If a route has both Fiber and Copper cable, the minimum of the *NormalFiberCover* or *NormalUGBuriedCover* is used.

If the rock hardness is Hard, then the terrain is set to "HardRock". If the rock hardness is not hard, then the terrain is set to "SoftRock".

For those records meeting none of the criteria above, if the Soil Texture does have an impact, the terrain is set to "SoftRock". A soil texture will have an impact when the Soil Table's impact column equals one. All other values are set to "Normal".

User Adjustable Inputs

- **Soil Table:** This table is used to indicate if a soil type has an impact on placement cost. If there is an impact, the value is 1.

³² The lower gauge cable is used because it presents less loss over a given length than a higher gauge cable. The lower loss maintains an acceptable service quality.

³³ A terrain value may not be available if the United State Geological Survey has not classified an area. A terrain value also may not be available when an element is placed on a man made structure--for example a bridge which crosses a large expanse of water.

- *CriticalWaterDepth*: This value is the depth at which the water table will impact placement costs and/or decisions.
- *NormalUGBuriedCover*: This value is the depth at which the copper cable is typically buried.
- *NormalFiberCover*: This value is the depth at which fiber cable is typically buried.

7. Determine Plant Mix

Determining plant mix for a particular network component is done by comparing fields in the plant record to values in the Plant Mix table. Plant mix determination is done for each component based upon rules in this table. A rule is the combination of all values in a given row.

Rules are processed from first to last as determined by the Order of Processing value. If rules conflict, (i.e., two rules establish plant mix based on overlapping criteria) the last rule processed will govern the calculated plant mix values. In the plant mix table below, Rules 1, 2, 3 establish a 33/33/34% distribution plant mix in all density groups with a water table less than 1,000". Rule 7 establishes that any terrain having a water table less than 24" will be 100% aerial. Because rule 7 is processed last, any records with a water table level between 0 and 24" will be 100% aerial plant regardless of density group, cost family, bedrock depth, terrain or CLLI.

Density Lower Range	Density Upper Range	Density Group	Cost Family	Water Table	Bedrock Depth	Terrain Difficulty	CLLI	% Aerial	% Buried	% Ungrnd	Order of Processing
0	10000000	Rural	Dist	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	1
0	10000000	Suburban	Dist	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	2
0	10000000	Urban	Dist	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	3
0	10000000	Rural	Fdr	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	4
0	10000000	Suburban	Fdr	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	5
0	10000000	Urban	Fdr	1000	1000	*	*	0.33	0.33	0.34	6
0	10000000	*	Dist	24	1000	*	*	1	0	0	7
0	10000000	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	8
0	10000000	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	9

Table 1--Plant Mix Table

Plant Mix percentages are applied when all criteria in all columns are judged "true". An asterisk value in a column represents a wildcard. In the case of an asterisk, the column is judged true.

User Adjustable Inputs

- PlantMix Table: The plant mix table allows the user to establish different plant mix rules. Each rule is judged true or false based upon the following criteria: Density Range (Upper and Lower Values), Density Group, Cost Family, Water table depth (in inches), Bedrock depth (in inches), 11 digit CLLI. The user can modify the values in each column.

8. Determine Media size, and DLC, FDI, DTBT, and NID sizes and types.

8.1 Copper Cable

For copper cables in the Distribution plant, the configuration process first obtains the cable pair requirement for the segment based on a number of UAI and the cumulative number of working pairs passing through each network point.

If the user selects the value of “PairsPerHouse” for the *DistributionSizingRoutine* Network Rule, the model will multiply the numerical value for *DesignPairsPerHU* by the Residential Design units³⁴ to determine the pair requirements for the residential customers. To this resulting value, the model adds the total count of Business working pairs to arrive at the total distribution cable pair requirement per segment.

If the user selects the value of “EngineeringFill” for the *DistributionSizingRoutine* Network Rule, the model will use the Distribution entries from the *Copper Cable Sizing Engineering Rules* table to develop the pair requirements for residential customers. The specific table entry (based on the Density) is divided into the residential working pairs on copper. To this resulting value, the model adds the total count of business working pairs to arrive at the total distribution cable pair requirement per segment.

For either of the above routines, the cable pair requirement is adjusted upwards by the value of the *CustomerGrowthFactor*.

Once the model has the cable pair requirement, it determines the appropriate cable size.

If the cable pair requirement is less than the value for the *MaximumCUCableSize* Network rule, the model selects the next larger size cable from the Copper Material cost tables. If the cable pair requirement is greater than the *MaximumCUCableSize* value, the model determines the number of cables by rounding up the division of the cable pair requirement value by the *MaximumCUCableSize* value.

Once the model has the number of cables, the appropriate cable size is determined by looking up the value in the Copper material cost tables. The size is based on looking up the division of the cable pair requirement by the number of cables.

For Copper in the feeder plant from the FDI to the DLC/AAN (FDI-DLC in the model), copper feeder cable size is determined in a similar method as the distribution cable. The only difference is that instead of using the *DesignPairsPerHU* value, the model uses the value of the *FDICablePairsPerHouse*. To the resultant value, the model adds pairs for growth based on the value of the *CustomerGrowthFactor* Network Rule.

³⁴ The value of the Residential Design Units is determined by referring to the value for the *BuildToWhat* Network Rule. For example, if the value of the *BuildToWhat* rule is selected as “HousingUnits”, then the Residential Design Units is set to the number of housing units.

For Copper in the Feeder plant from the DLC/AAN to the CO (DLC-CO in the model), the model uses a single routine.

The model uses the Feeder entry in the *Copper Cable Sizing* Engineering Rules table to develop the pair requirements for all customers. The specific table entry (based on the Density) is divided into the total working pairs on copper. To this value, the model adds pairs for growth based on the value of the *CustomerGrowthFactor* Network Rule.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *DesignPairsPerHU*: the number of distribution pairs assigned to each housing unit.
- *FDICablePairsPerHU*: the number of FDI to DLC pairs assigned to each housing unit.
- *DistributionSizingRoutine*: Specifies how the Distribution plant should be sized
- *BuildToWhat*: Specifies what unit on the customer side is used to size the plant (Households, HousingUnits, Households with working lines)
- *CustomerGrowthFactor*: This value specifies a growth percentage to include in sizing the copper plant.
- *MinimumCUCableSize*: The smallest cable size considered.
- *MaximumCUCableSize*: The largest cable size considered
- Copper Cable Sizing Table: Values in this table are divided into the working pairs to determine the appropriate minimum size cable.

8.2 Drop

Based on the copper working pairs required at a customer location, appropriate drop cable size is chosen from the *Drop Material* table.

User Adjustable Inputs:

- Drop table: Values in this table represent the available drop cable sizes and the investment associated with these cables on a per foot basis.

8.3 Fiber Cable

For fiber in the Distribution plant, the fiber strands needed for the Hi-Cap overlay network (number of hi-cap rings on a segment multiplied by the value of the *MinFoStrandsPerRing* Network Rule) are determined.

Once the model has the fiber size requirement, the appropriate cable size is determined. If the fiber size requirement is under the value of the *MaximumFOCableSize* Network Rule, the model selects the next larger size cable from the fiber material tables. The model will not place any fiber smaller than the value of the *MinimumFOCableSize* Network Rule

If the fiber size requirement is greater than value of the *MaximumFOCableSize* Network Rule, then additional fiber cables are added as needed. Once the model has the number of cables, the appropriate cable size is determined by looking up the result of fiber size

requirement divided by the number of cables in the fiber material cost tables. If more than one cable is required, the model places additional cables of the same size.

For the feeder plant, the model first obtains the fiber size requirement for the segment based on the number of DLC feeder rings served on the route multiplied by the value of the *MinFOStrandsPerRing*. This amount is added to the fiber strands needed for the Hi-Cap overlay network (number of hi-cap rings on a segment multiplied by the value of the *MinFOStrandsPerRing* Network Rule).

After the model has the fiber size requirement, the appropriate cable size is determined in the same manner as for distribution.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *MinimumFOSize*: The smallest cable size to be considered.
- *MaximumFOSize*: The largest cable size to be considered.
- *MinimumFOStrandsPerRing*: The minimum fiber strands serving NGDLC or SONET terminals sites on a fiber ring.

8.4 DLC Technology Type

Based upon a lookup in the DLC Technology table for each DLC-RT record, the determination of the DLC technology is made. The determination is made using a rules table, in a similar manner to plant mix. That is, the values present in the plant record for each DLC-RT are compared to values in each rule (row) of the DLC Technology Table.

Rules are processed from first to last based on the value in the Order of Processing field. If rules conflict, that is two rules establish DLC Technology based on overlapping criteria, the last rule processed will govern the determination. The specific size of the DLC is determined in the Investment process. To assist the user, the *EquipmentSize* of the DLC in the Configuration process is set to equal the value of Working DS0s.

Integrated/Non	Lower Limit on DS0's	Upper Limit on DS0's	Density Lower Range	Density Upper Range	Order of Processing
Universal	0		0	10,000,000	1
ONU	0	24	0	10,000,000	2
Integrated008	24	150	0	10,000,000	3
Integrated303	150	100,000	0	10,000,000	4

Table 2--DLC Technology Table

8.5 FDI

For the FDI, the model determines the equipment type and FDI size requirement. The equipment type is either an indoor or outdoor based on the plant location.

Indoor FDIs are placed inside buildings in conjunction with the placement of a DLC unit in a building. The indoor FDI can come in two different types. Smaller indoor FDIs are 66-type, punch-down blocks mounted on a backboard. In addition, a protector block is mounted prior to the 66-terminating block. Larger indoor FDIs may use CO-type connectors and protector coils, such as the "303" mounted on iron racks. Indoor FDIs are dynamically configured in the Investment process

Outdoor FDIs are placed in the field (i.e. not in a building). Typical locations are rights-of-way areas on a concrete pad or on a telephone pole.

Sizing of FDIs is based on standard equipment provided by vendors. For example, an 1800-pair FDI is assumed to house 600 "IN" (feeder) pairs and 1200 "OUT" (distribution) pairs.

The model determines the FDI size requirement based on the value of the *DistributionSizingRoutine* Network Rule sizing. If the value is "PairsPerHouse", then the size requirement is based on Residential Design Units (discussed in section 8.1) multiplied by the sum of the value of the *FDICableDesignPairsPerHouse* Network Rule and the value of the *DesignPairsPerHouse* Network Rule. This amount is then added to result of the business working pairs multiplied by either the value of the *FDIOutInRatioOutdoor* FDI Engineering Rule for Outdoor placements or the value of the *FDIOutInRatioIndoor* FDI Engineering Rule for Indoor placements.

If the value of the *DistributionSizingRoutine* Network Rule is "EngineeringFill", the model takes the total distribution copper working lines terminating on the FDI divided by the value of the *FDIFill* rule from the Electronic and Fiber Sizing table. This resulting value is then multiplied by either the value of the *FDIOutInRatioOutdoor* FDI Engineering Rule for Outdoor placements or the value of the *FDIOutInRatioIndoor* FDI Engineering Rule for Indoor placements.

Once the model has the FDI pair requirement, the appropriate FDI size is determined by looking up the FDI size requirement in the *FDI* Material table.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *FDIOutInRatioOutdoor*: The ratio of distribution pairs to feeder cable pairs for outdoor FDIs.
- *FDIOutInRatioIndoor*: The ratio of distribution pairs to feeder cable pairs for indoor FDIs.
- *FDIFill*: The percent of working lines spliced to the feeder side of a FDI.
- *DistributionSizingRoutine* rule: Specifies how the Distribution plant should be sized
- *FDICableDesignPairsPerHU*: Specifies the sizing requirement on the Feeder side of the FDI
- *DesignPairsPerHU*: The number of distribution pairs assigned to each housing unit.

8.6 DTBT

For the DTBT, the model first determines the equipment type and size. For locations where the line count is greater than the value of the *NIDToBTDTXover* GIS Rule, the customer location is flagged as needing a Building Terminal (BT) to terminate the distribution cable. For these locations, the type of DTBT is set to "BT". The size requirement is the result of multiplying the copper working pairs at the site by the value of the *BTOutInRatio* FDI/BT Engineering rule.

In buildings with high line concentrations, multiple BTs can be placed. If a customer location has working pairs that exceed 2 times the value of the *AvgLinesPerFloor* Building Cable Rule, then the DTBT sizing is performed in the BuildingCable tab of the Investment process. For those records exceeding the $2 * AvgLinesPerFloor$, the Investment process installs a BT on each floor of the building rather than a single BT.

Where customer counts at a location are not large enough for a BT (less than *NIDToBTDTXover*), a shared Distribution Terminal (DT) is placed in the field to serve multiple customer locations. This DT serves as the termination point of the distribution cable and the point from which drop cable emanates. For these instances, the type of DTBT is "DT" and the size requirement is based upon the number of copper working pairs.

Once the model has the DTBT pair requirement, the appropriate DTBT size is determined by looking up the DTBT size requirement in the *DTBT* Material table.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *BTOutInRatio*: The ratio of distribution pairs to feeder cable pairs for building terminals.
- *NIDToBTDTXover*: The crossover point at a customer location when a Building Terminal (BT) is required.
- *AvgLinesPerFloor*: Typical number of lines on a floor in a multistory building.

8.7 NID

The NID is sized based on the number of working pairs at the premise. Using the working pairs, a lookup is made into the NID Material Table to determine the appropriate size NID. In instances where a copper served DS1 terminates at a customer location, the model will determine the count of NIUs (network interface units) that must be placed.

9 Determine whether Splicing is required

The model will place a splice at each point at which the cable changes size. Splicing can occur at any plant locations (DTBT, FDI, and DLC). In addition to these plant locations, the model will place a splice at each junction point of the network. A junction point typically represents a road intersection where the cable splits into two directions. This

would occur where a road segment intersects a perpendicular road segment forming a "T." Junction points are noted in the data as JCTN.

10 . Determine Feeder Rings

Feeder rings are determined starting at the farthest DLC-RT point in the network. Using the farthest point, the model steps back adding DLC-RT locations until the *NumberNodesPerRing* value is reached (less one for the Central office location). As each ring is formed, the process creates a DLC-COT record. This record is used to determine the amount of Central office plant needed to serve the DLC-RTs on the ring.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *NumberNodesPerRing*: This is the value of nodes placed on a feeder ring.

11. Determine HiCap Rings

HiCap rings are determined starting at the farthest HiCap customer in the network. Using the farthest point, the model steps back adding nodes until the *HiCapNodesPerSONETRing* value is reached (less one for the Central office location). The central office investment driven by each node of the ring is determined in the Investment process.

User Adjustable Inputs

- *HiCapNodesPerSONETRing*: This is the value of nodes placed on a SONET ring.

12. Summary of Configuration Process

The configuration process determines the sizes and types of equipment used in the modeled network.

After each record has been examined, the configuration process prepares a configuration file for use by the Investment Process. The process used to view each wire center's configuration file is described in the User's Guide.

The figure below illustrates some of the information developed and recorded by the configuration process.

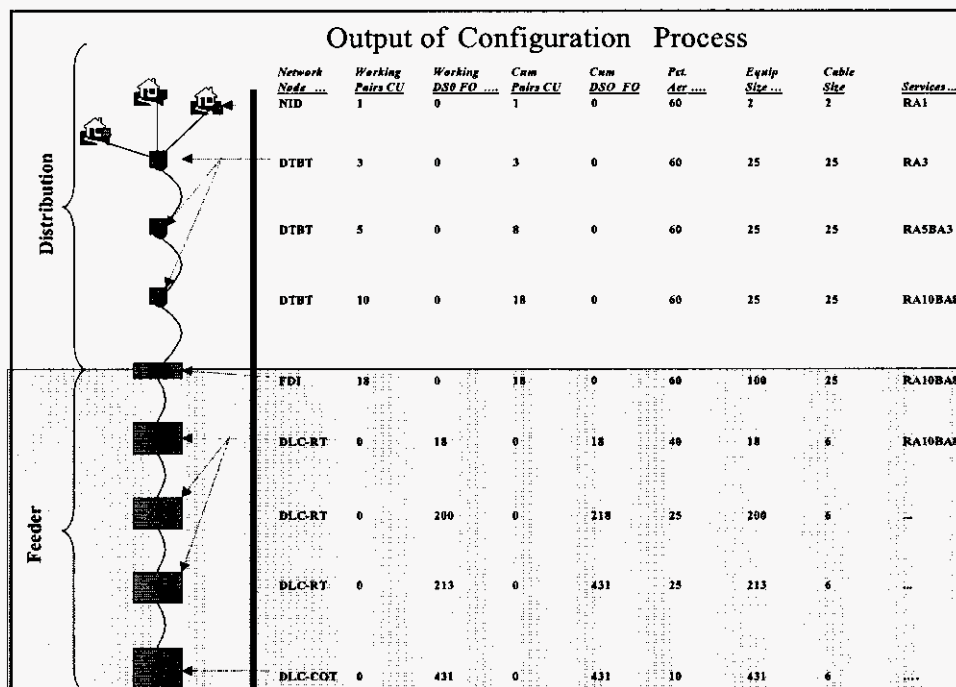


Figure 21--Output of Configuration Process

It may be instructive to view this figure in comparison to the figure illustrating the output of the GIS process.

C. Investment Process

1. Overview

The Investment Process determines the investment for each plant item in the Configuration File. Investment determinations are based upon user inputs and generally accepted engineering algorithms.

The Investment Process is written in a combination of Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Visual Basic. This platform was selected to maximize the openness of investment calculations. Investment calculations are handled in Microsoft Excel. File handling, record input and output are handled by Microsoft Visual Basic.

As with all Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, Investment Logic can be audited using Excel's built-in auditing tools. Formulas can be resolved in logical blocks using recalculation options.³⁵

³⁵ An extensive series of Online Help topics describing Excel's built in auditing procedures is available in the Microsoft Excel Help system regarding auditing procedures. These topics can be accessed from the "auditing worksheets" keyword in the Online Help index.

The core of the Investment process is the Investment Logic workbook. To fully explain how investment calculations are made, this section describes the various worksheets found in the Investment Logic workbook.

2. Review of the Investment Logic Workbook

The first step in the Investment process involves transferring user adjustable inputs (UAI) into the Investment Logic workbook. All relevant UAI are copied from the selected scenario's input tables into the Investment Logic workbook.

The second step transfers a single configuration record into the workbook. After the record is copied in, the configuration values provide input to various worksheets and formulas. Each tab provides the logic to develop the investment, capacity cost, and cost per working pair for each network element.

The Investment Logic Workbook consists of three types of worksheets: Configuration, Inputs and Logic. The specifics of each worksheet in the Investment Logic Workbook are covered below.

2.1. Configuration File Worksheet

The Configuration worksheet is the second worksheet in the Investment Logic Workbook. It provides a "home" for the Configuration record being analyzed. At processing time, Microsoft Visual Basic copies each record from the Configuration File into this area for processing. Once the appropriate investment values are calculated, the results are written out to the Investment File and the next configuration record is copied in.

2.2 Inputs Worksheets

User adjustable inputs are copied from the relevant scenario into the appropriate worksheet range. For example, 24 Gauge Aerial Copper Cable costs are copied into the Material worksheet. The inputs are placed into the *MaterialAC24* range.

The input worksheets are:

- Material
- DLC-ONU
- SONET Terminals
- Labor Rates and Loadings
- Contract Labor
- Lookup Tables
- Splicing and Placing Hours
- Engineering Rules
- Terrain
- Plant Sharing
- Excavation Activity

Not all UAI are used in the Investment Process. Thus, not all UAI are copied into the Investment Logic Workbook.

2.3 Logic Worksheets

The Logic Worksheets represent the heart of BSTLM's Investment Process. The worksheets represent BSTLM's Investment Engine.

The Investment Process is broken down by network node. The table below shows the cost element and that element's routing through the Investment Logic workbook. For example, a NID configuration record will be processed in the Drop and NID worksheets. The output will be at least two cost elements and at least two investment records. The configuration record ID is appended to each investment record it triggers.

Config Network Node Field	Config Media	Process	Cost Elements and Investment Number of Records
NID	All Types	Send Record through Drop and NID worksheet	2 Elements, 2-4 Records: NID (Components of NIDCU and/or NIUCU) and DROP (components of AerialCU and/or BuriedCU)
DTBT	CU	Send Record through DTBT worksheet if Working lines is less than 2*AvgLinesperFloor	1 Element with up to 3 Records: DTBT (Components of AerialCU, BuriedCU, UndergroundCU)
	All Types	Send record through Building Cable worksheet if this is on a customer Lot, and the working lines is greater than 2*AvgLinesperFloor	Up to 2 Elements with up to 4 records: BLDGCable (BuildingCU and/or IntrabuildingCU), DTBT.
	FO	Send Record through DLC-RT sheet	1 Element with multiple records: ONU (with subcomponent detail)
	All Types	Send records through Media and Structure sheets.	1 Element with possibly 12 records: DT-FDI (Components for AerialCU, AerialCU24G, AerialFO, BuriedCU, BuriedCu24G, BuriedFO, UndergroundCU, UndergroundCU24G, UndergroundFO, Pole, Conduit, and BuriedTrench
FDI	CU	Send Record through FDI sheet	1 Element with up to 6 records: Split into Distribution and Feeder. FDI (AerialCU, BuriedCU, and UndergroundCU, or IndoorCU)
	All Types	If this is on a customer Lot, then send through Building Cable sheet.	Up to 3 Elements with up to 4 records: BLDGCable (BuildingCU and/or IntrabuildingCU), DTBT, FDI.
	FO	If this is on a customer Lot, then send through DLC-RT. Else, no output.	1 Element with multiple records: ONU (with subcomponent detail)
	All Types	Send records through Media and Structure sheets.	1 Element with possibly 12 records: FDI-DLC (Components for AerialCU, AerialCU24G, AerialFO, BuriedCU, BuriedCu24G, BuriedFO, UndergroundCU, UndergroundCU24G, UndergroundFO, Pole, Conduit, and BuriedTrench
DLC	All Types	Send Record through DLC-RT sheet	1 Element with multiple records: DLC-RT (with multiple sub-components)
	All Types	If this is on a Customer Lot, then send through Building Cable sheet.	Up to 3 Elements with up to 4 records: BLDGCable (BuildingCU and/or IntrabuildingCU), DTBT, FDI.

Config Network Node Field	Config Media	Process	Cost Elements and Investment Number of Records
	All Types	Send records through Media and Structure sheets.	1 Element with possibly 12 records: DLC-CO (Components for AerialCU, AerialCU24G, AerialFO, BuriedCU, BuriedCU24G, BuriedFO, UndergroundCU, UndergroundCU24G, UndergroundFO, Pole, Conduit, and BuriedTrench)
AAN	All Types	Send records through Media and Structure sheets.	1 Element with possibly 12 records: DLC-CO (Components for AerialCU, AerialCU24G, AerialFO, BuriedCU, BuriedCU24G, BuriedFO, UndergroundCU, UndergroundCU24G, UndergroundFO, Pole, Conduit, and BuriedTrench)
COT	*	Send Record through DLC-COT Sheet	1 Element with multiple records: DLC-COT (with multiple sub-components)
JCTN	The Junction Record requires no equipment. However, Cable is routed through. Therefore, it is handled just like the AAN records with one slight difference. The location of the JCTN will determine whether the investment records are tagged as distribution or feeder.		

Table 3

The Logic worksheets are:

- StructureConduitInterim Calc.
- StructureBuriedInterim Calc
- Drop and NID
- Structure Poles
- Structure Conduit
- Structure Buried
- Building Cable
- Media
- DTBT
- FDI
- DLC-RT
- DLC-COT
- SONET

Each logic worksheet will be detailed below. Values presented in the discussion and figures below are NOT representative of any inputs used or recommended.

2.3.1 Drop and NID

The logic of the NID and Drop is straightforward. Given the size and/or length, the logic looks up the cost of the material, any labor associated with the material, and any loadings used. Once these lookups are made, the material and EFI costs are calculated.

A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. All of the logic sheets are constructed in a similar manner. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. Below the final logic, a copy of the configuration data is displayed for reference purposes.

Cost Element	Cost Family	Plant Type	Media	Length	Index	Units	Cost Component	Cost Type	Size	PWD	SubPWC	Cost UOM	Material	Total EFI	Material Breakdown
1	DROP	ENIA	Aerial	CU	5	0			0	ENIA	01	Per	ENIA	ENIA	ENIA
2	DROP	ENIA	Buried	CU	0	5			0	ENIA	01	Per	ENIA	ENIA	ENIA
4	NID	ENIA	B	CU	0	2			0	ENIA	01	Per	ENIA	ENIA	ENIA
5	NID	ENIA	CU	0	0		Telephone	CU	ENIA				ENIA	ENIA	ENIA

INDEX	ID	Latitude	Longitude	Network Node	IL	Cumulative	MSBY Count on Node	Density	Hedrock Depth	WATER Table	Rock Hardness
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 22--Drop and NID Worksheet

In the worksheet's upper right hand portion, interim calculations are made.

Drop and NID: Portion 2

Times New Roman 10

75%

Interim Calculations

Copy of Configuration Data

Ready

Figure 23--Drop and NID worksheet; interim calculations

The following UAI are used in the calculation process.

- Drop table: The material cost of aerial and buried drops.
- NID table: The material cost of NIDs used to terminate PSTN services.
- NTU table: The material cost of a NIU used to terminate a DS1 service.
- HDSLModem table: The material cost of the electronics at the customer premise for DS1 service.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing drops and NIDs.
- Drop Placing Hours table: Telco placing hours and travel time to place drops and NIDs.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used with placing plant item.
- Contract labor table: The contract labor rate for placing the plant items and the Telco hours required to inspect work and prepare bids.
- Outside Contractor Use table: The table contains the trigger to activate the use of contract labor to place a plant item.

2.3.2 Building Cable

The Building Cable worksheet calculates the investment necessary to terminate the network at a multi-tenant³⁶ building. In this type of connection, there is no drop.

³⁶ Typical accounting procedures recognize that plant installed in a multi-tenant building is typically the property of the Local Exchange Carrier. In the single tenant building, the plant may be expensed and charge directly to the customer.

Distribution plant terminates directly at the building. At the building, cable extends to reach the termination frame (building cable). It is then extended to each floor (intra-building cable) and is terminated at building terminals on each floor.

In this type of modeling, it is difficult to ascertain who owns building cable. BSTLM's calculations were carefully designed to reflect this challenge. Input variables were developed to determine the average investment owned by the LEC at all buildings. These averages are then applied to each building. If the ownership is known, the logic has been written to ignore the average values.

For those records with line counts exceeding $2 * AvgLinesPerFloor$, the investment process installs a BT on each floor of the building rather than a single BT³⁷. This can also be thought of as a building terminal for an average grouping of the lines – *AvgLinesPerFloor*. Given the estimated number of terminals, the user specifies the distance between terminals (*AvgLengthFloortoFloor*). Finally, the user also provides the distance needed to run the cable into the basement of the building (*AvgLengthEntranceCable*). If this location has a DLC, FDI investments are also calculated in this worksheet. If the DLC is not in the building, the FDI calculations occur in the FDI worksheet.

This sheet will also calculate the costs of any HDSL modem costs that are required to terminate DS1 Copper service.

A pictorial overview of the worksheet follows. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces output. Below the final logic, a copy of the configuration data is displayed.

³⁷ For records with a number of lines less than $2 * AvgLinesPerFloor$, Building Terminal placement is handled as described in the configuration process.

[illegible]

Figure 24--Building Cable Worksheet

The following UAI are used in the calculation process.

- DTBT Material table: Material cost for various sizes of building terminals.
- HDSL Modem table: The material cost of the electronics at the customer premise for DS1 service.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing, splicing, and engineering building terminals.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for engineering, supply expense, tax, and miscellaneous material used in placing a plant item.
- DTBT Splicing and Placing Hours table: Telco splicing hours for setup, splicing, and placing cross-connect wires for various size terminals.
- *BTOutInRatio*: The ratio of distribution pairs to feeder cable pairs for building terminals.
- *AvgLinesPerFloor*: The average number of lines per floor in a multi-story building or number of lines per terminal location on a single floor building.
- *AvgLengthEntranceCable*: The average length of entrance cable used in cabling buildings
- *AvgLengthFloortoFloor*: The average length of intrabuilding cable running between floors of a multi-tenant building.

2.3.3 Structure

Structure refers to the type of outside plant that supports copper and/or fiber cable. The three major types of supporting structure are aerial, buried, and underground. With aerial plant, utility poles support the attached cable. Buried plant involves digging a trench and

burying the cable. Buried plant does not allow the cable to be removed or reinforced without digging another trench. Underground plant consists of conduits placed in the ground and connected to underground vaults. With underground structure, the cable can be placed, reinforced or removed, if needed, without excavating.

Structure sharing occurs when two or more utilities jointly use a particular component of plant to support their facilities. The most common examples take place when a LEC attaches its wireline media to electric power poles and when a cable television company attaches its cables to telephone poles. BSTLM develops structure sharing by density group and terrain difficulty. In this way, the model recognizes that lower density areas offer fewer options for sharing structure with other utilities than higher density areas.

2.3.4 StructurePole

In addition to poles, aerial structure requires guys and anchors. BSTLM has various input tables to designate pole size for joint use or solely owned where only telephone and possibly CATV is attached. Spacing is also included in the input tables for each size of pole.

An overview of the logic worksheet follows. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. In this output, structure sharing has been applied. Below the final logic, a copy of configuration record is displayed for reference purposes. In this worksheet, the interim calculations appear on the bottom of the worksheet. These calculations perform some interim steps in preparing the final output.

The Investment Process calculates anchors, guys, and poles on a per foot basis. Per foot development assumes an average span of 1200 feet to determine the number of anchors and guys needed. For poles, it is assumed that one pole is on each end of the span with poles spaced in between based on values in the aerial spacing table. Once the investment is determined for an average span, it is divided by 1200 to put it on a per foot basis. This per foot value is then applied to each foot of aerial distance.

The screenshot displays the 'StructurePoles' spreadsheet with the following sections:

- Investment Output area:** Rows 1-5, columns A-S. Includes fields for Cost Element, Cost Family, Plant Type, Media, Length, Units, Unit UOM, and various cost calculations like Total EPI, Material, and Labor.
- Points from Configuration file:** Row 6, columns A-S. Includes fields for INDEX, ID, Latitude, Longitude, Network Mode, Length, and various configuration parameters.
- Copy of Configuration Data:** Row 7, columns A-S. Includes fields for ID, Latitude, Longitude, Network Mode, Length, and various configuration parameters.
- Interim Calculations:** Rows 10-15, columns A-S. Includes fields for Plant Type, Size, Picked by Contractor, and various calculation results.

Figure 25--Structure Poles

Inputs Used:

- Aerial Structure: Material costs of anchor, guys and poles.
- Aerial Sharing: The pole sharing percentage by density zone.
- PoleSizeWithSharing: The size pole used when sharing with other utilities.
- PoleSizeWithoutSharing: The size pole used where there is no sharing.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing poles.
- Aerial Structure Placing Hours table: Telco hours to place poles.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used with placing plant item.
- Contract Labor table: The contract labor rate for placing the plant items and the Telco hours to inspect and prepare contract bids.
- Outside Contractor Use table: A trigger to activate the use of contract labor to place plant item.
- Media Sharing table: The apportionment of aerial structure between copper and fiber facilities on the same route.
- Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.

2.3.5 StructureConduit

Underground structure requires ductwork in both distribution and feeder plant.
Underground feeder requires manholes; underground distribution requires handholes.

BSTLM assumes one duct per copper cable, one duct with 3 inner-ducts for fiber cable (if required) and one duct for maintenance.

An overview of the StructureConduit worksheet follows. The upper left portion contains the final logic producing the output including structure sharing. For reference purposes, a copy of configuration record is displayed beneath.

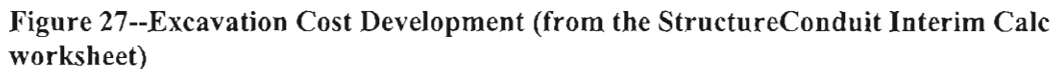
Interim calculations appear before the Conduit Structure Input Development section. These interim calculations perform specific calculations needed for conduit investment development such as the amount, size and number of manholes and conduits. As with poles, manholes are applied on a per foot basis. The Network Process determines the amount of manholes needed on a span as manhole spacing distance divided by underground span.

The screenshot displays the StructureConduit worksheet with the following sections:

- Conduit Structure Input Development:** Contains a table for 'Investment Output Area' with columns for Item, Count, Plant Type, Media, Length, and Material. It also includes a 'Copy of Configuration Data' section.
- Interim Calculations:** A section for performing specific calculations for conduit investment development, including columns for Item Type, CU, DU, FO, DU, Length, and various cost factors.
- Excavation Cost Development:** A section for calculating excavation costs, including columns for Structure, Material, Structure to Man, Material Cost, and various cost factors.
- Excavation (Structural) Summary:** A summary table at the bottom showing excavation costs for different materials and structures.

Figure 26—Structure Conduit worksheet

Excavation costs while developed in the StructureConduit Interim Calc worksheet are displayed at the bottom of the worksheet.



	Terrain			
Density Group	NORMAL	SOFTROCK	HARDROCK	WATER
URBAN	\$	\$	\$	\$
SUBURBAN	\$	\$	\$	\$
RURAL	\$	\$	\$	\$

Inputs Used:

- BSTLM Methodology Manual - 75

- Outside Contractor Use table: A trigger to activate the use of contract labor to place the plant item.
- Underground Installation table: Telco labor hours for placing duct and manholes. The table also includes Telco inspection labor hours used when contractors construct the conduit and manhole
- Excavation Inspection: Telco labor hours for bid preparation and inspection of trench excavation.
- Underground Sharing: Percent of excavation costs assumed by the Telco.
- Underground Urban Excavation Activity: Percent of the type of excavation methods used to excavate trench in an urban environment.
- Underground Suburban Excavation Activity: Percent of the type of excavation methods used to excavate trench in a suburban environment.
- Underground Rural Excavation Activity: Percent of the type of excavation methods used to excavate trench in a rural environment.
- Media Sharing table: The apportionment of underground structure between copper and fiber facilities on the same route. Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.

2.3.6 StructureBuried

Buried structure requires trenching for fiber or copper cable placement. Trenching cost can vary depending on soil type and density. Rural areas can be plowed for the most part, but suburban and urban areas will require more expensive means due to the prevalence of pavement. BSTLM's input tables allow the user to adjust for varied density and terrain.

A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. The upper left portion contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. In this output, structure sharing has been applied. Below the final logic, a copy of configuration record is displayed. In this worksheet, the interim calculations appear before the Buried Structure Input Development section. These interim calculations perform specific calculations needed for buried trench investment.

StructureBuried: Portion I

Excel 2000 Data Window Help

Times New Roman 10

M3 =IF(D3="CU", "Pair", "DSO")

Investment Output Area

Copy of Configuration Data

Interim Calculations

Interim Calculations

Buried Structure Input Development

Excavation (Trenchless) URBAN

Excavation Cost Development

Excavation (Trenchless) SUBURBAN

Excavation (Trenchless) RURAL

Ready

Figure 28--Buried Structure Worksheet

Excavation costs, while developed in the StructureBuried Interim Calc worksheet, are displayed on the bottom of the worksheet (Buried Structure Input Development). Buried Trench placement requires a significant amount of excavation activity. As such, the cost is highly dependent on the terrain and density characteristics of the area in which the plant is being installed. The Buried Structure Input Development results in a simple table.

	Terrain			
Density Group	NORMAL	SOFTROCK	HARDROCK	WATER
URBAN	\$	\$	\$	\$
SUBURBAN	\$	\$	\$	\$
RURAL	\$	\$	\$	\$

Table 5--Buried Cost Development (from the Structure Conduit Interim Calc worksheet)

Inputs Used:

- Material Loading table: Loadings for, engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used in placing a plant item.
- Outside Contractor Use table: A trigger to activate the use of contract labor to place a plant item.
- Excavation Contract Labor: Contract costs for performing various types of excavation methods.

- Excavation Inspection: Telco labor hours for bid preparation and inspection of trench excavation.
- Buried Sharing: Percent of excavation costs assumed by the Telco.
- Buried Urban Excavation Activity: Percent of the type excavation methods used to excavate trench in an urban environment.
- Buried Suburban Excavation Activity: Percent of the type excavation methods used to excavate trench in a suburban environment.
- Buried Rural Excavation Activity: Percent of each type of excavation methods used to excavate trench in a rural environment.
- Media Sharing table: The apportionment of buried structure between copper and fiber facilities on the same route.
- Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.

2.3.7 Media

Media represents the actual cable facilities required to connect the nodes of the network. Copper and/or fiber cable run between the DT's to FDI's, from the FDI's to the DLC/AANs and from the DLC/AANs to the Central office.

The media worksheet accounts for copper and fiber cable along with the fiber termination equipment that may be needed in the central office. Given the size and length, the logic looks up the cost of the material, labor and any loadings used. Once these lookups are made, the calculation of material investment is performed.

A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. Below the final logic, a copy of the configuration data is displayed for reference purposes.

Figure 29—Media Worksheet

In the upper right hand portion of the worksheet, interim calculations are made.

Inputs Used:

- Copper Cable (24gauge): Material cost for 24 gauge aerial, buried, underground, and intrabuilding/riser cables.
- Copper Cable (26gauge): Material costs for 26-gauge aerial, buried, underground, and intrabuilding/riser cables.
- Central Office Fiber Termination: This table represents the investment necessary in the central office to terminate fiber cables.
- Fiber Cable: Material costs of fiber cables.
- Composite FITL Cable <6000ft: Material costs of fiber cable with copper pairs for FITL deployments where ONUs are less than 6000 feet from HDT.
- Composite FITL Cable >6000ft: Material costs of fiber cable with copper pairs for FITL deployments where ONUs are 6,000 to 12,000 feet from HDT.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing media.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for, engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used with placing plant item.
- Media Splicing and Placing Hours: Telco labor hours for setup, placing, and splicing cables.
- Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.

2.3.8 DTBT

The Distribution Terminal or Building Terminal (DTBT) represents the item of plant at which the distribution network terminates and the final connection (typically a Drop)

emanates. A Distribution Terminal is located in the field and connects to multiple customers. A Building Terminal is typically located on or in the customer's premise.

The DTBT worksheet accounts for both Distribution and Building Terminals. Given the size, the logic looks up the cost of the material. A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows.

The worksheet also calculates the costs of the HDSL modem that is required for DS1 copper services terminating in a building. A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. Below the final logic, a copy of the configuration data is displayed for reference purposes.

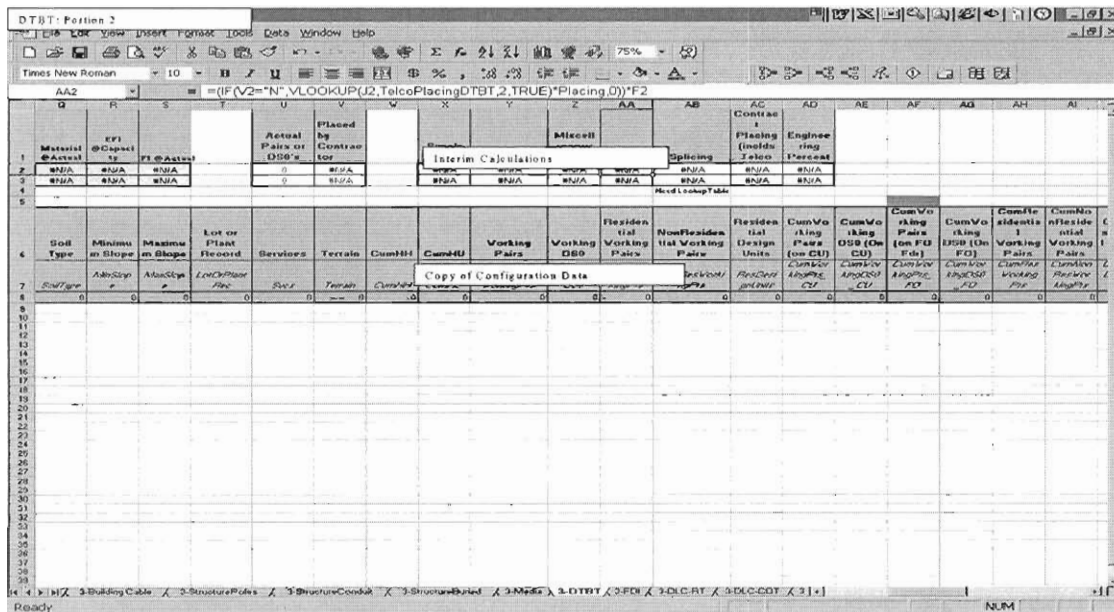


Figure 30--DTBT Worksheet

User Adjustable Inputs:

- DTBT Material Table: Material costs for aerial and buried distribution terminals (DT) and various sizes of building terminals (BT).
- HDSLModem table: The material cost of the electronics at the customer premise for DS1 service.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing media.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for, engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used with placing plant item.
- BTOutInRatio: The ratio of out pairs to in pairs.
- DTBT Splicing and Placing Hours table: Telco labor hours for setup, placing cross connects, and splicing.
- DTFill: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.

2.3.9 FDI

The FDI is the termination point for feeder cables. On one side of the FDI, the feeder cable terminates. On the opposite side, the distribution cable emanates. The logic splits this investment into both feeder and distribution. Should the FDI be located on a customer premise, an Indoor FDI is installed.

Given the FDI size, the logic looks up the cost of the material. A pictorial overview of the worksheet follows. The upper left portion of the worksheet contains the final logic that produces the Investment Process output. Below the final logic, a copy of the configuration data is displayed for reference purposes.

Cost Element	Cost Family	Plant Type	Investment Output Area	Cost Component	Cost Type	Size	FRC	SubFRC	Cost UOM	Total Materials
FDI	ENFA	Aerial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Buried	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Underground	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Indoor	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Aerial	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Buried	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Underground	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FDI	ENFA	Indoor	CU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INDEX	ID	Location	Longitude	Node	Length	Prior Length	Actual	Child Index	Parent Index	MSRT Route	MSRT Count on Route	Density	Bedrock Depth
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
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19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34

Figure 31--FDI Worksheet

Interim calculations are made in the upper right portion of the worksheet.

[illegible]

Figure 32—FDI Worksheet, Interim Calculations

- FDI Terminals: Material costs for various types and sizes of FDIIs.
- Indoor FDI Terminals Primitives: Material costs of items necessary to construct indoor FDIIs.
- Labor Rate table: Telco direct labor rate for placing media.
- Material Loading table: Loadings for, engineering, supply expenses, taxes, and miscellaneous material used with placing plant item.
- FDI Splicing Hours table: Telco labor hours for setup, cross connects, and splicing.
- FDI Placing Hours: Telco labor hours for placing FDIIs.
- FDI and BT Engineering Table: This table includes many rules pertaining to FDI design. Rules include out/in ratios and the cross over from 66 to 303 blocks.
- *FDIFill*: Determines facility utilization for material and EF&I investment at capacity.
- Percent of FDI that is Feeder: The percent of FDI investment that is considered to be feeder. For reporting purposes only.

2.3.10 DLC-RT

The Digital Loop Carrier sheet calculates the investment necessary in a TR/GR303,TR008 system, or Universal Digital Loop Carrier system. The determination of the type of system is made in the Configuration Process, as described in the prior section.

Given the DLC type, the logic determines the appropriate size, quantity and cost. Once these lookups are made, the calculation of material investment can be made.

A typical DLC, such as a Litespan 2000, serves up to 1,344 DS0 equivalents. In certain circumstances, DLCs can accommodate up to 2,016 DS0. Whether more DLCs are placed in a CSA depends on whether sound engineering practices call for another CSA, or whether it is more efficient to place multiple systems in a building, hut or controlled environmental vault ("CEV") For example, it is possible for a single CSA to serve 10,000 customers if a large number of customers are located in a single office complex. If this is the case, BSTLM installs multiple DLC systems to provision the 10,000 lines, just as an outside plant engineer would have to do.

A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. The upper left portion contains the final logic that produces the output. This output is summarized by component (Plug-in, Hardwire, Common and the building portion). It is also broken out by system type (Integrated, Universal or ONU).

Below the output logic is a set of tables used to summarize system costs into the cost elements. The summary tables allow the Network Process to apply only those costs specific to a channel unit or a cost component to be rolled up.

To the right of the output is the area where the configuration service count data is copied in. As service counts are written in, the service counts are converted to their channel unit type. Service counts are then converted to DS0 equivalence. Conversion to DS0 equivalence ensures DLC components are sized appropriately.

In the lower center section, the DS0 equivalence is summarized and the DLC-RT fill factor is applied. It is from this table that the common portion of the DLC is sized.

In the lower right portion, the system is sized and investment calculated. The DLC sizing is broken into four sections: Vendor A common, Vendor B common, Vendor A plug in and Vendor B plug in. Vendor A and Vendor B calculations are the same. These vendor values are weighted together in the output section of the sheet.

The common area sizes the common portion of the DLC. This includes the frame, common plug-ins, shelves, optical units, batteries and buildings needed. Each DLC is sized uniquely to the demand at that specific site. Should 8 shelves be needed at this system while 6 are needed at another, the logic is designed to account for these unique needs. The plug-in areas determine the amount and number of service specific plug-ins. Again, the number and types of plug-ins are determined specifically for each system.

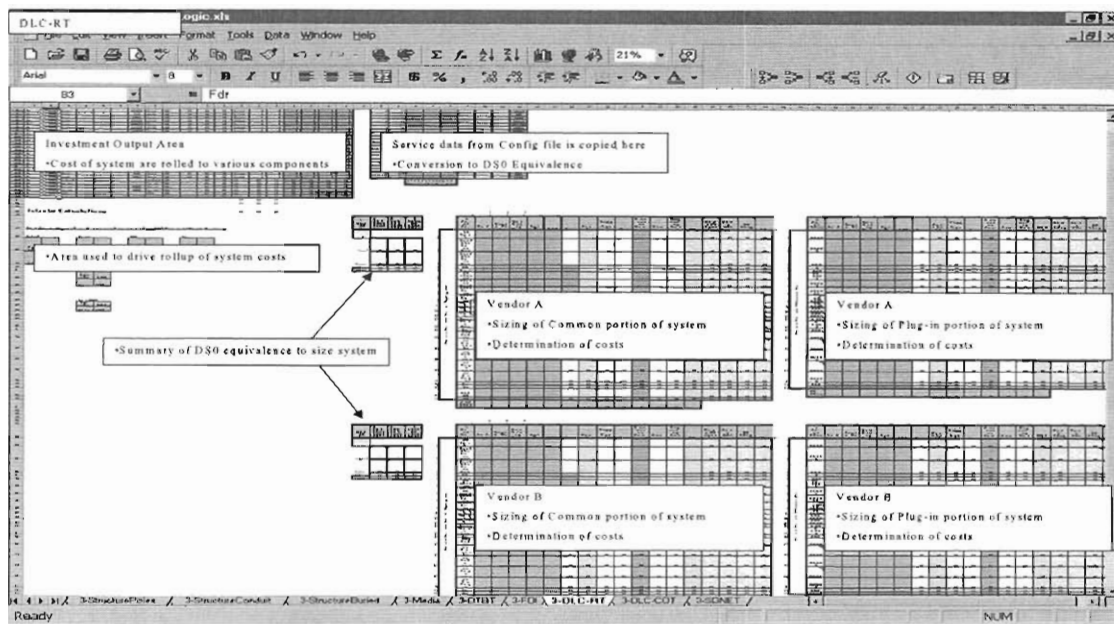


Figure 33--DLC RT Worksheet

Inputs Used:

- DLC Vendor Mix Table: Provides the percentage mix of vendor equipment material costs.
- DLCRT Table: Equipment costs, and capacity for various types of DLC systems.
- *DLCRTCEFill*: Percent utilization of RT equipment.

2.3.11 DLC-COT Worksheet

Where appropriate, BSTLM takes advantage of the greater efficiencies available from large DLCs by sharing CO equipment and by deploying the systems on SONET rings. DLCs are dynamically sized based on the number of DS0 equivalents residing in a CSA.

The user is given control over the concentration ratio applied to business and residential services for both TR303 and TR008 compliant systems (*TR303ResConcentrationRatio*, *TR303BusConcentrationRatio*, *TR808ResConcentrationRatio*, *TR808BusConcentrationRatio*)³⁸. A concentration ratio greater than 1 implies a concentration of traffic from the DLC-RT to the switch integrated interface. Since it is unlikely that all customers served by a DLC system will be “on line” at the same time, assuming a concentration ratio > 1 allows for DLC systems, specifically the COT equipment, to be sized based on expected traffic

The DLC-COT is the termination equipment hosting the DLC-RT equipment on each feeder ring in the network. Through the ring, multiple DLC locations are connected together on the same set of fibers. These fibers then terminate at the COT. This central

³⁸ It is important to note that concentration is not used in Universal DLC applications.

office system is then sized to meet the cumulative requirements of all DLC-RTs on that ring. It is at the COT that concentration ratio economies can be realized. By concentrating the traffic, the model is able to reduce the size and/or amount of COT equipment that is needed. It is important to note that the COT and RT both have the necessary SONET equipment for their respective fiber ring.

Given the remote DLC types, the logic determines the appropriate equipment, size and quantity. The Network Process looks up the cost of the material then calculates the material investment. A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows.

The upper left portion contains the final logic that produces the investment process output. This output is by system component (Plug-in, Hardwire, Common and building portion). It is also broken out by system type (integrated versus universal).

To the right of the Investment Output is the area wherein the configuration service count data are copied. As service counts are written in, they are converted to their channel unit type. These counts are inserted by the type of DLC-RT system of the particular remote DLC's. The service counts are converted to their DS0 equivalence. This conversion allows for the appropriate component selection. The Concentration ratios are applied based on the type of remote terminal and the type of customer (residential or business).

In the lower left section, the DS0 equivalence is summarized and the DLC-COT fill factor is applied. It is from this table that the common portion of the system is sized.

In the lower right section, the system is sized and material investment is calculated. As the user will note, the sizing of the system is broken into four sections. Vendor A common, Vendor B common, Vendor A plug-in and Vendor B plug-in. The calculations are the same for each vendor. The vendor values are weighted together in the output section.

The common area sizes the common portion of the DLC-COT. This includes the frame, common plug-ins, shelves, optical units, batteries and buildings. The plug-in area determines the amount and number of service specific plug-ins.

Each DLC-COT is sized uniquely to serve the demand of each hosted DLC-RT. Should 8 DS1 integrated plug-ins and 2 universal POTS cards be needed at this system, while 6 universal POTS cards are needed at another, the logic is designed to account for these unique needs.

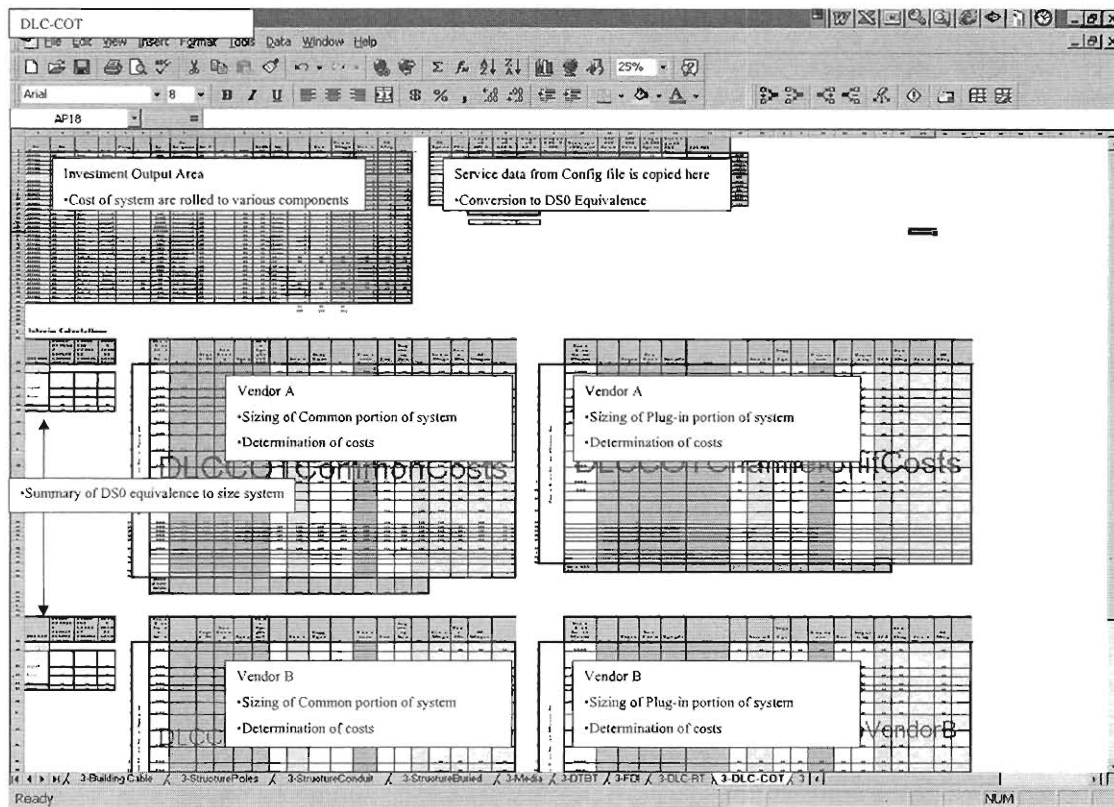


Figure 34--DLC-COT Worksheet

Inputs Used:

- **DLC Vendor Mix Table:** Provides for a percentage mix of vendor equipment material costs.
- **DLCCOT Table:** Equipment costs and capacity.
- **DLCCOTCEFill:** Percent utilization of COT equipment.
- **TR008ResConcentrationRatio:** Concentration ratio applied to residential switched services on a TR008 system.
- **TR008BusConcentrationRatio:** Concentration ratio applied to business switched services on a TR008 system.
- **TR303ResConcentrationRatio:** Concentration ratio applied to residential switched services on a TR/GR303 system.
- **TR303BusConcentrationRatio:** Concentration ratio applied to business switched services on a TR/GR303 system.

2.3.12 SONET

The SONET portion of the model is the dedicated equipment needed for Hi-Cap services (SONET for feeder rings is included in the DLC-RT and DLC-COT). A separate network of fiber cables serves these services (DS1, DS3, OC1, etc.). While these cables may traverse the same routes and be in the same sheaths as the narrowband network, they are dedicated to the customers on the specific high-capacity ring. The SONET tab

calculates the electronics needed at both ends of the circuit. The facilities themselves (cable and structure) are handled in other worksheets. The model accommodates a SONET ring approach. The configuration process connects the Hi-cap customers together on a ring back to the central office.

Given the service types on the SONET Ring, the Network Process determines the appropriate set, size and quantity then calculates the material investment required.. A pictorial overview of the logic worksheet follows. It is important to note that the SONET logic calculates the investment needed at the customer site along with the portion of the central office investment driven by this customer site.

The upper left portion contains the final logic producing the investment process output. This output is by component of the system (Plug-in, Hardwire, Common and building). It is also broken out by system locations (customer premise or central office).

To the right of the Investment Output is the area where the configuration service count data are included. The service counts sum the type and number of Hi-Cap services at the particular node and on the entire SONET ring. These counts are converted to their DS1 equivalence so that the components of the SONET terminal can be sized appropriately.

In the lower left section, the DS1 equivalents are summarized and the SONET fill factor is applied. It is from this table that the common portions of the systems (customer premise and central office) are sized.

In the lower right section, the system is sized and investment calculated. As the user will note, the sizing of the system is broken into two sections. The upper section sizes the plant needs at the customer's premise. The lower portion determines the investment needed at the central office. In summing these costs to the output, only the portion of the central office investment driven by this particular customer site is used. Each SONET Terminal is sized uniquely to serve the demand specifically at each customer's premise along with the needs at the central office.

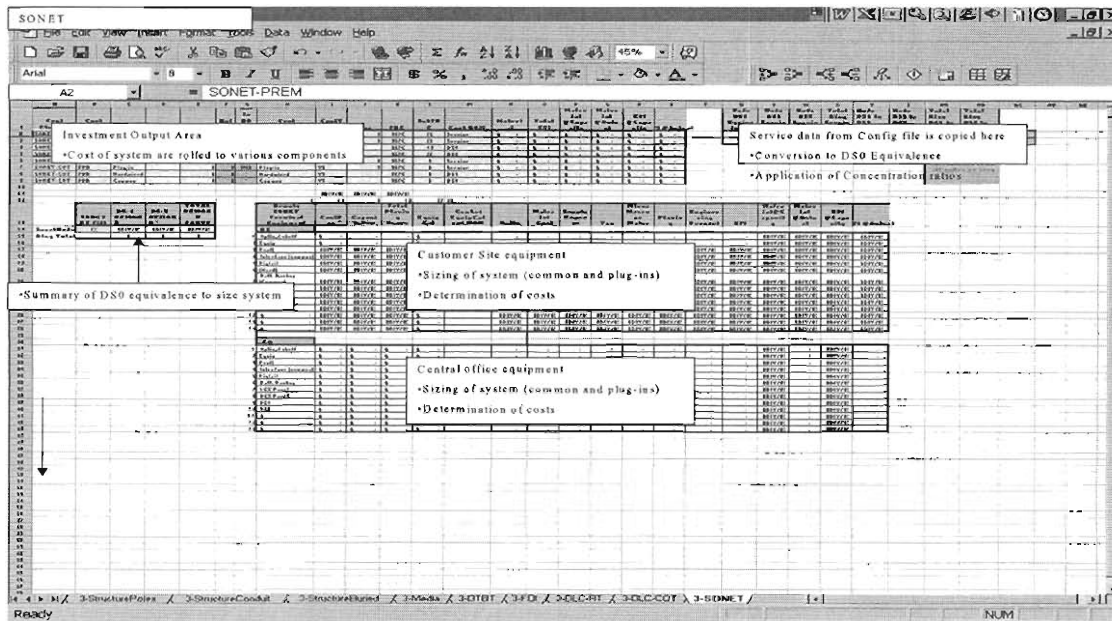


Figure 35—SONET Worksheet

User Adjustable Inputs

- SONET Remote Terminal Table: Equipment costs and capacity.
- SONET Vendor Mix Table: Provides for a percentage mix of vendor equipment material costs.
- SONET CO Terminal Table: Equipment costs and capacity.
- SonetRTFill: Percent utilization of SONET equipment.

3. Investment Process Summary

Each configuration record passed through the Investment Logic Workbook results in at least one output record. Typically, as shown in table 3, a configuration record can result in 2-6 output records.

Output records are saved into one Investment File per wire center. The Investment File can be viewed through BSTLM's audit function. The file layout and field definitions are described in Appendix A.

The figure below illustrates the output of the investment process. The diagram illustrates the information calculated by the Investment Logic Workbook. At this point in BSTLM processing, each cost component has a material cost as well as a cost for any associated labor and placement.

Output of Investment Process									
Cost Element	Cost Component	Length / Units	Working Pairs CU	Working DSP EQ	Cum Poles CU	Cum DSP EQ	Material Total	Material Actual	
Distribution	NID	NID_CU	1	1	1	1	21.00	21.00	
	Drop	Aer_CU	72	1	1	1	6.48	6.48	
		Bur_CU	48	1	1	1	6.72	6.72	
	DTBT	Aer_CU	0.60	3	3	3	138.00	46.00	
	DT-FDI	Aer_CU	300	3	3	3	129.00	43.00	
		Poles	3	3	3	3	533.88	177.67	
	DTBT		0.60	5	5	5	138.00	27.60	
	DT-FDI	Aer_CU	600	5	8	8	258.00	32.25	
		Poles	4	5	8	8	717.75	39.88	
	DTBT		0.60	10	15	15	138.00	13.80	
	DT-FDI	Aer_CU	900	10	18	18	387.00	21.50	
		Poles	6	10	18	18	387.00	59.51	
	FDI	Aer_CU	0.396	18	18	18	59.40	3.30	
	FDI	Aer_CU	0.204	18	18	18	30.60	1.70	
	FDI-DLC	Aer_CU	6	18	18	18	2.58	0.14	
	DLC-RT	See detailed example on next sheet							
Feeder	DLC-CO	Aer_FO	996	0	0	0	557.76	30.99	
		Poles	7	0	0	0	1254.47	69.69	
	DLC-RT	See detailed example on next sheet							
	DLC-CO	Aer_FO	1250	0	0	0	700.00	3.21	
		Poles	8	0	0	0	1436.98	6.59	
	DLC-RT	See detailed example on next sheet							
	DLC-CO	Aer_FO	1000	0	0	0	560.00	1.30	
		Poles	7	0	0	0	1254.56	2.91	
	DLC-COT	Refer to example of DLC-RT.				TOTAL	9380.53		

Figure 36--Investment Process Output Diagram

The figure below demonstrates the output specific to the DLC-COT. Information specific to each RT is collected in the DLC-COT worksheet and summarized into investment specific for the entire wire center.

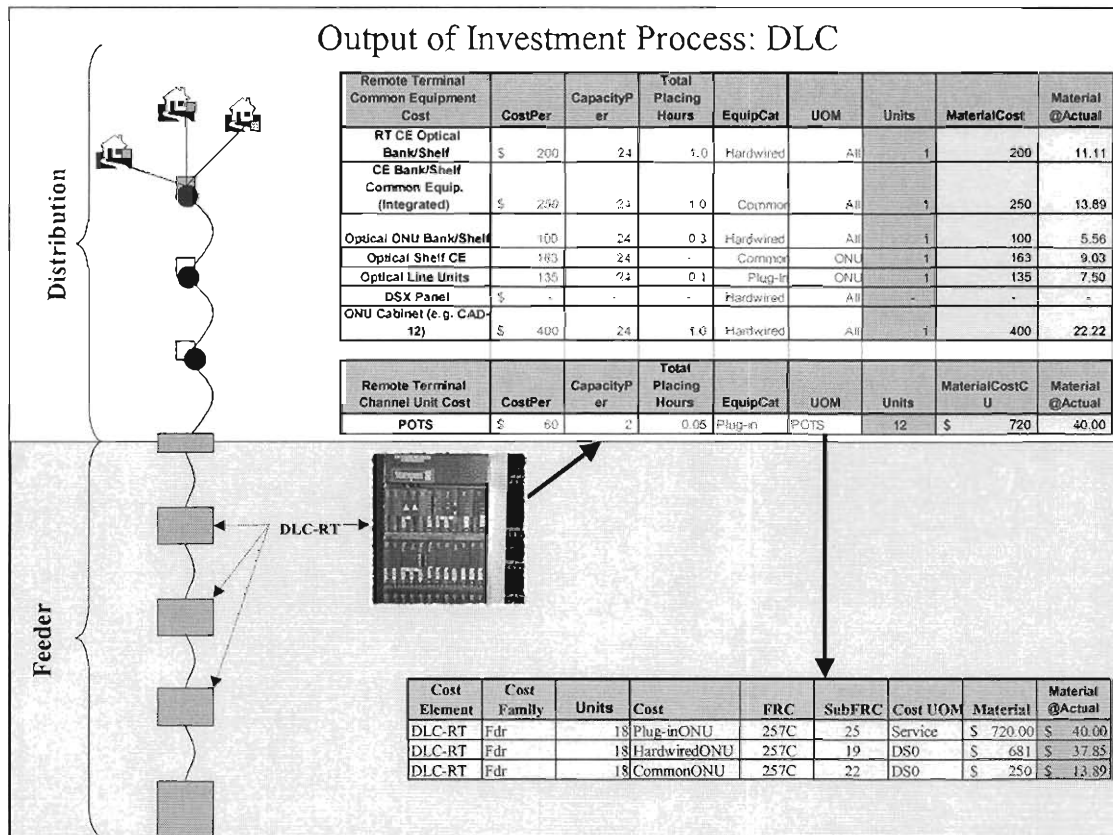


Figure 37--Output of Investment Process--DLC

D. Summary Process

The summary process serves four purposes. First, it links the Configuration and Investment files together. Second, it rolls up investment. In rolling up investment, the model retains the network configuration and investment of every element and customer on each segment. Although the segment level data is not available in reporting, it is used in calculation of rolled up costs. Third, it provides information pertaining to network element counts, structure and customer demographics to the Key Statistics database. Fourth, it determines costs specific to each service. The development of service specific costs allows the user to understand the cost differences of provisioned throughout the service territory. For example, PBX customers may be located close to the central office while basic residential customers are spread throughout the wire center.

Summary Process output is a scenario specific database. The database is queried by users to generate reports. A sample portion of the summary file is displayed in the next figure.

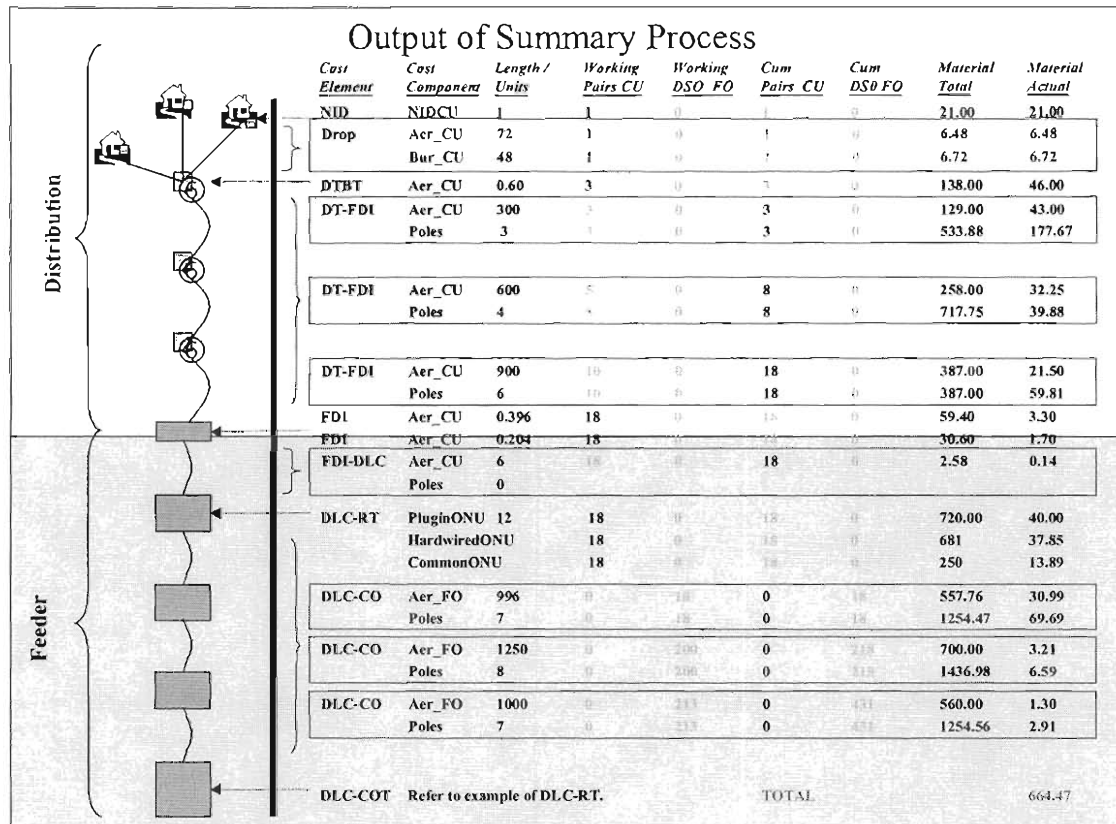


Figure 38—Summary Process Output Diagram

VI. Report Process

BSTLM's reporting process uses data calculated during the configuration and summary process. Report output reflects the active, processed scenario. Each report is saved as a Microsoft Excel compatible CSV file.

BSTLM reports are generated using a reporting engine. Rather than providing a small number of system defined reports, the reporting engine allows a user to retrieve information in a format he or she desires. That is, the user specifies report design not the system.

The Report Process can generate two categories of reports. Key Statistics reports provide information on cable and structure, network elements and customers. Key Statistics reporting was designed to allow a user to determine, for example, the total distribution route feet in a specific geographic region. In a Key Statistics Report, the user defines the query based upon his or her needs. The other category, Rservice reports, provide investment or service count information for a specific geographic region. In Rservice reports, the user defines an Rservice to act as a report template. Rservices are saved and can be edited or deleted. An Rservice Report is then run using the defined Rservice. Each report type is discussed below.

A. Rservice Reports

To provide flexibility in report creation, Rservice reports are created by first defining an Rservice and then running the Rservice report. A user interested in determining the DROP investment for a specific wire center must first create a template (Rservice definition) describing the specific cost elements, services and regions to analyze. After the Rservice is created, the user can run the report and review the information.

B. Key Statistics Reports

Key Statistics Reports provide information on the size, type and quantity of network elements, customers and cable and structure. Reports can be created by specifying a report query. Queries are defined using BSTLM's Dynamic Query Interface (DQI). The DQI is automatically called when the user starts the Key Statistics reports.

More information on reporting can be found in the companion User's Guide.

Appendix A--Data Dictionary

The following tables detail the various reports created in the audit process.

A. GIS Lot File Layout

Column Heading	Description
ID	Record Number in this file
BusFirms	Number of customer business firms at this location
ResCusts	Number of households at this location or set of locations that are customers with one or more lines
HH	Number of households at this location or set of locations (number of residential customers plus number of additional households, if any)
HU	Number of housing units at this location or set of locations (number of residential customers plus number of additional households, if any, plus number of additional housing units, if any)
NtwkNode	Network Node type: (N)NID, (T)BT, (D)DLC
LocalLoop	Y if on local loop; N if not
NumLots	Number of discrete customer locations represented by this record (only for NIDs can be greater than 1)
MultiTenant	Y if any of the customer locations represented by this record are MultiTenant; N if not
Length	Length (in feet) from parent/predecessor: If NIDs, sum of distances from DT (sum of drop lengths for locations), if BT distance from JCTN, if DLC distance from preceeding JCTN/DLC/AAN
CumPriorLen	Length (in feet) from nearest signal power source to parent/predecessor
AirlineDist	Straight-line distance in feet to switch
ServiceIndex	Record Number (origin 1) in services file of the first or only Service record for this customer location or set of locations.
ServiceCount	Number of (contiguous)Service records in the services file
SurrActual	A if all or the majority of service recipients at this/these location(s) are defined customers who were geocoded to address or ZIP+4; else S
ParentId	Record number of the parent/predecessor element in Plant File
ServedBy	D (DLC) A (AAN)

B. GIS Plant File Layout

Column Heading	Description
ID	Record Number in this file
NtwkNode	Network node type: C (CO), A (AAN), D (DLC), F (FDI), T (DTBT), J (JCTN)
EquipQty	Count of elements of this type at this location
Length	Length (in feet) from parent/predecessor:
CumPriorLen	Length (in feet) from nearest signal power source to parent/predecessor
AirlineDist	Straight-line distance in feet to switch
MSRTRoute	For CO, DLC, or AAN: F; for special service: S; else D
MSRTRouteCnt	Number of MSRTs on above route
SurrActual	A if all or the majority of service recipients at this/these location(s) are defined customers who were geocoded to address or ZIP+4; else S
ParentId	Record number of the parent/predecessor element in this file
Density	Lines per square mile surrounding this element
Bedrock	Inches to bedrock
WaterTbl	Inches to water table
RockHardness	S (soft), M (medium), H (hard)
SoilType	As in soil table
MinSlope	Minimum slope in degrees
MaxSlope	Maximum slope in degrees

C. GIS Services Files Layout

Column Heading	Description
ServiceCode	The one-/two-character alphabetic code that identifies the service
ServiceType	B if Business / R if Residential
Lines	Number of lines of this service

D. Configuration File Layout

Column Heading	Description
ID	Record Number in this file
HH	Number of households at this location or set of locations (number of residential customers plus number of additional households, if any)
HU	Number of housing units at this location or set of locations (number of residential customers plus number of additional households, if any, plus number of additional housing units, if any)
NtwkNode	Network Node type: (N)NID, (T)DTBT, (D)DLC, (F) FDI, (J) JCTN, (R) COT, (A) AAN, (C) CO, (O) Rolled-up NID, (U) Rolled-up DT
Length	Length (in feet) from parent/predecessor: If NIDs, sum of distances from DT (sum of drop lengths for locations), if BT distance from JCTN, if DLC distance from preceding JCTN/DLC/AAN
CumPriorLen	Length (in feet) from nearest signal power source to parent/predecessor
ServiceIndex	Record Number (origin 1) in services file of the first or only Service record for this customer location or set of locations.
SurrActual	A if all or the majority of service recipients at this/these location(s) are defined customers who were geocoded to address or ZIP+4; else S
ChildIndex	Record number of Child in Child File
ParentId	Record number of Parent in this File
Density	Lines per square mile surrounding this element
DensityZone	Density zone calculated based on parameters in Density Table
DensityGroup	Density group (R) Rural (S) Suburban (U) Urban, calculated based on parameters in Density Table
Bedrock	Inches to bedrock
WaterTbl	Inches to water table
RockHardness	S (soft), M (medium), H (hard)
SoilType	As in soil table
Terrain	As calculated from table
MinSlope	Minimum slope in degrees
MaxSlope	Maximum slope in degrees
DemogVars	To be defined
LotOrPlant	Lot (L) (source of record is GIS Lot file) or Plant (P) (source of record is GIS Plant file)
WorkingPrs_CU	Number of working pairs on Copper
WorkingDSO_CU	Number of working DSO on Copper
WorkingDSO_FO	Number of working DSO on FO
ResWorkingPrs	Number of Residential Working Pairs
NonResWorkingPrs	Number of Non-residential working pairs
ResDesignUnits	Number of Residential Design Units at this location
CumWorkingPrs_CU	Cumulative Number of Working Pairs on Copper
CumWorkingDSO_FO	Cumulative Number of Working Pairs on FO
CumResWorkingPrs	Cumulative Number of Residential Working Pairs
CumNonResWorkingPrs	Cumulative Number of Non-residential Working Pairs
CumResDesignUnits	Cumulative Number of Residential Design Units

Column Heading	Description
CumHH	Cumulative Number of Households
CumHU	Cumulative Number of Housing Units
CumDTBT	Cumulative Number of DTBT
Media	Media type on MSRT Copper (CU) Fiber (FO) or Both
Gauge	24 or 26
PctAer	Percent Aerial Plant
PctBur	Percent Buried Plant
PctUG	Percent Underground Plant
PlantType	Predominant (Majority) Plant Type
CUCableCnt	Copper Cable Count
FOCableCnt	Fiber Optic Cable
CUCableSz	Copper Cable Size-representing the number of pairs per sheath
FOCableSz	Fiber Optic Cable Size-representing the number of strands per sheath
SplicingReq	Yes (Y) or No (N)
EquipType	Equipment Type
EquipSz	Equipment Size
EquipQty	Equipment Quantity at that location or record
CostFamily	Distribution (D) or Feeder (F)
UseFITL	Yes (Y) or No (N)
MSRTRoute	Distribution (D) or Feeder (F) or Both (B)
MSRTRouteCnt	MSRTRoute Count
NumNIU	Number of NIUs at location
NumLots	Number of lots represented on record
MultiTenant	Yes (Y) or No (N)
LocalChannel	Local Channel (C) or Local Loop (L)
COTID	Index of COT record in this file
NodesOnRing	Number of Nodes on SONET Ring (COT records only)
COTType	COT Type (COT records only)
RingCount	Ring Count
DLCIndex	DLC Index
HiCapRing	Hi Capacity Ring
DS1Node	DS1 Node
DS3Node	DS3 Node
DS1Ring	DS1 Ring
DS3Ring	DS3 Ring
Step1	System Variable
Step2	System Variable
Step2A	System Variable
Step3	System Variable
Step3A	System Variable
Step4	System Variable
Step5	System Variable
Step5A	System Variable

E. Investment File Layout

Column Heading	Description
ID	Record ID in this file
CFID	ID of source record in the configuration file
Ring	SONET ring number
DLCParent	Identifies the DLC this record belongs to
FDIParent	Identifies the FDI this record belongs to (unique only within the DLC)
CostElem	DROP, NID, DTBT, etc
CostFamily	Fdr or Dist
PlantType	Buried, Aerial, NID
Media	Copper (CU) or Fiber Optic (FO)
Length	Length of value or span
Units	Calculated length or quantity
UnitUOM	Unit-unit of measure
CostComp	Cost Component
CostType	Shared (S) or Volume Sensitive (VS)
Size	Size
FRC	Field Reporting Code
SubFRC	Sub-Field Reporting Code
CostUOM	Pair, Service, DS0
MtrlTotal	Total Material Investment
EFITotal	Total Engineered, Furnished and Installed Investment
MtrlCap	Material Investment at Full Capacity
MtrlAct	Material Investment at Actual Capacity
EFICap	Engineered, Furnished and Installed Investment at Full Capacity
EFIAct	Engineered, Furnished and Installed Investment at Actual Capacity

F. Child File Layout

Column Heading	Description
Index	ID of Record in this file
ChildId	Record Number of Child-relates back to ChildID in Configuration File
NextChildIndex	ID of this record's Child. -1 if no children

G. Services File Layout

Column Heading	Description
ID	Record ID in this file
EquipCode	DLC/AAN records only – indicates equipment type of the DLC/AAN
ServiceCode	The one/two letter alphabetic code that identifies the service
Extended	Indicates if the distribution length is greater than the Extended Range Cutover for the service
CustomerType	Business (B) Residential (R)
LineCount	Number of lines for the service
CumLineCount	Number if cumulative lines for the service
NextServiceIndex	Next service record ID at this location

Appendix B - GIS Pre-Processing

A significant set of processes is required to transform the data received into a format, with the relationships among data elements established, as used by BSTLM's GIS functions.

This appendix provides information on the processing, inputs and outputs of each step.

A. Terrain Data

For each state, a file of terrain data is provided. The file becomes the source of terrain attributes for network elements. Terrain attributes are provided in rectangles 1/100th degree of latitude by 1/100th degree of longitude.

The file is named **xxGRDTRN.BIN**, where xx is the state abbreviation. There is no external preparation procedure for producing this file.

Each rectangle is identified by a pair of whole number values that represent the latitude and longitude of the southwest (lower left) corner of the rectangle. Each whole number is 100 times the latitude or the longitude. The records are in ascending order by latitude (major) and longitude (minor).

The format of each terrain record is as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Content</i>
Lat	ShortInt	100 times latitude of lower left corner
Lon	ShortInt	100 times longitude of lower left corner
RockDepth	ShortInt	Rock depth in inches
WaterTable	ShortInt	Water table depth in inches
RockHard	Char(1)	S (soft), M (medium), or H (hard)
SoilType	Char(11)	Texture of soil as one specification, or two specifications connected by hyphen, from the attached table
MinSlope	ShortInt	Minimum slope in whole degrees
MaxSlope	ShortInt	Maximum slope in whole degrees

Table 6--Format of xxGRDTRN.bin file

The length of each record is 24 bytes.

Terrain Data does not require any interactive preparation processes. The data is delivered in the format necessary to be utilized by the model. Terrain data is based upon United States Department of Agriculture, STATSGO database, 1991.

B. Roads Preparation

The purpose of the roads preparation processes is to create a set of files, representing the road configuration, and the connections of road segments one to another, in each wire center.

Road Input Data

Road input data is taken from GDT Dynamap2000.

The GDT data is organized by county. For each county, a MapInfo table **RDXx** (where **x** is the state/county FIPS code) is written from the GDT input table. Where multiple records exist for the same road segment (as can be the case when the GDT data has a road with two names), the duplicate records are eliminated. When the GDT data has multiple segments between two intersections (as is often the case) such segments are concatenated into full-length segments, running from intersection to intersection.

The record layout of the GDT road data is below. Each table, named **XXYYYYS1** (where **XX** = state abbreviation and **YYYY** = first four characters of the County) is mapped and in NAD83 datum.

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
FromLeft	Integer	Address Range Start – Left Side
ToLeft	Integer	Address Range End – Left Side
FromRight	Integer	Address Range Start – Right Side
ToRight	Integer	Address Range End -- Right Side
ALPH_RANGE	Char(1)	Alpha Suffix in Address Range
RECORD_ID	Integer	GDT-assigned segment ID
SideCode	Char(1)	Side Code
FEAT_CLASS	Char(1)	CFCC Letter Prefix
FEAT_CL_SF	Char(2)	CFCC Two-Digit Suffix
ZIP_LEFT	Char(5)	ZIP Code on Left of Segment
ZIP_RIGHT	Char(5)	ZIP Code on Right of Segment
MI_refnum	Integer	Reference number for MapInfo joins

Table 7--GDT Record Layout

Road Preparation Output

The output of roads preparation is, for each wire center of the state:

- A MapInfo table **RXx** (where **x** is the 6-character CLLI of the wire center, that is, with two-character State omitted) containing all road segments in the wire center. It is often the join of data from more than one county. A road “segment” is defined as an extent of road from one intersection to an adjacent intersection, or to a dead end. A segment may be a line or a polyline.

- A MapInfo table **NXx** (where x is the 6-character wire center CLLI), containing any additional segments that must have been inserted to form a complete graph from the segments in the table above. This table may be empty for some wire centers.
- An adjacency list binary file **AXx.BIN** (where x is the 6-character wire center CLLI), containing the relation among adjacent segments.

For each wire center, the MapInfo tables and the binary files present at the completion of roads preparation appear in a single subdirectory. The switch preparation procedure, which follows, renames those files and transfers them to subdirectories for each switch.

C. Switches Preparation

For each state analyzed, the Switch Preparation process generates a table containing all switches to be treated. The table, **xxLMSWS** where **xx** is the state abbreviation, is the primary output of switch preparation. This table contains exactly one switch per wire center. Upon completion of the switches preparation process, each record contains:

- CLLI of the switch
- CLLI of the wire center it is within
- Latitude/longitude of the switch
- Minimum and maximum latitude and longitude of the wire center service area
- Nearest road point data for the switch

The secondary output is the movement of the **RXx**, **NXx** and **AXx** files into the subdirectory specific to each switch. The source files and tables were created in the prior, Road Preparation, step. These names of the files and tables, when moved to the switch's subdirectory, are now such that each two-character prefix is followed by the 11-character switch CLLI.

For each switch, in the Adjacency List (**AXs**) file, the switch-to-intersection distance is generated for every intersection in the area served by that switch.

Input to Switch Preparation Process

As input to pre-processing, a table is received indicating switch ID, wire center, latitude and longitude. The MapInfo table containing the wire center boundaries for the subject state is also used for reference.

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
CLLI	Char(11)	CLLI code of the switch
CLLI8	Char(8)	CLLI code of the wire center service area
Lat	Float	Latitude of the switch
Lon	Float	Longitude of the switch

Table 8--Format of Switches Input Table

Field	DataType	Content
CLLI_cd	Char(8)	CLLI code of the wire center service area
Obj		The mapped wire center boundary object

Table 9--Format of Wire center Boundaries Table

Resolving Collocated Switches

Typically, the switch input table includes some number of collocated switches. The BSTLM requires a single switch per wire center. Therefore, the **xxLMSWS** table eliminates, for any wire center, all but a single switch.

It does so by deciding on a main switch, using as arbiter the last three characters of the switch CLLI. The switch with the “highest priority name” at any location is the switch chosen. The priorities for these last three characters are as follows, from highest to lowest:

- DS0, ..., DS9
- 01x, ..., 99x (where x is any character)
- RS0, ..., RS9

If there are no switches whose last 3 characters are any of the above, then the switch whose last 3 characters is the lowest alphabetically is chosen.

Resolving to Wire Center

Each switch supplied is checked to ensure that it is within the wire center service area. The wire center boundary table is used for the check. If a switch fails to fall within the specified wire center, an error is reported, and preprocessing can not proceed until the error is corrected.

Further, if any wire center is found not to have a switch within it an error is reported, and preprocessing can not proceed until the error is corrected.

The table contains one record per uniquely located switch, in switch CLLI order. The fields are as follows:

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
SWCLLI	Char(11)	CLLI code of the switch
WCCLLI	Char(8)	CLLI code of the wire center service area
Lat	Float	Latitude of the switch
Lon	Float	Longitude of the switch
MinLat	Float	Minimum latitude of the wire center service area
MinLon	Float	Minimum longitude of the wire center service area
MaxLat	Float	Maximum latitude of the wire center service area
MaxLon	Float	Maximum longitude of the wire center service area
NRPSegID	Integer	ID of the segment containing the nearest road point to the switch
NRPLat	Float	Latitude of the nearest road point
NRPLon	Float	Longitude of the nearest road point
NRPSetback	Integer	Setback from NRP in hundredths of feet
NRPOffset	Integer	Offset from start of segment in hundredths of feet
WCArea	Float	Wire center service area in square miles

Table 10--Format of xxLMSWS Table

D. Census Block Preparation

The purpose of the Census Blocks preparation process is to create a MapInfo table of Census Blocks and Census Block demographics for each wire center boundary. Census Blocks that straddle a wire center boundary have their boundaries cut so as to fit exactly within the wire center boundary. When a Census Block boundary is cut, its demographics are reduced to reflect the proportion of the Census Block that fits within the wire center boundary.

This process produces one MapInfo table per wire center, whose name is CB followed by the 1st through 4th and the 7th and 8th characters of the wire center's 8-character CLLI. Each table is generated in the Census Blocks subdirectory of the state directory. The resulting tables are used during the Customer preparation process.

Input Requirements

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
CBFIPS	Char(15)	Census Block FIPS Code
Pop98	Integer	1998 population contained by Census Block
Hhlds98	Integer	1998 household count by CB
Hunits98	Integer	1998 housing unit count by CB
BusFirms98	Integer	Number of business firms by CB

Table 11--Census Block CBxxxxxx Format

E. DLC Preparation

The DLC preparation process takes geocoded DLCs and places them in the appropriate wire center. DLC Preparation is an optional step; it is only required if the user plans to run BSTLM using actual network locations.

Input Data Format:

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
Wire center	Char(8)	The 8 character CLLI of the wire center
LocID	Char(43)	A field identifying the element. LocID = CO are eliminated
Lon	Float	Longitude of the point in NAD83 terms
Lat	Float	Latitude of the point in NAD83 terms
Lcode	Char(4)	Geocoder's indication of accuracy it achieved

Table 12--DLC Preparation Input

Output Data

The ultimate output of the DLC preparation is the Nix table for each CLLI containing actual network element information.

F. Services Prep

The services preparation processes are closely related to the customer preparation processes. In fact, customer data is referenced in services preparation, and services data is referenced in customer preparation. During services preparation, the two sets of data are related by the “primary telephone number” (NpaNxxLine) in both customer and services records.

Services preparation performs the following functions:

- Displays parameters for each service type (Pair equivalents, DS0 equivalents, Clustering status). These parameters are set in BSTLM's service description table and transferred to the GIS Pre-process through the **SVCCODES.INI** file.
- Checks the services data to ensure validity of service codes and numbers of lines
- Checks the relationship between services records and customer records to verify that each service record has a customer, and every customer has at least one service.
- Generates a file of valid services, related to the specified file of customers, and sets pointers in those customer records to the generated services records.

Input Requirements

Input data are in MapInfo table form. Both the services input table and the customer input table must be in ascending sequence by NpaNxxLine. The customer table must have no duplicate NpaNxxLine values; the services table may have multiple records for the same NpaNxxLine because a customer may receive multiple services.

The ServiceCode in each services record must begin with a valid service character. The Lines value in each services record must be 1 or greater.

The table contains one record per service type provisioned to an individual customer, in ascending NpaNxxLine sequence. The fields are as follows:

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
NPANXXLine	Char(10)	(Primary) telephone number for this customer
ServiceCode	Char(2)	Character representing the service type
Lines	Integer	Number of lines of this service provided to this customer

Table 13--Format of Services Input Table

G. Customer Preparation

The purpose of the customer preparation processes is to create, for each central office, two MapInfo tables.

The first is a table of customer service points. In this table, each record represents a single location containing one or many customers

The second is a table, in which each record represents one or more lines of a unique service delivered to a customer service point. This record or sequence of records is pointed to by a record in the service points table

These two tables, the **SPx** and **SVx** respectively (where “x” is the CLLI of the switch), are generated and placed into a directory corresponding to the appropriate central office.

The service points and services tables are input to the GIS processes of the loop model. Their creation represents the end-point of all GIS Pre-processing. All data generated to this point is used either for the creation of the SP and SV tables or for direct use in the GIS Process.

The mapped table contains one record per customer, in ascending NpaNxxLine sequence. The fields are as follows:

<i>Field</i>	<i>DataType</i>	<i>Content</i>
NpaNxxLine	Char(10)	(Primary) telephone number for this customer
StreetAddress	Char(32)	House number, direction, street name, suffix
City	Char(20)	City name
State	Char(2)	State abbreviation
ZIP5	Char(5)	5-digit ZIP Code
Plus4	Char(4)	Additional digits of ZIP Code
Lon	Float	Longitude of the point
Lat	Float	Latitude of the point
LocCode	Char(4)	Geocoder's indication of accuracy it achieved
CLLI	Char(11)	Identification of the switch that provides the service

Table 14--Format of Customer Input Table

Customer Preparation Settings

Several user-defined settings are available in the Customer Preparation Process. These settings control how the GIS Pre-process rectifies customers and determines collision.

- **Min Lot Width (ft.):** Minimum width of a lot in feet. Default is 50 ft.
- **Min from Corner (ft.):** Minimum distance of the center of a lot from a corner, in feet.

Default is 40 ft.

- **Max Coloc Diff (ft.):** Maximum distance, in feet, that two customers may be apart from each other in order for the two to be considered to be located at the same point. Default is 5 feet.
- **Rectify Method:** Method to use when customers geocoded to address are found to be “bunched”. Choices are:
 - Spread proportionally (the default)
 - Spread equidistantly by Min Lot Width only
 - Do Not Rectify

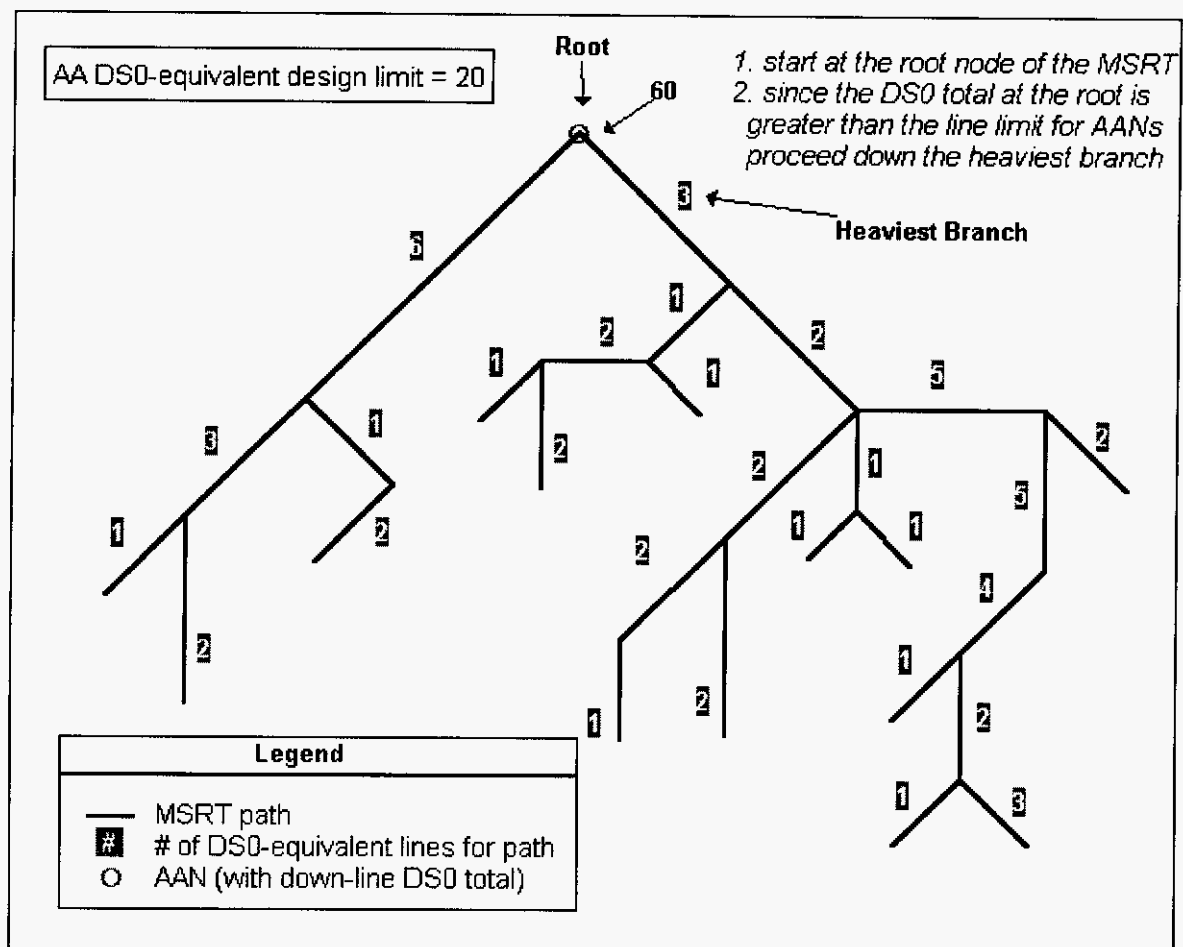
Appendix C - Example of AA Generation Process

As described in Section IV of the BSTLM Methodology Manual, the Allocation Area (AA) generation process for the scorched node and existing node approach begins with the Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) that connects all of the Distribution Terminals (DTs) that are within a user adjustable distance from the central office (i.e. the design-limit on the maximum copper distance). This MSRT is then broken into many smaller “trees” each representing an AA. Each AA is connected to the feeder at a splice point called an Allocation Area Node (AAN). Each AA is served by a Feeder Distribution Interface (FDI).

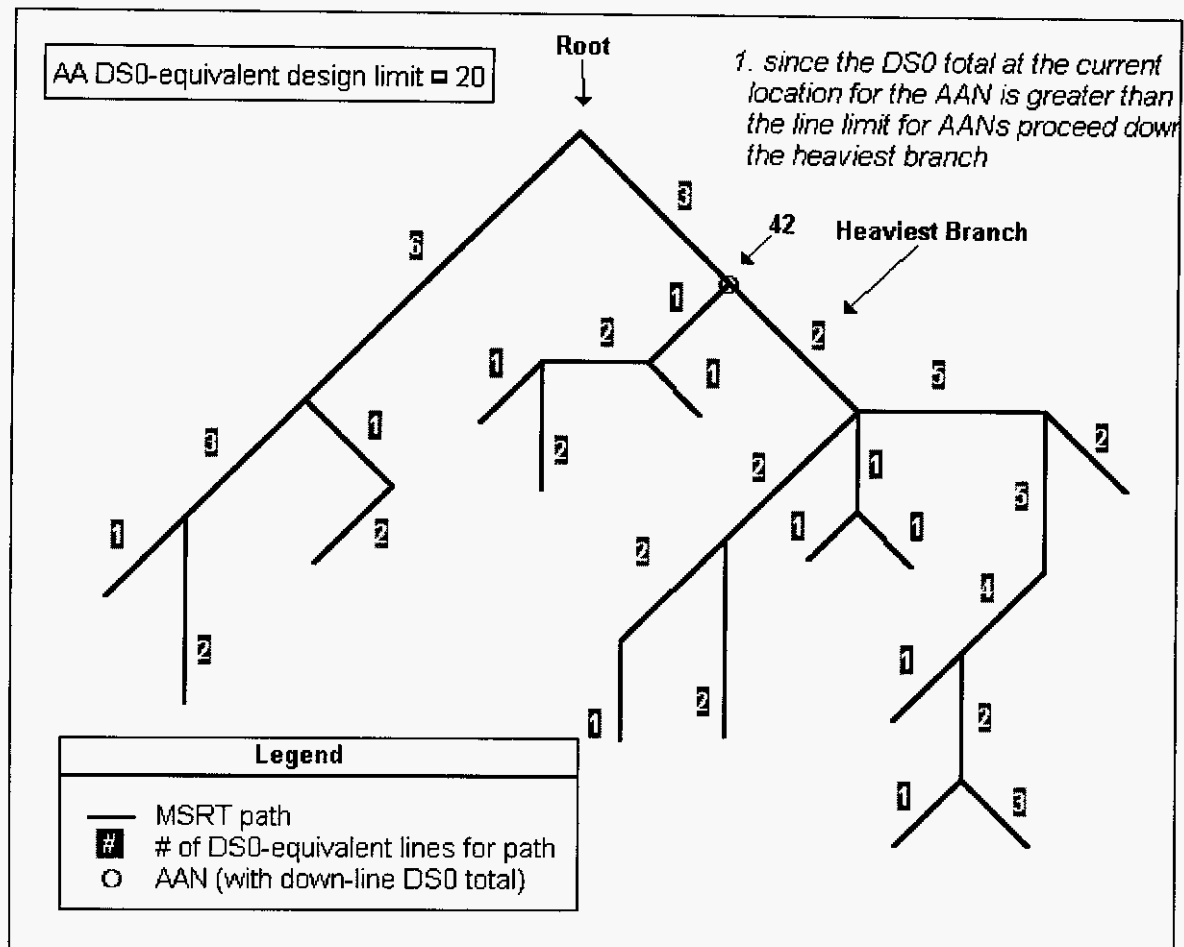
This Appendix provides a graphical example of this process for a hypothetical MSRT and AA design limit. The example consists of 5 pictures showing the various steps that lead to the formation of an AA and the optimal placement of the feeder splice point (AAN). The numbers next to a road segment indicate the number of DS0 equivalent lines associated with that road segment. The example assumes a DS0 equivalent line design limit of 20 for an AA.

The process begins at the road intersection closest to the switch (“root”) and works its way out into the MSRT to generate an AA. Once an AA is formed, the process returns to the root and starts again.

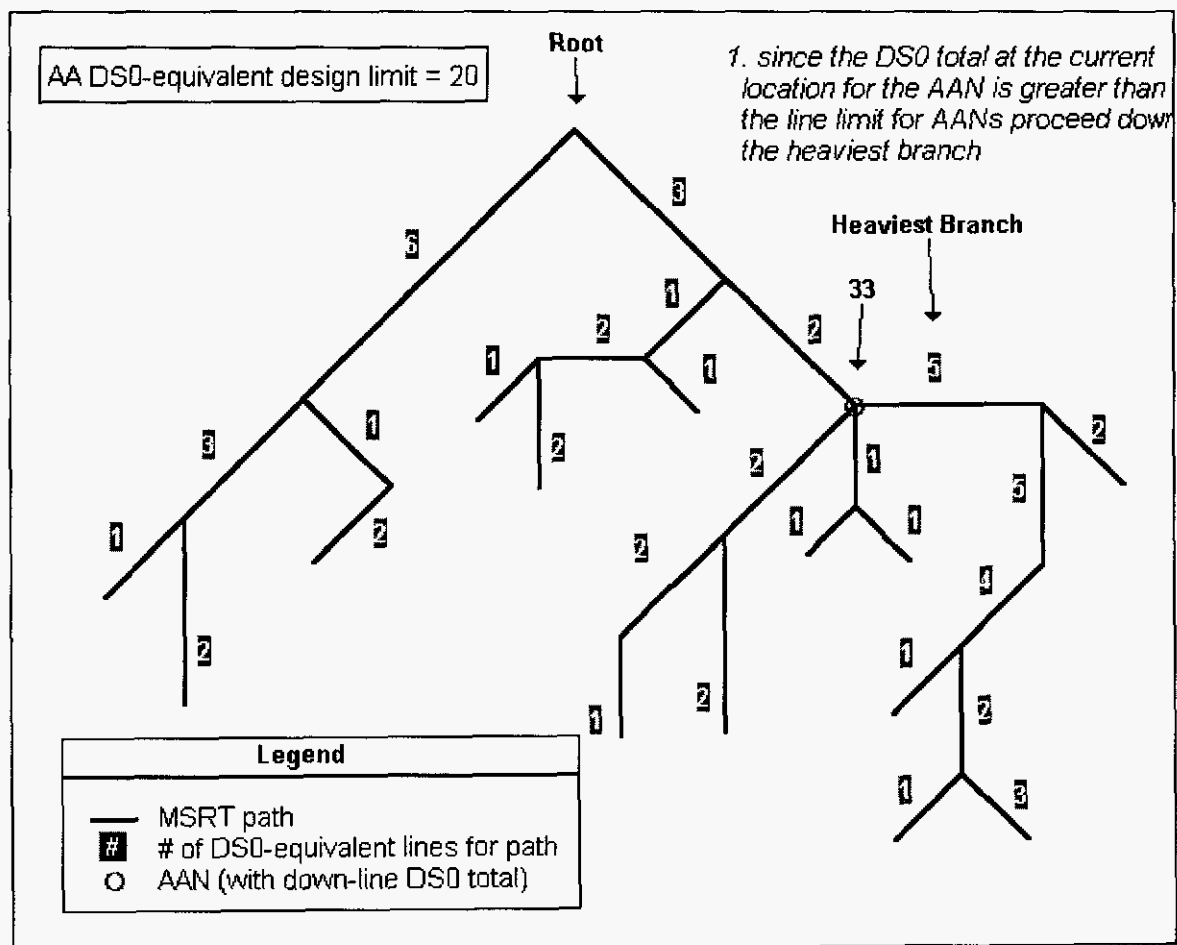
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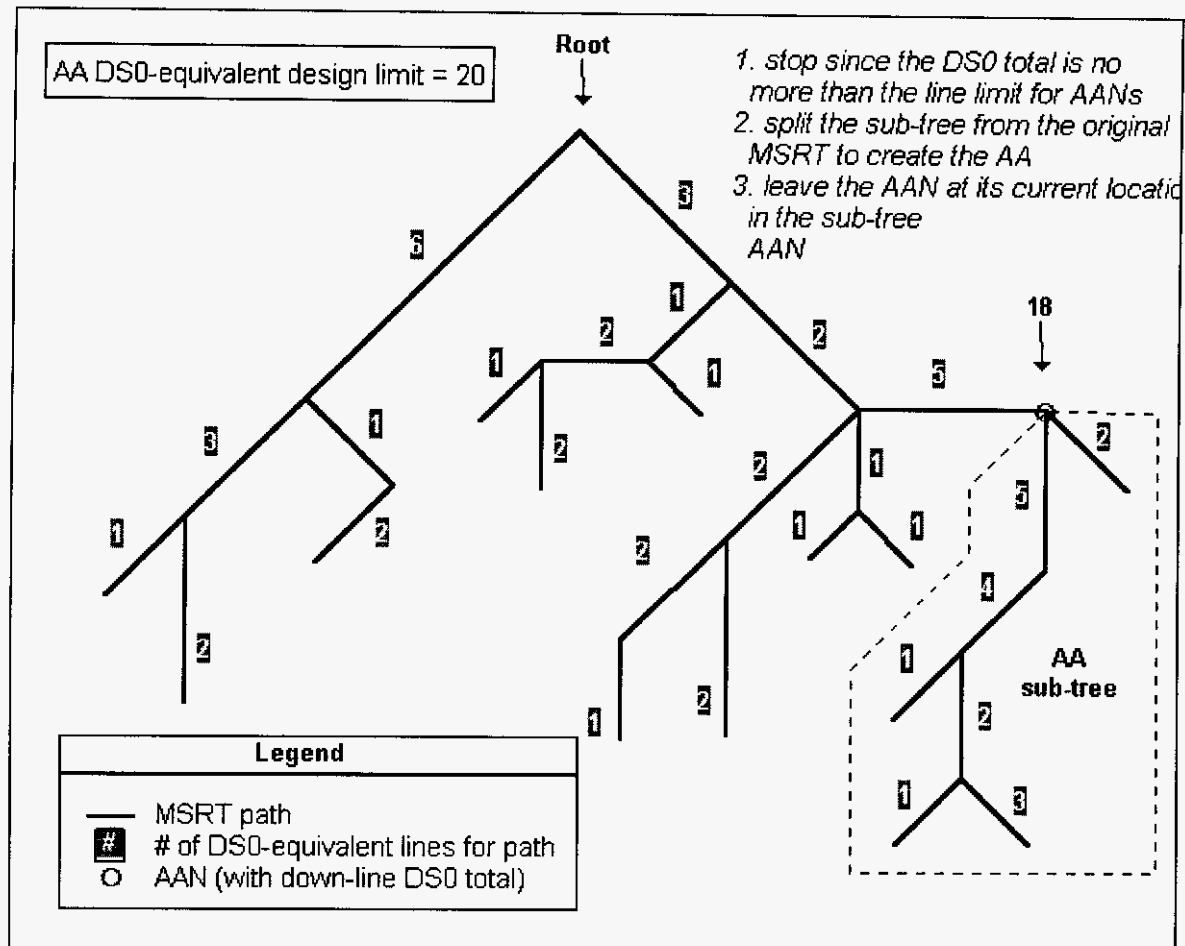
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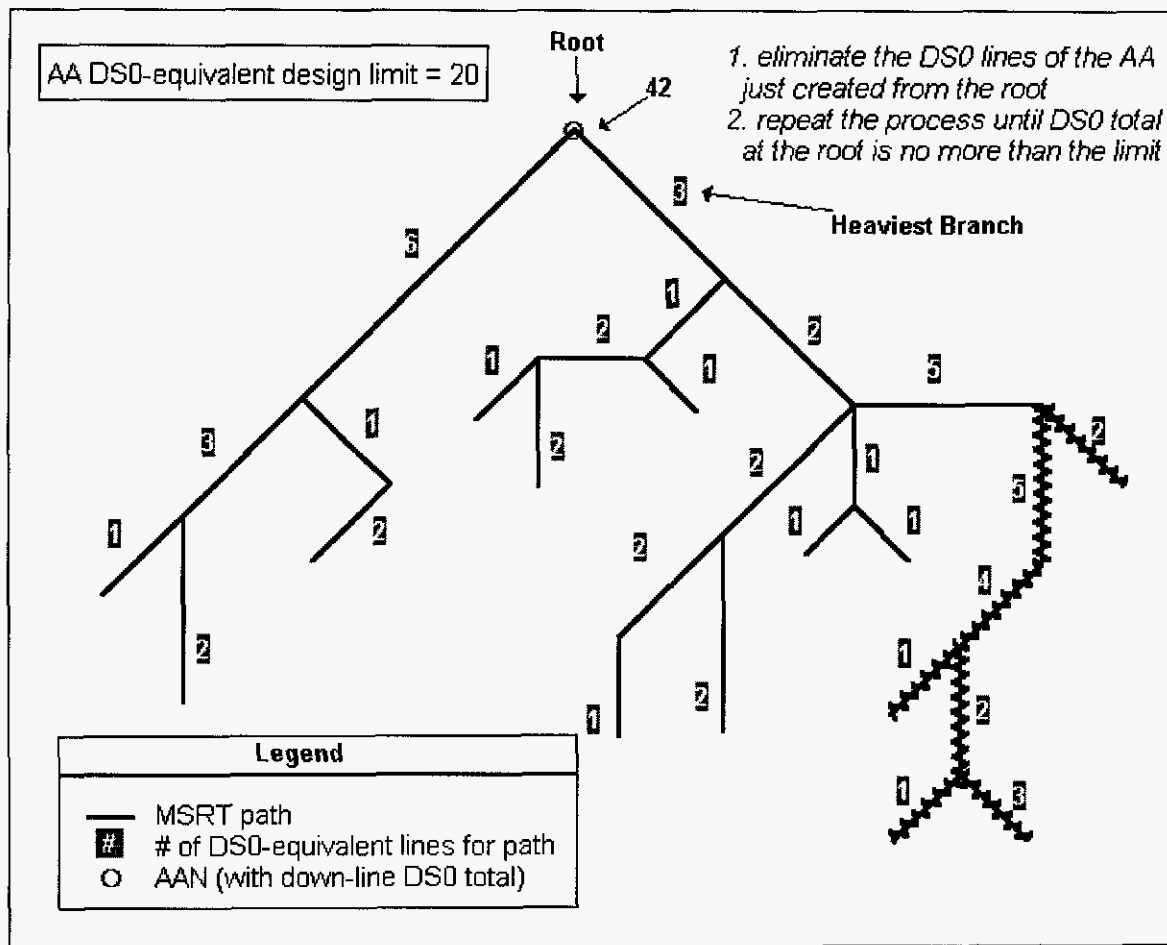
Step III



Step IV



Step V



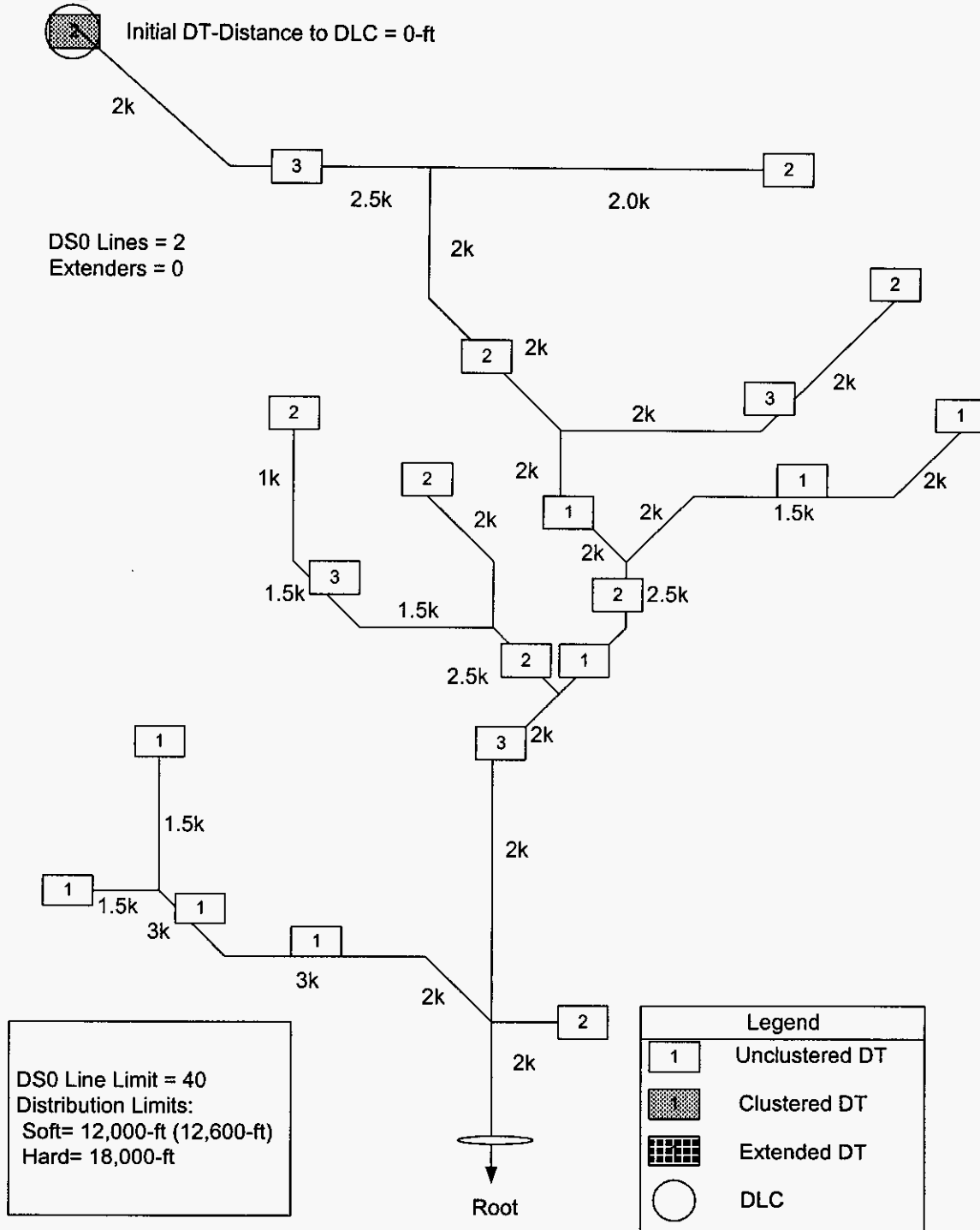
Appendix D - Example of CSA Generation Process

This Appendix provides a graphical example of this CSA generation process given a hypothetical MSRT and DLC design limit. The numbers (e.g., 2K) next to a road segment indicate the length of that road segment. The example assumes a DS0 equivalent design limit of 40 DS0 and 12,000 feet design limit.

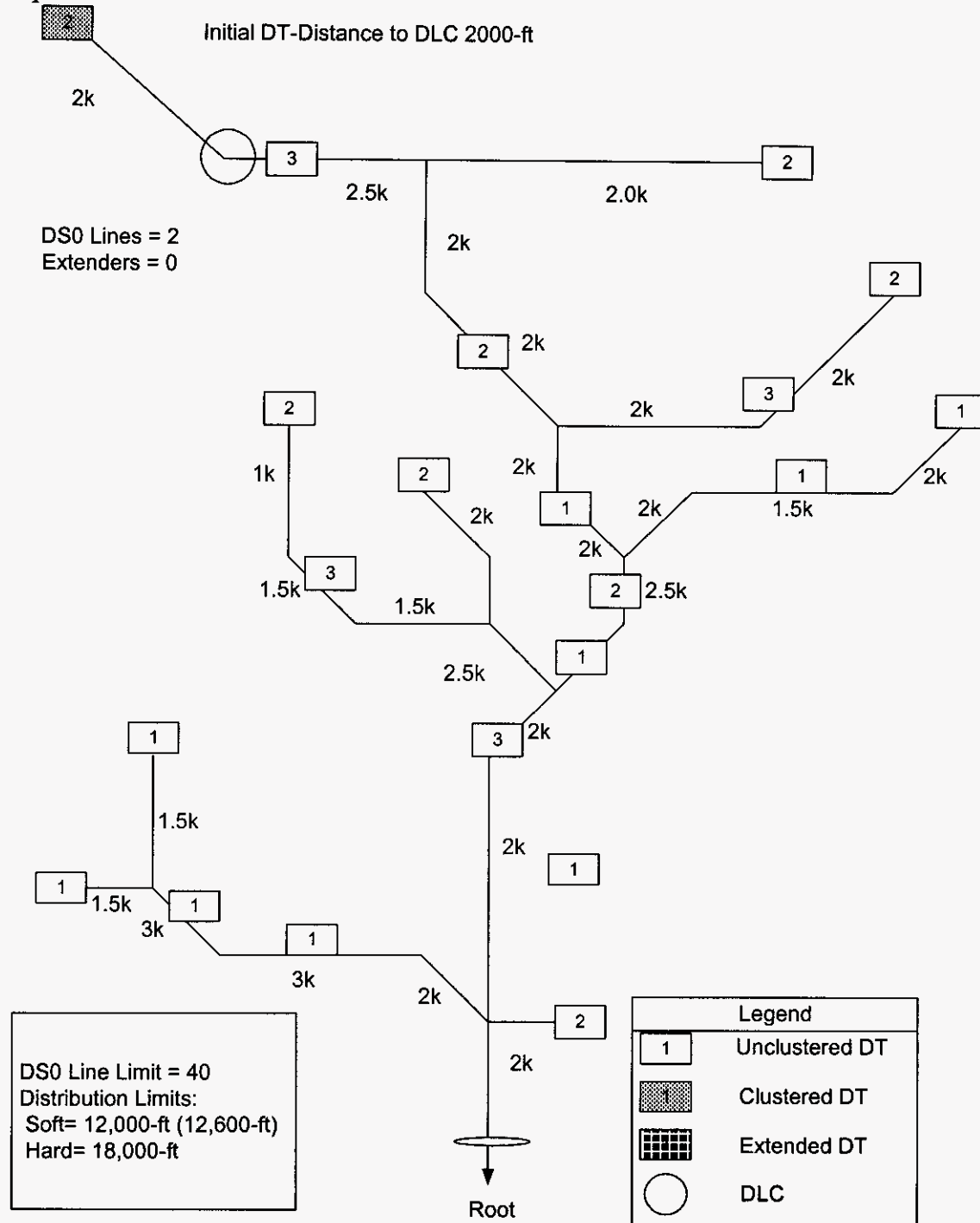
The box in the upper left-hand corner of each picture provides a running count of DS0 lines and extenders. A running cumulative distance between the initial DT and the candidate location of the DLC is provided at the top of each picture.

The process begins at the furthestmost DT from the switch (“root”) and works back toward the switch to aggregate DTs into a CSA.

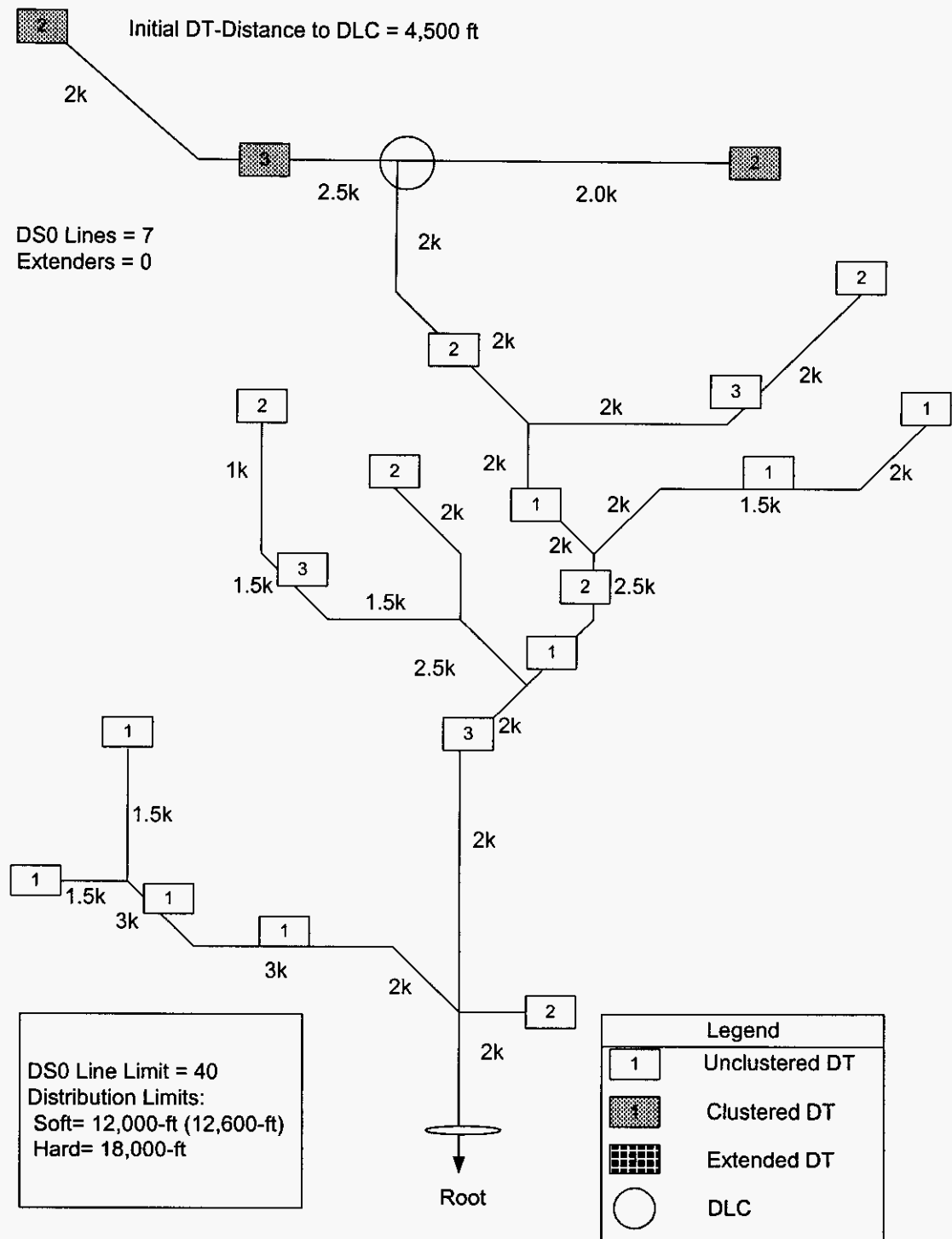
Step I



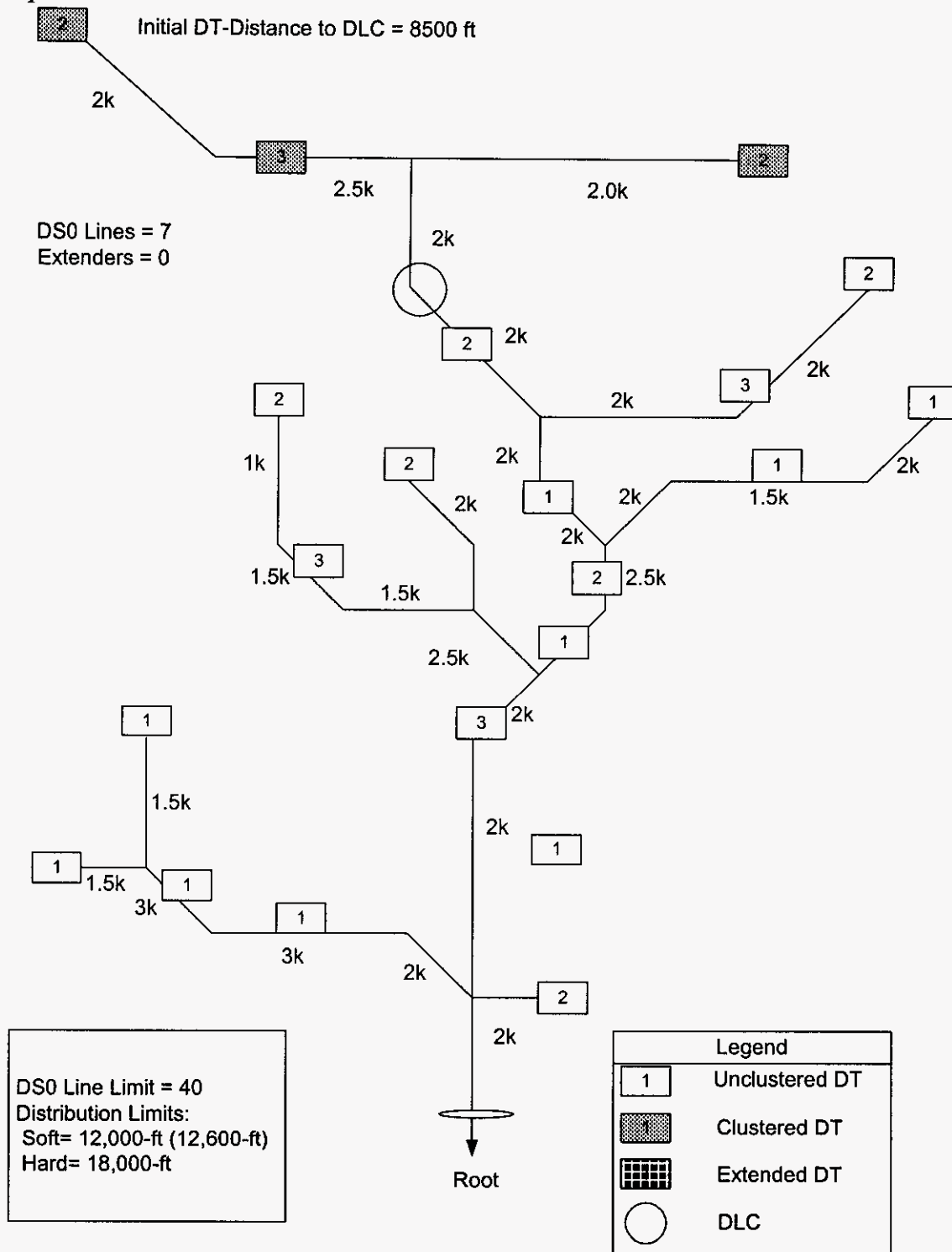
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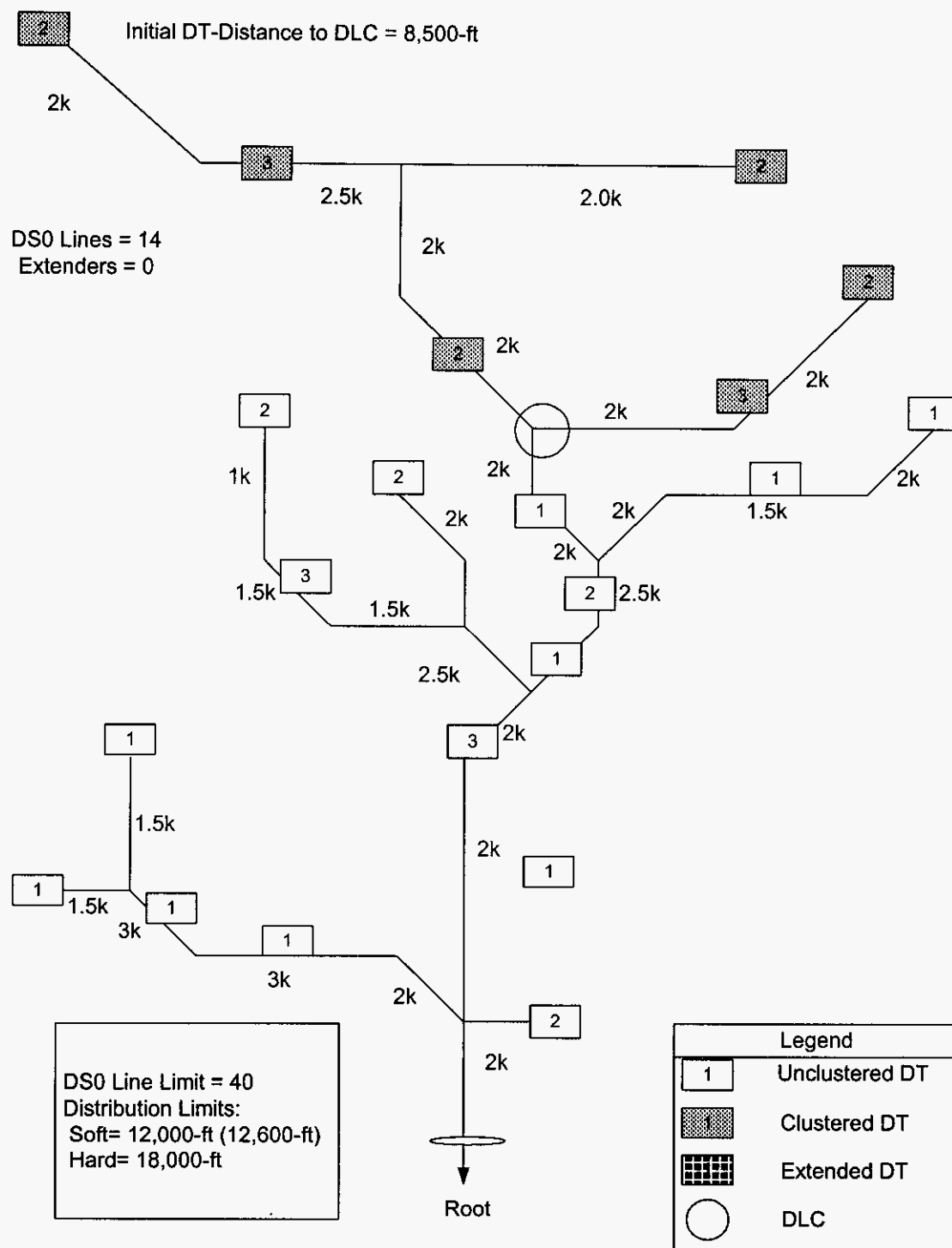
Step III



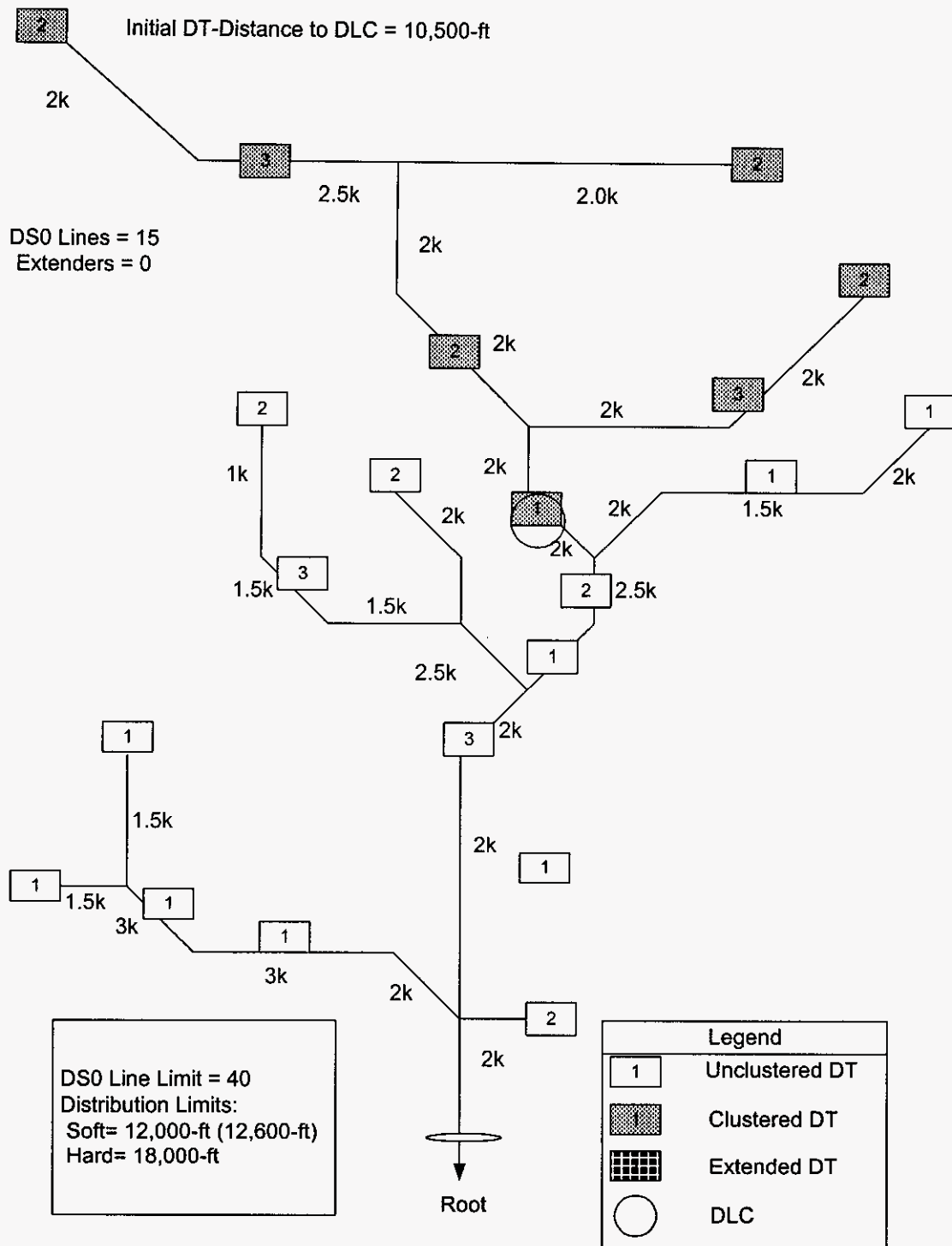
Step IV



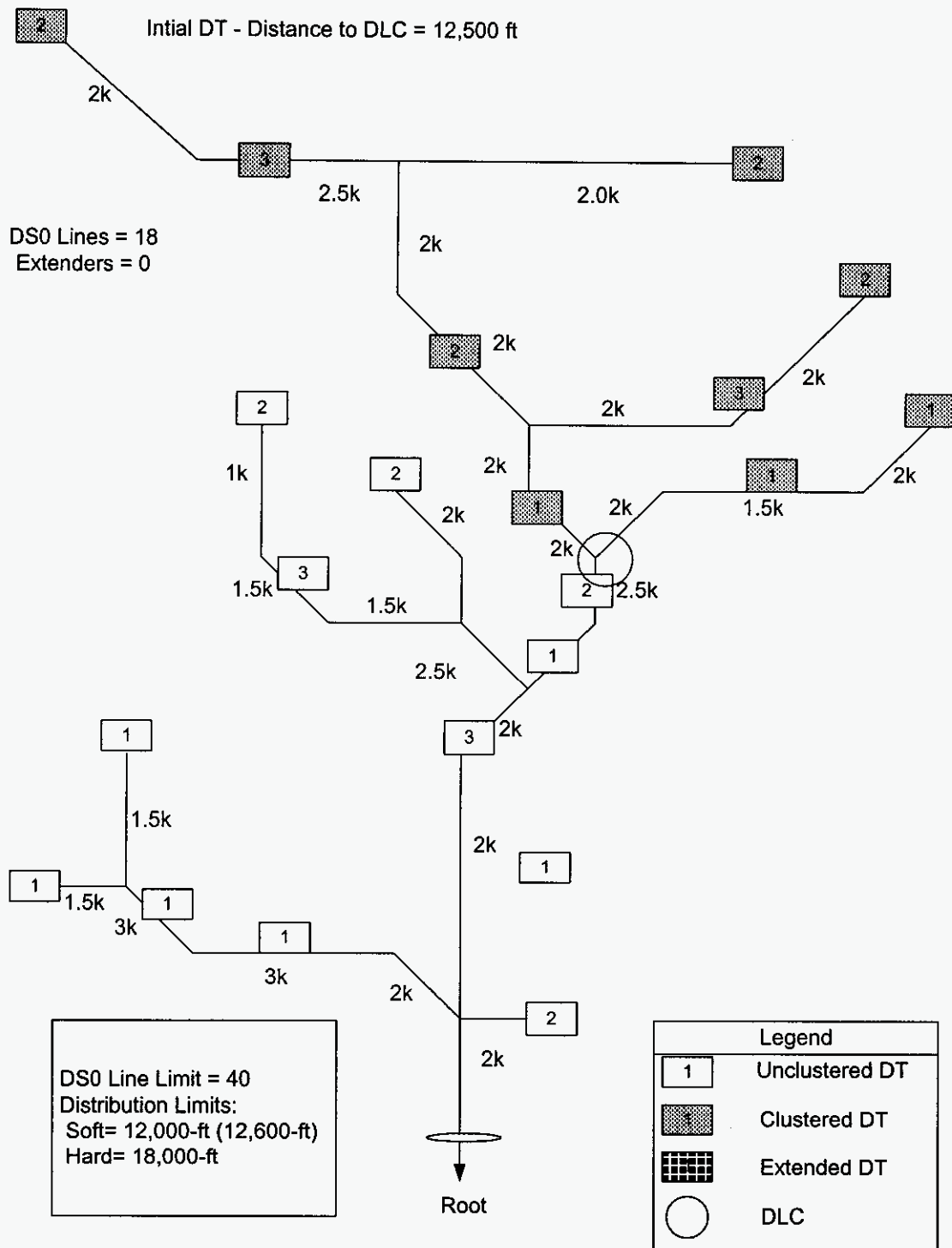
Step V



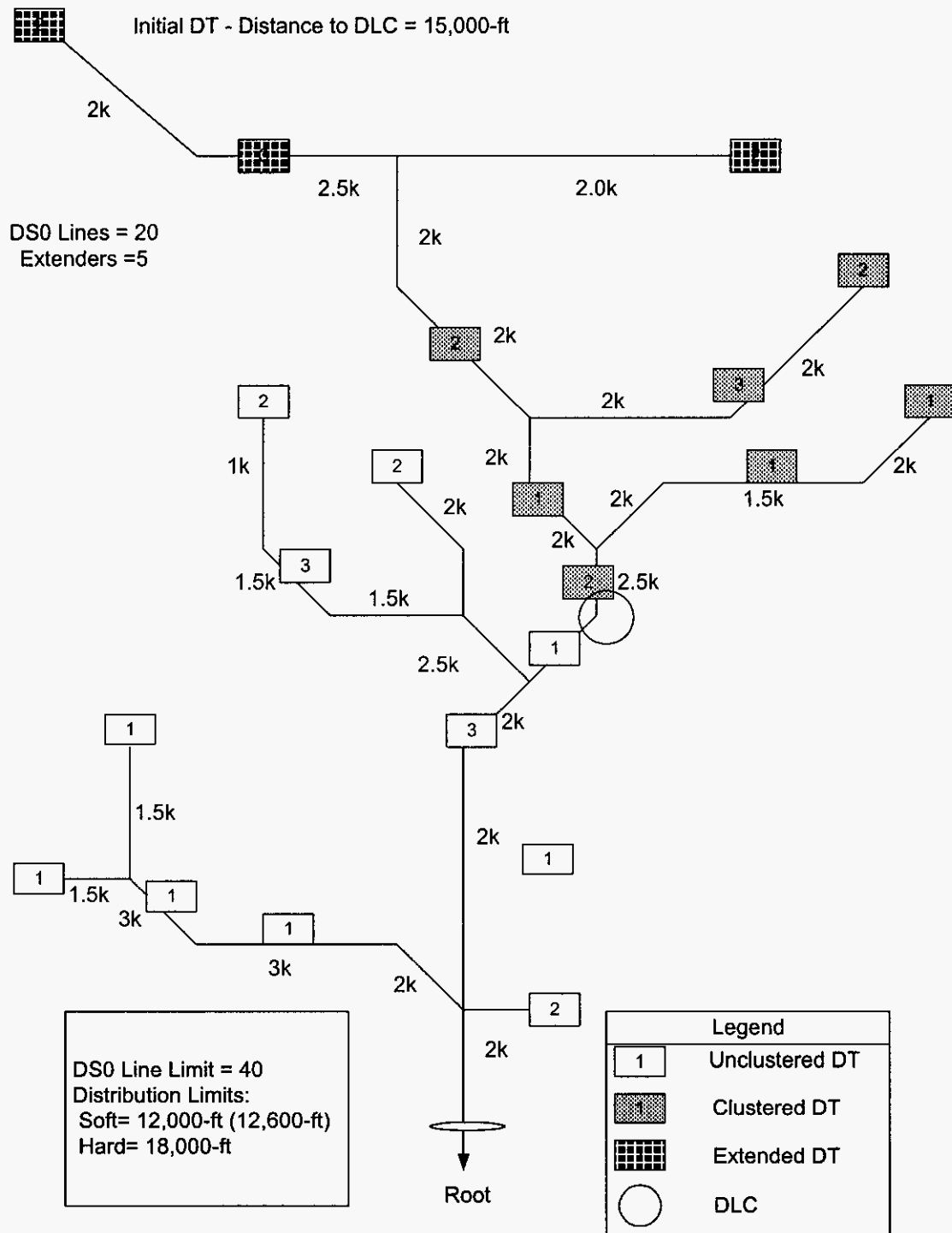
Step VI



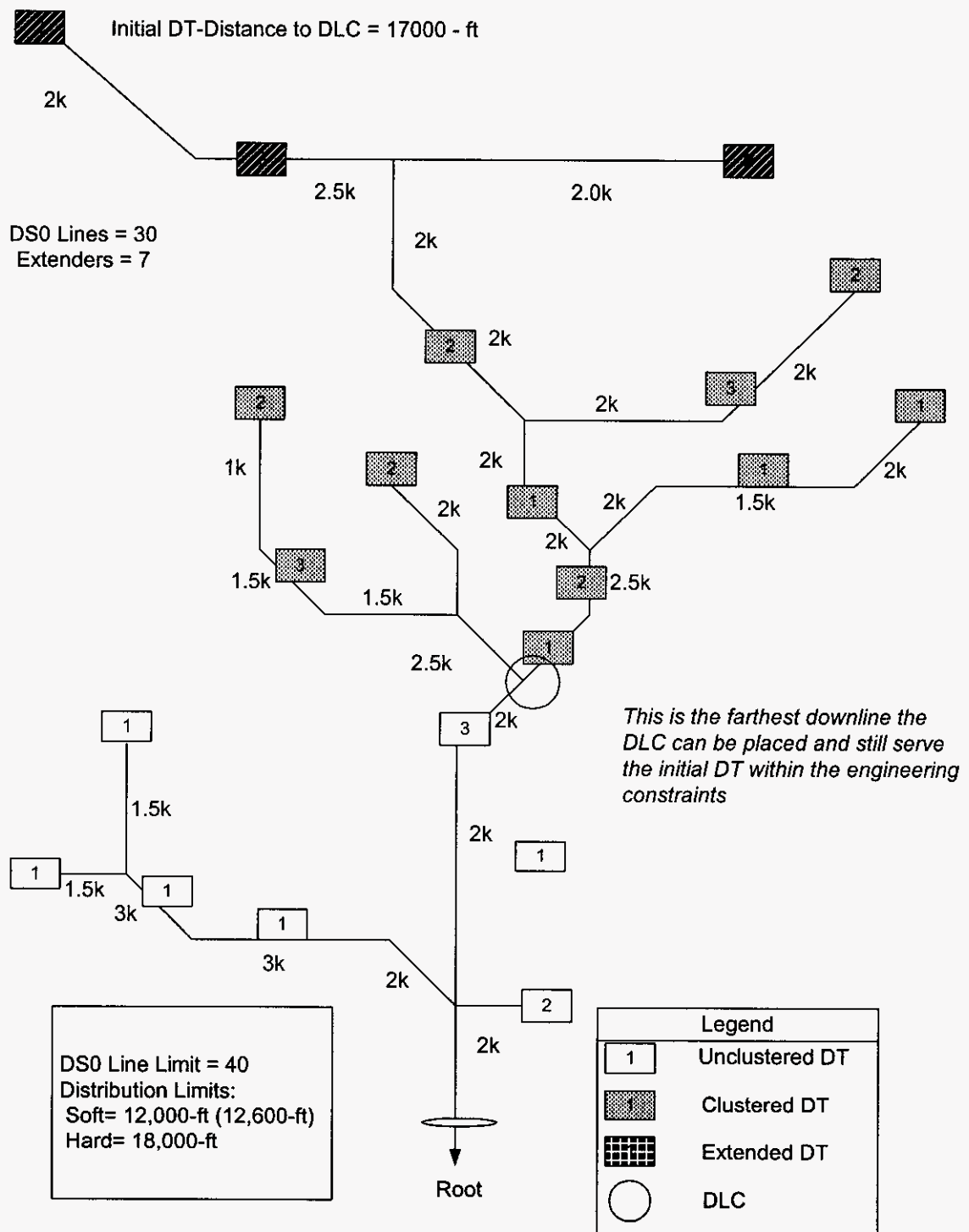
Step VII



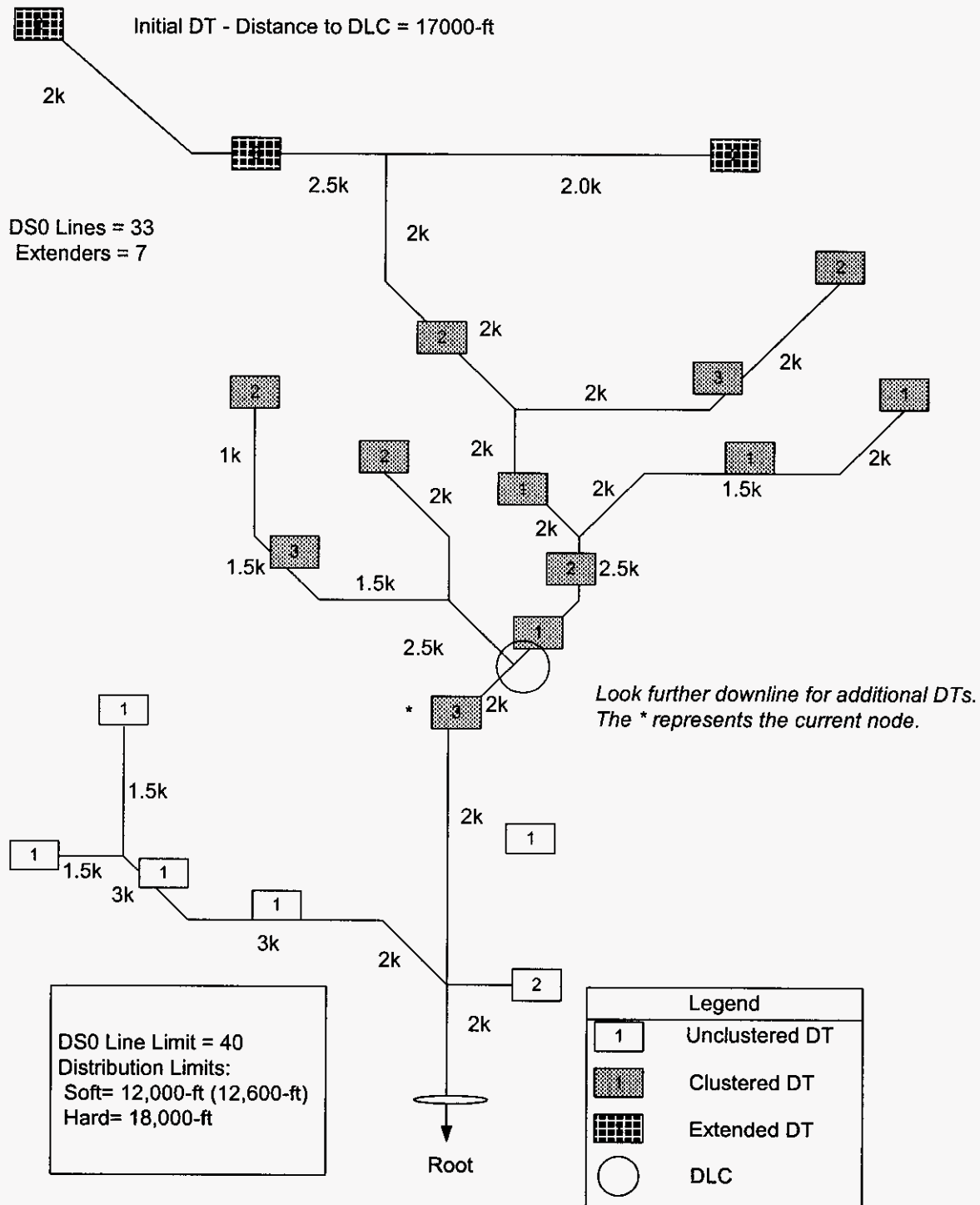
Step VIII



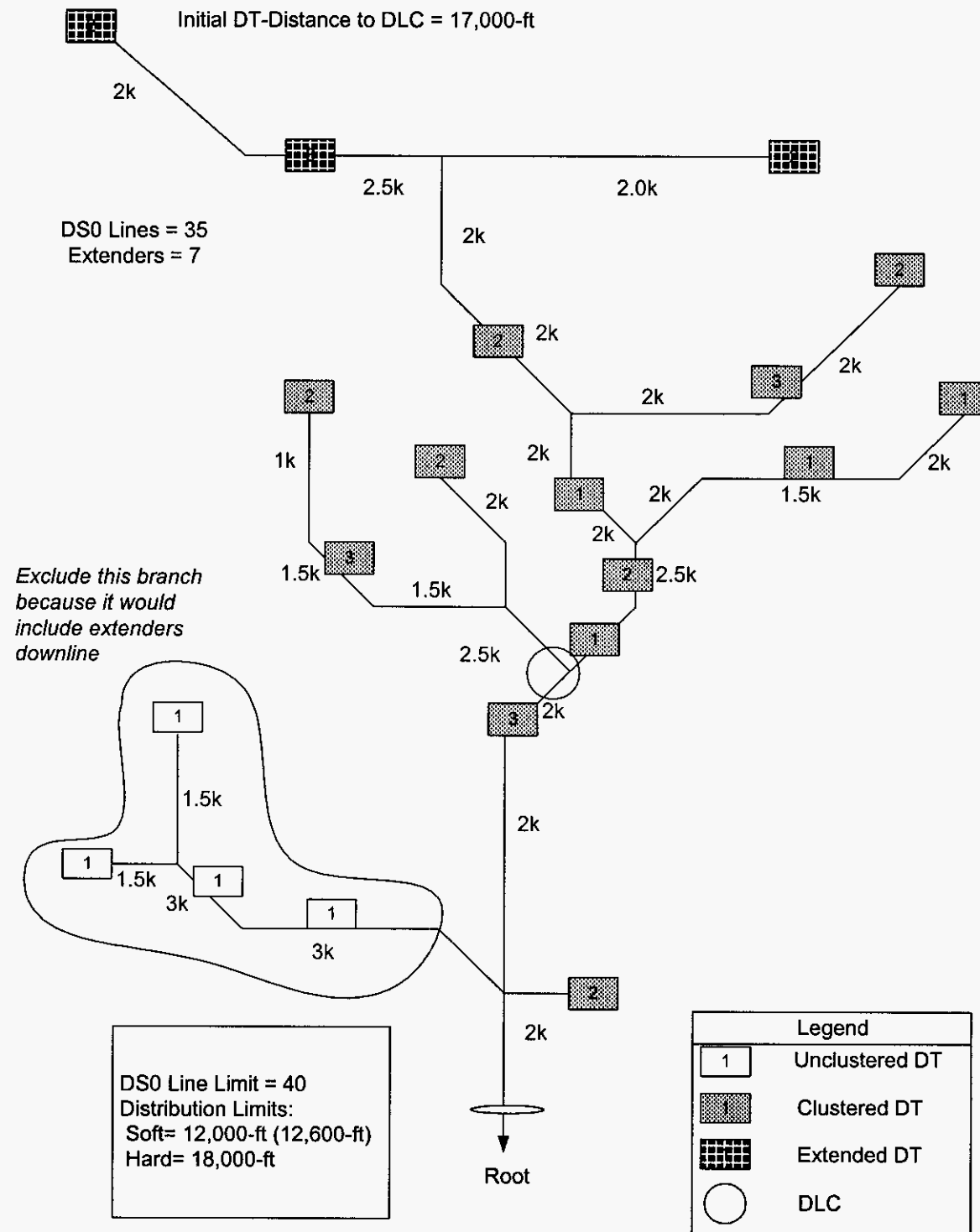
Step IX



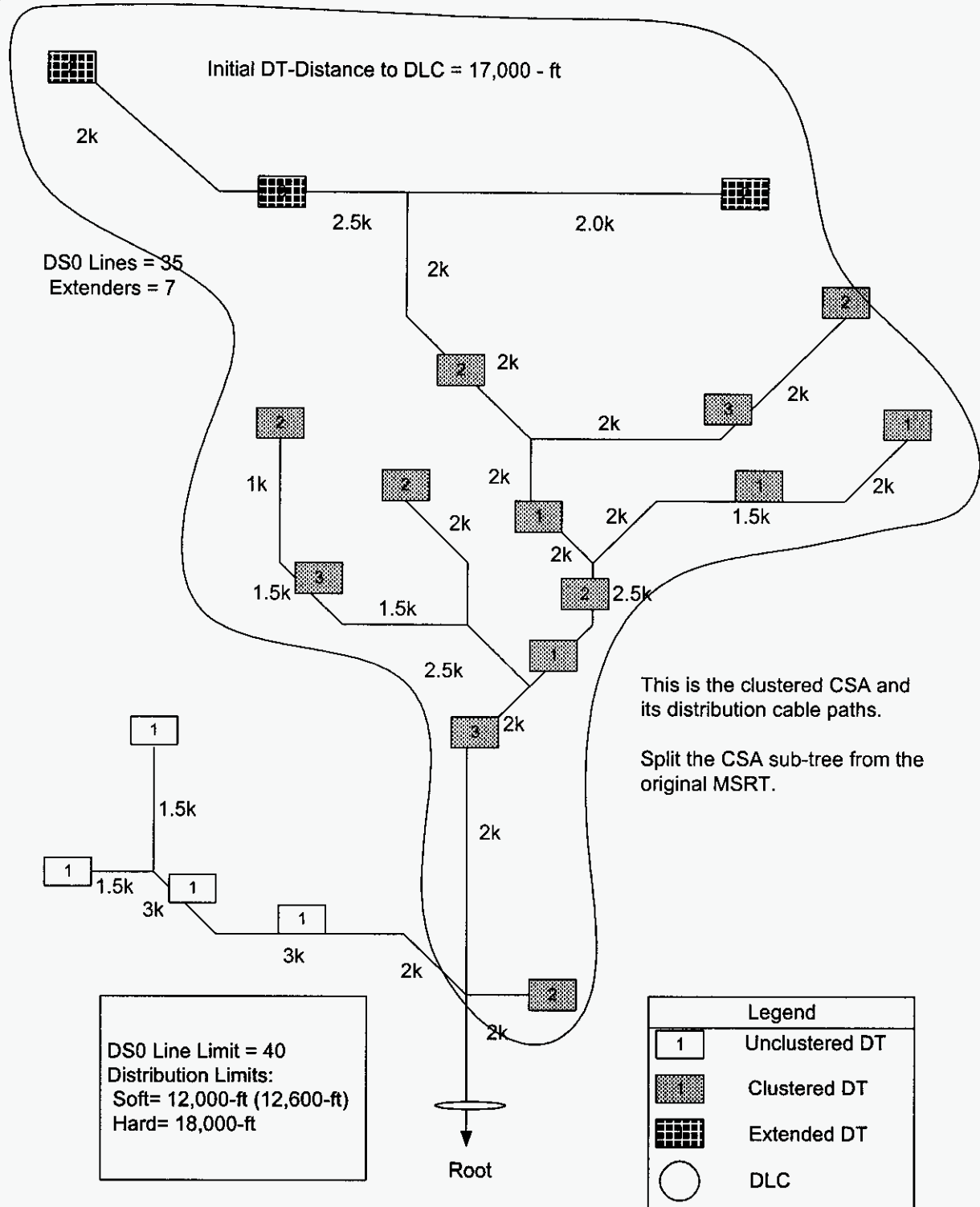
Step X

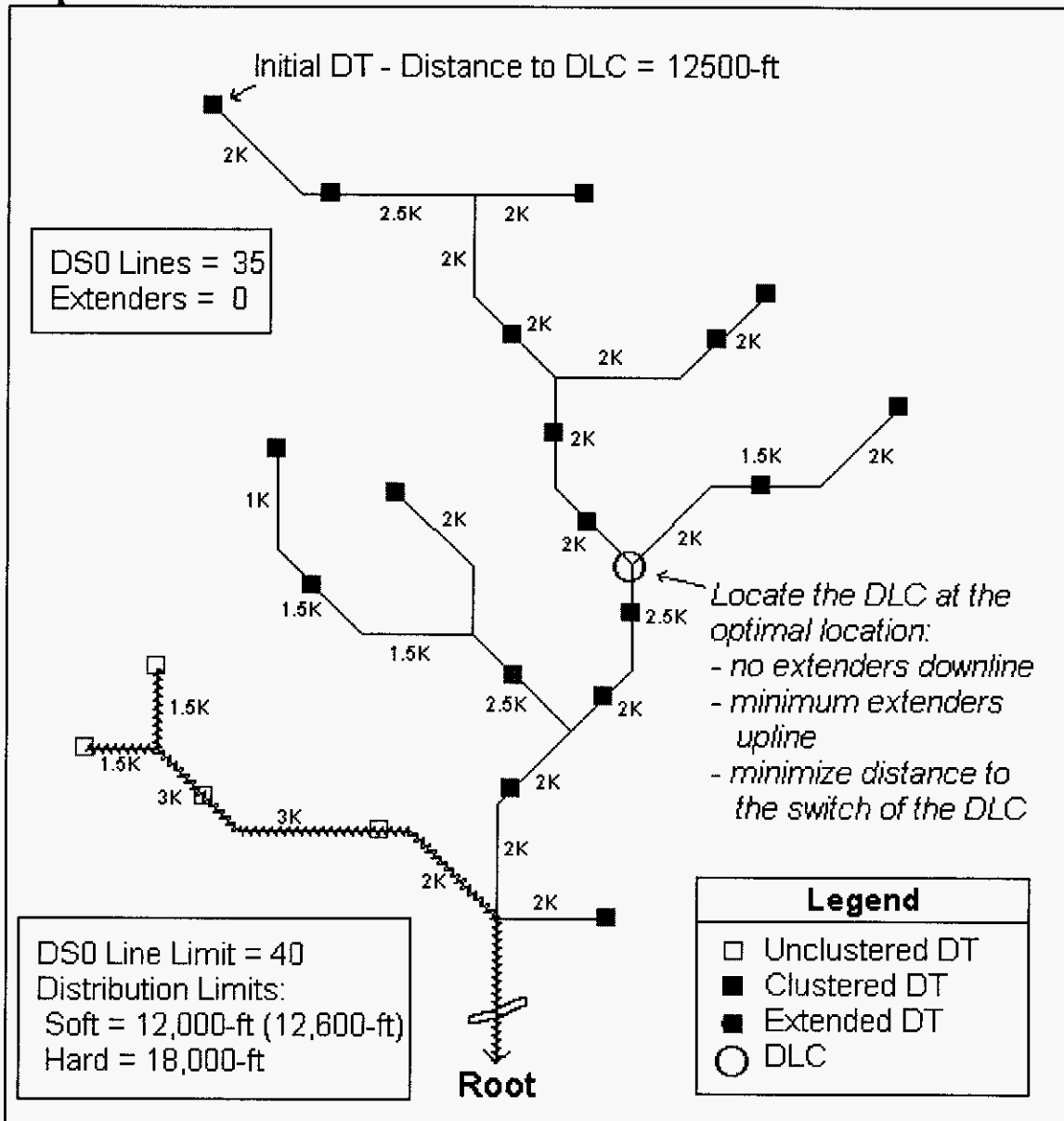


Step XI



Step XII



Step XIII

Appendix E - Economic and Regulatory Compliance

A. Modeling Approach

BSTLM represents the next generation of “bottom-to-top” engineering/economic models. The model runs on personal computers under the 32-bit family of Microsoft Windows products. Through the use of spreadsheets, databases, and a user friendly interface, BSTLM allows a user to determine the incremental loop investment required to supply a wide-range of services within the service territory.³⁹ These services range from narrow-band POTS to wide-band xDSL. The model uses, as input, customer service records (address as well as the portfolio of services purchased). The model assumes the use of forward-looking technologies and efficient engineering design principles.

At its core, BSTLM is a “spatial” model in that it determines where customers are located and “lays” cable along the roads of that wire center. In fact, a cable path can literally be traced from each customer’s premise to the serving central office; a path that follows the actual roads in the wire center.

Serving areas are determined for a wire center based on a Minimum Spanning Road Tree (MSRT) algorithm. The MSRT concept is discussed in detail within this documentation. Simply, though, the MSRT is the shortest road path that connects customer locations. Once an MSRT is determined for those customers in excess of a user-defined road-distance from the central office, branches of the tree are “broken off” to form Carrier Serving Areas (CSAs). A similar process for customers within the user-defined road-distance from the central office yields Allocation Areas. Appropriate components such as Digital Loop Carriers (DLCs) and Feeder Distribution Interfaces (FDIs) are then located within each serving area. The MSRT within each serving area then becomes the distribution cable path. An MSRT for feeder plant is also determined that links the DLCs to the Central Office as well as linking the FDIs in the Allocation Area to the CO. BSTLM’s GIS process generates the Serving Areas.

Once the spatial layout of the network is determined, BSTLM’s Configuration Process configures the network. This entails the determination of cable sizes identification of service points requiring special engineering and selection of DLC type. Once the network is configured, BSTLM’s investment process calculates the dollar investment associated with each component in the network, not only by component type but also by component location. This capability yields investment values at a finely disaggregated level.

BSTLM can calculate material investment and the additional investment to Engineer, Furnish and Install (EF&I) the material.⁴⁰ Reports can be customized to produce specific network components, geographic areas, investment types or services.⁴¹

³⁹ The companion *User’s Guide* explains how to run the model, how to change the values for the user-adjustable inputs, and how to obtain the various reports produced by the model.

⁴⁰ When reviewing output, it is important to note that material columns represent material investment only. If the user wishes to know material and EFI investment, the appropriate columns must be added together.

B. Economic Approach

BSTLM calculates the incremental investment required for various components of local loop facilities. These investments serve as inputs to the calculation of Total Service Long Run Incremental Cost (TSLRIC) and Total Element Long Run Incremental Cost (TELRIC). Consequently, the model's incremental investment values are consistent with the economic principles underlying TSLRIC and TELRIC. In principle, TSLRIC and TELRIC calculations should reflect cost causation, be forward-looking in nature, and pertain to the long run.⁴²

Any item included in an economic cost calculation must be affected by the decision in question; unaffected items should be excluded from the calculation. This is called the principle of cost causation – a true economic cost is caused by the decision in question. In the cases of TSLRIC and TELRIC, the relevant economic costs are the costs incurred (or saved) by the decision to introduce (or discontinue) an entire service or network element.

Forward-looking costs reflect the values of forward-looking technologies. For example, if the existing network consists of part fiber optic cable and part copper cable, some digital equipment and some analog equipment, the embedded or accounting cost would reflect this mix of technology. However, if all future growth and replacements will use only fiber optic cable and digital equipment, then a forward-looking economic cost analysis would appropriately use the cost of fiber optic cable and digital equipment.

Perhaps more important, new technology drives the value of older technology. New technology drives the value of old technology in the used equipment market as well as for valuation in continued use by its existing owner. Indeed, the value of the continued use of an older technology piece of equipment is the deferred purchase of new technology. In theory, one could calculate the capital value of old equipment by considering its remaining economic life and the difference in maintenance costs between new and old technologies. However, as a practical matter, it is far easier to simply use new technology costs to represent the forward-looking costs of all assets serving that function.

Certainly forward-looking incremental cost anticipates the manner in which resources will be deployed in the future, and their value, not the manner in which resources were deployed in the past or past values.

⁴² The TSLRIC and TELRIC principles discussed here relate to their use in determining incremental cost, not for cost recovery. In fact, the FCC in the First Report and Order on Interconnection uses the term "TELRIC" in two different ways. First, "TELRIC," by itself refers simply to the type of forward-looking cost the FCC Order requires. Second, a "TELRIC pricing methodology," required by the FCC Order, utilizes TELRIC costs, but also adds a "reasonable allocation" of the provider's forward-looking joint and common costs. This second notion makes the leap from cost determination to cost recovery or pricing technique.

Costs caused by two or more services or elements are called “shared” costs, meaning that their causation is shared by more than one service or element. Shared costs are often caused by decisions related to entire families of services and elements (e.g., advertising an entire line of products). In some instances, shared costs are caused by the existence of the company in its entirety. The term “common cost” is sometimes used to refer to this type of shared cost.

By their very nature, shared and common costs are not caused by a change in the output of any particular service or element, or provisioning an entire service or element. Similarly, shared costs in a family are not caused by changes in the quantity of any particular service or element provided, or even by the existence of a single service or element. Because the allocations of costs are not (and cannot be) based on cost causation, there are thousands of possible techniques for allocating these costs. Unfortunately, there is no meaningful way to choose among the possible techniques – none of them can reflect cost causation.

C. Comparison and Contrast: Existing Alternative Methodologies

BSTLM is the product of a natural evolution in “cost proxy” models that began with the FCC’s search for a model in determining universal service subsidies. BSTLM is state of the art in terms of bottom-to-top modeling and incorporates features similar to both a cost “proxy” model and a company-specific incremental engineering cost model.

“Cost proxy model” is now a term of art that refers to a bottom-to-top, economic engineering model such as the HAI Model, the Benchmark Cost Proxy Model (BCPM), the Cost Proxy Model (CPM), and the FCC Synthesis Cost Model. These models were originally developed to identify high-cost areas and to determine universal service subsidy requirements. As the models were in contention for the FCC’s choice of a national high-cost model, the term “cost proxy” refers to the characteristics taken on by these models that were dictated by FCC rulings and guidelines. In particular, these cost proxy models (1) are simple enough so that they can be used to estimate cost in any portion of the US; (2) were designed around the use of data publicly available nationwide; and, (3) are generic enough so they can generate a cost estimate for any company, not just the incumbent provider, that chooses to be a universal service provider. These cost proxy models do *not* attempt to reflect the network of any specific provider. Rather, they reflect the network of a generic provider overlaid onto the terrain and customer base of an existing provider’s service territory.

A company specific incremental engineering cost model, on the other hand, is one that reflects the provider’s network, uses company-specific data, and reflects the provider’s engineering practices, not those of a generic provider. Indeed, a sound forward-looking cost model used to price UNEs or retail services should best reflect the resources that will be used in the future and best estimate the value of those resources. In the past, company-specific incremental cost models often relied upon a sample of customers. This characteristic limited the use of company-specific models when cost estimates were required for small geographic areas, specific services, or new services.

BSTLM draws from both types of models. It employs the same modeling philosophy as the cost proxy models in terms of “building” a wireline network in geographic space. That is, the model determines where customers are actually located within a wire center and lays out the necessary network to connect these customers to one another and to the serving central office. However, BSTLM takes the next step and lays out the *actual* path the network is likely to take. That is, BSTLM network follows the actual roads from the central office to each service location and does not model an abstraction such as “square”, “grid” or “rectangular” serving areas. Hence, each wire center will have its own unique network configuration reflecting the local terrain, road structure and customer dispersion.

Where customer locations cannot be accurately assigned to the correct street segment, a surrogate location process is used similar to that employed by the cost proxy models. However, since the model uses the company's service record addresses, the data is the true population of customers served and the bulk of customer locations can be accurately assigned to the correct street segment. Surrogation is thus used to locate those customers that fall out of the geocoding process and for assigning a location to households or housing units that are unoccupied or unserved. The use of the company's service specific data sets BSTLM apart from cost proxy models.

The following table lists some of BSTLM's key modeling aspects and indicates whether the cost proxy models have the same characteristic.

General				
	BSTLM	FCC Synthesis Model	HAI Model	BCPM
Estimate forward-looking investment of unbundled loops	Y	N	Y	N
Estimate forward-looking investment supporting basic local service for USF	Y	Y	Y	Y
Model “existing node” wireline network	Y	N	N	N
Model “scorched node” wireline network	Y	Y	Y	Y
Model service to known customers	Y	Y	Y	Y
Model service to all potential customers	Y	N	N	Y
Customer Location				
	BSTLM	FCC Synthesis Model	HAI Model	BCPM
Model locates customers via address-geocoding	Y	N	Y	N
Model locates customers via enhanced location assignment	Y	N	N	N
Customer Aggregation				

	BSTLM	FCC Synthesis Model	HAI Model	BCPM
Customer serving areas based on minimum spanning road tree path distance rather than line-of-sight distance	Y	N	N	NA

Cable Routing				
	BSTLM	FCC Synthesis Model	HAI Model	BCPM
Model assumes all cable routes explicitly follow actual roads in wire center	Y	N	N	N
Model determines shortest actual road path for all cable routes	Y	N	N	N
Model "lays" cable from central office to each customers' actual premise	Y	N	N	N

Engineering				
	BSTLM	FCC Synthesis Model	HAI Model	BCPM
Dynamic DLC/HDT sizing	Y	N	N	N
Variable maximum copper loop distance	Y	Y	N	N
TR-303 and TR-008 DLC concentration	Y	N	N	N
DLC-COT sharing	Y	N	N	Y
Copper gauge crossover	Y	Y	N	Y
Variable CSA/AA line size limits	Y	Y	Y	Y
T1 copper technology	N	Y	Y	N
Fiber distribution option	Y	N	N	N
Service specific network design	Y	N	N	N
HiCap SONET Network	Y	N	N	N
ADSL/HDSL technology	Y	N	N	N

Table 15--Bottom to Top Model Comparison

D. Regulatory Compliance

BSTLM was developed to be compliant with the FCC's guidelines for a model that supports the calculation of TELRIC for unbundled network elements (UNEs). It also supports the calculation of cost for Universal Service Studies.

1. TELRIC Models

In the First Report and Order on Interconnection, the FCC concluded that a model (or study) used to support the calculation of forward-looking economic cost of unbundled network elements should yield the TELRIC of the element in question. The FCC defines TELRIC as follows:

"The total element long-run incremental cost of an element is the forward-looking cost over the long run of the total

quantity of the facilities and functions that are directly attributable to, or reasonably identifiable as incremental to, such element, calculated taking as given the incumbents LEC's provision of other elements." (Final Rule 51.505 (b))

Furthermore, the FCC concluded that the calculation of TELRIC should

"...be measured based on the use of the most efficient telecommunications technology currently available and the lowest cost network configuration given the existing location of the incumbent LEC's wire centers." (Final Rule 51.505 (b)(1))

The FCC discusses the practical aspects of such a cost calculation. For example, at paragraph 685:

"Under the third approach, prices ... deployed in the incumbent LEC's *current wire center locations*. This approach *mitigates* incumbent LEC's concerns that a forward-looking pricing methodology ignores *existing network design*, while basing prices on efficient, new technology that is *compatible with existing infrastructure*. This benchmark of forward looking cost and existing network design most closely represents the incremental *cost that incumbents actually expect to incur* in making network elements available to new entrants." (Emphasis added)

BSTLM properly applies TELRIC principles to the calculation of loop investment. In addition, the existing location of central offices is used. Given the location of these switches and the existing wire center boundaries, the model designs a wireline network that efficiently serves customers within each wire center. This efficiency is achieved by assuming the shortest overall road distance between the customers and central office. It is also achieved through the determination of customer service areas that maximize customer membership in each area, while adhering to engineering design constraints. This minimizes the number of serving areas within a given wire center and, thus, keeps investment in electronic equipment such as Digital Loop Carriers as low as possible. Finally, BSTLM employs forward-looking technology and engineering design principles.

2. Universal Service Cost Models

The FCC Universal Service Order invited states to submit universal service cost studies that are consistent with its ten model criteria.⁴³ The pertinent portions of the ten criteria are presented in *Italics* below. Following each criterion is a brief statement describing how BSTLM is consistent with the criterion. It should be noted, however, that since BSTLM calculates only loop investment and does not calculate a recurring cost, some criteria are not directly applicable.

(1) The technology assumed in the cost study or model must be the least-cost, most-efficient, and reasonable technology for providing the supported services that is currently being deployed. A model, however, must include the ILECs' wire centers as the center of the loop network and the outside plant should terminate at ILECs' current wire centers. The loop design incorporated into a forward-looking economic cost study or model should not impede the provision of advanced services. For example, loading coils should not be used because they impede the provision of advanced services. We note that the use of loading coils is inconsistent with the Rural Utilities Services guidelines for network deployment by its borrowers. Wire center line counts should equal actual ILEC wire center line counts, and the study's or model's average loop length should reflect the incumbent carrier's actual average loop length.

As noted above, BSTLM employs forward-looking technology. Moreover, since the model calculates the investment needed to support a wide-range of services, including wide-band services, the modeled network explicitly does not impede the provision of advanced services.

(2) A network function or element, such as loop, switching, transport, or signaling, necessary to produce supported services must have an associated cost.

BSTLM only calculates loop investment. However, the model does so at a finely disaggregated level so that investment associated with sub-loop elements is provided.

(3) Only long-run forward-looking economic cost may be included. The long-run period used must be a period long enough that all costs may be treated as variable and avoidable. The costs must not be the embedded cost of the facilities, functions, or elements. The study or model, however, must be based upon an examination of the current cost of purchasing facilities and equipment, such as switches and digital loop carriers (rather than list prices).

BSTLM estimates the long run, forward-looking incremental investment needed to support a wide-range of service supplied using the local loop network. All material cost used by the model is user-adjustable.

⁴³ FCC Report and Order, In the Matter of Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, CC Docket No. 96-45, released May 8, 1997.

(4) *The rate of return must be either the authorized federal rate of return on interstate services, currently 11.25%, or the state's prescribed rate of return for intrastate services.*

BSTLM calculates only loop investment and not recurring cost. Hence, this criterion does not directly apply.

(5) *Economic lives and future net salvage percentages used in calculating depreciation expense must be within the FCC-authorized range.*

BSTLM calculates only loop investment and not recurring cost. Hence, this criterion does not directly apply.

(6) *The cost study or model must estimate the cost of providing service for all businesses and households within a geographic region. This includes the provision of multi-line business services, special access, private lines, and multiple residential lines. Such inclusion of multi-line business services and multiple residential lines will permit the cost study or model to reflect the economies of scale associated with the provision of these services.*

BSTLM calculates the loop investment necessary to supply the existing portfolio of provisioned services. All modeled services utilize the same network. Therefore, BSTLM fully accounts for the relevant economies of scale.

BSTLM has the ability to model network to serve three sets of customers:

- (1) Current customers
- (2) Current customers plus all other households within the given wire center
- (3) Current customers plus all other households plus all remaining housing units within the given wire center.

(7) *A reasonable allocation of joint and common costs must be assigned to the cost of supported services. This allocation will ensure that the forward-looking economic cost does not include an unreasonable share of the joint and common costs for non-supported services.*

BSTLM calculates only loop investment and not recurring cost. Hence, this criterion does not directly apply.

(8) *The cost study or model and all underlying data, formulae, computations, and software associated with the model must be available to all interested parties for review and comment. All underlying data should be verifiable, engineering assumptions reasonable, and outputs plausible.*

BSTLM was developed to allow the user to review and audit the calculations, formulas, and output. The companion *User's Guide* provides more information on the auditing

capabilities of the model. The underlying data can be open to review and the engineering assumptions are reasonable and based on widely accepted engineering design principles.

(9) The cost study or model must include the capability to examine and modify the critical assumptions and engineering principles. These assumptions and principles include, but are not limited to, the cost of capital, depreciation rates, fill factors, input costs, overhead adjustments, retail costs, structure sharing percentages, fiber/copper cross-over points, and terrain factors.

BSTLM allows the user to examine and change the values of a very large number of user-adjustable inputs covering network design rules, GIS rules, and material cost. This capability is facilitated by a user-friendly interface as described in the companion *User's Guide*. The model's interface allows the user to perform "what if" scenarios.

(10) The cost study or model must deaverage support calculations to the wire center serving area level at least, and if feasible, to even smaller areas such as a Census Block Group, Census Block, or grid cell.

BSTLM only calculates loop investment. However, it does so at a finely disaggregated level. Investment can be reported at the wire center level.

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Application Version 1.3.10

Document Version 1.3.10a

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OC 12 SONET Terminal Table	3
OC 3 Line Card Table	3
OC 3 SONET Terminal Table	3
OC 48 Line Card Table	3
OC 48 SONET Terminal Table	3
ONU 24 - CE Table	3
ONU 24 - Channel Table	3
ONU 96-CE Table	3
ONU 96-Channel Table	3
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Plant Mix Table	3
Service Description Table	3
Service Local Channel Table	3
Soil Table	3
SONET Terminal Equipment Table	3
SONET Vendor Mix Table	3

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Underground Material Table.....	3
Underground Rural Excavation Activity Table.....	3
Underground Sharing Table	3
Underground Spacing Table	3
Underground Suburban Excavation Activity Table.....	3
Underground Urban Excavation Activity Table	3
Vendor "A" DLC-CE Table	3
Vendor "A" DLC-CE Table	3
Vendor "A" DLC-Channel	3
Vendor "A" DLC-Channel Table	3
Vendor "B" DLC-CE.....	3
Vendor "B" DLC-CE Table	3
Vendor "B" DLC-Channel	3
Vendor "B" DLC-Channel Table	3
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Welcome to the BSTLM

What's New in Version 1.3.10

BSTLM version 1.3.10 incorporates a significant number of improvements over previous versions. Features implemented since release 1.2 include the following:



The ability to route drop either rectilinearly from the service point to the nearest road point OR from the lot corner to the service point.



The elimination of the 5% design limit extension. In addition, the user is now able to set the soft and hard copper limits equal to each other.



The ability to copy inputs from any existing scenario into a new scenario



The process wizard has been expanded to include the ability to run reports and cost calculator files automatically.



Process logging has been enhanced to record input table changes, system component versions and reporting errors.



A new option has been added to display the versions of system components.



The ability to copy processed data from an existing scenario into a new scenario.



The ability to create multiple auditing files for one or more wire centers simultaneously.



The ability to warn users when input changes take processed data out of sync with the state of changed inputs.



Improved speed, BSTLM version 1.3.10 processes in significantly less time than version 1.2. Reports are also generated much quicker than prior versions.



Improved ability to handle large databases. BSTLM can now process data resulting in temporary files greater than 1 GB in size.



Key Statistics Report-A new reporting interface has been added to provide inventory information for customers, media and network components.



Exclusion of certain road types. GIS data now excludes CFCC road types: A1x, A5x, A63, A65, and A7x (where "x" is any digit)

Welcome to BSTLM

Welcome to BSTLM, the BellSouth Telecommunications Loop Model.

BSTLM calculates loop investment for unbundled network elements and retail services. Loop investment calculations are derived from the network's spatial layout, engineering practice and material cost inputs.

Hardware Requirements

BSTLM runs on stand alone Personal Computers running Microsoft™ Windows 98 SE or Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 SP4 or higher. The operating system must be capable of supporting continuous disk partitions up to 20 GB.

The hardware requirements are as follows:

Intel™ Pentium™ II or III, 400 MHz or greater CPU
128 MB RAM
10 GB available Hard Drive space
CD-ROM
VGA Monitor and adapter card supporting minimum 800 x 600 resolution

Software requirements are as follows:

Microsoft Excel™ 2000 or Excel 97 SP2
BSTLM version 1.3.10

Because of the increased stability of Microsoft Windows NT SP4 (or higher) and Microsoft Excel 2000, these products represent the recommended operating system and recommended version of Microsoft Excel. Both products, in tandem, have demonstrated increased stability over companion Microsoft products.

BSTLM is only supported when running Windows 98 SE and Microsoft Excel 2000 or Microsoft Windows NT (SP4) and Microsoft Excel 97 SP2 or Excel 2000.

Installation Instructions

BSTLM is installed from the provided CD. To install the model, use the procedure below.

1. Mount the BSTLM CD in the appropriate CD-ROM drive
2. Run DCOM98.exe
Note: If the application is installed under Microsoft Windows NT, it is not necessary to run DCOM98.
3. Run the setup program, BSTLM_Setup-1-3.exe from the provided compact disc.
4. Run Linker.exe. This application is located in BSTLM's root directory.

Installing either DCOM98.exe or Setup.exe may require restarting the computer. It is strongly recommended that all applications should be closed prior to starting the installation process.

Note: BSTLM 1.3.10 is not compatible with GIS input data or output reports created in earlier versions. If BSTLM 1.3.10 is to be installed on a computer with a prior version, install BSTLM 1.3.10 into a new directory or use the uninstall function and remove the prior installation.

BSTLM Security

After the application is started, the user is presented with the application's terms and conditions. To proceed, the user must agree to the terms and conditions of usage.

After the user has accepted the security notice, the application prompts for a User Id and password. A User ID and password were provided with BSTLM CD.

Running BSTLM

Using BSTLM requires understanding the model's major processes and data flows. The figure below shows the flow of data and the major system processes. In this example, data flows from bottom to top.

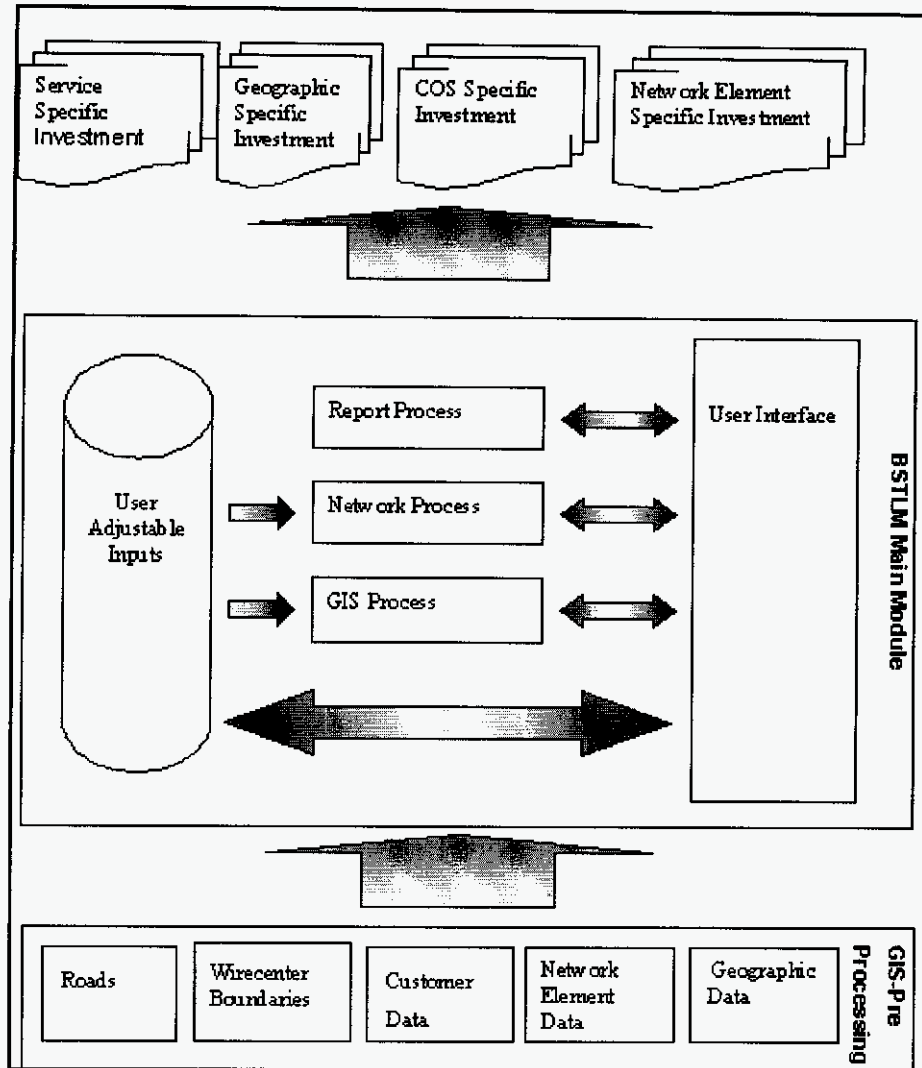


Figure 1--BSTLM Architecture

User Interface

User interaction with BSTLM is controlled through three main structures: the Menu Bar, the Main Menu and the Status Bar.

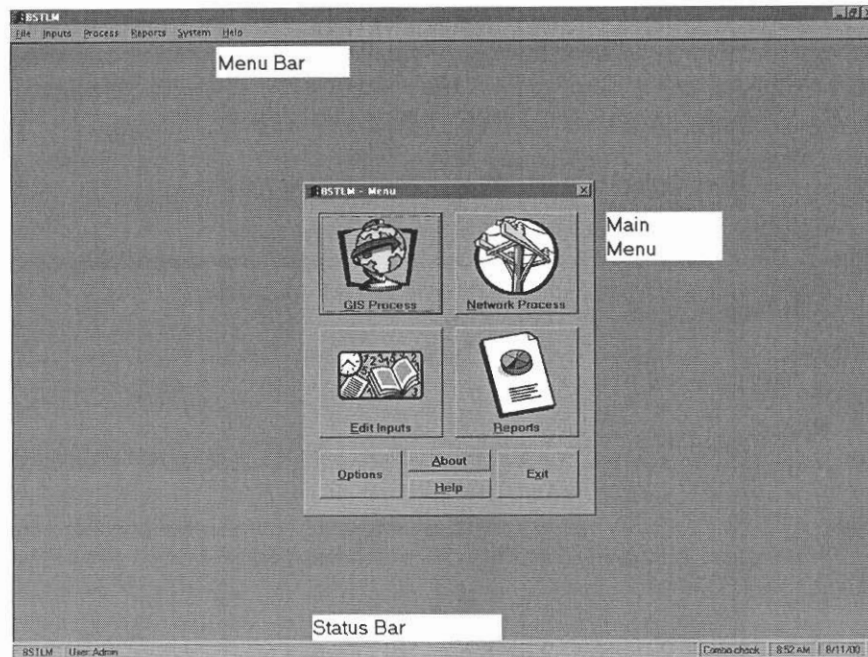


Figure 2--BSTLM User Interface

Menu Bar-The Menu Bar is at the top of the screen. The menu bar options are File, Inputs, Process, Reports, System and Help. All application processes can be activated from the menu bar.

Main Menu-The Main Menu is in the center of the screen. It is a series of buttons used to provide control over processes, inputs and reports. The Main menu provides graphical shortcuts to the most frequently used application processes.

Status Bar-The Status Bar is at the bottom of the screen. It displays the User ID, current scenario and status of current activity.

Menu Structure

BSTLM starts by presenting the Main menu. The menu is divided into eight options. The options are explained below.

GIS PROCESS-This menu button leads to the GIS Process Menu. Here a user can start the GIS process for any wirecenter(s) in the study area.

NETWORK PROCESS-This menu button leads to the Network Process Form. Here a user can start the Network Configuration, Network Investment and Summary Processes.

REPORTS-This menu button leads to the Reports Window. Rservice reports can be calculated or new reports can be created.

EDIT INPUTS-This menu button leads to the Edit Inputs Window. The Edit Inputs Window provides access to input and rule values.

OPTIONS – This menu button launches the Model Options Window. This menu provides the user the ability to control BSTLM. The options window may be restricted based upon user ID.

ABOUT-This menu button launches the About Window. This Window provides BSTLM's version number and date. This information is useful for troubleshooting model options.

HELP-This menu button launches Online Help.

EXIT-This menu button closes the current BSTLM session.

The Process Wizard

The Process Wizard provides a means to guide the user through BSTLM operation. Given the values in a scenario and selected wirecenters, the Process Wizard allows BSTLM to automatically proceed from one model process to the next. To complete a model run and to have reporting capability, the four processes of the model must be run sequentially (GIS, Configuration, Investment, and Summary).

Selecting "Process Wizard" from the Menu Bar's Process option will activate the wizard.

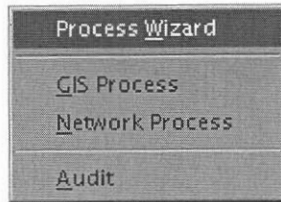


Figure 3--Starting the Process Wizard

Scenario and Process Selection

The first step in the Process Wizard is scenario selection. You may select a previously defined scenario from the list or create a new one. A new scenario copies values from the base scenario.

After a scenario is chosen, select the starting process. For example, if the GIS Process is complete, select Configuration as the starting process.

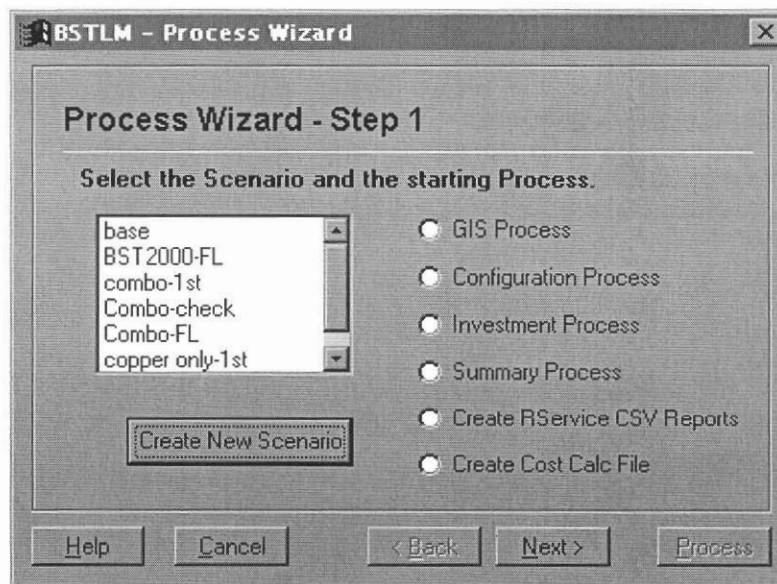


Figure 4--Scenario and Starting Process Selection

Once the starting process and scenario are selected, click the NEXT> button to proceed to Step 2.

State Selection

This step allows you to select the state you wish to analyze.

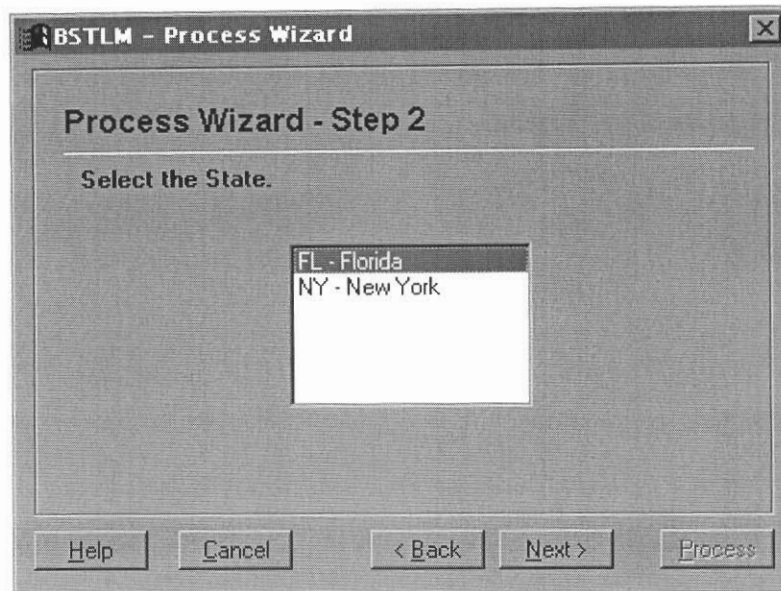


Figure 5--State Selection

Wirecenter Selection

The wirecenter selection screen allows you to select one or more wirecenters for processing.

Highlighted wirecenters are moved from the "Available" to the "Process" list by using the right arrow (>) key. The double arrow (>>) key moves all available wirecenters. You can also double click on a wirecenter, to move it into the opposite list. Wirecenters with single asterisks have yet to be processed.

Process Selection

The Process Selection step allows you to select which processes (GIS, Configuration, Investment, Summary, etc.) will be started by the Process Wizard.

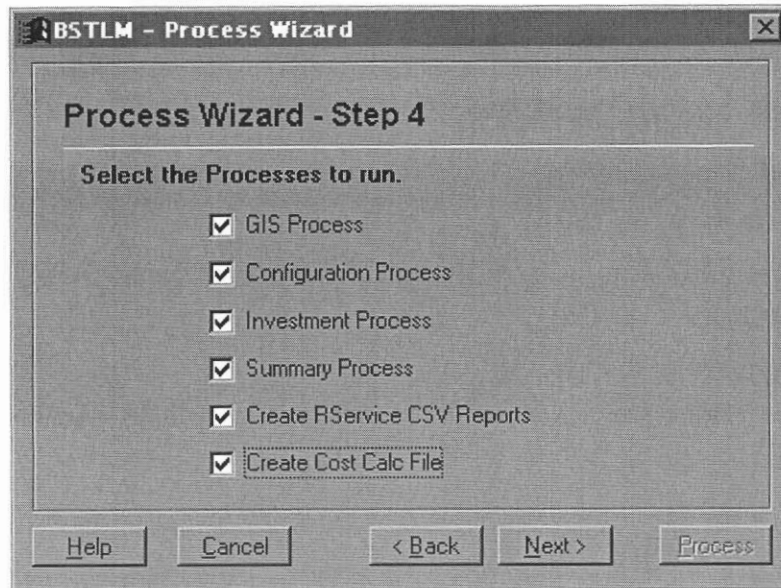


Figure 6—Process Selection

Check all processes you wish to run. If you are running using the default inputs and wish to run the entire model, select the Configuration, Investment and Summary Processes.

Tip: The starting process, selected in step 1, is automatically selected. You do not need to re-select it.

Selecting the Rservice

If the Create Rservice CSV Reports option was selected in the prior step, BSTLM presents a list of RService definitions available.

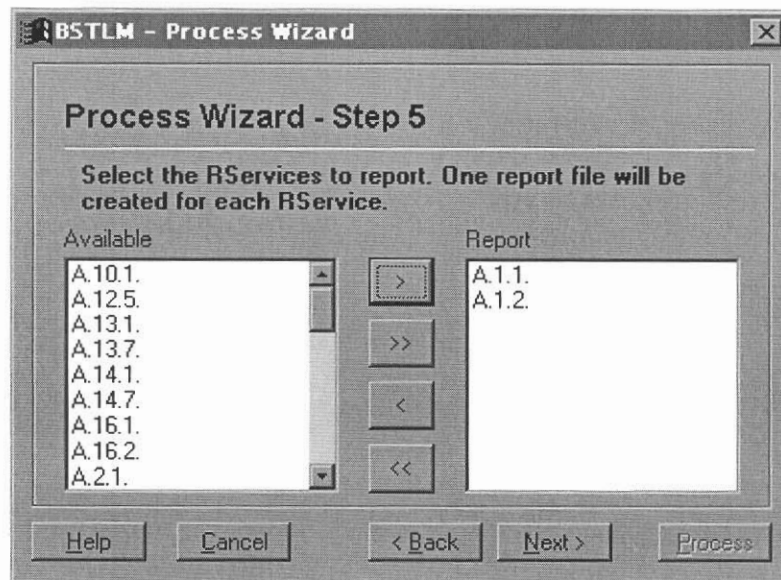


Figure 7—RService Definition Selection

BSTLM will create an output file for each Rservice moved from the AVAILABLE to the REPORT window.

Selecting the Rservice Columns

After the Rservice reports are selected, BSTLM prompts for the fields to be displayed on each Rservice report.

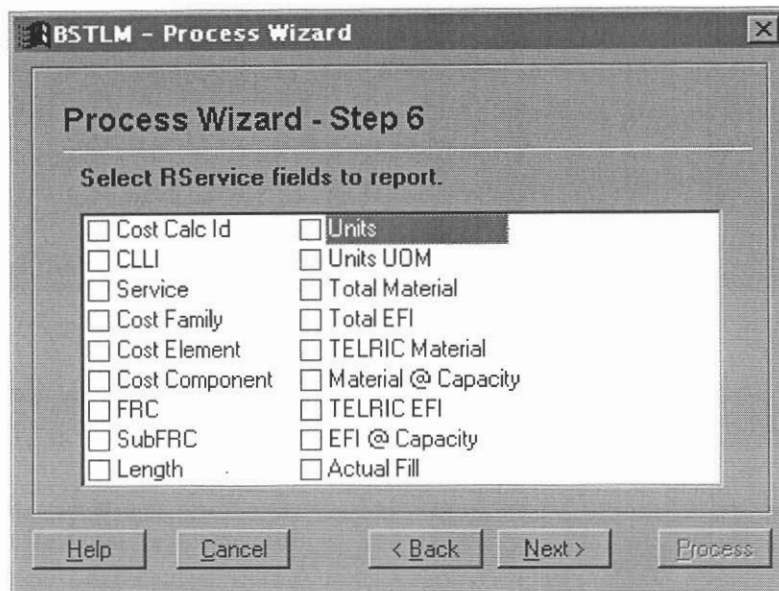


Figure 8--RService Column Selection

Place a checkmark next to each field desired. The checked fields will appear in each Rservice report.

Selecting Cost Calculator Options

If the Create Cost Calc File is selected, BSTLM presents two final options to the user. Selecting the TSLRIC or TELRIC toggle will determine whether investment used in the Cost Calculator Feed is TELRIC or TSLRIC.

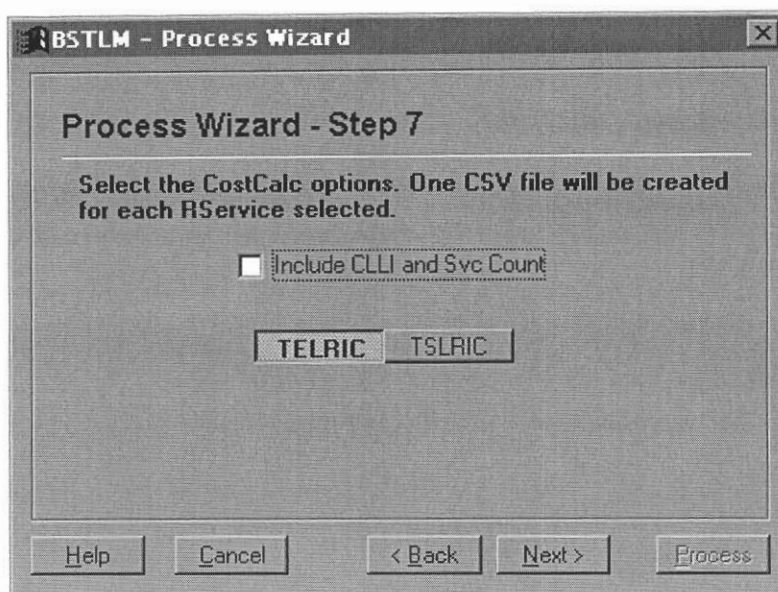


Figure 9--Cost Calculator Option Selection

The include CLLI and SvcCount checkbox will append these values to the Cost Calculator file.

Comments

The final step of the Process Wizard allows you to attach comments to the result files. This is an optional step.

Clicking the "Process" button will begin processing.

After the Process Wizard is complete, the model returns to the main window. At this point, the user can access the process wizard generated reports or any of the data now in the scenario files.

Editing Inputs

BSTLM allows you to set and adjust inputs through the Edit Inputs form.

Varying inputs provides the flexibility to control GIS and engineering rules as well as material investment and capacity values.

As inputs are changed, the values are automatically saved to the open scenario. More information on scenarios can be found in that section.

Tip: When editing inputs, the user should first create a new scenario. This will avoid overwriting the user adjustable inputs in the existing scenario and will allow the user to revert back to a baseline scenario. A new scenario copies the inputs from the user selected scenario.

Inputs Form

The Inputs form was designed to simplify the review and entry of user inputs.

Input tables are categorized into Input Groups. The Input Group can be selected using the drop down menu at the top of the Input Form.

Plant Type	Size	Contract Labor Cost	Telco Inspect Hrs	District	Description	Source	Note
Poles	30	200	0.25				
Poles	35	200	0.25				
Poles	40	200	0.25				
Poles	45	300	0.25				
Poles	50	300	0.25				
Poles	55	300	0.25				
Poles	60	300	0.25				
Anchor	NA	65	0.15				
Guy (all types)	NA	3	0.15				

Figure 10--BSTLM Inputs Form

Within an Input Group, specific tables can be selected by clicking the appropriate tab.

Using the Inputs Form

The inputs form has several options which simplify data entry.

Each column is resizable. Column width can be changed by holding the cursor over the column separator line. When the cursor changes from an arrow to parallel lines, hold down the left mouse button and extend the column width.



Figure 11--Resizing Input Columns

After being adjusted, the column width remains locked until it is again resized.

You can also view the contents of a cell that is longer than the current cell width by holding the cursor over the first character in the cell. In a moment, the cell's contents will appear in a pop-up window.

To change column order you can drag and drop entire columns. Hold your cursor over the center portion of a column heading. When the cursor changes to a dark downward pointing arrow, select the column and drag it to its new location.



Figure 12--Moving Input Columns

To prevent a column from scrolling out of the grid, a column can be locked. Simply drag the scroll bar to a position to the right of the column you wish to lock.

Adding or Deleting Rows from Tables

Tables with an [A] adjacent to the table name can have rows added by scrolling through the grid to the last row. This row will have an asterisk on the input form adjacent to the leftmost cell. The row with the asterisk is where new data values should be added.

Tables with a [D] adjacent to the table name can have rows deleted. Select the row you wish to delete and select the Delete key on the keyboard.

Changing Cell Values

Cell values can be changed by simply moving the cursor into the cell and typing over the existing contents. You can move from cell to cell using the TAB key. The table indicates that a record is being edited by displaying a pencil icon in the leftmost column, as shown below.


	Poles	30	200
---	-------	----	-----

Figure 13--Changing Cell Contents

When the pencil icon disappears, the data has been saved.

Any cell with turquoise shading is locked. Only a system administrator can alter these values. If you find that you are unable to modify any non-turquoise cell values, contact the system administrator.

Sending All Tables to Excel

You can send all table data to Microsoft Excel by using the procedure below:

1. Go to the EDIT INPUTS form by selecting the EDIT INPUTS button on the main menu
2. Select INPUTS from the Menu Bar, after the Edit Inputs form appears.
3. Select SEND ALL TABLES TO EXCEL from the Inputs drop down.

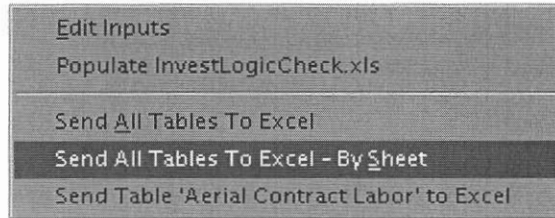


Figure 14--Sending Tables to Excel

Tip: BSTLM sends inputs to Microsoft Excel either in one continuous worksheet or table per worksheet. Selecting the SEND ALL TABLES TO EXCEL-BY SHEET option sends each table to a worksheet within a workbook. SEND ALL TABLES TO EXCEL exports one table after the next, placing them on the same Microsoft Excel worksheet.

Sending Table data to Excel

A snapshot of each table can be sent from BSTLM to Microsoft Excel.

On the bottom of the input form, click the SEND TABLE TO EXCEL button. After the data have been exported, you will get a message on the status line indicating the exported file's name and location. By default, each table is saved to the root directory.

Viewing the Table Definition

As each table is viewed, it is possible to get a quick description. Click the TABLE DEFINITION button on the bottom of the input form or use the ALT+D keystroke. In both cases, a pop-up description of the table will appear.

Scenarios

A scenario is a named collection of input data, input values and rules. A scenario provides the ability to make specific input changes and analyze the resulting output.

Scenarios are BSTLM's the basic organizational unit. Each scenario has a unique directory structure, inputs, and reporting databases.

BSTLM allows you to create an unlimited (based on disk size) number of scenarios. BSTLM's reporting engine calculates reports based upon the selected, active scenario.

Changing Inputs in a Processed Scenario

In each scenario, BSTLM monitors changes to user adjustable inputs. If an input is changed which affects an already processed wire center(s), BSTLM presents a message indicating the potential result of the change.

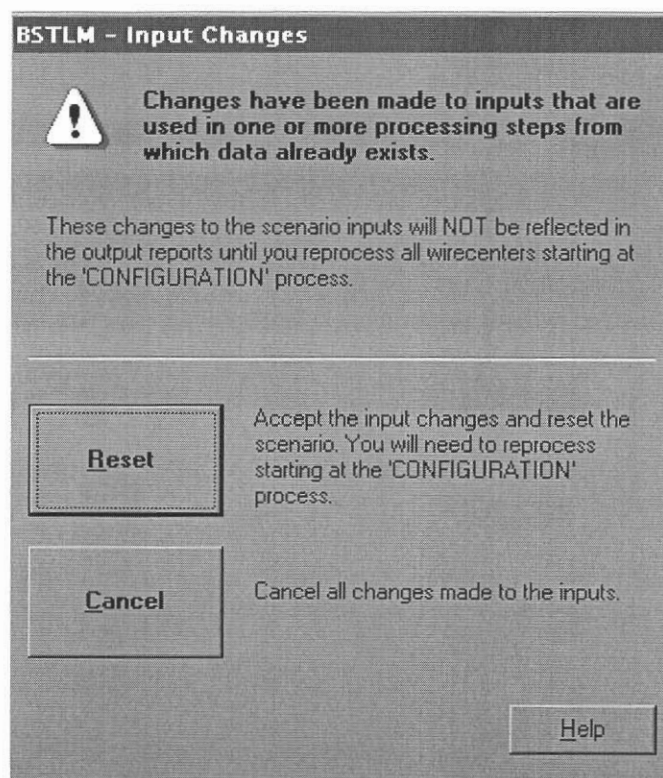


Figure 15--Changing a Processed Scenario

Two options are available. If CANCEL is selected, the input changes are refused and the inputs are returned to the original value. Because the input changes have been rejected, no re-processing is necessary.

If RESET is selected the input changes are accepted, **portions of the preprocessed data are deleted**, and BSTLM indicates which process to start re-processing. The starting process is selected to ensure that outputs are synchronized with the current inputs.

Creating a New Scenario

Scenarios are created under the **FILE** option of the Menu Bar. To create a scenario, follow the procedure below.

1. Select NEW SCENARIO from the FILE option in the Menu Bar.

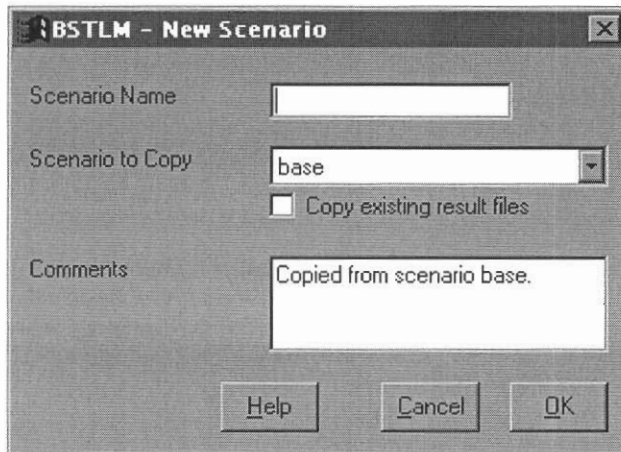


Figure 16--Creating a new scenario

2. Enter the scenario's name.
3. If desired, select a scenario to copy inputs from using the Scenario to Copy pull down menu.. By default, the base scenario inputs are copied.
4. To copy the result's files from the processes, select the COPY EXISTING RESULT FILES CHECKBOX.

Note: The scenario name must be a valid Windows filename. There are length and character limitations. Consult your operating system documentation for further details.

5. Select the appropriate Investment Workbook. The Investment Workbook must be contained in the InvestmentLogic folder.
6. Enter any necessary descriptive comments.
7. Click OK when complete. The new scenario will become the active scenario. The scenario name will appear on the status bar.

Modifying Scenario Properties

BSTLM allows you to modify Scenario properties. This is a particularly useful feature should you wish to modify the scenario comments, identify the scenario's creator and date of creation or point the scenario to a different InvestmentLogic workbook.

Note: Date of creation and user ID are not editable fields. These values are system parameters derived from the log in.

To modify scenario properties, follow the procedure below:

1. From the Menu Bar select FILE

2. Select SCENARIO PROPERTIES
3. Change or add to the comments window as needed.
4. Use the Browse Button "... " to point BSTLM to the appropriate Investment Workbook location. This file must not be moved for the scenario to work properly.
5. Click the OK button to save the new properties.

Opening a Scenario

Only one scenario can be active for a given BSTLM session. The application automatically opens to the scenario last used. If you wish to change the active scenario, follow the procedure below:

1. From the menu bar, select FILE
2. Select OPEN SCENARIO. The following form will appear.

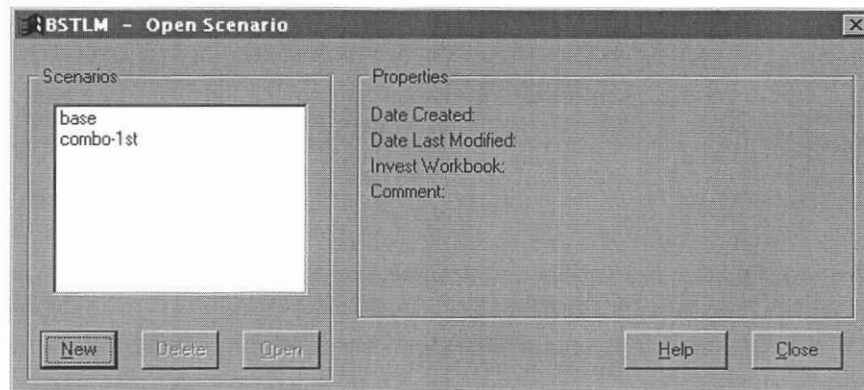


Figure 17--Opening a Scenario

3. Select the scenario you wish to open. It will highlight.
4. Click the OPEN button. The scenario properties are displayed in the Properties block.

Note: You can also delete a scenario by highlighting the scenario name and clicking the "Delete button." Once a scenario is deleted, you CAN NOT retrieve the data.

Verifying the Active Scenario

The name of the active scenario is displayed on the BSTLM status bar.

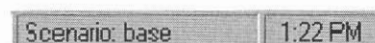


Figure 18—Verifying the Active Scenario

The GIS Process

BSTLM uses a sophisticated series of algorithms to translate GIS input data into Network Configuration information.

These algorithms are called from the front end under the GIS Process menu option. The output of the GIS process is dependent upon GIS Rules specific to each scenario.

GIS Rules

BSTLM output is based upon a series of rules entered by the user and used as constraints or objectives within GIS processing. The rule values are stored within the active scenario and can be viewed through the Edit Inputs option. The rules are found in the GIS and Engineering Rules tables.

If these rules are adjusted, the GIS Process must be re-run for the output to reflect the rule changes.

Tip: More information on rules and their application can be found in the companion **BSTLM Methodology Manual**. A thorough discussion of rules, their effects and the MSRT algorithm is contained within this document.

Starting the GIS Process

The GIS Process can be started by clicking on the **GIS PROCESS** button on the application Main Form. The GIS Process form, shown below, will appear.

BSTLM - GIS Process

State:

Available Wirecenters:

Wirecenters to Process:

> >> * >> < <<

Tip: Double Click on an item to move it from one list to the other.

Tip: Use the * >> button to select all wirecenters that have not been processed yet.

Comment:

Help Process Close

Figure 19--GIS Process Form

Selecting a Wirecenter for GIS Processing

The GIS Process Form allows you to select the state and wire centers to be processed. Verify the active scenario before starting the GIS Process. If the appropriate scenario is not active at the time of GIS Processing, GIS output may be misleading. For more information on changing the active Scenario, consult the prior section.

To select the wirecenter or wirecenters, use the following procedure:

1. Select the state from the drop down menu. Only states with GIS input data in the \GisMaster directory will populate the drop down.
2. Select the wirecenter or wirecenters to process. Highlight the wirecenter name and use the appropriate arrow to move it to the WIRECENTERS TO PROCESS window. As you highlight a wirecenter, comments are displayed in the status window.
3. Click the PROCESS button to process the listed wirecenter or wirecenters.
4. The status bar, at the screens lower-left, displays the name of the current wire center being processed.

Adding Comments to a GIS Wirecenter Scenario

Comments can be added to each wirecenter or group of wirecenters processed. The comments are helpful for auditing or managing multiple scenarios. Comments can be added directly into the comments window.

Note: If a group of wirecenters is processed together, the comments are applied to each wirecenter. Adding comments is an optional step.

The Network Process

The Network Module takes the output of the GIS Process and calculates investment data. The Network Module consists of three separate processes.

The Network Configuration Process analyzes the GIS output data and determines cable and electronics sizes at specific points in the network.

The Network Investment Process analyzes the output of the Configuration Process and calculates investment for network components, media and structure.

The Summary Process extracts information from the Investment Process and organizes it to create service specific reports.

These processes can be run one at a time through the network module form or in sequence, automatically, through the Process Wizard.

Order of Network Process Operations

To ensure proper output, it is essential that each process within the Network Module be run in the correct order. This order (which assumes the GIS Process is complete) is as follows:

- Network Configuration
- Network Investment
- Summary Process

BSTLM enforces this order by only showing wire centers which are available for processing at a given time.

Although the Network Process must be performed in a given order, only certain inputs affect certain processes. That is, if the Configuration, Investment and Summary processes are complete, a price change to 24 Gauge copper cable would necessitate re-processing Investment and Summary only.

The BSTLM helps the user understand the impact of input changes by presenting a message when the input modifications can cause the scenario output to be no longer synchronized with the current inputs.

The Network Configuration Process

The Network Configuration Process can be started from the Network Processes form. The Network Processes can be reached by clicking the NETWORK PROCESS button on the main window. This Network Process form is shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'BSTLM - Network Process' window. It features a 'State' dropdown menu on the top left. Below it is a 'Process' section with three buttons: 'Configuration', 'Investment', and 'Summary'. The main workspace is split into two panes: 'Wirecenters Available' on the left and 'Process' on the right, with navigation buttons (>, >>, *>>, <, <<) between them. Below the panes is a 'Wirecenter Process Stats' section containing a large text area and four tabs: 'GIS', 'Configuration', 'Investment', and 'Summary'. At the bottom of the window is a 'Comment' text area and a row of buttons: 'Audit Functions...', 'Process', 'Help', and 'Close'.

Figure 20--Network Process Form

Verifying the GIS Status of a Wirecenter

Before the Network Configuration Process can be started, the wirecenter must successfully complete the GIS Process. To verify GIS status and review any comments or the User ID, use the following procedure.

1. Open the Network Process Form
2. Select the State from the drop down list
3. Highlight the wirecenter in the AVAILABLE box.
4. Select the GIS Tab in the Process Stats box.

The date, time, processing status and any comments will appear in the Process Stats box.

Tip: This is an optional step. Only those wirecenters which have completed GIS Processing will display in the "Available" list.

Starting the Network Configuration Process

You can start the Configuration Process using the procedure below.

1. Verify that the active scenario is correct
2. Open the Network Process Form.

3. Select the CONFIGURATION button

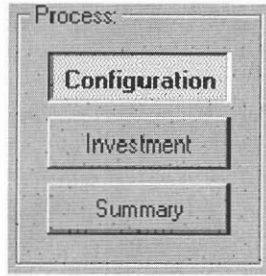


Figure 21--Selecting the Configuration Process

4. Select the appropriate state from the STATE list. All available wirecenters will display in the Available box..
5. In the Available box, highlight the wirecenters for processing. A double click or selecting the right arrow will move selected wirecenters to the PROCESS box.
6. Click the PROCESS button to start processing.

Tip: If the wirecenter has already been processed in this scenario, the date, time and any comments attached to the process will display in the comments window.

Adding Comments to the Configuration Process

Comments can be added to each wirecenter or group of wirecenters processed. The comments are helpful for auditing or managing multiple scenarios. Comments can be added directly into the comments window.

Tip: If a group of wirecenters is processed together, the comments are applied to each wirecenter. Adding comments is an optional step.

The Investment Process

After the Configuration Process is complete, the Investment Process can be started.

The Investment Process calculates investment data for each network element and component analyzed. The Investment Process takes each output record from the configuration process and analyzes it within a Microsoft Excel worksheet. Each worksheet calculates the investment level based upon the characteristics of the data element (number of lines, size, etc.).

Verifying the Network Configuration Status

Before the Investment Process is run, BSTLM must have successfully completed the Network Configuration Process.

BSTLM will only list wirecenters available for Investment processing which have successfully completed the Network Configuration process.

To verify status, follow the procedure below.

1. Open the Network Process Form
2. Select the STATE from the drop down list
3. Highlight the wirecenter in the AVAILABLE box.
4. Select the CONFIGURATION tab in the Process Stats box.

The date, time, processing status and any comments will appear in the Process Stats box.

Tip: This is an optional step. Only those wirecenters which have completed Configuration Processing will display in the "Available" list.

Starting the Investment Process

The Investment Process can be started using the procedure below.

1. Verify that the active scenario is correct
2. Open the Network Process Form.
3. Select the INVESTMENT button

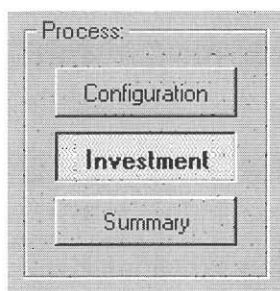


Figure 22--Selecting the Investment Process

4. Select the appropriate state from the STATE list. All available wirecenters will display in the Available box.
5. In the Available box, highlight the wirecenters for processing. A double click or selecting the right arrow will move selected wirecenters to the PROCESS box.
6. Click the PROCESS button to start processing.

Tip: If the wirecenter has already been processed in this scenario, the date, time and any comments attached to the process will display in the comments window.

Adding Comments to the Investment Process

Comments can be added to each wirecenter or group of wirecenters processed. The comments are helpful for auditing or managing multiple scenarios. Comments can be added directly into the comments window.

Tip: If a group of wirecenters is processed together, the comments are applied to each wirecenter. Adding comments is an optional step.

The Summary Process

The Summary Process extracts data calculated by the Investment process and organizes it for service-specific or UNE-specific investment.

The output of the process is a database file. The database is queried to yield reports.

Verifying the Network Investment Status

Before the Summary Process is run, BSTLM must have successfully completed the Investment Process.

BSTLM will only list wirecenters available for Summary that have successfully completed the Investment process.

To verify status, follow the procedure below.

1. Open the Network Process Form
2. Select the State from the drop down list
3. Highlight the wirecenter in the AVAILABLE box.
4. Select the INVESTMENT tab in the Process Stats box.

The date, time, processing status and any comments will appear in the Process Stats box.

Tip: This is an optional step. Only those wirecenters which have completed Investment Processing will display in the "Available" list.

Starting the Summary Process

The Summary Process can be started using the procedure below.

1. Verify that the active scenario is correct
2. Open the Network Process Form.
3. Select the SUMMARY button

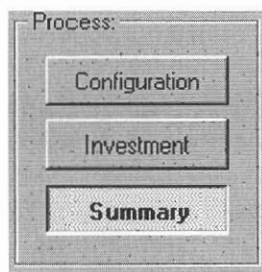


Figure 23--Selecting the Summary Process

4. Select the appropriate state from the STATE list. All available wirecenters will display in the AVAILABLE box.
5. In the AVAILABLE box, highlight the wirecenters for processing. A double click or selecting the right arrow will move selected wirecenters to the PROCESS box.
6. Click the PROCESS button to start processing.

Tip: If the wirecenter has already been processed in this scenario, the date, time and any comments attached to the process will display in the comments window.

Adding Comments to the Summary Process

Comments can be added to each wirecenter or group of wirecenters processed. The comments are helpful for auditing or managing multiple scenarios. Comments can be added directly into the comments window.

Tip: If a group of wirecenters is processed together, the comments are applied to each wirecenter. Adding comments is an optional step

The Report Process

Reports

BSTLM reports are generated using data from the Summary Process and statistics generated during the Configuration Process. Report output reflects the active, processed scenario. BSTLM allows the use of pre-defined or creation of custom reports. Each report is saved as a Microsoft Excel compatible CSV file.

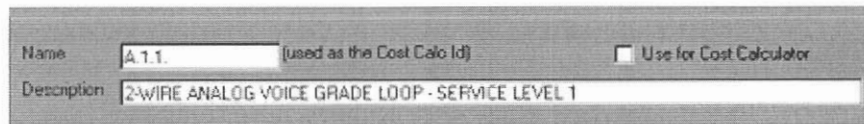
BSTLM reports are generated using a reporting engine. Rather than providing a small number of system defined reports, the reporting engine allows a user to retrieve information in a format he or she desires. That is, the user specifies report design not the system.

The reporting engine can generate two categories of reports. Key Statistics reports provide information on cable and structure, network elements and customers. Key Statistics reporting was designed to allow a user to determine, for example, the total distribution route feet in a specific geographic region. In a Key Statistics Report, the user defines the query based upon his or her needs. The other category, Rservice reports, provide investment or service count information for a specific geographic region. In Rservice reports, the user defines an Rservice to act as a report template. Rservices are saved and can be edited or deleted. An Rservice Report is then run using the defined Rservice. Each report type is discussed below.

Creating a BellSouth Cost Calculator Feed

BSTLM can generate a file used to "feed" the BellSouth Cost Calculator.

An Rservice can be designated as a BellSouth Cost Calculator feed by editing the Rservice definition and selecting the USE FOR BELLSOUTH COST CALCULATOR check box.

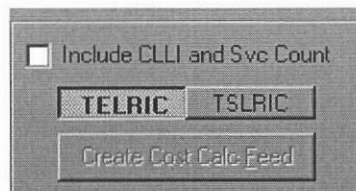


Name: A 1.1. (used as the Cost Calc Id) ☒ Use for Cost Calculator

Description: 2-WIRE ANALOG VOICE GRADE LOOP - SERVICE LEVEL 1

Figure 24--Selecting an Rservice for the Cost Calculator Feed

The Report form has two options that control the format of the Cost Calculator feed. The options are found on the bottom of the form and shown below.



☐ Include CLLI and Svc Count

TELRIC TSLRIC

Create Cost Calc Feed

Figure 25--Selecting Cost Calculator Options

The first, INCLUDE CLLI AND SVC COUNT will include the CLLI name and Svc Count in the Cost Calculator file, if selected. The second, selecting the TELRIC button will provide the sum of TELRIC Investment plus TELRIC EFI to the Cost Calculator. The TSLRIC button will provide

the sum of TSLRIC (Material @ Capacity) investment plus TSLRIC EFI (EFI @ Capacity). Both options are global and apply to all Cost Calculator Feeds.

After the options are selected, clicking the CREATE CALC FEED button will generate feeds for each Rservice that has the USE FOR BELLSOUTH COST CALCULATOR checkbox selected.

Rservice Reports

Rservice Reports

To provide flexibility in report creation, Rservice reports are created by first defining an Rservice and then running the Rservice report. For example, a user interested in determining the DROP investment for a specific wirecenter should first create a template (Rservice definition) describing the specific cost elements, services and regions to analyze. After the Rservice is created, the user can run the report and review the information.

The Rservice

The Rservice (Report Service) is a reporting level service that can be a single modeled service, UNE, or a combination of modeled services and UNEs. At report time, the Rservice defines the unique combinations of cost elements and adders that make up the desired report level investments.

The user defined Rservice drives BSTLM Rservice reporting: it acts as a template whereby the relevant services, adders, cost elements, class of service, customers and cost family can be selected. To produce a new Rservice report, the Rservice must first be defined.

Note: The Rservice definition is valid across all Scenarios.

Defining an Rservice

The Rservice is defined in the New Service Definitions Form. The Rservice can be created by following the procedure below:

1. Select REPORTS from BSTLM's Main Menu.
2. Click the NEW button under the Rservice field

BSTLM - Edit Report Service Definition

Name: (used as the Cost Calc Id) ☐ Use for Cost Calculator

Description:

Elements

Element	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NID	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DROP	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U1B1	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BLDGCABLE	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DT-FDI	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FDI	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FDI-DLC	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DLC-RT	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DLC-COT	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DLC-CD	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNU	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SONET-PREM	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SONET-COT	No

Feeder and Distribution

Services

☐ view selected items only

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	2WVG UV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a	LDICAL PDTS/PDTS-LIKE
<input type="checkbox"/> B	2WVG UDL ADSL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b	PBX
<input type="checkbox"/> C	2WVG UDL HDSL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c	CENTREX
<input type="checkbox"/> D	2WVG UDL ISDN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d	COIN SMART LINE
<input type="checkbox"/> E	2WVG USL FEEDER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e	COIN REGULAR
<input type="checkbox"/> F	2WVG USL DISTRIBUTION
<input type="checkbox"/> f	ISDN LOC
<input type="checkbox"/> G	2WVG USL RISER

Select All Select None

Adders

<input type="checkbox"/> CO REPEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> CO REPEATER SHELF
<input type="checkbox"/> DSX1
<input type="checkbox"/> MDF-2WIRE
<input type="checkbox"/> MDF-4WIRE
<input type="checkbox"/> MDF-DS1
<input type="checkbox"/> TEST POINT-2WIRE
<input type="checkbox"/> TEST POINT-4WIRE

Wideband and Non Wideband
Residence and Business
Local Loop Only
Copper and Fiber Fed
All Lengths

☒ Exclude poles & conduit
☐ Report on per mile basis

Delete Report All OK
Help Cancel

Figure 26--RService Definition Form

- Enter a name for the Rservice
- Enter a description of the Rservice
- Select USE FOR BELL SOUTH COST CALCULATOR checkbox if the Rservice will be used in a BellSouth Cost Calculator feed.
- Select any required Cost Elements. A check signifies the items are selected. A cost element can be double clicked to toggle inclusion or exclusion of EFI
- Select any required Services.
- Select any required Adders.

Tip: Adders are applied on a per service count basis. If three services are selected with a total service count of 100,000, the total investment adder will be calculated as the adder amount multiplied by the total service count.

- Select any appropriate Rservice options.
- Select any necessary reporting flags (eg. Class of service, loop length, etc.)
- Click the OK button to save the Rservice Definition.

Rservice Definition Options

Several options are available which affect the Rservice definition. These options are selected using the drop down menus on the Rservice Definition Form, shown below:

Figure 27--Rservice Options

Exclude poles and conduit-Selecting this option will remove all pole and conduit investment.

Report on per mile basis-Selecting this option will calculate investment for the DT-FDI, FDI-DLC and DLC-CO on a per mile basis for the on-screen reports and for all FRC/Sub-FRCs on the BellSouth Cost Calculator feed. Cost Elements which are reported on a per mile basis will have an "*" placed next to their name.

Wideband and Non Wideband- This list box allows the user to report on Wideband services (services on the Hi-Cap network), Non Wideband services (services on the PSTN), or both.

Residence and business-This list box allows the user to report on residences, businesses or both.

Local Loop and Local Channel- This list allows the user to report on services which are designated as either local channel, local loop or both.

Copper and Fiber Fed- This list box allows the user to segment the report on loops which are either copper feeder, fiber feeder or both.

All lengths-This list box allows the user to segment the report on all loops or loops that are less than 9, 12, 18, 24 or over 18 kilofeet

Delete-The delete button deletes the active Rservice.

Report All-This button creates a text file of the parameters in each Rservice definition.

Copying an Rservice Definition

An Rservice can be copied by following the procedure below.

1. Select Reports from BSTLM's Main Form
2. Select the Rservice you wish to copy from the Rservice dropdown
3. Click the EDIT button under the Rservice field
4. When the New Report Service Definition Form appears, confirm the service shown is the Rservice you wish to copy
5. In the name field, enter the new name for the Rservice
6. Click the OK button to save the new Rservice definition

Editing an Rservice Definition

An Rservice can be edited by following the procedure below.

1. Select REPORTS from BSTLM's Main Form.
2. Select the Rservice definition from the Rservice dropdown
3. Click the EDIT button under the Rservice field
4. When New Report Service Definition Form appears, make any necessary changes
5. Click the OK button when you are complete. The Rservice definition will be updated.

Deleting an Rservice Definition

An Rservice can be deleted by following the procedure below.

1. Select Reports from BSTLM's Main Form.
2. Select the Rservice definition from the Rservice dropdown
3. Click the EDIT button under the Rservice field
4. When New Report Service Definition Form appears, confirm the service shown is the Rservice you wish to delete
5. Click the DELETE button

Note: You cannot retrieve the data after you have deleted it.

Running an Rservice Report

A report can be run after the Summary Process is complete. To generate a report, use the procedure below.

1. Select REPORTS from BSTLM's Main Form.
-

Figure 28--RService Reports Form

2. Select the Rservice definition from the Rservice dropdown.
3. Select the State from the state dropdown
4. Select the appropriate wirecenters by moving them from the Available to the Process Form.
5. Select the fields to include by selecting the appropriate fields. A field is selected for Output when there is a check mark next to it.
6. Click the RUN REPORT button to calculate the Rservice Report.

Note: Selecting the Create Cost Calc Feed button will create BellSouth Cost Calculator files for all Rservices with the "Use for BellSouth Cost Calculator" check box selected.

Report Output

After BSTLM calculates an Rservice report, an onscreen window appears with the requested information. The application also saves the data as a CSV file within the state report subdirectory of the active scenario.

Key Statistics Reports

Key Statistics Reports

Key Statistics Reports provide information on the size, type and quantity of network elements, customers and cable and structure. Reports can be created by specifying a report query. Key Statistics Reporting is started by selecting the Key Statistics Reports Option under the Reports Option of the Menu Bar.

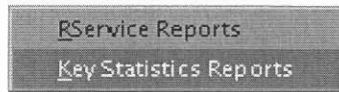


Figure 29--Selecting Key Statistics Report

Key Statistics reports can only be produced if processing was performed with THE SAVE KEY STATISTICS option selected. This option can be found on the Options Form.

Key Statistics Interface

Key Statistics reports are created by manipulating the Key Statistics Form. This form, shown below, is divided into four frames. Each frame provides necessary information to generate a reporting query.

 A screenshot of the 'BSTLM - Key Statistics Report' window. The window has a title bar and a menu bar. Below the menu bar, there are three tabs: 'Plant Nodes', 'Customer Stats', and 'Cable & Structure'. The 'Plant Nodes' tab is selected. The main area is divided into four frames: 'Query Options', 'Fields to Select', 'Results - CSV File Name', and 'Buttons'. The 'Query Options' frame contains a 'Select Where' section with dropdown menus for 'State', 'CLU', 'Density Zone', 'Network Node', 'Equip Size', and 'Equip Type'. The 'Fields to Select' frame contains a list of fields: 'Equipment Quantity', 'Size', and 'Working USD (DLCs only)'. The 'Results - CSV File Name' frame contains a text box with 'KeyState'. The 'Buttons' frame contains 'Select All', 'Clear', 'Done', and 'OK' buttons.

Figure 30--Key Statistics Interface

Query Type

The first step in creating a Key Statistics Report is defining what type of query to create. The three buttons, shown below, allow selection of the three sub-categories of reports.

 A screenshot of a 'Query Type' dialog box. It contains three buttons: 'Plant Nodes', 'Customer Stats', and 'Cable & Structure'. The 'Plant Nodes' button is highlighted with a darker background.

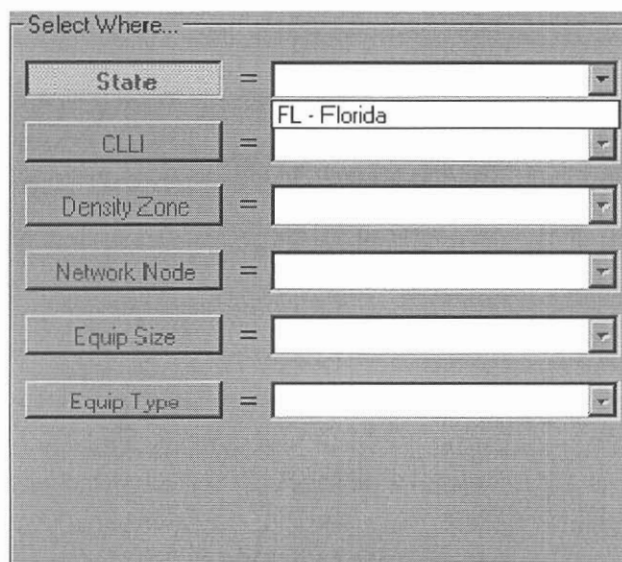
Figure 31--Selecting the Query Type

The PLANT NODES button provides reporting on plant nodes by geographic region. The CUSTOMER STATUS button provides additional demographic detail on items such as the number of households or lots. The CABLE AND STRUCTURE button provides the ability to report route and sheath distances, number of poles, manholes, etc. The Query Type button must be selected prior to other options. It controls the options available on the remainder of the form.

Query Options

The Query Options allow the user to specify an element or subset of data for reporting.. The Options are broken into two frames. The Select Where frame provides the ability to subset the query by options specified in each of the drop down menus. The Group By frame allows the user to specify the grouping in the output report.

The Select Where drop down menus for the Plant Node Query are shown below.



The image shows a software window titled "Select Where...". Inside, there are six rows, each with a label in a button-like box, an equals sign, and a pull-down menu. The labels are "State", "CLLI", "Density Zone", "Network Node", "Equip Size", and "Equip Type". The "State" pull-down menu is open, displaying "FL - Florida".

Figure 32--Select Where frame

To define the Select Where criteria, the user selects a button next to the appropriate pull down menu. When the button is depressed, the pull down menu will populate with data.

Each pull down may constrain other selections. That is, selecting the state of Florida from the State drop down menu will present only wire centers found in Florida in the CLLI pull down menu.

The other portion of the Query Options frame, Group By, simply allows the user to control the output format. This frame is shown below.

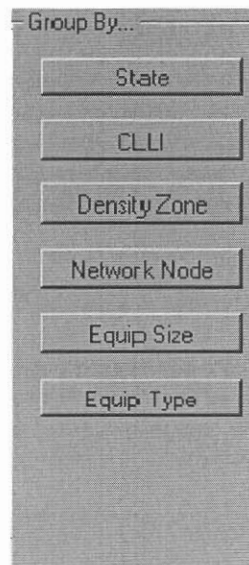


Figure 33--Group By Options

Output reports can be grouped by any category available in the Select Where frame. Selecting the corresponding GROUP BY button groups output as directed.

Fields to Select

The fields to Select Option, shown below, specifies the columns that can appear in the output report.

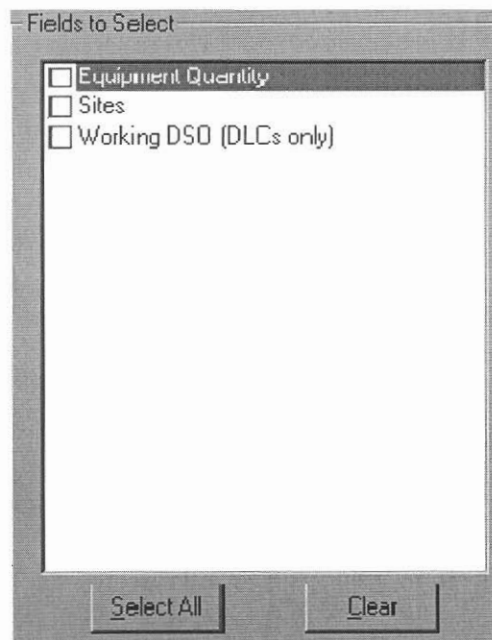


Figure 34--Key Statistics Reporting Fields

In the Plant Nodes Query, a user can report on Quantity, Number of Sites or Working DS0's by selecting the appropriate option box. Only checked options will appear in the output report.

Results - CSV File Name

The Results text box, shown below, allows the user to name the calculated Key Statistics Report.

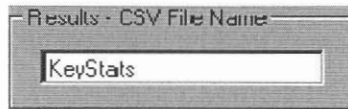


Figure 35--Key Statistics Results Name

The report name must follow Microsoft Windows naming conventions. BSTLM© saves the report as a Microsoft Excel compatible CSV file into the open scenario's Key Statistics folder. A CSV file can be opened through a text editor, Microsoft Excel or Microsoft Access.

Creating a Key Statistics Report

The following general procedure can be used to create a Key Statistics Report

1. Select KEY STATISTICS REPORTS from the REPORTS drop down menu
2. Select the Query Type
3. Select the Select Where criteria
4. Select any applicable Group By criteria
5. Check all appropriate fields to select
6. Enter a name for the report in the Results Text Box
7. Select the OK button.

When the report is complete, BSTLM will post a message on the status bar indicating the name and location of the saved file.

Key Statistics Report--An Example

A user attempting to determine the route length of all 5 pair Copper DROP cable by wire center, could construct the Key Statistics query as shown below.

Figure 36--Creating a Key Statistics Report

When the OK button is selected, a report is saved into the Key Statistics directory. When this report, QRYFL5PRDROP.CSV, is opened, the results appear as shown below.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	CLLI	CableSize	RouteFeetCU								
2	ARCHFLMARS0	5	13165								
3	BCHFLMARS0	5	304342								
4	BCHFLMARS1	5	331451								
5	BCHFLMARS0	5	493321								
6	BKFLFLJFDS0	5	71005								
7	BUDWFLMARS0	5	4635								
8	BULFLMARS0	5	82433								
9	BNNFLMARS0	5	16233								
10	BRENFLMARS0	5	1425								
11	BYEHFLMARS0	5	291004								
12	CCBHFLMARS0	5	51756								
13	CCYFLMARS0	5	4478								
14	CFLEFLMARS0	5	13212								
15	CHFLFLMARS0	5	21273								
16	CNTMFLMARS1	5	13205								
17	COCCFLMARS0	5	131054								
18	COCCFLMARS0	5	80538								
19	CSCYFLMARS0	5	3999								
20	DERYFLMARS0	5	12942								
21	DERYFLMARS1	5	13317								
22	DELFUMARS0	5	92917								
23	DLBHFLMARS0	5	337589								
24	DLBHFLMARS0	5	242250								

Figure 37--Key Statistics Output

Auditing and Verifying Model Output

BSTLM has several important auditing features designed to clarify model operation and calculation dependencies.

There are four main system tools provided to assist auditing output. They are as follows:

- 1-Diagnostic CSV files
- 2-Tree Views
- 3-Creating the InvestmentLogicCheck workbook
- 4-Sending Configuration Records to the InvestmentLogicCheck workbook

In addition, Investment Calculation logic was designed to be open and easily reviewed. Thus, all calculations are made within the Investment Logic workbook. This logic can be reviewed by opening the relevant Investment Logic workbook for a given scenario, or passing configuration records to the Investment Logic Check workbook. Excel also provides a number of auditing tools to illustrate dependencies or precedence.

Generating Diagnostic CSV Files

BSTLM allows the user to generate a variety of diagnostic files. These CSV files can be opened within Microsoft Excel or Access. Their content mirrors that of the internal database (IDB) files.

The files that can be created are as follows:

- ☐ **GIS Lot File**-This file displays text format GIS input data on Network Elements at a customer location.
- ☐ **GIS Plant File**-This file displays text format GIS input data on Network Elements not located at a customer location.
- ☐ **GIS Services File**-Types and counts of services at customer locations.
- ☐ **Configuration File**-Output of the Configuration Process.
- ☐ **Investment File**-Output of the Investment Process
- ☐ **Services File**-Types and counts of services related to configuration records.
- ☐ **Child File**-A file showing the relationship between parent and child data elements.

Each of these files can be created by following this general procedure:

1. Go to PROCESS on the menu bar
2. Select AUDIT and then the CREATE CSV FILES tab

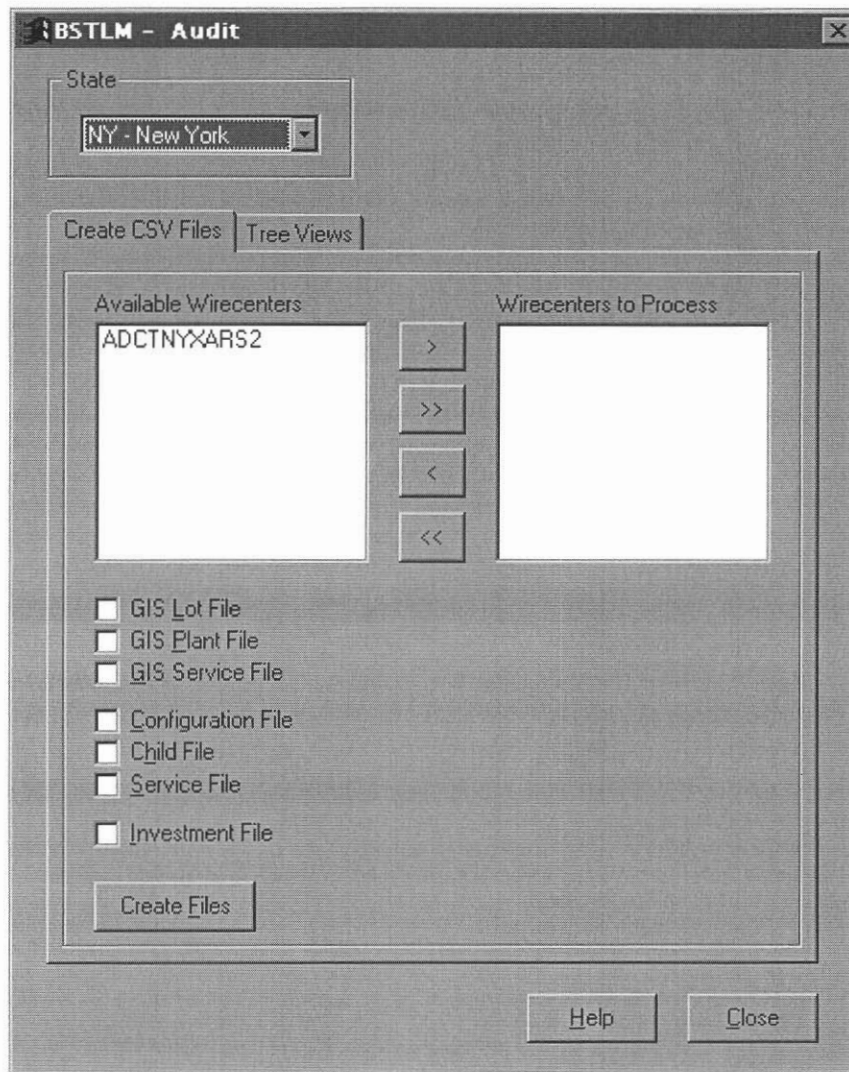


Figure 38--Creating CSV Files

3. Select the appropriate wire center or wire center's by moving the wire center from the AVAILABLE WIRECENTERS Window to the WIRECENTERS TO PROCESS
4. Check the diagnostic files you wish to create. You can create more than one file at the same time.
5. Check the CREATE FILES button to begin the file creation process.

Note: The Audit Function is also available on the Network Processes Form

Tree Views

After the configuration process is complete, it is possible to generate a graphical view of the wirecenter data.

The Tree View option allows the user to view the relationships among data elements. Where two elements are shown linked together, this implies a shared MSRT. It does not imply an electronic connection.

There are three tree views, the Full View shows all network nodes from the CO to the NID. A node can be right clicked to view summary information.

The Feeder view shows the feeder routing. By right clicking, a feeder node can be expanded to show attached distribution nodes and routing.

The COT Tree shows SONET ring relationships. Each DLC or AAN is shown related to a particular COT. A summary is available for each node displayed. It is not possible to expand the COT view beyond the DLC or AAN level.

The tree view options can be initiated by using the general procedure below

1. Go to PROCESS on the menu bar
2. Select AUDIT and then the TREE VIEWS tab

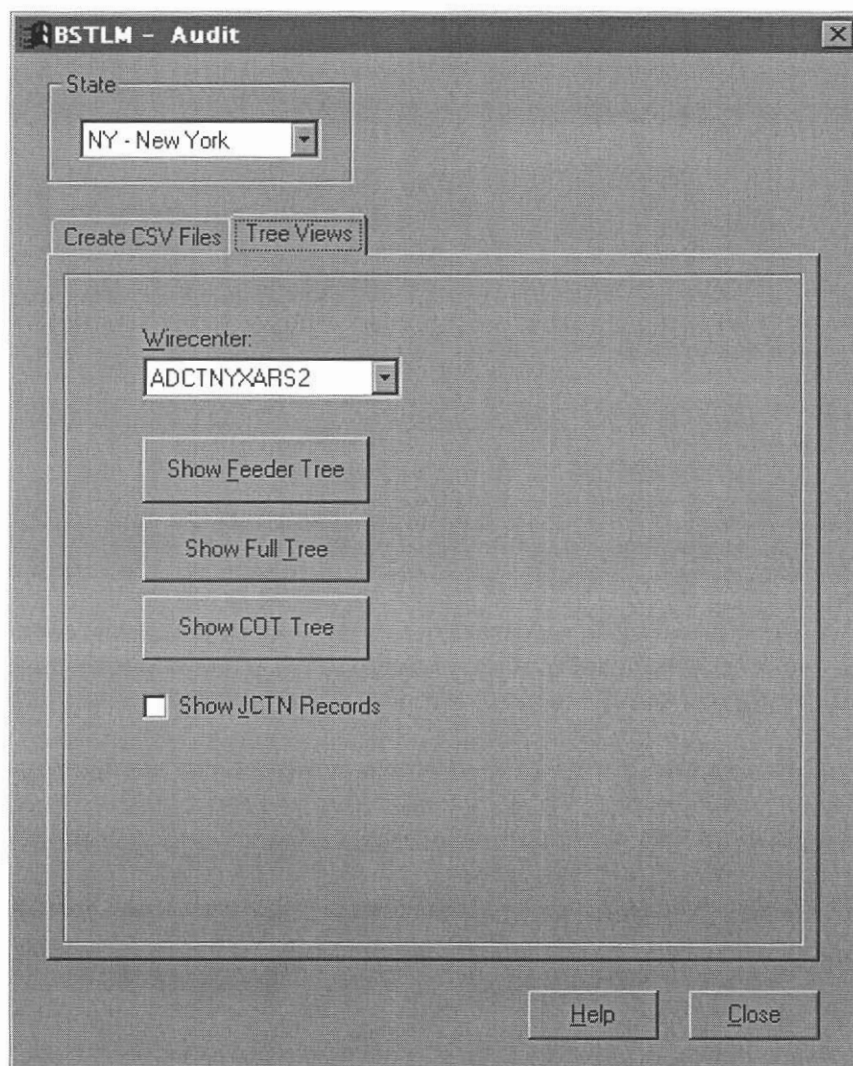


Figure 39--Selecting a Tree View

3. Select the state and wirecenter from the respective pull down menu. If the

SHOW JCTN RECORDS box is selected, JCTN records (representing splits in the feeder or distribution network) will appear in the feeder view.

4. Click the appropriate tree view button; a separate window will open with the tree desired tree view.

Note: The Audit Function is also available on the Network Processes Form

Creating InvestLogicCheck.xls

Inputs flow from input tables to the Investment Logic workbook via an Access database. To test that inputs are being populated into the correct Excel range, BSTLM can populate all front end table values into a workbook called InvestLogicCheck.xls. In the case where an Investment Logic workbook is named something other than InvestLogic.xls, the word "check" will be appended to that workbook name.

The InvestLogicCheck workbook can be used to verify scenario values and test for accuracy of population. If the values in the InvestLogicCheck workbook match the values in the front end, all inputs have flown correctly. The InvestLogicCheck workbook can also be used to verify calculations for known node values.

To create this workbook, follow the procedure below:

1. From the Menu Bar select INPUTS
2. Select the POPULATE INVESTLOGICCHECK.XLS option



Figure 40--Populating InvestLogicCheck

3. BSTLM will indicate when the process is complete.

Sending configuration records to the Investment Logic Check workbook.

It is possible to take a record from the configuration process and manually pass it to the investment process. In this way, investment calculations for a known single node can be viewed.

The procedure is below:

1. Start the Tree View Process
2. Select the node to analyze
3. Right Click on the node
4. Select the COPY option

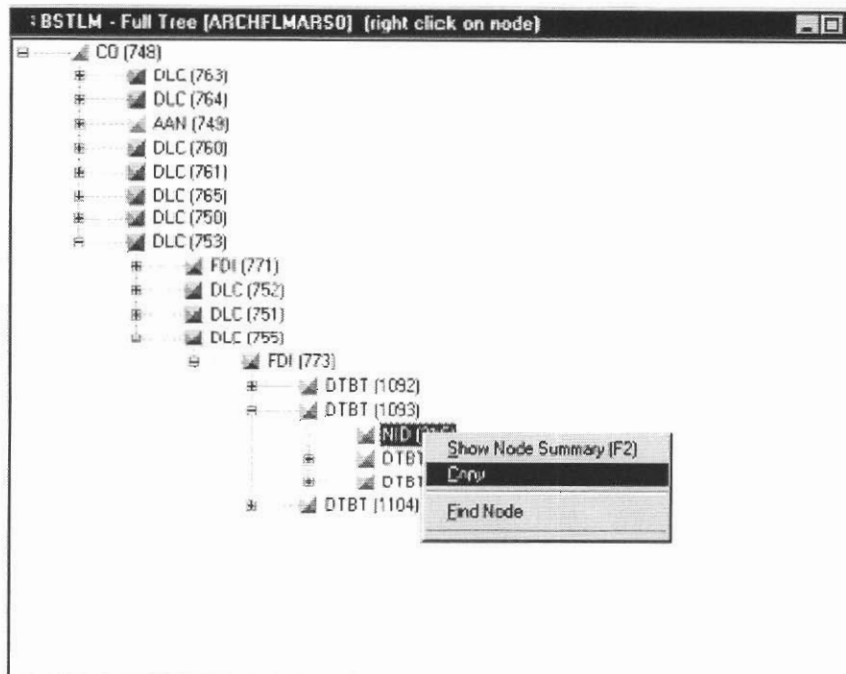


Figure 41--Copying a node's data

5. Using Windows Explorer, open the InvestLogicCheck.xls workbook
6. Select the "Configuration Record Layout worksheet"
7. Move to the purple cell directly under the INX label.
8. Paste into this cell

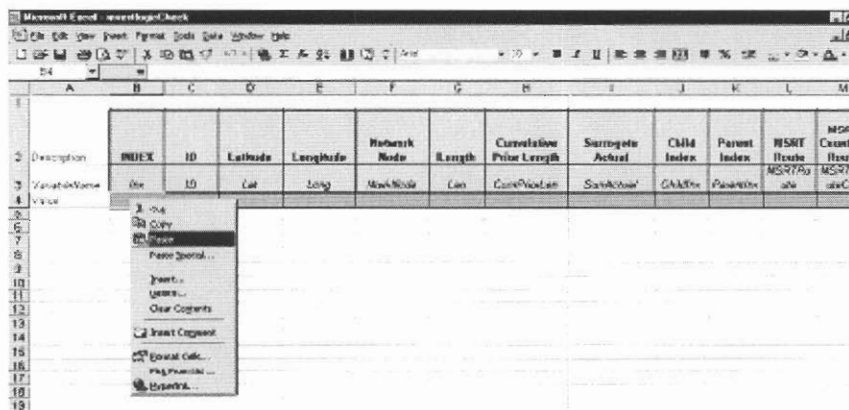


Figure 42--Pasting a node's data

9. The workbook will populate with investment data related to this data element after the user presses F9.

Tip: The "Investment Process" worksheet shows all worksheets used in calculating investment based on a network element type. In some cases, such as the DLC sheets, you must enter line counts in the worksheet to see calculated

values.

The Node Summary

A Node Summary is available for any node shown in a tree view.

To generate a Node summary, follow the procedure below

1. After a tree view is on screen, select the node of interest.
2. Right click on the node

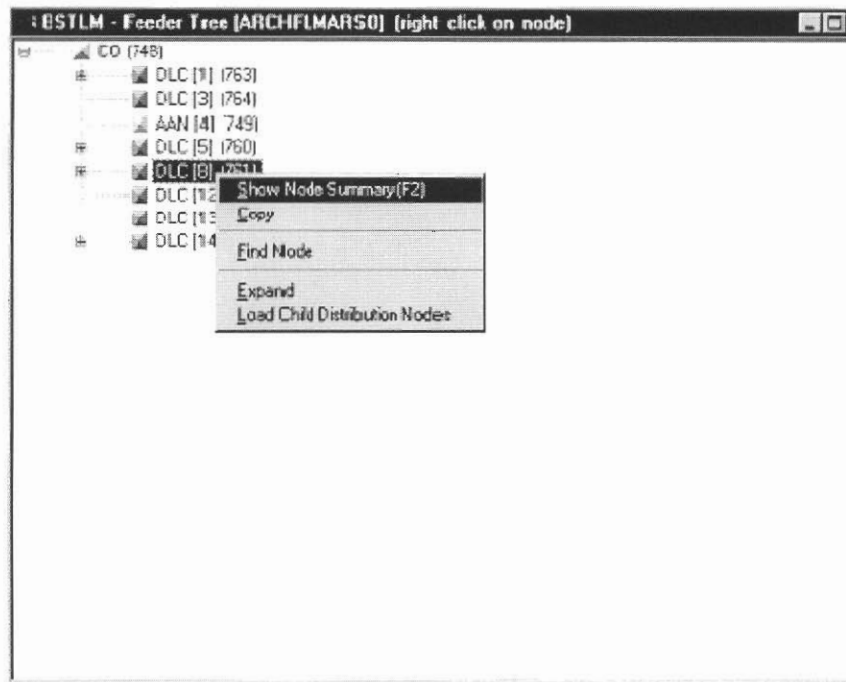


Figure 43--Showing a node's summary information

3. Select the Show Node Summary option

A new form will appear detailing the information from the node's configuration and service records. The corresponding node summary is shown below.

Glossary

Table Definitions

Aerial Sharing Table

Percent of shared (joint) pole investment assumed by a Telco in each density zone.

Aerial Structure Placing Hours Table

The Telco hours required for a placing crew to place each size of poles. These inputs will be multiplied by Telco labor cost for placing technicians (see "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Placing").

Aerial Structure Spacing Table

The average spacing distance between anchors, guys, and different sizes of poles. Inputs are used to determine how many structure units are placed on a route.

Aerial Structure Table

The material cost of telephone poles anchors and guys purchased by a telco, electric company, or provided by a contractor. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be accounted for in other tables.

Building Cable Rules

The table is used to determine building cable placement criteria. Inputs include:

- The average length of building entrance cable from building entrance location to first indoor terminal, FDI or MPOE.
- The average distance of riser cable or intrabuilding cable between terminals within a building beyond the first terminal/FDI.
- The average number of working lines terminated at each terminal beyond the first terminal/FDI
- The average percent of buildings where a Telco owns the riser/intrabuilding facilities

Buried Rural Excavation Activity

The percent the type of excavation activity is used for a buried trench. Percent of activity is assumed different for each terrain type. The total percent of excavation activity for each terrain type must equal 100%.

Buried Sharing Table

Percent of buried plant excavation investment, by density, assumed by Telco.

Buried Suburban Excavation Table

The percent the type of excavation activity is used for a buried trench. Percent of activity is assumed different for each terrain type. The total percent of excavation activity for each terrain type must equal 100%.

Buried Urban Excavation Table

The percent the type of excavation activity is used for a buried trench. Percent of activity is assumed different for each terrain type. The total percent of excavation activity for each terrain type must equal 100%.

CO Investment Adder Table

These values represent the per service cost of a service connection or feature typically at the Central Office. These costs were not designed to be computed by the system. Rather they are "Added" on as a costs at reporting time.

Component Table

This table is used to classify Cost Components into FRCs, Sub-FRCs, and Cost Types.

Composite Fiber Cable <6Kft Table

The material cost of composite cable that includes both fiber strands and 22 gauge copper pairs under the same sheath. The table includes costs for aerial, buried, building, and underground cable. This table is for fiber distribution scenarios where Optical Network Units (ONUs) are less than 6,000 feet from the Host Digital Terminal (HDT) and where only one copper pair is required for remote powering of the ONU. Include the material cost of strand or messenger in aerial cable and the material cost of inner-duct, if applicable, to buried cable.

Composite Fiber Cable > 6Kft Table

The material cost of composite cable that includes both fiber strands and 22 gauge copper pairs under the same sheath. The table includes costs for aerial, buried, building, and underground cable. This table is for fiber distribution scenarios where Optical Network Units (ONUs) are equal to or more than 6,000 feet from the Host Digital Terminal (HDT) and where two copper pairs are required for remote powering of ONU. Include the material cost of strand or messenger in aerial cable and the material cost of inner-duct, if applicable, to buried cable.

Copper Cable 24 Gauge Table

The per foot material cost of 24 gauge aerial, buried, building, and underground copper cable. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be captured elsewhere. The inputs include the material cost of strand or messenger in aerial cable and the material cost of hole-liner, if applicable, to buried cable. Fire retardant cable is assumed for building/riser cable. Twenty-four gauge cable is used when transmission limits for services cannot be met by 26 gauge copper cables.

Copper Cable 26 Gauge Table

The per foot material cost of 26 gauge aerial, buried, building, and underground copper cable. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be captured elsewhere. Include the material cost of strand or messenger in aerial cable and the material cost of hole-liner, if applicable, to buried cable. Fire retardant cable is assumed for building/riser cable.

Copper Cable Sizing Table

The cable-sizing factor is applied to working pair requirements to allow for maintenance and engineering pair administration in each density zone. BSTLM divides the working pair requirement by the cable-sizing factor to determine the minimum number of pairs required. After the factor is applied, total pair requirements (including factor adjustment) are adjusted to the next cable size. For example, if an 85% cable-sizing factor is applied to a working line requirement of 110 lines, a minimum of 129 pairs are required. Since there is not a 129 pair standard size cable available, a 200 pair cable is placed.

Cost Family Table

The table is used to categorize plant facilities between feeder and distribution for reporting purposes.

COT Fiber Termination Table

The installed cost of central office fiber termination frames. Fiber terminating frames are required to terminate fiber feeder leaving the central office.

Customer Type Table

The table is used to categorize customers by type (residential or business) for reporting purposes.

Density Classification Table

The table is used to categorize customers by density zone.

DLC Technology Table

This table defines the lower and upper limits for different types of DLC technology and at what density zone the technology should be considered. ONUs are small DLC systems hosted by large DLC system in a neighboring CSA. Universal systems require additional equipment such as CO line cards and shelves at the wire centers. Integrated systems use either TR/GR 303 or TR/GR 008 technology and concentrate COT equipment.

This table is a rule-based table and applies decision criteria in the order of processing shown. A record will be passed through the table being judged true or false from the lowest processing rule to highest. The last true rule processed will be the final value applied to the record. For example, a CSA in density zone 3 (100 to 200) has a requirement of 120 DS0. In density zone 3, 120 DS0 falls between the "Lower Limit on DS0's" and the "Upper Limit on DS0's" for "Universal" DLC, a Universal DLC system will be placed in the CSA.

DLC Vendor Mix Table

The percent mix of vendor DLC systems deployed by a telco. Total of Vendor A and Vendor B percent mix should equal 100%. These inputs determine the weighting of vendor specific equipment costs at all DLC sites and will result in a weighted (melded) average equipment total cost.

DLC/SONET FRC Table

Table is used for defining the Field Reporting Codes for DLC and SONET equipment.

DLC/SONET SubFRC Table

The table assigns Sub-FRCs for specific identification of SONET and DLC equipment.

Drop & NID Contract Labor Table

The average labor cost for a contractor to place a drop and network interface device and the amount of time (in hours) required by a Telco inspector for bid preparation and job inspection. Inspection hours are multiplied by the Inspector's direct labor cost per hour (see Labor Rates table). This table is used when a user selects contractor in the "Outside Contractor Use" table - "Drop and NID".

Drop Placing Hours Table

Telco labor hours for a placing crew to place service wires (drop) and a network interface device (NID). These inputs will be multiplied by Telco labor cost for placing technicians (see "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Placing").

Drop Table

The per foot material cost of service wires (drop) that connects a distribution terminal to the network interface device attached to a customer's premise. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be accounted for elsewhere. Buried wires are assumed to be used where inputs indicate underground facilities.

DTBT Material Table

The material cost of Aerial Distribution (DT) and Building terminals (BT). Building terminals include protection that is required when cable is exposed to power or lightning. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be captured elsewhere. Aerial distribution terminals are placed at or near customer lots and are the interface between service wires and distribution cable. Building terminals, instead of distribution terminals, are placed when services exceed the user input value in the "GIS Rules Table - NIDToBTDTXover". In addition, building terminals are placed where riser or intrabuilding cables are placed in multi-floor buildings beyond the building Feeder Distribution Interface (FDI).

DTBT Splicing and Placing Hours Tables

Telco labors hours required to setup, and close terminal splices per DT or BT. Splicing hours are based on hours required to splice 100 pairs. In addition, Cross Connects are based on hours required to cross connect 100 pairs. The hours are multiplied by either placing or splicing labor cost (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Placing" and "Splicing").

Electronic and Fiber Strand Sizing Table

This table includes inputs for sizing DTs, FDIs, electronic equipment, and fiber cables. For electronic equipment, the input factor is multiplied by the DS0 and/or DS1 equivalence to determine sizing. For fiber feeder and distribution cable, the input factor is multiplied by the electronic equipment fiber strand requirement to determine final strand requirement. Fiber sizing is similar to copper cable sizing in that the final fiber strand requirements are then sized to the nearest fiber cable size. DTs and FDIs are sized as electronic equipment except that copper pair requirements are multiplied by the input factor to determine the final sizing of the DT/FDI.

Excavation Contract Labor Table

The average company wide per foot cost for various trenching methods provided by a contractor. The values include an average per foot cost for all permit fees, special study costs such as environmental impact reports, etc. Terrain and density cost differences are accounted for in additional tables. Note: "Free Trench" refers to trench provided by developers or others at no charge to a Telco.

Excavation Cost Density Adjustment Table

This table provides an adjustment factor to adjust the average excavation cost (see "Excavation Contract Labor" table) up or down by density group due to additional or less costs charged by contractors in different density areas.

Excavation Inspection Hours Table

Per foot hours required for a Telco engineer, contract administrator or inspector to inspect, bid, etc. excavation work provided by a contractor. Telco hours are multiplied by telco labor costs to determine installed labor costs (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Inspectors").

FDI and BT Engineering Table

This table includes sizing factors for indoor and outdoor Feeder Distribution Interfaces (FDI) and Building terminals (BTs). Incoming cable pair requirements are multiplied by the "Value" in the table to determine the size requirements of the FDI/BT. The value represents the total number of "IN" and "OUT" pairs for each "IN" pair. For example, an input of 3 represents 1 pair "IN" and 2 pairs "OUT". The incoming pair requirement is multiplied by the input to determine FDI size.

In addition, the table includes the number of "IN" pairs that determines the cross-over from backboards and punch-down blocks to central office type connecting blocks attached to frames.

FDI Placing Hours Table

Telco placing hours required to place serving area interfaces or feeder distribution interfaces (SAI/FDI). Hours are multiplied by placing labor rates. (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Placing").

FDI Splicing Hours Table

Telco labor hours required to setup and close splicing for an FDI/SAI. Splicing hours are based on hours required to splice 100 pairs. Cross Connects are based on hours required to cross connect 100 pairs. In addition, there are inputs for travel time to get to and from FDI location. Hours are multiplied by either placing or splicing labor rates. (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Splicing").

FDI Terminals

The material cost of an outdoor Feeder Interface Device (FDI) used to separate feeder facilities from distribution facilities. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be accounted for elsewhere. FDI sizing is based on the number of feeder pairs required to serve a Distribution Area (DA) multiplied by a user input value (see "FDI Engineering Rules - FDIOutInRatioOutdoor").

Indoor FDI/SAI material cost is not a user input in this table. Indoor FDI is calculated based upon other inputs (See "Indoor FDI Terminals Primitives" table).

Fiber Cable Table

The per foot material cost of aerial, buried, building, and underground fiber cable. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be captured elsewhere. Included is the material cost of strand or messenger in aerial cable and the material cost of inner-duct, if applicable, to buried or aerial cable.

FITL Power Table

The per foot material cost of 22 gauge copper cable. The cost is before additives such as taxes, supply expenses, transportation, etc. which will be captured elsewhere. This cable is used for powering Optical Network Units (ONUs) when composite fiber cable is not used. It is placed with fiber cable as a separate sheath.

GIS Rules Table

This table contains most of the rules used to define the development of the engineering areas in the clustering routines.

Indoor FDI Terminal Primitives Table

The material cost and capacity of equipment to make up the complete material costs of Indoor FDI/SAIs. 66 type blocks, backboard, and 189/190 protectors are used for smaller sizes and 303 CO type connectors with protector coils and iron racks (frames) are for large FDI/SAIs. The crossover from small to large FDI is defined by a user input (see FDI Engineering Rules Table - CrossOverfrom66to303).

Information - Line Card Table

Categorizes SONET terminal line cards.

Information - Line Cards Table

Categorizes DLC equipment between Hardwired, Common or Plug-in classification. UOM specifies what drives the need for the piece of equipment and is for internal use only.

Information - SONET Term

Categorizes SONET terminal equipment between Hardwired, Common, or Plug-in classifications.

Information - SONET Terminal

Categorizes SONET terminal equipment between Hardwired, Common, or Plug-in classification. Channel Unit is used to determine which channel units require this specific item of plant.

Information CE Table

Categorizes DLC equipment between Hardwired, Common or Plug-in classification. UOM specifies what drives the need for the piece of equipment and is for internal use only.

Information Channel Table

Categorizes DLC Plug-ins. UOM specifies what drives the need for the piece of equipment and is for internal use only.

Information Line Cards Table

Categorizes SONET terminal line cards.

Information-CE Table

Categorizes DLC equipment between Hardwired, Common or Plug-in classification. UOM specifies what drives the need for the piece of equipment and is for internal use only.

Information-Channel Table

Categorizes DLC Plug-ins. UOM specifies what drives the need for the piece of equipment and is for internal use only.

Labor Rate and Loading Table

The direct labor costs per hour for telco personnel involved in engineering, constructing, and the administration of outside plant. Labor costs are multiplied by the telco hours to develop Engineered, Furnished and Installed (EF&I) costs.

Material Loading Table

The table contains factors applied to material costs to account for engineering, shipping and supply expenses, miscellaneous material (pole steps, crossarms, duct plugs, manhole bonds, etc) and sales taxes.

Media Sharing Table

The percent sharing of structure investment between copper and fiber facilities sharing the same structure.

Media Splicing and Placing Hours Tables

The closure and setup column is for the standard hours required to setup work area, setup splice, and close splice. Placing is the standard hours for placing 100 feet of cable. Splice is the standard hours for splicing 1 strand of fiber (FO) or 100 pairs of copper wire (CU). Hours are multiplied by placing or splicing labor rates. (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Splicing" and "Placing").

Network Rules Table

This table contains many of the engineering rules used in the configuration and investment processes.

NID-NIU Table

The material cost of a Network Interface Device (NID) and a Network Interface Unit (NIU) used as an interface between a customer's inside wire (IW) and the service drop. The NID is broken into two pieces: the housing (NID) and the interface/protector for each line terminated (NIDIntandProt). HDSL Modems are used to terminate DS1 service at a customer site. NIUs are also required for terminating single line DS1s services.

OC 1 Line Card Table

SONET Terminal Line Card table inputs are used to determine the total line card investment and the capacity of each line card placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements divided by a utilization factor at a location is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 1 SONET Terminal Table

SONET Terminal table inputs are used to determine the total equipment investment and the capacity of each equipment type placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements (divided by a utilization factor at a location) are divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 12 Line Card Table

SONET Terminal Line Card table inputs determine the total line card investment and the capacity of each line card placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements divided by a utilization factor at a location is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 12 SONET Terminal Table

SONET Terminal table inputs are used to determine the total equipment investment and the capacity of each equipment type placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements (divided by a utilization factor at a location) are divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 3 Line Card Table

SONET Terminal table inputs are used to determine the total equipment investment and the capacity of each equipment type placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements (divided by a utilization factor at a location) are divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 3 SONET Terminal Table

SONET Terminal table inputs are used to determine the total equipment investment and the capacity of each equipment type placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements (divided by a utilization factor at a location) are divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 48 Line Card Table

The SONET Terminal Line Card table inputs determine the total line card investment and the capacity of each line card placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DS1 requirements divided by a utilization factor at a location is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the

amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

OC 48 SONET Terminal Table

SONET Terminal table inputs are used to determine the total equipment investment and the capacity of each equipment type placed at a location on a SONET ring. Total DSI requirements (divided by a utilization factor at a location) are divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

ONU 24 - CE Table

ONUs are placed based upon the rules in the DLC Technology table and are assumed to be hosted by large DLC systems in neighboring CSAs. Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

ONU 24 - Channel Table

Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. The "X" after some plug-ins indicates that this is an extended range line card. These cards are used when the "Extended Range" distance value in the Service Description table is exceeded for a service. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

ONU 96-CE Table

ONUs are placed based upon the rules in the DLC Technology table and are assumed to be hosted by large DLC systems in neighboring CSAs. The ONU 96 may be placed when the capacity of the ONU 24 system is exceeded. However, some versions of the model do not implement the use of the ONU96 equipment and instead use multiple ONU24 placements. Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

ONU 96-Channel Table

Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. The "X" after some plug-ins indicates that this is an extended range line card. These cards are used when the "Extended Range" distance value in the Service Description table is exceeded for a service. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Outside Contractor Use Table

This table contains inputs that allow users to activate the use of contract labor in lieu of Telco labor to construct listed facilities. An input of "Y" activates the use of contractors.

Plant Mix Table

This table consists of inputs that help determine the percent of plant mix (aerial, buried, and underground facilities). The user is expected to input values to determine under what terrain characteristics and in what density groups a certain mix of facility type is placed.

This table is a rule-based table and applies decision criteria in the order of processing shown. A record will be passed through the table being judged true or false from the lowest processing rule to highest. The last true rule processed will provide the final value applied to the record.

Service Description Table

The inputs in this table determine the characteristics and loop equipment requirements of various services. The service description table links information from pre-processing to the application. Any changes to the service description table may necessitate re-running GIS Pre-processing or the GIS and Network Module.

Service Local Channel Table

The Service Local Channel Table is used to identify two character service codes which are designated as local channel services. All other services are designated as local loop.

Any changes to this table require re-running the configuration process. GIS Input data may also be affected.

Soil Table

Impact inputs (0 or 1 2) indicate whether the soil texture has an impact on placement costs. A value of 1 indicates that the soil type does impact placing. If placing is impacted, the overall terrain for the area will be set to at least SoftRock..

SONET Terminal Equipment Table

Categorizes SONET terminal equipment between Hardwired, Common, or Plug-in classification.. Channel Unit is used to determine which channel units require this specific item of plant.

SONET Vendor Mix Table

BSTLM has input tables for two vendors of SONET Terminal equipment. Total of Vendor A and Vendor B percent mix should equal 100%. These inputs determine the weighting of vendor specific equipment costs at all SONET sites and will result in a weighted (melded) average equipment total cost

Terrain Table

Table inputs provide normal trenching depths for placing to determine if terrain characteristics of Bedrock Depth or Water table depth will affect excavation costs or what type of plant would be used.

Underground Contract Labor Table

Contract costs to install underground structure plant items. The Type or Size value for manholes refers to the number of ducts entering a manhole. Inputs do not include telco inspection or engineering.

Underground Installation Table

Telco placing labor hours to place structure when contractors are not used. The inputs should include excavation hours and telco Contract labor hours for inspection and bid preparation when contractors are used. The Type or Size value (for internal use) indicates the type of structure/facility. (See "Labor Rates and Loadings" table - "Inspectors" and "Placing" and the "Outside Contractor Use" table - "Structure Conduit".

Underground Material Table

The material cost of underground structure used for constructing a conduit system. The Type or Size value for handholes, and manholes indicates the number of ducts entering the structure. The Type or Size value for ducts indicates the type of media (cable) placed in the duct.

Underground Rural Excavation Activity Table

The percent the type of activity that would be used for excavating in order to place a conduit system. Percentage of all activities in each terrain type should equal 100%.

Underground Sharing Table

Percent of underground excavation cost assigned to Telco by density. The model assumes that only the trenching cost is to be shared—the investment for conduit and underground vaults are not shared.

Underground Spacing Table

The spacing distance between manhole sizes. Type or size is the number of ducts entering the manhole.

Underground Suburban Excavation Activity Table

The percent the type of activity that would be used for excavating in order to place a conduit system. Percentage of all activities in each terrain type should equal 100%

Underground Urban Excavation Activity Table

The percent the type of activity that would be used for excavating in order to place a conduit system. Percentage of all activities in each terrain type should equal 100%

Vendor "A" DLC-CE Table

Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. The total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item to determine the quantity of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Vendor "A" DLC-CE Table

BSTLM has input tables for two vendors of DLC equipment. This table reflects Vendor "A" costs and equipment capacity. Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Vendor "A" DLC-Channel

BSTLM has input tables for two vendors of DLC equipment. This table reflects Vendor "A" costs and equipment capacity. Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the DSO capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Vendor "A" DLC-Channel Table

Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. The "X" after some plug-ins indicates that this is an extended range line card. These cards are used when the "Extended Range" distance value in the Service Description table is exceeded for a

service. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs

Vendor "B" DLC-CE

Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. The total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item to determine the quantity of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Vendor "B" DLC-CE Table

BSTLM has input tables for two vendors of DLC equipment. This table reflects Vendor "B" costs and equipment capacity. Table inputs determine the total system investment and the capacity of the system. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item to determine the amount of equipment needed. Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Vendor "B" DLC-Channel

Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. The "X" after some plug-ins indicates that this is an extended range line card. These cards are used when the "Extended Range" distance value in the Service Description table is exceeded for a service. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs

Vendor "B" DLC-Channel Table

BSTLM has input tables for two vendors of DLC equipment. This table reflects Vendor "B" costs and equipment capacity. Table inputs determine the total plug-in (channel units) investment and the capacity of each plug-in. Total DSO equivalence requirement for each service in a CSA is divided by the equipment item capacity to determine the amount of equipment needed. For example, a CSA having 600 POTS services each having a DSO equivalence of 1 will require 300 POTS Plug-ins if the DSO capacity of the plug-in is 2 (the total amount is adjusted by an utilization factor; see "Electronic and Fiber Strand Utilization Table"). Placing hour inputs are multiplied by splicing or placing labor rates to determine construction costs.

Report Column Definitions

Reporting Dictionary

The user can select multiple fields to display in either Key Statistics or Rservice Reports. Definitions for the fields are presented below.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Available In</u>	<u>Query Type (Applicable for Key Statistics Reports Only)</u>
<i>Business Firms</i>	Number of Business Firms	Key Statistics Report	Customer Stats
<i>Cost Component</i>	Sub-unit of the network under the Cost Element. For example Aerial Copper (Aerial CU) or Aerial Copper 24 gauge (AerialCU24).	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Cost Element</i>	DROP-Drop NID-Network Interface Device DTBT-Distribution Terminal or Building Terminal DT-FDI-The plant and structure from the Distribution or Building Terminal to FDI BLDGCABLE-Building Cable FDI-Feeder Distribution Interface FDI-DLC-The plant and structure from the FDI to the DLC DLC-RT-Digital Loop Carrier Remote Terminal DLC-CO-The plant and structure from the DLC to the Central Office (CO) DLC-COT-Digital loop carrier, central office terminal SONET-PREM-SONET premises equipment for the Hi-Cap network SONET-COT-SONET central office terminal equipment for the Hi-Cap	Rservice Report	N/A

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Available In</u>	<u>Query Type</u> <u>(Applicable for Key</u> <u>Statistics Reports Only)</u>
<i>Cost Family</i>	Network. A higher classification of plant than Cost element. It segregates the network into either feeder (FDR) or distribution (DIST).	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Cost Type</i>	Indication of economic nature of plant. For example, VS (volume sensitive) or S (shared).	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Cost UOM</i>	Unit of Measure (UOM) for the costs. For example, Service, Pairs or DS0.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>EFI @ Capacity (or EFI @Cap)</i>	Similar to the MatCap- this is the total EFI investment expressed on a capacity basis.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Equipment Quantity</i>	The Quantity of a particular Network Node	Key Statistics Report	Plant Node
<i>FRC</i>	Field reporting code (FRC) for the type of plant. For example, 257C is DLC RT equipment.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>HiCapRings</i>	A feeder ring used to provision wideband services	Key Statistics Report	Customer Stats
<i>Households</i>	An occupied housing unit	Key Statistics Report	Customer Stats
<i>Housing Units</i>	A habitable structure in which a person or family could live	Key Statistics Report	Customer Stats
<i>Length</i>	Numeric measure of the distance in the network.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Lots</i>	A discrete customer location.	Key Statistics Report	Customer Stats
<i>Manholes</i>	Manholes used to provision	Key	Cable & Structure

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Available In</u>	<u>Query Type (Applicable for Key Statistics Reports Only)</u>
	telecommunication services	Statistics Report	
<i>Material</i>	Total Material Investment amount.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Material @ Capacity (or Mtrl @Cap)</i>	The total material investment expressed on number of units that can be used (the capacity). This capacity is adjusted for what the engineers will actually use for line in service. Using the example from MatAct, the Material @ Capacity would be \$100/20=\$5. That is to say--if we were fully efficient and able to sell all capacity, then the cost per pair would be \$5.00.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Media</i>	The type of cable, (facilities) running between two network nodes (Copper, CU or Fiber Optic, FO). At the DLC it signifies the type of system (Integrated, Universal, ONU, ALL)	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Node Service Count</i>	The number of services at this node of the network.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Plant Type</i>	The description of the type of plant--for example Aerial, Buried, Underground, Indoor, Plug-in, Common, Hardwired, CEV or Hut.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Poles</i>	Poles used to provision telecommunication services	Key Statistics Report	Cable & Structure
<i>Route Feet Copper</i>	The number of feet along which copper media is provisioned. Two 10 foot lengths of 25 pr 26 Gauge Drop cable would be 10 route Feet of 25 pr 26 Gauge drop cable.	Key Statistics Report	Cable & Structure
<i>Route Feet</i>	The number of feet along which Fiber	Key	Cable & Structure

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Available In</u>	<u>Query Type</u> <u>(Applicable for Key</u> <u>Statistics Reports Only)</u>
<i>Fiber</i>	Optic media is provisioned. Two 10 foot lengths of 25 pr 26 Gauge Drop cable would be 10 route Feet of 25 pr 26 Gauge drop cable.	Statistics Report	
<i>Sheath Feet Copper</i>	The number of feet along which copper media is provisioned multiplied by the number of identical cable sheaths on the route. Two 10 foot lengths of 25 pr 26 Gauge Drop cable would be 20 Sheath Feet of 25 pr 26 Gauge drop cable.	Key Statistics Report	Cable & Structure
<i>Sheath Feet Fiber</i>	The number of feet along which Fiber Optic media is provisioned multiplied by the number of identical cable sheaths on the route. Two 10 foot lengths of 25 pr 26 Gauge Drop cable would be 20 Sheath Feet of 25 pr 26 Gauge drop cable.	Key Statistics Report	Cable & Structure
<i>Sites</i>	The number of unique sites this element is located on. For example a building with 6 Building Terminals, 1 on each of six floors, would show as 1 BT Site	Key Statistics Report	Plant Node
<i>Size</i>	The size of the plant item	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>SubFRC</i>	Sub field-reporting code for the type of plant.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>TELRIC EFI</i>	Similar to the TELRIC Material- this is the total EFI investment expressed on a UnitsUOM basis.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>TELRIC Material (or Telric Mtrl).</i>	The total material investment expressed on a UnitsUOM basis. For example, if a DTBT costs \$100 and has capacity to serve 20 pairs (a 25 pair terminal that engineers never run over 20) and only has 10 lines working, the material @	Rservice Report	N/A

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Available In</u>	<u>Query Type</u> <u>(Applicable for Key</u> <u>Statistics Reports Only)</u>
<i>Total EFI</i>	actual would be $100/10 = \$10/\text{pair}$. Total EFI (engineered, furnished and installed) amount.	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Units</i>	Numeric measure of the quantity or length of plant in the network	Rservice Report	N/A
<i>Units UOM</i>	Descriptive indication as to the unit of measure (UOM) on the Units field. For example, Feet, Terminals, Units, Manholes, Channel Units (one for each type of channel unit – POTS- POTSX- etc.)-” “an indicator of what channel units the cost is applicable to - *SW- *All)	Rservice Report	
<i>Working DS0</i>	Number of Working DS0 equivalents- available on DLC-RT Node only	Key Statistics Report	Plant Node

System Administration

System Options

The options form is intended for system administrators. It contains settings that control processing and output. The form, shown below, is available from the SYSTEM option on the Menu Bar.

BSTLM - Options

Options

Show in Edit Inputs Grid

- ☒ Description
- ☒ Source
- ☒ Notes

Key Statistics

- ☒ Save Key Statistics

Report Option

- ☐ Use last report settings

Edit Inputs Option

- ☐ Unlock fields

GIS Map File Option

- ☐ Output GIS map files

Log Options

- ☐ Hide processing errors
- ☐ Retain error log history
- ☒ Verbose log
- ☐ Log file in CSV format

Process Options

- ☒ Run Summary process from disk

Invest Process - Excel Cycle:

Help Create Pre-GIS INI File OK

Figure 45--System Options

The following options are available:

Show in Inputs Grid: These checkboxes permit the system to display the specified columns in the inputs grid and upon output to Microsoft Excel.

Key Statistics: Selecting this option instructs the system to save Key Statistics data. This item must be selected during processing if the user wishes to generate Key Statistics reports.

Report Option: Use last report settings saves the last report (Rservice and report) settings used. These values appear next time the system is started.

Edit Inputs Option: Selecting this option allows the user to add or change values in yellow shaded input cells.

GIS Map File Option: This option allows the GIS Module to produce binary files capable of being mapped. This option is not active.

Log Options: This option allows the user to hide processing errors, when possible, and create a log. The log created is BSTLM.log. It can be viewed with a standard text editor. The user can select either standard text or CSV format.

Process Options: This option allows the user to either run the summary process from disk rather than memory. The user can also set all local channel services to Fiber Optic. Finally, the user can control the Investment Logic Excel cycle. By varying the cycle quantity, the user can force the Investment process to close Excel after a given number of wire centers. This is not a setting that should be modified without contacting technical support.

Create Pre_GIS Ini File: This option transmits the contents of the service description table to a file used in GIS Pre-Processing. It is the user's responsibility to move the PREPSVCS.INI file to the appropriate pre-processing directory.

Security and User Administration

Edit Users

The Edit Users form helps the system manager administer users and user rights on the PC in use. This form is restricted based on user level. Changes are made when the system is re-started.

The form is divided into four frames. Each frame is described below:

*Add User-*The Add user frame allows the administrator to add users, select appropriate user levels and assign passwords. Passwords must follow specific system-enforced rules. The password is a case-sensitive character string. User names must be at least six characters in length. When a user is created, they must be assigned one of three user levels. A user is created by typing in a valid user name, assigning a password and user class. The "Add" button transmits this information to the system.

The remaining frames are used to administer current users.

*User list-*This box shows all valid users. To modify the user's class or password, highlight their name. A user can be removed by highlighting their name and clicking "Remove".

*Change Password-*A user password can be changed by selecting the user, entering the new password and confirming the new password. After the appropriate fields are entered, the password is changed by clicking the "Change Password" button. A password is remembered when changed. A former password can not be reused after it has been changed.

*Change User Level-*All non-administrator passwords can be changed using this series of option buttons. A user level is changed when the user is highlighted, the option button is selected and the "Change Level" button is clicked.

Change Passwords

The change password dialog box is used to change a user's password. It appears the first time a user logs into the system.

A password can be changed by entering a new password and repeating the new password.. Passwords are case sensitive and must follow specific rules. A password expires after sixty days. After a password has been changed, the former password cannot be re-used.

Password Rules

The following rules are used to edit user entered candidate passwords before the system can accept the character as a valid password.

The password specifications are as follows:

Passwords shall be manually entered in order to log into any BellSouth computer asset.
No password shall be used for longer than sixty days. Passwords shall be a minimum of six characters in length. System administrative and other special privileged user passwords should be a minimum of eight characters in length.
Passwords shall contain at least one alpha character and at least one numeric character unless prevented by the computer asset.
Passwords shall not contain a string of three or more identical characters, letters or numbers such as 777 or XXX.
Passwords shall not contain a string of three or more ascending or descending numeric or alphabetic characters such as 123, XYZ.
Passwords shall not contain a string of four or more characters of the same type, either alpha, numeric or special/punctuation characters.
Passwords must be no less than eight characters in length.

User Levels

The application establishes three user levels: User-Full, Administrator and User-Limited. User-Full has access to the system except the use of the Options Form and User Administration Form on the menu bar.

The Administrator has access to the Options Form and User Administration options.

User-Limited has no access to the creation of R-service reports, the Audit Form, Option Form and System Administration options.

Removing a Database Password

In certain circumstances, user's are supplied with a database password. With this supplied password it is possible to remove password protection from system, scenario and status databases.

Any modifications to the system databases may make the system unstable or non-functional. Care should be taken in making any changes.

Removing a password requires Microsoft Access 97. The procedure is as below

1. Open the target database for exclusive use. This option is available in the File Window directly under the ADVANCED. . . button. After the EXCLUSIVE box is checked, highlight the appropriate file and select OPEN.
-

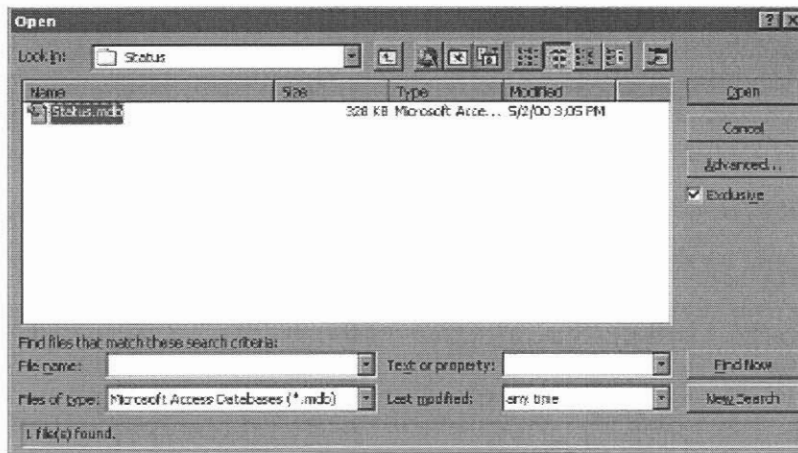


Figure 46--Opening a File for Exclusive Use

2. Enter the password to open the database. When the database opens, select the **TOOLS** menu and then the **SECURITY** option. Microsoft Access will then present the Security Menu. Select **UNSET DATABASE PASSWORD**.



Figure 47--Unsetting the Database Password

3. Microsoft Access will then prompt you to enter the password.

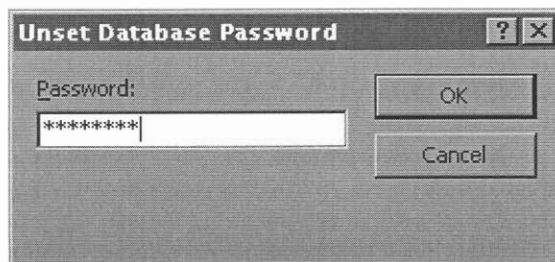


Figure 48--Entering a Database Password

This action will remove the password protection.

Removing The Investment Logic Password

In certain circumstances, users are supplied the password to open the Investment Logic Workbook.

Any modifications to the Investment Logic Workbook may make the system unstable or non-functional. Care should be taken in making any changes.

To remove the Investment Logic password, follow the procedure below.

1. Open the Investment Logic Workbook. Enter the supplied password when prompted by Microsoft Excel.

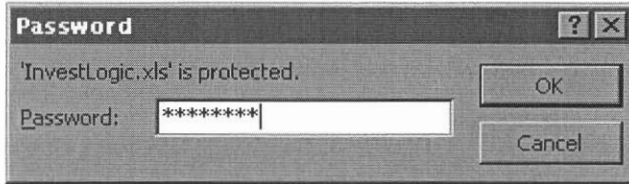


Figure 49--Entering the Password into Microsoft Excel

2. When the workbook is open, select SAVE AS from the FILE menu.
3. Click OPTIONS. Microsoft Excel will present the following form.

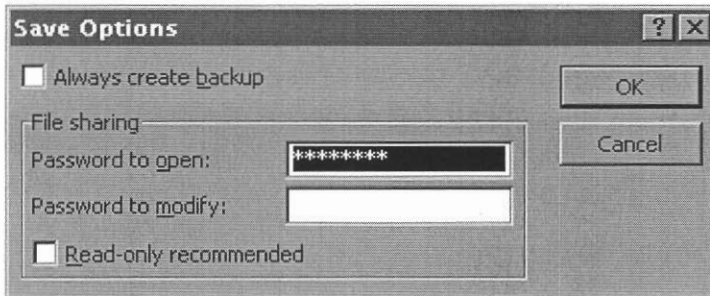


Figure 50--Removing the Existing Password

4. To remove the password, press the DELETE key, and then click OK. This will eliminate any characters in the highlighted black PASSWORD TO OPEN box.
5. If prompted, click YES to replace the existing workbook with the open workbook.

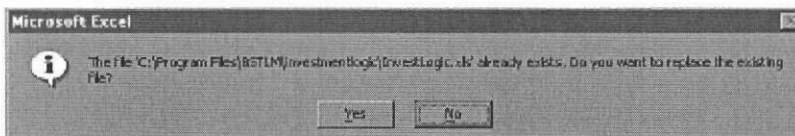


Figure 51--Saving Over the Existing File

Viewing System Status Information

BSTLM can present a detailed list of system component versions. This information is useful for technical support.

This information can be generated using the procedure below.

1. From BSTLM's tool bar, select SYSTEM

2. Select the SYSTEM STATUS option.

Information on the system databases, scenario databases and system DLLs will appear in a new window.

D:\

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Folders

Address D:\

Name	Size	Type	Modified
Documentation		File Folder	8/19/2003...
Helpful Macros		File Folder	8/19/2003...
→ BSTLM INSTALLATION PROCEDUR...	22 KB	Microsoft Word Document	8/19/2003...
BSTLM_Setup_1-3-10.exe	12,520 KB	Application	8/11/2000...
Combo-Fl-Res Only.zip	386,966 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...
Gismaster.zip	178,427 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...

6 object(s) 564 MB My Computer

Start | Inbox - Mi... | Case Mana... | D:\ 10:27 AM

BSTLM INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

The BSTLM is installed from the provided CD's. To install the model and BST's data use the following procedures. This version is not intended to be installed into the same location as any previous versions of the BSTLM model.

1. Open Explorer and locate the CD-ROM drive for your PC.
2. Next run **BSTLM_Setup-1-3-10.exe** found on CD 1 of 2. This process may ask you if you want to keep newer versions of several files already on you PC. The answer to this question for each file is Yes keep existing file. The installation process *may* prompt you to restart your PC. If prompted click yes. When your PC is finished rebooting you must run the **BSTLM_Setup-1-2.exe** file again to finish the model installation. If you are not prompted, proceed to step 4 below.
3. Next run **Gismaster.exe** found on CD1 of 2. The BSTLM folder is in the zip file. Your choice should C:\ or D:\ not C:\BSTLM or D:\BSTLM
4. Next run **Combo-FI-Res Only.exe** found on CD 1 of 2. The BSTLM folder is in the zip file. Your choice should C:\ or D:\ not C:\BSTLM or D:\BSTLM
5. Next run **Combo-FI-Bus Only.exe** found on CD 2 of 2. The BSTLM folder is in the zip file. Your choice should C:\ or D:\ not C:\BSTLM or D:\BSTLM
6. Next run **Linker.exe** found in the BSTLM directory on the drive that you first installed BSTLM_Setup-1-3-10.exe (ex. C:\BSTLM1_3 Inplant or D:\BSTLM1_3 Inplant)

The installation of the model is now complete and BellSouth specific data is installed. To start the model, a program group has been created called BSTLM, under your **Start Programs** screen. Or you can use explorer and execute the **Bstlm.exe** found in the BSTLM folder on your C:\ or D:\ drive. You will be prompted for a User ID and Password. They are as follows:

User: **full**

Password: **a87cel52**

Upon successful login you will be prompted for a new password that only you will know. If you forget it you will have to install the model again from the CD's

Refer to the user manual found on CD 1 of 2 for procedures on operating the model.

D:\

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Folders

Address D:\

Name	Size	Type	Modified
Documentation		File Folder	8/19/2003...
Helpful Macros		File Folder	8/19/2003...
BSTLM INSTALLATION PROCEDUR...	22 KB	Microsoft Word Document	8/19/2003...
BSTLM_Setup_1-3-10.exe	12,520 KB	Application	8/11/2000...
Combo-Fl-Res Only.zip	386,966 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...
Gismaster.zip	178,427 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...

6 object(s) 564 MB My Computer

Start | Inbox - Mi... | Case Mana... | D:\ 10:27 AM

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
Combo-FI-Res Only.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/19/2003 9:03 AM	1,181,696	91%
ARCHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:13 PM	370,401	0%
BCRTFLBTDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:16 PM	1,421,132	0%
BCRTFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:21 PM	3,603,076	0%
BCRTFLSADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:27 PM	3,550,408	0%
BGPIFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:28 PM	598,400	0%
BKVLFLJFDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:32 PM	2,078,838	0%
BLDWFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:32 PM	308,403	0%
BLGLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:33 PM	786,956	0%
BNNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:35 PM	936,269	0%
BRSNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:36 PM	576,972	0%
BYBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:43 PM	4,128,867	0%
CCBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:45 PM	1,212,905	0%
CDKYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:45 PM	164,715	0%
CFLDFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:46 PM	723,102	0%
CHPLFLJADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:48 PM	809,513	0%
CNTMFLLED1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:49 PM	732,762	0%
COCOFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:55 PM	3,591,482	0%
COCOFLMEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:57 PM	1,672,303	0%
Combo-FI-Res Only_report.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/19/2003 9:51 AM	116,279,296	76%
P_1_1st.xls	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:26 AM	15,872	84%
P_1_1wc.xls	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:28 AM	520,192	75%
CSCYFLBARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:58 PM	608,208	0%
DBRYFLDLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:01 PM	1,191,678	0%
DBRYFLMARS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:02 PM	642,138	0%
DELDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:06 PM	2,449,549	0%
DLBHFLKPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:09 PM	1,965,735	0%
DLBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:13 PM	2,257,447	0%
DLSPFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:13 PM	265,798	0%
DNLNFLWMRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:16 PM	1,865,873	0%
DRBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:22 PM	3,318,412	0%
DYBHFLFNRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:22 PM	105,537	0%
DYBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:27 PM	3,198,223	0%
DYBHFLBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:31 PM	2,282,288	0%
DYBHFLSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:32 PM	475,110	0%
DYBHFLPODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:37 PM	3,325,927	0%
EGLLFLBGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:42 PM	2,832,382	0%
EGLLFLIHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:44 PM	1,338,834	0%
EORNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:45 PM	555,632	0%
FLBHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:46 PM	404,229	0%
FRBHFLFPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	1,421,218	0%
FTGRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	66,046	0%
FTLDFLAPRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	54,113	0%
FTLDFLCRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:52 PM	2,112,213	0%
FTLDFLCYDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:55 PM	2,160,272	0%
FTLDFLJADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:01 PM	3,678,320	0%
FTLDFLMRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:09 PM	4,819,414	0%
FTLDFLOADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:13 PM	2,770,182	0%
FTLDFLPLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:19 PM	3,712,859	0%
FTLDFLSGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:20 PM	321,437	0%
FTLDFLSUDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:24 PM	2,258,741	0%
FTLDFLWNDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:26 PM	1,405,348	0%
FTPRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:33 PM	4,157,592	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
GCSPLCNDSD0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:34 PM	977,597	0%
GCVLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:35 PM	527,279	0%
GENVFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:36 PM	320,578	0%
GLBRFLMCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:38 PM	1,154,098	0%
GSVLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:46 PM	5,270,014	0%
GSVLFLNW33E.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:48 PM	800,298	0%
HAVNFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:49 PM	603,978	0%
HBSDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:50 PM	850,454	0%
HLNVFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:51 PM	949,041	0%
HLWDFLHADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:53 PM	945,221	0%
HLWDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:58 PM	2,880,833	0%
HLWDFLPEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:08 PM	6,007,476	0%
HLWDFLWHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:16 PM	4,970,678	0%
HMSTFLAFRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:18 PM	717,786	0%
HMSTFLEARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:18 PM	122,888	0%
HMSTFLHMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:22 PM	2,689,773	0%
HTISFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:24 PM	1,091,260	0%
HWTHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:25 PM	512,631	0%
ISLMFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:25 PM	336,964	0%
JAY-FLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:26 PM	441,939	0%
JCBHFLABRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:28 PM	748,496	0%
JCBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:31 PM	2,204,782	0%
JCBHFLSPRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:33 PM	673,660	0%
JCVLFLARDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:35 PM	1,630,673	0%
JCVLFLBWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:38 PM	2,020,935	0%
JCVLFLCLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:44 PM	3,742,134	0%
JCVLFLFCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:46 PM	1,304,658	0%
JCVLFLIARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:47 PM	93,166	0%
JCVLFLJTRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:47 PM	149,166	0%
JCVLFLLFDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:51 PM	2,587,878	0%
JCVLFLNODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:55 PM	2,292,082	0%
JCVLFLOWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:57 PM	1,316,038	0%
JCVLFLRVDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:01 PM	2,356,467	0%
JCVLFLSJ73E.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:04 PM	2,101,981	0%
JCVLFLSMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:06 PM	1,325,984	0%
JCVLFLWCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:10 PM	2,601,987	0%
JPTRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:15 PM	3,008,042	0%
KeyStatistics.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/7/2000 9:13 AM	9,885,696	78%
KYHGFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:17 PM	799,942	0%
KYLRFLLSRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:18 PM	643,145	0%
KYLRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:19 PM	603,773	0%
KYWSFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:21 PM	1,571,793	0%
LKCYFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:26 PM	3,054,730	0%
LKMRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:27 PM	492,203	0%
LYHNFLOHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:29 PM	1,116,130	0%
MCNPFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:29 PM	255,336	0%
MDBGFLPMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:31 PM	1,268,649	0%
MIAMFLAEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:37 PM	3,208,395	0%
MIAMFLALDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:40 PM	1,863,614	0%
MIAMFLAPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:41 PM	475,515	0%
MIAMFLBADSD0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:43 PM	1,469,105	0%
MIAMFLBCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:44 PM	728,235	0%
MIAMFLBRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:47 PM	1,701,511	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
MIAMFLCADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:56 PM	5,507,538	0%
MIAMFLDBRS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:56 PM	40,798	0%
MIAMFLFLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:59 PM	1,659,291	0%
MIAMFLGRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:04 PM	2,584,572	0%
MIAMFLHLD0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:13 PM	5,559,477	0%
MIAMFLICDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:15 PM	1,259,701	0%
MIAMFLKEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:16 PM	289,322	0%
MIAMFLMEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:17 PM	801,153	0%
MIAMFLNMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:19 PM	1,278,831	0%
MIAMFLNSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:23 PM	2,188,084	0%
MIAMFLOLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:26 PM	2,137,928	0%
MIAMFLPBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:30 PM	2,412,227	0%
MIAMFLPLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:34 PM	2,603,384	0%
MIAMFLRRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:40 PM	3,225,911	0%
MIAMFLSHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:44 PM	2,444,789	0%
MIAMFLSODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:49 PM	3,218,299	0%
MIAMFLWDDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:55 PM	3,066,468	0%
MIAMFLWMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:58 PM	2,187,062	0%
MICCFLLBRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:59 PM	521,708	0%
MLBRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:11 PM	7,031,676	0%
MLTNFLRAD0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:14 PM	1,995,544	0%
MNDRFLAVDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:14 PM	296,606	0%
MNDRFLLODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:18 PM	2,347,033	0%
MNDRFLWRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:19 PM	546,462	0%
MNSNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:19 PM	153,381	0%
MRTFLVERS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:21 PM	814,228	0%
MXVLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:21 PM	195,313	0%
NDADFLACDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:24 PM	1,814,847	0%
NDADFLBRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:29 PM	2,976,182	0%
NDADFLGGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:32 PM	1,860,965	0%
NDADFLOLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:34 PM	1,033,699	0%
NKLRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:34 PM	160,670	0%
NSBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:38 PM	2,680,954	0%
NWBYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:39 PM	592,578	0%
OKHLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:40 PM	229,991	0%
OLTWFLLNRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:41 PM	732,636	0%
ORLDFLAPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:51 PM	6,071,136	0%
ORLDFLCLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:55 PM	2,183,844	0%
ORLDFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:01 AM	3,727,811	0%
ORLDFLPCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:08 AM	4,410,346	0%
ORLDFLPHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:19 AM	6,368,054	0%
ORLDFLSADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:22 AM	1,779,173	0%
ORPKFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:24 AM	1,514,876	0%
ORPKFLRWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:26 AM	1,072,566	0%
OVIDFLCADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:30 AM	2,171,380	0%
PACEFLPV99E.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:31 AM	1,108,506	0%
PAHKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:32 AM	296,439	0%
PCBHFLNTDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:35 AM	1,768,523	0%
PLCSFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:37 AM	1,539,877	0%
PLTKFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:41 AM	2,244,470	0%
PMBHFLCSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:48 AM	3,883,034	0%
PMBHFLFEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:54 AM	3,762,165	0%
PMBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:00 AM	3,798,346	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
PMBHFLTADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:04 AM	2,072,141	0%
PMPKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:05 AM	500,465	0%
PNCYFLCA87E.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:06 AM	674,496	0%
PNCYFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:11 AM	3,390,913	0%
PNSCFLBLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:16 AM	3,309,429	0%
PNSCFLFPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:22 AM	3,438,216	0%
PNSCFLHCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:23 AM	717,012	0%
PNSCFLPBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:24 AM	483,681	0%
PNSCFLWADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:28 AM	2,503,763	0%
PNVDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:30 AM	1,217,947	0%
PRRNFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:42 AM	7,083,213	0%
PRSNFLFDRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:42 AM	337,454	0%
PTSLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:49 AM	3,717,445	0%
PTSLFLSOCG0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:50 AM	1,158,511	0%
P.1.1st.csv	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:25 AM	6,360	60%
P.1.1wc.csv	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:27 AM	1,066,708	74%
SBSTFLFERS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:51 AM	193,493	0%
SBSTFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:53 AM	1,506,409	0%
SGKYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:54 AM	408,831	0%
SNFRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:01 AM	4,255,644	0%
STAGFLBSRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:02 AM	833,427	0%
STAGFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:05 AM	2,023,848	0%
STAGFLSHRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:07 AM	824,580	0%
STAGFLWGRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:07 AM	143,637	0%
STRTFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:13 AM	3,981,891	0%
SYHSFLCCRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:14 AM	379,874	0%
TRENFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:15 AM	638,063	0%
TTVLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:20 AM	2,752,420	0%
VERNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:20 AM	371,130	0%
VRBHFLBERS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:22 AM	813,950	0%
VRBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:27 AM	3,534,695	0%
WELKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:28 AM	377,503	0%
WPBHFLANDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:31 AM	2,396,050	0%
WPBHFLGADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:41 AM	5,593,722	0%
WPBHFLGRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:46 AM	3,138,068	0%
WPBHFLHHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:53 AM	3,832,306	0%
WPBHFLLEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:57 AM	2,565,912	0%
WPBHFLRBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:01 AM	2,520,683	0%
WPBHFLRPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:07 AM	3,559,190	0%
WWSPFLHIDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:09 AM	1,346,153	0%
WWSPFLSHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:14 AM	3,131,490	0%
YNFNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:15 AM	533,201	0%
YNTWFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:16 AM	329,404	0%
YULEFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:16 AM	411,575	0%
203 file(s)			494,975,759	20%

D:\

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Back Search Folders

Address D:\

Name	Size	Type	Modified
Documentation		File Folder	8/19/2003...
Helpful Macros		File Folder	8/19/2003...
BSTLM INSTALLATION PROCEDUR...	22 KB	Microsoft Word Document	8/19/2003...
BSTLM_Setup_1-3-10.exe	12,520 KB	Application	8/11/2000...
Combo-Fl-Res Only.zip	386,966 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...
Gismaster.zip	178,427 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...

6 object(s) 564 MB My Computer

Start Inbox - Mi... Case Mana... D:\ 10:27 AM

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Axarchflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	31,588	38%	19,447	...\A
Niarchflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:10 PM	2,642	68%	854	...\A
Niarchflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:10 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\A
Nxarchflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	1,320	53%	621	...\A
Nxarchflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	317	46%	171	...\A
Rxarchflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:49 AM	28,620	66%	9,596	...\A
Rxarchflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 9:35 AM	2,692	57%	1,164	...\A
Rxarchflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	11,776	79%	2,520	...\A
Rxarchflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 9:35 AM	89,088	70%	26,722	...\A
Rxarchflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\A
Sparchflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:19 PM	294,634	62%	112,669	...\A
Sparchflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:43 PM	908	67%	297	...\A
Svarchflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:43 PM	17,266	93%	1,185	...\A
Svarchflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:43 PM	180	28%	130	...\A
Axbcrflbtds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	49,198	39%	29,925	...\B
Nibcrflbtds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:10 PM	17,330	71%	5,053	...\B
Nibcrflbtds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:10 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbcrflbtds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	1,194	53%	565	...\B
Nxbcrflbtds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbcrflbtds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:50 AM	45,504	67%	14,887	...\B
Rxbcrflbtds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 9:47 AM	4,300	56%	1,892	...\B
Rxbcrflbtds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	18,432	79%	3,835	...\B
Rxbcrflbtds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 9:47 AM	128,000	66%	43,625	...\B
Rxbcrflbtds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbcrflbtds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:19 PM	1,095,764	62%	419,476	...\B
Spbcrflbtds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:44 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbcrflbtds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:44 PM	95,314	89%	10,590	...\B
Svbcrflbtds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:44 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbcrflmads1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	125,538	43%	71,830	...\B
Nibcrflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	16,106	70%	4,810	...\B
Nibcrflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbcrflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	1,614	54%	744	...\B
Nxbcrflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbcrflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:50 AM	121,986	69%	37,932	...\B
Rxbcrflmads1.id	ID File	5/23/2000 10:04 AM	11,584	58%	4,820	...\B
Rxbcrflmads1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	50,176	81%	9,742	...\B
Rxbcrflmads1.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 10:04 AM	351,744	71%	102,961	...\B
Rxbcrflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbcrflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:19 PM	3,575,054	63%	1,334,714	...\B
Spbcrflmads1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:48 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbcrflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:49 PM	207,064	88%	25,338	...\B
Svbcrflmads1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:48 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbcrflsads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	142,540	42%	83,291	...\B
Nibcrflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	12,706	72%	3,597	...\B
Nibcrflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbcrflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	2,454	53%	1,151	...\B
Nxbcrflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbcrflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:50 AM	131,016	67%	42,809	...\B
Rxbcrflsads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 10:19 AM	12,444	57%	5,385	...\B
Rxbcrflsads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	53,760	81%	10,455	...\B
Rxbcrflsads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 10:19 AM	389,632	68%	125,442	...\B
Rxbcrflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbcrflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	3,790,544	62%	1,449,456	...\B

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Spbcrtflsads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:54 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbcrtflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:54 PM	281,650	91%	24,268	...\B
Svbcrtflsads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:54 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbgpiflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	74,106	42%	43,275	...\B
Nibgpiflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	3,322	65%	1,174	...\B
Nibgpiflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbgpiflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	942	54%	437	...\B
Nxbgpiflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbgpiflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:50 AM	70,326	68%	22,320	...\B
Rxbgpiflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 10:21 AM	6,664	58%	2,794	...\B
Rxbgpiflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	28,160	80%	5,692	...\B
Rxbgpiflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 10:21 AM	217,600	75%	54,953	...\B
Rxbgpiflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbgpiflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	525,744	64%	191,713	...\B
Spbgpiflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:56 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbgpiflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:56 PM	30,460	92%	2,421	...\B
Svbgpiflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:56 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbkvlfjfds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	161,704	41%	94,746	...\B
Nibkvlfjfds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	15,154	67%	4,937	...\B
Nibkvlfjfds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbkvlfjfds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	3,714	53%	1,739	...\B
Nxbkvlfjfds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbkvlfjfds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:50 AM	147,732	66%	49,494	...\B
Rxbkvlfjfds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 10:46 AM	14,036	59%	5,735	...\B
Rxbkvlfjfds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	60,416	80%	11,902	...\B
Rxbkvlfjfds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 10:46 AM	446,464	70%	135,509	...\B
Rxbkvlfjfds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbkvlfjfds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	1,968,834	62%	750,226	...\B
Spbkvlfjfds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:58 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbkvlfjfds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:58 PM	102,826	92%	8,386	...\B
Svbkvlfjfds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:58 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbldwflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	26,838	39%	16,385	...\B
Nibldwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	2,642	69%	831	...\B
Nibldwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbldwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	858	53%	400	...\B
Nxbldwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbldwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	24,546	67%	8,128	...\B
Rxbldwflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 10:56 AM	2,304	59%	936	...\B
Rxbldwflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	10,240	78%	2,237	...\B
Rxbldwflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 10:56 AM	76,288	68%	24,086	...\B
Rxbldwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbldwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	202,454	63%	75,162	...\B
Spbldwflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:59 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbldwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 4:59 PM	12,022	91%	1,095	...\B
Svbldwflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 4:59 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbglflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	48,032	41%	28,406	...\B
Nibglflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	4,546	66%	1,555	...\B
Nibglflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbglflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	606	57%	263	...\B
Nxbglflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbglflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	48,192	69%	14,861	...\B
Rxbglflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:11 AM	4,556	60%	1,835	...\B
Rxbglflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	19,456	79%	3,990	...\B

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxbglflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:11 AM	146,944	71%	41,969	...\B
Rxbglflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbglflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	991,374	64%	360,991	...\B
Spbglflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svblglflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	37,672	89%	4,271	...\B
Svblglflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbnnflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	123,278	41%	72,769	...\B
Nibnnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	7,266	66%	2,506	...\B
Nibnnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbnnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	1,404	52%	669	...\B
Nxbnnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:24 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbnnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	117,786	67%	38,373	...\B
Rxbnnflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:14 AM	11,184	59%	4,613	...\B
Rxbnnflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	48,128	80%	9,449	...\B
Rxbnnflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:14 AM	365,568	72%	102,901	...\B
Rxbnnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbnnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	572,494	61%	224,239	...\B
Spbnnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbnnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	31,366	92%	2,553	...\B
Svbnnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:00 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbrsnflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	84,448	40%	50,757	...\B
Nibrsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	4,002	66%	1,380	...\B
Nibrsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbrsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	1,236	51%	601	...\B
Nxbrsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbrsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	82,170	67%	27,079	...\B
Rxbrsnflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:16 AM	7,792	56%	3,463	...\B
Rxbrsnflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	33,792	80%	6,733	...\B
Rxbrsnflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:16 AM	250,880	69%	76,703	...\B
Rxbrsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbrsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	323,564	60%	127,940	...\B
Spbrsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:01 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbrsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:01 PM	17,476	94%	1,133	...\B
Svbrsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:01 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axbybhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	202,000	43%	114,432	...\B
Nibybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	15,154	69%	4,658	...\B
Nibybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\B
Nxbybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	2,118	53%	987	...\B
Nxbybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\B
Rxbybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	192,546	68%	60,913	...\B
Rxbybhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:32 AM	18,304	57%	7,808	...\B
Rxbybhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	78,336	81%	15,220	...\B
Rxbybhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:32 AM	570,880	70%	173,563	...\B
Rxbybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\B
Spbybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:20 PM	5,075,894	63%	1,859,159	...\B
Spbybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:07 PM	908	67%	297	...\B
Svbybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:07 PM	278,308	92%	23,138	...\B
Svbybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:07 PM	180	28%	130	...\B
Axccbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	99,814	41%	59,082	...\C
Niccbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	2,914	67%	972	...\C
Niccbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
NXCCBHFLMADS0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	1,320	53%	626	...\C
NXCCBHFLMADS0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\C

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxccbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:51 AM	94,644	68%	30,089	...\C
Rxccbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:40 AM	8,980	61%	3,520	...\C
Rxccbhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	38,912	81%	7,566	...\C
Rxccbhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:40 AM	303,104	72%	85,441	...\C
Rxccbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spccbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	1,375,274	63%	509,658	...\C
Spccbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:11 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svccbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:11 PM	63,898	88%	7,808	...\C
Svccbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:11 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcdkyflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	19,918	38%	12,321	...\C
Nicdkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,826	68%	586	...\C
Nicdkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcdkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	438	62%	168	...\C
Nxcdkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcdkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	19,044	66%	6,400	...\C
Rxcdkyflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:42 AM	1,780	57%	767	...\C
Rxcdkyflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	8,192	78%	1,821	...\C
Rxcdkyflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:42 AM	63,488	68%	20,271	...\C
Rxcdkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcdkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	111,264	61%	43,926	...\C
Spcdkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcdkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	6,124	89%	655	...\C
Svcdkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcfldflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	74,588	40%	45,081	...\C
Nicfldflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	4,954	65%	1,714	...\C
Nicfldflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcfldflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	648	55%	292	...\C
Nxcfldflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcfldflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	71,964	66%	24,113	...\C
Rxcfldflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:44 AM	6,820	56%	3,026	...\C
Rxcfldflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	29,184	80%	5,929	...\C
Rxcfldflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:44 AM	220,672	69%	68,488	...\C
Rxcfldflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcfldflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	465,794	62%	178,716	...\C
Spcfldflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcfldflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	24,736	92%	1,886	...\C
Svcfldflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:12 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axchplfljads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	69,516	39%	42,432	...\C
Nichplfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	3,458	65%	1,225	...\C
Nichplfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxchplfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	774	53%	360	...\C
Nxchplfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:25 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxchplfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	66,966	67%	22,331	...\C
Rxchplfljads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:50 AM	6,344	57%	2,728	...\C
Rxchplfljads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	27,136	80%	5,489	...\C
Rxchplfljads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:50 AM	196,608	66%	66,599	...\C
Rxchplfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spchplfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	552,694	60%	218,640	...\C
Spchplfljads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svchplfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	28,774	92%	2,254	...\C
Svchplfljads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcntmflleds1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	51,886	38%	32,076	...\C
Nicntmflleds1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	4,274	68%	1,385	...\C

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nicntmfleds1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcntmfleds1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	606	56%	265	...\C
Nxcntmfleds1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcntmfleds1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	48,066	67%	16,071	...\C
Rxcntmfleds1.id	ID File	5/23/2000 11:53 AM	4,544	58%	1,929	...\C
Rxcntmfleds1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	19,456	80%	3,974	...\C
Rxcntmfleds1.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 11:53 AM	137,216	67%	45,794	...\C
Rxcntmfleds1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcntmfleds1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	702,404	62%	267,919	...\C
Spcntmfleds1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcntmfleds1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	45,448	93%	3,042	...\C
Svcntmfleds1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:13 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcocoflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	199,310	43%	113,672	...\C
Nicocoflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	10,938	68%	3,548	...\C
Nicocoflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcocoflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	1,236	52%	596	...\C
Nxcocoflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcocoflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	193,680	69%	60,697	...\C
Rxcocoflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:05 PM	18,412	59%	7,472	...\C
Rxcocoflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	78,848	81%	15,226	...\C
Rxcocoflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:05 PM	588,800	73%	156,519	...\C
Rxcocoflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcocoflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	3,722,124	63%	1,392,286	...\C
Spcocoflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:17 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcocoflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:17 PM	220,462	92%	18,072	...\C
Svcocoflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:17 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcocoflmeds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	80,030	41%	47,404	...\C
Nicocoflmeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	6,450	67%	2,139	...\C
Nicocoflmeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcocoflmeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	774	54%	353	...\C
Nxcocoflmeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcocoflmeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:52 AM	74,400	68%	23,929	...\C
Rxcocoflmeds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:11 PM	7,052	59%	2,918	...\C
Rxcocoflmeds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	29,696	80%	5,991	...\C
Rxcocoflmeds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:11 PM	226,304	72%	62,291	...\C
Rxcocoflmeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcocoflmeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	1,776,774	63%	664,410	...\C
Spcocoflmeds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:19 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcocoflmeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:19 PM	112,024	92%	8,856	...\C
Svcocoflmeds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:19 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axcscyflbars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	133,178	40%	79,272	...\C
Nicscyflbars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	2,370	68%	753	...\C
Nicscyflbars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\C
Nxcscyflbars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	1,740	53%	824	...\C
Nxcscyflbars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\C
Rxcscyflbars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	126,858	67%	41,496	...\C
Rxcscyflbars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:17 PM	12,048	60%	4,861	...\C
Rxcscyflbars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	52,224	80%	10,255	...\C
Rxcscyflbars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:17 PM	383,488	64%	138,527	...\C
Rxcscyflbars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:45 AM	336	45%	186	...\C
Spcscyflbars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	341,824	62%	129,269	...\C
Spcscyflbars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:20 PM	908	67%	297	...\C
Svcscyflbars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:20 PM	18,400	93%	1,233	...\C

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svcscylbars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:20 PM	180	28%	130	...\C
Axdbryfldlds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	84,328	41%	49,387	...\D
Nidbryfldlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	5,226	68%	1,675	...\D
Nidbryfldlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdbryfldlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	774	54%	358	...\D
Nxdbryfldlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdbryfldlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	82,422	68%	26,049	...\D
Rxdbryfldlds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:24 PM	7,816	58%	3,277	...\D
Rxdbryfldlds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	34,304	81%	6,643	...\D
Rxdbryfldlds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:24 PM	238,592	70%	70,873	...\D
Rxdbryfldlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdbryfldlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	1,334,464	61%	516,604	...\D
Spdbryfldlds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:21 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdbryfldlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:21 PM	76,276	95%	3,920	...\D
Svdbryfldlds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:21 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdbryflmars1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	43,566	40%	26,318	...\D
Nidbryflmars1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	4,274	69%	1,340	...\D
Nidbryflmars1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdbryflmars1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	438	62%	167	...\D
Nxdbryflmars1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:26 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdbryflmars1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	42,774	68%	13,513	...\D
Rxdbryflmars1.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:30 PM	4,040	58%	1,699	...\D
Rxdbryflmars1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	17,408	80%	3,554	...\D
Rxdbryflmars1.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:30 PM	119,808	69%	37,003	...\D
Rxdbryflmars1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdbryflmars1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	650,924	62%	248,068	...\D
Spdbryflmars1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:22 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdbryflmars1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:22 PM	38,986	93%	2,784	...\D
Svdbryflmars1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:22 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdeldflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	177,550	42%	103,126	...\D
Nideldflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	8,218	65%	2,912	...\D
Nideldflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdeldflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	1,362	53%	635	...\D
Nxdeldflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdeldflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	172,764	68%	55,393	...\D
Rxdeldflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:38 PM	16,420	56%	7,226	...\D
Rxdeldflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	70,656	81%	13,688	...\D
Rxdeldflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:38 PM	506,368	71%	145,392	...\D
Rxdeldflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdeldflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:21 PM	2,242,184	62%	859,687	...\D
Spdeldflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:24 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdeldflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:24 PM	130,240	92%	10,745	...\D
Svdeldflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:24 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdlbhflkpds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	79,128	40%	47,088	...\D
Nidlbhflkpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	8,082	69%	2,510	...\D
Nidlbhflkpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:11 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdlbhflkpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	1,572	54%	724	...\D
Nxdlbhflkpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdlbhflkpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	71,796	67%	23,834	...\D
Rxdlbhflkpds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 12:54 PM	6,804	57%	2,955	...\D
Rxdlbhflkpds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	28,672	79%	5,883	...\D
Rxdlbhflkpds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 12:54 PM	202,240	65%	70,256	...\D
Rxdlbhflkpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Spdlbhflkpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	2,329,414	63%	852,464	...\D
Spdlbhflkpds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:27 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdlbhflkpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:27 PM	122,794	90%	12,278	...\D
Svdlbhflkpds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:27 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdlbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	101,380	43%	57,965	...\D
Nidlbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	6,722	70%	2,037	...\D
Nidlbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdlbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	1,152	54%	535	...\D
Nxdlbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdlbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:53 AM	99,054	69%	30,402	...\D
Rxdlbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:10 PM	9,400	58%	3,905	...\D
Rxdlbhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	40,448	80%	7,925	...\D
Rxdlbhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:10 PM	288,256	72%	80,416	...\D
Rxdlbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdlbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	2,233,604	64%	810,575	...\D
Spdlbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdlbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	112,060	87%	14,333	...\D
Svdlbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdlspflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	25,026	39%	15,284	...\D
Nidlsplmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,962	68%	637	...\D
Nidlsplmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdlspflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	1,026	55%	464	...\D
Nxdlspflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdlspflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	23,664	67%	7,722	...\D
Rxdlspflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:15 PM	2,220	58%	932	...\D
Rxdlspflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	9,728	78%	2,113	...\D
Rxdlspflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:15 PM	74,240	73%	20,195	...\D
Rxdlspflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdlspflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	236,224	62%	90,819	...\D
Spdlspflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdlspflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	13,468	92%	1,018	...\D
Svdlspflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:30 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdlinflwmrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	376,176	43%	214,294	...\D
Nidlnflwmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	8,762	67%	2,858	...\D
Nidlnflwmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdlinflwmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	2,076	53%	971	...\D
Nxdlinflwmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdlinflwmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	379,278	69%	119,052	...\D
Rxdlinflwmrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:40 PM	36,088	58%	15,279	...\D
Rxdlinflwmrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	154,624	81%	29,733	...\D
Rxdlinflwmrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:40 PM	1,112,064	71%	320,353	...\D
Rxdlinflwmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdlinflwmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	1,315,434	60%	520,238	...\D
Spdlinflwmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:32 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdlinflwmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:32 PM	70,780	94%	4,044	...\D
Svdlinflwmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:32 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdrbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	131,774	43%	74,854	...\D
Nidrbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	8,762	66%	2,968	...\D
Nidrbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdrbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	1,236	54%	570	...\D
Nxdrbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:27 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdrbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	126,816	69%	39,113	...\D
Rxdrbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:57 PM	12,044	58%	5,064	...\D

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxdrbhf1mads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	52,224	81%	10,125	...\D
Rxdrbhf1mads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:57 PM	369,664	72%	104,219	...\D
Rxdrbhf1mads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdrbhf1mads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	3,420,174	63%	1,267,801	...\D
Spdrbhf1mads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:37 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdrbhf1mads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:37 PM	193,906	90%	19,978	...\D
Svdrbhf1mads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:37 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdybhflfnrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	3,332	36%	2,122	...\D
Nidybhflfnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,962	68%	632	...\D
Nidybhflfnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdybhflfnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	480	60%	193	...\D
Nxdybhflfnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdybhflfnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	3,126	63%	1,147	...\D
Rxdybhflfnrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:03 PM	264	48%	137	...\D
Rxdybhflfnrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	2,048	75%	521	...\D
Rxdybhflfnrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:03 PM	10,752	73%	2,887	...\D
Rxdybhflfnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdybhflfnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	88,714	62%	33,284	...\D
Spdybhflfnrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:38 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdybhflfnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:38 PM	4,276	84%	679	...\D
Svdybhflfnrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:38 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdybhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	142,358	42%	83,202	...\D
Nidybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	12,570	67%	4,108	...\D
Nidybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	900	53%	427	...\D
Nxdybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	141,306	68%	45,395	...\D
Rxdybhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:10 PM	13,424	58%	5,632	...\D
Rxdybhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	57,856	81%	11,190	...\D
Rxdybhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:10 PM	429,568	73%	114,204	...\D
Rxdybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:22 PM	3,181,034	61%	1,244,275	...\D
Spdybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:41 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdybhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:41 PM	157,600	88%	19,384	...\D
Svdybhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:41 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdybhflobds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	122,342	41%	72,443	...\D
Nidybhflobds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	7,402	65%	2,566	...\D
Nidybhflobds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdybhflobds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	942	53%	442	...\D
Nxdybhflobds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdybhflobds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:54 AM	116,610	67%	38,220	...\D
Rxdybhflobds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:19 PM	11,072	59%	4,562	...\D
Rxdybhflobds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	47,616	80%	9,346	...\D
Rxdybhflobds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:19 PM	360,448	72%	102,113	...\D
Rxdybhflobds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:46 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdybhflobds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	2,426,434	61%	944,137	...\D
Spdybhflobds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:43 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdybhflobds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:43 PM	144,094	92%	11,700	...\D
Svdybhflobds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:43 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdybhflsds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	21,920	40%	13,070	...\D
Nidybhflsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	2,098	67%	684	...\D
Nidybhflsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdybhflsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	438	62%	167	...\D

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxdybhflsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdybhflsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	21,228	68%	6,784	...\D
Rxdybhflsds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:25 PM	1,988	59%	815	...\D
Rxdybhflsds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	9,216	79%	1,901	...\D
Rxdybhflsds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:25 PM	62,976	74%	16,458	...\D
Rxdybhflsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdybhflsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	671,824	65%	237,895	...\D
Spdybhflsds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:44 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdybhflsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:44 PM	34,690	94%	2,172	...\D
Svdybhflsds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:44 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axdybhflpods0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	171,326	42%	98,971	...\D
Nidybhflpods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	10,122	68%	3,258	...\D
Nidybhflpods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\D
Nxdybhflpods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	2,160	55%	974	...\D
Nxdybhflpods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:28 AM	317	46%	171	...\D
Rxdybhflpods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	162,348	67%	53,102	...\D
Rxdybhflpods0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:33 PM	15,428	57%	6,570	...\D
Rxdybhflpods0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	66,560	81%	12,895	...\D
Rxdybhflpods0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:33 PM	473,088	70%	143,796	...\D
Rxdybhflpods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\D
Spdybhflpods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	4,053,224	62%	1,532,696	...\D
Spdybhflpods0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:48 PM	908	67%	297	...\D
Svdybhflpods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:48 PM	223,816	93%	15,644	...\D
Svdybhflpods0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:48 PM	180	28%	130	...\D
Axegllfbgds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	126,144	41%	74,071	...\E
Niegllfbgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	11,074	70%	3,351	...\E
Niegllfbgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\E
Nxegllfbgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	942	52%	453	...\E
Nxegllfbgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\E
Rxegllfbgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	120,306	68%	38,674	...\E
Rxegllfbgds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:40 PM	11,424	57%	4,882	...\E
Rxegllfbgds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	49,152	81%	9,579	...\E
Rxegllfbgds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:40 PM	364,544	72%	103,394	...\E
Rxegllfbgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\E
Spegllfbgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	3,281,134	62%	1,231,860	...\E
Spegllfbgds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:52 PM	908	67%	297	...\E
Svegllfbgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:52 PM	199,504	93%	14,411	...\E
Svegllfbgds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:52 PM	180	28%	130	...\E
Axegllfihds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	58,170	41%	34,605	...\E
Niegllfihds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,962	68%	632	...\E
Niegllfihds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\E
Nxegllfihds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	606	56%	265	...\E
Nxegllfihds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\E
Rxegllfihds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	56,424	69%	17,639	...\E
Rxegllfihds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:46 PM	5,340	59%	2,180	...\E
Rxegllfihds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	23,040	80%	4,617	...\E
Rxegllfihds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:46 PM	178,176	74%	45,644	...\E
Rxegllfihds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\E
Spegllfihds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	1,681,184	63%	625,289	...\E
Spegllfihds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:54 PM	908	67%	297	...\E
Svegllfihds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:54 PM	100,600	92%	7,935	...\E
Svegllfihds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:54 PM	180	28%	130	...\E
Axeornflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	64,204	42%	37,156	...\E

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nieornflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	5,906	68%	1,886	...\E
Nieornflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\E
Nxeornflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	816	55%	368	...\E
Nxeornflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\E
Rxeornflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	64,362	70%	19,510	...\E
Rxeornflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:58 PM	6,096	59%	2,474	...\E
Rxeornflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	26,112	80%	5,240	...\E
Rxeornflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:58 PM	189,440	72%	52,171	...\E
Rxeornflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\E
Speornflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	518,484	64%	187,093	...\E
Speornflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	908	67%	297	...\E
Sveornflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	30,268	93%	2,156	...\E
Sveornflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	180	28%	130	...\E
Axflbhflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	24,496	39%	14,949	...\F
Niflbhflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	2,506	66%	852	...\F
Niflbhflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxflbhflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	774	54%	354	...\F
Nxflbhflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxflbhflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:55 AM	24,126	68%	7,820	...\F
Rxflbhflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:59 PM	2,264	59%	939	...\F
Rxflbhflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	10,240	79%	2,157	...\F
Rxflbhflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:59 PM	70,656	70%	20,958	...\F
Rxflbhflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spflbhflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	546,644	62%	205,646	...\F
Spflbhflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svflbhflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	23,854	92%	1,896	...\F
Svflbhflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:55 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Flgrdrn.bin	BIN File	11/10/1999 1:16 PM	3,442,296	84%	557,392	...\FI
Fllmsws.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 10:44 AM	20,866	22%	16,334	...\FI
Fllmsws.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:10 PM	416	52%	200	...\FI
Axfrbhflfpds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	99,384	40%	59,729	...\F
Nifrbhflfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	6,314	67%	2,057	...\F
Nifrbhflfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxfrbhflfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	1,698	54%	784	...\F
Nxfrbhflfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxfrbhflfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:56 AM	94,560	67%	31,188	...\F
Rxfrbhflfpds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:13 PM	8,972	57%	3,868	...\F
Rxfrbhflfpds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	38,912	80%	7,641	...\F
Rxfrbhflfpds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:13 PM	278,016	70%	83,968	...\F
Rxfrbhflfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spfrbhflfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	1,444,794	61%	565,983	...\F
Spfrbhflfpds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svfrbhflfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	80,776	91%	6,889	...\F
Svfrbhflfpds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftgrflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	3,126	35%	2,020	...\F
Niftgrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,962	68%	633	...\F
Niftgrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftgrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	438	61%	171	...\F
Nxftgrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:29 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftgrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:56 AM	3,126	63%	1,144	...\F
Rxftgrflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:20 PM	264	51%	129	...\F
Rxftgrflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	2,048	73%	544	...\F
Rxftgrflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:20 PM	9,728	68%	3,125	...\F

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxftgrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftgrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	52,084	61%	20,201	...\F
Spftgrflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftgrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	3,214	89%	368	...\F
Svftgrflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflaprs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	6,138	41%	3,644	...\F
Niftldflaprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,418	72%	395	...\F
Niftldflaprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflaprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	732	58%	308	...\F
Nxftldflaprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflaprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:56 AM	5,646	67%	1,882	...\F
Rxftldflaprs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:35 PM	504	54%	232	...\F
Rxftldflaprs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	3,072	76%	745	...\F
Rxftldflaprs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:35 PM	19,968	77%	4,593	...\F
Rxftldflaprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflaprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:23 PM	19,854	61%	7,828	...\F
Spftldflaprs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflaprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	1,420	70%	419	...\F
Svftldflaprs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:57 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflcrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	83,264	44%	46,945	...\F
Niftldflcrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	5,090	67%	1,695	...\F
Niftldflcrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflcrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	564	59%	232	...\F
Nxftldflcrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflcrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:56 AM	83,136	70%	24,573	...\F
Rxftldflcrds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:51 PM	7,884	59%	3,197	...\F
Rxftldflcrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	34,304	81%	6,654	...\F
Rxftldflcrds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:51 PM	248,320	75%	61,868	...\F
Rxftldflcrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflcrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:24 PM	2,187,514	63%	804,659	...\F
Spftldflcrds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:59 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflcrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 5:59 PM	119,128	87%	14,925	...\F
Svftldflcrds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 5:59 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflcyds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	70,532	42%	40,795	...\F
Niftldflcyds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	9,034	69%	2,815	...\F
Niftldflcyds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflcyds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	984	54%	456	...\F
Nxftldflcyds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflcyds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:56 AM	69,444	70%	21,075	...\F
Rxftldflcyds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:07 PM	6,580	59%	2,725	...\F
Rxftldflcyds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	28,160	80%	5,617	...\F
Rxftldflcyds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:07 PM	202,240	74%	53,210	...\F
Rxftldflcyds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflcyds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:24 PM	1,937,704	63%	715,544	...\F
Spftldflcyds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:01 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflcyds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:01 PM	114,256	87%	14,392	...\F
Svftldflcyds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:01 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldfljads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	142,810	42%	83,338	...\F
Niftldfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	13,930	70%	4,229	...\F
Niftldfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	2,412	54%	1,107	...\F
Nxftldfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	131,940	67%	42,954	...\F

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxftldfljads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:24 PM	12,532	58%	5,322	...\F
Rxftldfljads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	54,272	81%	10,572	...\F
Rxftldfljads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:24 PM	406,528	70%	122,500	...\F
Rxftldfljads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:47 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:24 PM	4,056,634	62%	1,534,563	...\F
Spftldfljads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:06 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldfljads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:06 PM	267,124	91%	24,057	...\F
Svftldfljads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:06 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflmrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	150,854	44%	84,703	...\F
Niftldflmrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	14,474	68%	4,632	...\F
Niftldflmrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflmrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	858	54%	395	...\F
Nxftldflmrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflmrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	155,124	70%	45,768	...\F
Rxftldflmrds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:41 PM	14,740	59%	6,112	...\F
Rxftldflmrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	62,976	81%	12,211	...\F
Rxftldflmrds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:41 PM	455,680	75%	115,563	...\F
Rxftldflmrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflmrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:24 PM	4,366,174	62%	1,651,197	...\F
Spftldflmrds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:11 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflmrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:11 PM	243,820	84%	38,639	...\F
Svftldflmrds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:11 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflows0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	99,048	43%	56,732	...\F
Niftldflows0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	7,538	68%	2,384	...\F
Niftldflows0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:12 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflows0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	1,488	55%	664	...\F
Nxftldflows0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:30 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflows0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	95,274	69%	29,583	...\F
Rxftldflows0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:58 PM	9,040	59%	3,742	...\F
Rxftldflows0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	38,912	80%	7,643	...\F
Rxftldflows0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:58 PM	272,384	72%	75,196	...\F
Rxftldflows0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflows0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	3,167,724	64%	1,143,853	...\F
Spftldflows0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:15 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflows0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:15 PM	156,862	89%	16,792	...\F
Svftldflows0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:15 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflplds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	184,962	44%	104,323	...\F
Niftldflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	9,442	68%	3,004	...\F
Niftldflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	1,320	53%	621	...\F
Nxftldflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	181,500	69%	56,574	...\F
Rxftldflplds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:15 PM	17,252	58%	7,272	...\F
Rxftldflplds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	74,240	81%	14,388	...\F
Rxftldflplds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:15 PM	530,944	73%	140,897	...\F
Rxftldflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	3,872,494	62%	1,463,939	...\F
Spftldflplds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:19 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:19 PM	241,132	91%	22,814	...\F
Svftldflplds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:19 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflsgds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	10,750	39%	6,524	...\F
Niftldflsgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	5,362	69%	1,649	...\F
Niftldflsgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxftldflsgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	648	56%	285	...\F
Nxftldflsgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflsgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	10,434	67%	3,422	...\F
Rxftldflsgds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:31 PM	960	57%	417	...\F
Rxftldflsgds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	4,608	76%	1,117	...\F
Rxftldflsgds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:31 PM	32,256	66%	10,997	...\F
Rxftldflsgds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflsgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	252,944	62%	95,268	...\F
Spftldflsgds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:20 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflsgds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:20 PM	19,258	88%	2,338	...\F
Svftldflsgds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:20 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflsuds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	75,870	43%	43,492	...\F
Niftldflsuds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	6,586	68%	2,078	...\F
Niftldflsuds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflsuds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	1,404	54%	645	...\F
Nxftldflsuds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflsuds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:57 AM	73,770	69%	22,697	...\F
Rxftldflsuds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:46 PM	6,992	59%	2,895	...\F
Rxftldflsuds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	29,696	80%	5,955	...\F
Rxftldflsuds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:46 PM	217,088	71%	63,132	...\F
Rxftldflsuds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflsuds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	2,705,504	63%	993,447	...\F
Spftldflsuds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:23 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflsuds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:23 PM	166,258	91%	14,609	...\F
Svftldflsuds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:23 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftldflwnds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	49,542	38%	30,770	...\F
Niftldflwnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	9,170	69%	2,810	...\F
Niftldflwnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftldflwnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	816	55%	370	...\F
Nxftldflwnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftldflwnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	45,756	67%	15,112	...\F
Rxftldflwnds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:02 PM	4,324	58%	1,833	...\F
Rxftldflwnds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	18,432	79%	3,820	...\F
Rxftldflwnds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:02 PM	139,776	60%	56,174	...\F
Rxftldflwnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftldflwnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	1,531,914	61%	595,482	...\F
Spftldflwnds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:24 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftldflwnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:24 PM	121,336	92%	10,138	...\F
Svftldflwnds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:24 PM	180	28%	130	...\F
Axftprflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	286,542	43%	163,776	...\F
Niftprflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	14,746	69%	4,512	...\F
Niftprflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\F
Nxftprflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	2,244	52%	1,073	...\F
Nxftprflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\F
Rxftprflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	281,628	68%	89,189	...\F
Rxftprflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:09 PM	26,788	57%	11,466	...\F
Rxftprflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	114,688	81%	22,239	...\F
Rxftprflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:09 PM	854,528	71%	246,273	...\F
Rxftprflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\F
Spftprflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	4,375,854	63%	1,605,609	...\F
Spftprflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:31 PM	908	67%	297	...\F
Svftprflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:31 PM	230,800	91%	19,950	...\F
Svftprflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:31 PM	180	28%	130	...\F

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Axgcspflcnds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	119,248	40%	71,247	...\G
Nigcspflcnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	6,586	68%	2,078	...\G
Nigcspflcnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxgcspflcnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	1,362	52%	648	...\G
Nxgcspflcnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:31 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxgcspflcnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	112,914	67%	37,697	...\G
Rxgcspflcnds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:15 PM	10,720	58%	4,514	...\G
Rxgcspflcnds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	46,080	80%	9,032	...\G
Rxgcspflcnds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:15 PM	351,744	68%	111,835	...\G
Rxgcspflcnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spgcspflcnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:25 PM	775,334	61%	306,141	...\G
Spgcspflcnds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:35 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svgcspflcnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:35 PM	42,142	92%	3,249	...\G
Svgcspflcnds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:35 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axgcvlfmrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	45,136	39%	27,628	...\G
Nigcvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	2,098	67%	693	...\G
Nigcvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxgcvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	564	58%	239	...\G
Nxgcvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxgcvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	44,076	67%	14,374	...\G
Rxgcvlfmrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:17 PM	4,164	59%	1,687	...\G
Rxgcvlfmrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	17,920	79%	3,736	...\G
Rxgcvlfmrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:17 PM	133,120	66%	44,835	...\G
Rxgcvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spgcvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	353,814	61%	138,586	...\G
Spgcvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svgcvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	17,506	93%	1,256	...\G
Svgcvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axgenvlfmrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	30,472	37%	19,183	...\G
Nigenvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	3,730	67%	1,233	...\G
Nigenvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxgenvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	816	54%	379	...\G
Nxgenvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxgenvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	27,990	66%	9,490	...\G
Rxgenvlfmrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:52 PM	2,632	57%	1,124	...\G
Rxgenvlfmrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	11,776	79%	2,465	...\G
Rxgenvlfmrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:52 PM	85,504	67%	28,447	...\G
Rxgenvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spgenvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	246,014	61%	96,474	...\G
Spgenvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svgenvlfmrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	14,842	93%	1,062	...\G
Svgenvlfmrs0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:36 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axglbrflmcds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	67,654	40%	40,845	...\G
Niglbrflmcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	5,362	69%	1,662	...\G
Niglbrflmcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxglbrflmcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	606	56%	266	...\G
Nxglbrflmcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxglbrflmcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:58 AM	63,102	67%	20,971	...\G
Rxglbrflmcds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:59 PM	5,976	58%	2,534	...\G
Rxglbrflmcds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	25,600	80%	5,227	...\G
Rxglbrflmcds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:59 PM	187,904	70%	56,796	...\G
Rxglbrflmcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:48 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spglbrflmcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	1,292,444	62%	490,454	...\G

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Spglbrflmcds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:37 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svglbrflmcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:37 PM	77,872	92%	6,369	...\G
Svglbrflmcds0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:37 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axgsvflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	319,620	44%	178,600	...\G
Nigsvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	30,794	69%	9,434	...\G
Nigsvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxgsvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	1,782	53%	843	...\G
Nxgsvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxgsvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	309,810	68%	98,219	...\G
Rxgsvflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:04 PM	29,472	57%	12,670	...\G
Rxgsvflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	125,952	81%	24,248	...\G
Rxgsvflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:04 PM	937,984	73%	250,788	...\G
Rxgsvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spgsvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	4,765,254	64%	1,735,079	...\G
Spgsvflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:44 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svgsvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:45 PM	292,738	91%	26,939	...\G
Svgsvflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:44 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axgsvflnw33e.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	43,156	38%	26,585	...\G
Nigsvflnw33e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	6,722	68%	2,119	...\G
Nigsvflnw33e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\G
Nxgsvflnw33e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	816	54%	376	...\G
Nxgsvflnw33e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\G
Rxgsvflnw33e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	38,448	66%	12,901	...\G
Rxgsvflnw33e.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:06 PM	3,628	57%	1,557	...\G
Rxgsvflnw33e.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	15,872	79%	3,259	...\G
Rxgsvflnw33e.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:06 PM	110,592	70%	32,883	...\G
Rxgsvflnw33e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\G
Spgsvflnw33e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	703,834	64%	253,712	...\G
Spgsvflnw33e.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:47 PM	908	67%	297	...\G
Svgsvflnw33e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:47 PM	49,552	90%	4,748	...\G
Svgsvflnw33e.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:47 PM	180	28%	130	...\G
Axhavnlmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	52,938	38%	32,791	...\H
Nihavnlmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	3,186	65%	1,124	...\H
Nihavnlmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhavnlmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	1,068	53%	505	...\H
Nxhavnlmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:32 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhavnlmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	47,898	66%	16,271	...\H
Rxhavnlmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:21 PM	4,528	59%	1,865	...\H
Rxhavnlmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	19,456	80%	3,956	...\H
Rxhavnlmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:21 PM	141,824	66%	48,466	...\H
Rxhavnlmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphavnlmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	420,474	62%	160,943	...\H
Sphavnlmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:48 PM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhavnlmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:48 PM	25,438	92%	2,153	...\H
Svhavnlmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:48 PM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhbsdfmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	65,470	39%	40,081	...\H
Nihbsdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	2,914	67%	976	...\H
Nihbsdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhbsdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	1,236	52%	595	...\H
Nxhbsdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhbsdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	61,380	67%	20,330	...\H
Rxhbsdfmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:22 PM	5,812	59%	2,371	...\H
Rxhbsdfmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	24,576	79%	5,108	...\H

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxhbsdfmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:22 PM	194,560	71%	56,535	...\H
Rxhbsdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphbsdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	923,834	61%	362,392	...\H
Sphbsdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhbsdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	51,268	92%	4,231	...\H
Svhbsdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhlnvfmads1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	105,700	40%	63,006	...\H
Nihlnvfmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	7,266	70%	2,149	...\H
Nihlnvfmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhlnvfmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	1,110	52%	528	...\H
Nxhlnvfmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhlnvfmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	101,196	67%	33,223	...\H
Rxhlnvfmads1.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:30 PM	9,604	56%	4,225	...\H
Rxhlnvfmads1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	41,472	81%	8,064	...\H
Rxhlnvfmads1.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:30 PM	310,784	69%	95,074	...\H
Rxhlnvfmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphlnvfmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	863,884	63%	316,358	...\H
Sphlnvfmads1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhlvfmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	56,128	93%	3,869	...\H
Svhlvfmads1.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:49 PM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhlwdfmhads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	43,284	42%	25,168	...\H
Nihlwdfmhads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	3,050	67%	1,005	...\H
Nihlwdfmhads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhlwdfmhads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	354	71%	101	...\H
Nxhlwdfmhads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhlwdfmhads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 7:59 AM	44,412	70%	13,160	...\H
Rxhlwdfmhads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 1:46 PM	4,196	59%	1,712	...\H
Rxhlwdfmhads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	17,920	80%	3,665	...\H
Rxhlwdfmhads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 1:46 PM	131,584	75%	33,223	...\H
Rxhlwdfmhads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphlwdfmhads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	1,290,684	65%	453,834	...\H
Sphlwdfmhads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:51 PM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhlwdfmhads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:51 PM	46,606	86%	6,292	...\H
Svhlwdfmhads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:51 PM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhlwdfmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	112,728	43%	64,009	...\H
Nihlwdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	6,450	67%	2,121	...\H
Nihlwdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhlwdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	522	59%	213	...\H
Nxhlwdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhlwdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	116,904	70%	34,642	...\H
Rxhlwdfmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:02 PM	11,100	58%	4,695	...\H
Rxhlwdfmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	47,616	80%	9,313	...\H
Rxhlwdfmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:02 PM	343,040	75%	85,556	...\H
Rxhlwdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphlwdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:26 PM	3,137,694	63%	1,156,548	...\H
Sphlwdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:54 PM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhlwdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/15/2000 6:54 PM	155,512	87%	20,685	...\H
Svhlwdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/15/2000 6:54 PM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhlwdflpeds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	217,976	43%	124,839	...\H
Nihlwdflpeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	27,258	70%	8,111	...\H
Nihlwdflpeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhlwdflpeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	2,496	54%	1,144	...\H
Nxhlwdflpeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxhlwdfpeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	206,658	68%	66,647	...\H
Rxhlwdfpeds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:19 PM	19,648	56%	8,628	...\H
Rxhlwdfpeds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	84,480	81%	16,352	...\H
Rxhlwdfpeds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:19 PM	615,424	68%	195,173	...\H
Rxhlwdfpeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphlwdfpeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:27 PM	6,377,084	62%	2,424,837	...\H
Sphlwdfpeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:03 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhlwdfpeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:03 AM	459,394	92%	36,386	...\H
Svhlwdfpeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:03 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhlwdfwhds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	234,544	44%	132,177	...\H
Nihlwdfwhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	12,026	68%	3,885	...\H
Nihlwdfwhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhlwdfwhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	1,068	53%	501	...\H
Nxhlwdfwhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:33 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhlwdfwhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	238,536	70%	72,253	...\H
Rxhlwdfwhds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 2:36 PM	22,684	58%	9,431	...\H
Rxhlwdfwhds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	96,768	81%	18,709	...\H
Rxhlwdfwhds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 2:36 PM	705,024	74%	181,908	...\H
Rxhlwdfwhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphlwdfwhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:27 PM	5,913,764	63%	2,205,659	...\H
Sphlwdfwhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:12 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhlwdfwhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:12 AM	355,294	92%	29,956	...\H
Svhlwdfwhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:12 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhmstflafrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	89,808	42%	51,811	...\H
Nihmstflafrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	2,914	66%	995	...\H
Nihmstflafrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhmstflafrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	1,656	56%	735	...\H
Nxhmstflafrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhmstflafrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	87,672	69%	27,405	...\H
Rxhmstflafrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:26 PM	8,316	57%	3,573	...\H
Rxhmstflafrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	36,352	81%	7,079	...\H
Rxhmstflafrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:26 PM	266,752	73%	71,129	...\H
Rxhmstflafrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphmstflafrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:27 PM	682,824	63%	249,368	...\H
Sphmstflafrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:14 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhmstflafrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:14 AM	35,638	92%	2,894	...\H
Svhmstflafrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:14 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhmstflears0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	27,554	41%	16,252	...\H
Nihmstflears0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,554	70%	461	...\H
Nihmstflears0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:13 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
NXHMSTFLEARS0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	648	57%	277	...\H
NXHMSTFLEARS0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhmstflears0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	26,100	69%	8,164	...\H
Rxhmstflears0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:10 PM	2,452	58%	1,032	...\H
Rxhmstflears0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	10,752	79%	2,311	...\H
Rxhmstflears0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:10 PM	82,944	74%	21,634	...\H
Rxhmstflears0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:49 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphmstflears0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:27 PM	297,934	67%	98,780	...\H
Sphmstflears0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:15 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhmstflears0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:15 AM	5,860	91%	499	...\H
Svhmstflears0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:15 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhmstflhmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	255,942	44%	142,698	...\H
Nihmstflhmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	9,170	65%	3,166	...\H

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nihmstflhmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhmstflhmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	1,908	54%	882	...\H
Nxhmstflhmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhmstflhmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:00 AM	256,260	69%	78,801	...\H
Rxhmstflhmds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 3:52 PM	24,372	58%	10,294	...\H
Rxhmstflhmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	104,448	81%	20,129	...\H
Rxhmstflhmds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 3:52 PM	753,152	73%	201,232	...\H
Rxhmstflhmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphmstflhmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	2,630,704	63%	964,841	...\H
Sphmstflhmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:18 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhmstflhmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:18 AM	133,420	91%	11,934	...\H
Svhmstflhmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:18 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhtisflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:02 AM	50,014	40%	30,040	...\H
Nihtisflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	3,050	67%	1,020	...\H
Nihtisflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhtisflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	774	55%	349	...\H
Nxhtisflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhtisflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	47,352	68%	15,130	...\H
Rxhtisflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:32 PM	4,476	59%	1,847	...\H
Rxhtisflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	19,456	80%	3,905	...\H
Rxhtisflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:32 PM	142,848	70%	42,575	...\H
Rxhtisflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphtisflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	1,158,354	62%	437,041	...\H
Sphtisflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:20 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhtisflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:20 AM	72,736	92%	5,736	...\H
Svhtisflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:20 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axhwthflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	67,822	40%	41,004	...\H
Nihwthflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,226	69%	1,622	...\H
Nihwthflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\H
Nxhwthflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	900	53%	427	...\H
Nxhwthflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\H
Rxhwthflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	64,194	67%	21,031	...\H
Rxhwthflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:39 PM	6,080	59%	2,511	...\H
Rxhwthflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	26,112	80%	5,267	...\H
Rxhwthflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:39 PM	201,728	68%	64,677	...\H
Rxhwthflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\H
Sphwthflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	349,414	61%	134,602	...\H
Sphwthflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	908	67%	297	...\H
Svhwthflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	20,560	93%	1,420	...\H
Svhwthflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	180	28%	130	...\H
Axismflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	25,894	40%	15,654	...\IS
Niismflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	2,234	68%	705	...\IS
Niismflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\IS
Nxismflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	648	56%	285	...\IS
Nxismflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:34 AM	317	46%	171	...\IS
Rxismflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	24,378	67%	8,041	...\IS
Rxismflmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:41 PM	2,288	62%	870	...\IS
Rxismflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	10,240	79%	2,178	...\IS
Rxismflmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:41 PM	76,800	74%	20,187	...\IS
Rxismflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\IS
Spismflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	336,544	62%	126,870	...\IS
Spismflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	908	67%	297	...\IS
Svismflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	16,966	87%	2,143	...\IS

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svislmflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:21 AM	180	28%	130	...\IS
Axjay-flmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	28,812	37%	18,128	...\J
NXJAY-FLMARS0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	648	55%	292	...\J
NXJAY-FLMARS0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjay-flmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	26,982	66%	9,158	...\J
Rxjay-flmars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:43 PM	2,536	58%	1,065	...\J
Rxjay-flmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	11,264	79%	2,401	...\J
Rxjay-flmars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:43 PM	80,384	61%	31,550	...\J
Rxjay-flmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjay-flmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	328,404	60%	130,529	...\J
Spjay-flmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjay-flmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	14,764	93%	1,011	...\J
Svjay-flmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcbhflabrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	47,668	38%	29,758	...\J
Nijcbhflabrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,906	69%	1,842	...\J
Nijcbhflabrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcbhflabrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	1,446	54%	664	...\J
Nxjcbhflabrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcbhflabrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	41,892	66%	14,156	...\J
Rxjcbhflabrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:51 PM	3,956	56%	1,755	...\J
Rxjcbhflabrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	16,896	79%	3,493	...\J
Rxjcbhflabrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:51 PM	121,856	69%	37,503	...\J
Rxjcbhflabrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcbhflabrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	1,045,934	62%	398,110	...\J
Spjcbhflabrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcbhflabrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	69,712	94%	4,211	...\J
Svjcbhflabrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:22 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	125,274	42%	72,898	...\J
Nijcbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	6,722	67%	2,243	...\J
Nijcbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	564	58%	238	...\J
Nxjcbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:01 AM	125,304	69%	38,765	...\J
Rxjcbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 4:59 PM	11,900	58%	5,003	...\J
Rxjcbhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	51,200	81%	9,957	...\J
Rxjcbhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 4:59 PM	365,568	73%	97,279	...\J
Rxjcbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	2,330,734	61%	907,002	...\J
Spjcbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:24 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:24 AM	140,650	91%	13,201	...\J
Svjcbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:24 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcbhflsprs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	25,876	39%	15,804	...\J
Nijcbhflsprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,226	70%	1,592	...\J
Nijcbhflsprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcbhflsprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	648	56%	282	...\J
Nxjcbhflsprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcbhflsprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:02 AM	23,664	67%	7,710	...\J
Rxjcbhflsprs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:11 PM	2,220	59%	917	...\J
Rxjcbhflsprs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	9,728	78%	2,116	...\J
Rxjcbhflsprs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:11 PM	71,680	72%	19,833	...\J
Rxjcbhflsprs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcbhflsprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	803,054	66%	276,486	...\J
Spjcbhflsprs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:25 AM	908	67%	297	...\J

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svjcbhflsprs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:25 AM	53,290	93%	3,648	...\J
Svjcbhflsprs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:25 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfards0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	71,920	41%	42,785	...\J
Nijcvflfards0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,770	68%	1,854	...\J
Nijcvflfards0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflfards0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	1,194	53%	561	...\J
Nxjcvflfards0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:35 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflfards0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:02 AM	69,024	68%	21,936	...\J
Rxjcvflfards0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:19 PM	6,540	59%	2,688	...\J
Rxjcvflfards0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	27,648	80%	5,608	...\J
Rxjcvflfards0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:19 PM	203,264	73%	55,268	...\J
Rxjcvflfards0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfards0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	1,785,134	62%	680,137	...\J
Spjcvflfards0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:27 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfards0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:27 AM	98,140	91%	8,807	...\J
Svjcvflfards0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:27 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfbwds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	96,130	40%	57,556	...\J
Nijcvflfbwds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	12,026	70%	3,640	...\J
Nijcvflfbwds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflfbwds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	1,824	54%	847	...\J
Nxjcvflfbwds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflfbwds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:02 AM	88,512	67%	28,937	...\J
Rxjcvflfbwds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:29 PM	8,396	58%	3,529	...\J
Rxjcvflfbwds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	36,352	80%	7,191	...\J
Rxjcvflfbwds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:29 PM	264,192	72%	74,790	...\J
Rxjcvflfbwds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfbwds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:28 PM	2,121,074	62%	814,508	...\J
Spjcvflfbwds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:28 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfbwds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:28 AM	140,578	92%	10,929	...\J
Svjcvflfbwds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:28 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfclds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	194,076	45%	106,737	...\J
Nijcvflfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	9,986	69%	3,061	...\J
Nijcvflfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	900	55%	408	...\J
Nxjcvflfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:02 AM	199,098	70%	58,835	...\J
Rxjcvflfclds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:40 PM	18,928	58%	7,866	...\J
Rxjcvflfclds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	80,896	81%	15,642	...\J
Rxjcvflfclds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:40 PM	574,976	75%	145,594	...\J
Rxjcvflfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	3,849,834	63%	1,442,756	...\J
Spjcvflfclds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:32 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:32 AM	162,208	85%	23,957	...\J
Svjcvflfclds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:32 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvlffcds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	71,386	42%	41,737	...\J
Nijcvlffcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,090	70%	1,502	...\J
Nijcvlffcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvlffcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	774	54%	355	...\J
Nxjcvlffcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvlffcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:02 AM	69,192	70%	21,040	...\J
Rxjcvlffcds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:48 PM	6,556	58%	2,735	...\J
Rxjcvlffcds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	27,648	80%	5,588	...\J
Rxjcvlffcds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:48 PM	205,312	73%	54,569	...\J

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxjcvlflfcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:50 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvlflfcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	1,439,184	62%	540,460	...J
Spjcvlflfcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvlflfcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	86,260	93%	6,410	...J
Svjcvlflfcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjcvlflfars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	5,476	36%	3,527	...J
Nijcvlflfars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,418	72%	397	...J
Nijcvlflfars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjcvlflfars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	648	57%	280	...J
Nxjcvlflfars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvlflfars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	4,890	63%	1,809	...J
Rxjcvlflfars0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 5:55 PM	432	54%	197	...J
Rxjcvlflfars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	2,560	73%	689	...J
Rxjcvlflfars0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 5:55 PM	16,896	73%	4,479	...J
Rxjcvlflfars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvlflfars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	51,534	60%	20,370	...J
Spjcvlflfars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvlflfars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	2,698	79%	574	...J
Svjcvlflfars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:34 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjcvlfljtrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	2,980	35%	1,938	...J
Nijcvlfljtrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	4,546	68%	1,451	...J
Nijcvlfljtrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjcvlfljtrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	480	60%	192	...J
Nxjcvlfljtrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvlfljtrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	2,874	62%	1,105	...J
Rxjcvlfljtrs0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:03 PM	240	50%	120	...J
Rxjcvlfljtrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	1,024	51%	500	...J
Rxjcvlfljtrs0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:03 PM	8,704	69%	2,689	...J
Rxjcvlfljtrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvlfljtrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	172,864	70%	51,757	...J
Spjcvlfljtrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:35 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvlfljtrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:35 AM	3,484	71%	1,013	...J
Svjcvlfljtrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:35 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjcvlflfids0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	168,724	42%	97,198	...J
Nijcvlflfids0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	7,266	66%	2,437	...J
Nijcvlflfids0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjcvlflfids0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	1,782	54%	819	...J
Nxjcvlflfids0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:36 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvlflfids0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	163,860	68%	52,246	...J
Rxjcvlflfids0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:18 PM	15,572	58%	6,475	...J
Rxjcvlflfids0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	67,072	81%	13,011	...J
Rxjcvlflfids0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:18 PM	485,376	73%	129,569	...J
Rxjcvlflfids0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvlflfids0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	2,869,294	62%	1,102,729	...J
Spjcvlflfids0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:37 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvlflfids0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:37 AM	162,922	94%	10,432	...J
Svjcvlflfids0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:37 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjcvlflfnods0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	137,406	42%	80,011	...J
Nijcvlflfnods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	11,210	72%	3,183	...J
Nijcvlflfnods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjcvlflfnods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	1,698	54%	785	...J
Nxjcvlflfnods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvlflfnods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	129,840	68%	41,437	...J

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxjcvflfnods0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:27 PM	12,332	59%	5,030	...\J
Rxjcvflfnods0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	53,248	81%	10,324	...\J
Rxjcvflfnods0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:27 PM	393,728	74%	102,030	...\J
Rxjcvflfnods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfnods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	2,125,694	62%	800,029	...\J
Spjcvflfnods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:39 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfnods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:39 AM	126,592	92%	10,257	...\J
Svjcvflfnods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:39 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflflowds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	72,866	40%	43,825	...\J
Nijcvflflowds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	7,674	68%	2,463	...\J
Nijcvflflowds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflflowds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	858	53%	402	...\J
Nxjcvflflowds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflflowds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	67,512	67%	22,278	...\J
Rxjcvflflowds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:38 PM	6,396	59%	2,609	...\J
Rxjcvflflowds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	27,136	80%	5,512	...\J
Rxjcvflflowds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:38 PM	209,920	72%	57,846	...\J
Rxjcvflflowds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflflowds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	1,275,064	62%	484,119	...\J
Spjcvflflowds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:40 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflflowds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:40 AM	78,922	92%	6,028	...\J
Svjcvflflowds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:40 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfrvds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	135,368	43%	77,462	...\J
Nijcvflfrvds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	3,594	66%	1,236	...\J
Nijcvflfrvds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflfrvds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	774	54%	353	...\J
Nxjcvflfrvds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflfrvds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:03 AM	139,710	70%	41,858	...\J
Rxjcvflfrvds0.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:48 PM	13,272	58%	5,581	...\J
Rxjcvflfrvds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	57,344	81%	11,047	...\J
Rxjcvflfrvds0.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:48 PM	412,160	75%	104,858	...\J
Rxjcvflfrvds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfrvds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:29 PM	2,487,814	62%	951,494	...\J
Spjcvflfrvds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:42 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfrvds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:42 AM	135,988	91%	11,622	...\J
Svjcvflfrvds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:42 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfsj73e.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	92,330	40%	55,136	...\J
Nijcvflfsj73e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	9,306	70%	2,836	...\J
Nijcvflfsj73e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J
Nxjcvflfsj73e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	1,278	52%	609	...\J
Nxjcvflfsj73e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...\J
Rxjcvflfsj73e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	86,412	67%	28,212	...\J
Rxjcvflfsj73e.id	ID File	5/23/2000 6:57 PM	8,196	58%	3,424	...\J
Rxjcvflfsj73e.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	35,840	80%	7,010	...\J
Rxjcvflfsj73e.map	MAP File	5/23/2000 6:57 PM	260,096	73%	70,720	...\J
Rxjcvflfsj73e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...\J
Spjcvflfsj73e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	1,960,474	61%	761,183	...\J
Spjcvflfsj73e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:44 AM	908	67%	297	...\J
Svjcvflfsj73e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:44 AM	123,202	90%	12,413	...\J
Svjcvflfsj73e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:44 AM	180	28%	130	...\J
Axjcvflfsmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	60,484	41%	35,812	...\J
Nijcvflfsmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	5,906	67%	1,928	...\J
Nijcvflfsmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\J

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxjcvflsmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	648	56%	286	...J
Nxjcvflsmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvflsmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	59,112	69%	18,567	...J
Rxjcvflsmds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:05 AM	5,596	59%	2,269	...J
Rxjcvflsmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	24,064	80%	4,883	...J
Rxjcvflsmds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:05 AM	169,984	73%	45,663	...J
Rxjcvflsmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvflsmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	1,201,364	62%	457,701	...J
Spjcvflsmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:45 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvflsmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:45 AM	66,490	87%	8,451	...J
Svjcvflsmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:45 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjcvflwcds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	156,482	43%	89,417	...J
Nijcvflwcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	9,170	69%	2,862	...J
Nijcvflwcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:14 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjcvflwcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	1,782	53%	834	...J
Nxjcvflwcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:37 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjcvflwcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	146,304	68%	47,248	...J
Rxjcvflwcds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:21 AM	13,900	58%	5,810	...J
Rxjcvflwcds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	59,904	81%	11,662	...J
Rxjcvflwcds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:21 AM	436,736	73%	119,343	...J
Rxjcvflwcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjcvflwcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	2,864,674	63%	1,071,318	...J
Spjcvflwcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:47 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjcvflwcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:47 AM	171,238	93%	12,556	...J
Svjcvflwcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:47 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axjptrflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	176,604	43%	101,409	...J
Nijptrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	10,394	70%	3,137	...J
Nijptrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...J
Nxjptrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	2,034	53%	960	...J
Nxjptrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...J
Rxjptrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	165,750	68%	53,808	...J
Rxjptrflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:43 AM	15,752	56%	6,942	...J
Rxjptrflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	68,096	81%	13,272	...J
Rxjptrflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:43 AM	493,056	70%	149,401	...J
Rxjptrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...J
Spjptrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	3,285,864	63%	1,226,887	...J
Spjptrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:51 AM	908	67%	297	...J
Svjptrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:51 AM	202,054	91%	17,791	...J
Svjptrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:51 AM	180	28%	130	...J
Axkyhgflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	109,450	40%	65,744	...K
Nikyhgflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	6,450	69%	2,031	...K
Nikyhgflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...K
Nxkyhgflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	2,454	54%	1,133	...K
Nxkyhgflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...K
Rxkyhgflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	102,456	67%	34,093	...K
Rxkyhgflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:50 AM	9,724	59%	3,993	...K
Rxkyhgflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	41,984	80%	8,199	...K
Rxkyhgflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:50 AM	305,664	67%	101,574	...K
Rxkyhgflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:51 AM	336	45%	186	...K
Spkyhgflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	702,734	61%	275,983	...K
Spkyhgflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:53 AM	908	67%	297	...K
Svkyhgflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:53 AM	35,278	93%	2,306	...K
Svkyhgflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:53 AM	180	28%	130	...K

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Axkyrlflsrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	56,504	41%	33,535	...\K
Nikyrlflsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	2,642	67%	861	...\K
Nikyrlflsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\K
Nxkyrlflsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	564	58%	238	...\K
Nxkyrlflsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...\K
Rxkyrlflsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:04 AM	54,324	68%	17,232	...\K
Rxkyrlflsrs0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:52 AM	5,140	58%	2,143	...\K
Rxkyrlflsrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	22,016	80%	4,500	...\K
Rxkyrlflsrs0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:52 AM	154,112	72%	43,406	...\K
Rxkyrlflsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\K
Spkyrlflsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	634,754	63%	236,354	...\K
Spkyrlflsrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:54 AM	908	67%	297	...\K
Svkyrlflsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:54 AM	35,692	90%	3,481	...\K
Svkyrlflsrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:54 AM	180	28%	130	...\K
Axkyrlflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	53,304	40%	31,963	...\K
Nikyrlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	3,322	67%	1,092	...\K
Nikyrlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\K
Nxkyrlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	1,320	54%	610	...\K
Nxkyrlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...\K
Rxkyrlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	49,788	68%	16,131	...\K
Rxkyrlflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:53 AM	4,708	60%	1,880	...\K
Rxkyrlflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	19,968	79%	4,128	...\K
Rxkyrlflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:53 AM	148,992	73%	40,846	...\K
Rxkyrlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\K
Spkyrlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	713,184	63%	266,797	...\K
Spkyrlflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:55 AM	908	67%	297	...\K
Svkyrlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:55 AM	35,974	91%	3,362	...\K
Svkyrlflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:55 AM	180	28%	130	...\K
Axkywsflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	84,286	42%	49,083	...\K
Nikywsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	6,586	65%	2,335	...\K
Nikywsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\K
Nxkywsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	816	54%	377	...\K
Nxkywsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...\K
Rxkywsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	84,900	69%	26,560	...\K
Rxkywsflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:54 AM	8,052	59%	3,305	...\K
Rxkywsflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	34,816	80%	6,882	...\K
Rxkywsflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:54 AM	239,104	72%	66,919	...\K
Rxkywsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\K
Spkywsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	1,371,424	61%	534,059	...\K
Spkywsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:56 AM	908	67%	297	...\K
Svkywsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 1:56 AM	86,104	86%	11,693	...\K
Svkywsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 1:56 AM	180	28%	130	...\K
Axlkcyflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	299,102	42%	174,720	...\L
Nilkcyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	15,970	69%	4,972	...\L
Nilkcyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\L
Nxlkcyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	3,504	53%	1,646	...\L
Nxlkcyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:38 AM	317	46%	171	...\L
Rxlkcyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	281,964	68%	91,637	...\L
Rxlkcyflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:01 AM	26,820	59%	10,864	...\L
Rxlkcyflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	114,688	81%	22,078	...\L
Rxlkcyflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:01 AM	843,776	68%	270,760	...\L
Rxlkcyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\L
Spkcyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:30 PM	2,209,514	61%	864,437	...\L

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Splkcyflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:00 AM	908	67%	297	...\L
Svlkcyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:00 AM	120,484	91%	10,784	...\L
Svlkcyflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:00 AM	180	28%	130	...\L
Axlkmrflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	20,620	37%	12,917	...\L
Nilkmrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	5,770	68%	1,873	...\L
Nilkmrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\L
Nxlkmrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	1,110	53%	517	...\L
Nxlkmrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\L
Rxlkmrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	17,826	65%	6,198	...\L
Rxlkmrflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:20 AM	1,664	57%	714	...\L
Rxlkmrflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	7,680	78%	1,714	...\L
Rxlkmrflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:20 AM	50,688	64%	18,363	...\L
Rxlkmrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\L
Splkmrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	404,194	62%	154,896	...\L
Splkmrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:02 AM	908	67%	297	...\L
Svlkmrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:02 AM	31,120	88%	3,602	...\L
Svlkmrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:02 AM	180	28%	130	...\L
Axlyhnflohds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	81,352	43%	46,677	...\L
Nilyhnflohds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	4,274	67%	1,406	...\L
Nilyhnflohds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\L
Nxlyhnflohds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	942	53%	446	...\L
Nxlyhnflohds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\L
Rxlyhnflohds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	79,776	69%	24,827	...\L
Rxlyhnflohds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:24 AM	7,564	57%	3,231	...\L
Rxlyhnflohds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	32,256	80%	6,478	...\L
Rxlyhnflohds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:24 AM	231,424	71%	66,445	...\L
Rxlyhnflohds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\L
Splyhnflohds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	1,061,224	64%	382,954	...\L
Splyhnflohds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	908	67%	297	...\L
Svlyhnflohds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	64,966	94%	4,135	...\L
Svlyhnflohds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	180	28%	130	...\L
Axmcnpflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	23,210	39%	14,209	...\M
Nimcnpflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	2,098	67%	698	...\M
Nimcnpflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmcnpflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	564	57%	242	...\M
Nxmcnpflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmcnpflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:05 AM	21,858	66%	7,370	...\M
Rxmcnpflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:42 AM	2,048	59%	837	...\M
Rxmcnpflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	9,216	79%	1,976	...\M
Rxmcnpflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:42 AM	67,584	67%	22,206	...\M
Rxmcnpflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmcnpflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	156,254	61%	60,169	...\M
Spmcnpflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmcnpflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	9,478	91%	834	...\M
Svmcnpflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:03 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmdbglpmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	131,760	40%	78,955	...\M
Nimdbglpmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	7,402	66%	2,548	...\M
Nimdbglpmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmdbglpmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	2,958	54%	1,346	...\M
Nxmdbglpmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmdbglpmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	121,566	67%	40,493	...\M
Rxmdbglpmds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:49 AM	11,544	57%	4,943	...\M
Rxmdbglpmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	50,176	81%	9,696	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxmdbgflpmds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:49 AM	368,128	67%	121,522	...\M
Rxmdbgflpmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmdbgflpmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	1,225,124	61%	475,978	...\M
Spmdbgflpmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:04 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmdbgflpmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:04 AM	74,998	94%	4,412	...\M
Svmdbgflpmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:04 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflaeds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	125,870	43%	71,832	...\M
Nimiamflaeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	8,218	67%	2,712	...\M
Nimiamflaeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflaeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	480	60%	191	...\M
Nxmiamflaeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflaeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	130,890	70%	38,631	...\M
Rxmiamflaeds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:23 AM	12,432	58%	5,165	...\M
Rxmiamflaeds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	53,760	81%	10,414	...\M
Rxmiamflaeds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:23 AM	388,096	75%	95,639	...\M
Rxmiamflaeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflaeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	2,859,284	61%	1,106,175	...\M
Spmiamflaeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:07 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflaeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:07 AM	188,932	88%	22,832	...\M
Svmiamflaeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:07 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflalds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	87,038	43%	49,376	...\M
Nimiamflalds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,690	69%	516	...\M
Nimiamflalds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflalds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	732	57%	314	...\M
Nxmiamflalds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:39 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflalds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	90,528	70%	26,850	...\M
Rxmiamflalds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:56 AM	8,588	59%	3,557	...\M
Rxmiamflalds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	37,376	80%	7,295	...\M
Rxmiamflalds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:56 AM	270,336	76%	65,758	...\M
Rxmiamflalds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflalds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	1,899,974	62%	729,042	...\M
Spmiamflalds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:09 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflalds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:09 AM	110,764	89%	12,343	...\M
Svmiamflalds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:09 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflapds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	13,054	41%	7,753	...\M
Nimiamflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	3,050	66%	1,050	...\M
Nimiamflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	480	60%	190	...\M
Nxmiamflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	12,450	68%	3,977	...\M
Rxmiamflapds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:27 AM	1,152	58%	486	...\M
Rxmiamflapds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	5,632	77%	1,274	...\M
Rxmiamflapds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:27 AM	44,544	77%	10,033	...\M
Rxmiamflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	434,884	65%	152,011	...\M
Spmiamflapds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:10 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:10 AM	25,558	85%	3,880	...\M
Svmiamflapds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:10 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflbads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	59,510	42%	34,516	...\M
Nimiamflbads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	4,138	67%	1,386	...\M
Nimiamflbads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflbads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	354	71%	101	...\M
Nxmiamflbads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxmiamflbads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	62,388	70%	18,480	...\M
Rxmiamflbads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:59 AM	5,908	60%	2,334	...\M
Rxmiamflbads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	25,088	79%	5,163	...\M
Rxmiamflbads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:59 AM	182,784	75%	45,265	...\M
Rxmiamflbads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:52 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflbads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	1,469,764	62%	563,801	...\M
Spmiamflbads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:11 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflbads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:11 AM	88,582	88%	11,014	...\M
Svmiamflbads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:11 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflbcads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	32,544	42%	18,961	...\M
Nimiamflbcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	2,914	68%	937	...\M
Nimiamflbcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflbcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	522	59%	213	...\M
Nxmiamflbcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflbcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:06 AM	32,820	70%	9,854	...\M
Rxmiamflbcads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:30 AM	3,092	59%	1,279	...\M
Rxmiamflbcads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	13,312	79%	2,810	...\M
Rxmiamflbcads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:30 AM	98,816	76%	23,645	...\M
Rxmiamflbcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflbcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	841,004	64%	306,027	...\M
Spmiamflbcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:12 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflbcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:12 AM	34,072	85%	5,046	...\M
Svmiamflbcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:12 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflbrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	46,000	42%	26,678	...\M
Nimiamflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	6,722	65%	2,327	...\M
Nimiamflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	396	64%	143	...\M
Nxmiamflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	48,486	71%	14,163	...\M
Rxmiamflbrds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:02 AM	4,584	60%	1,819	...\M
Rxmiamflbrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	19,456	80%	3,979	...\M
Rxmiamflbrds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:02 AM	137,216	75%	34,679	...\M
Rxmiamflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:31 PM	1,771,494	63%	647,690	...\M
Spmiamflbrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:14 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:14 AM	71,158	82%	12,710	...\M
Svmiamflbrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:14 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflcads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	275,946	44%	155,144	...\M
Nimiamflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	12,570	68%	4,067	...\M
Nimiamflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	1,488	54%	690	...\M
Nxmiamflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	270,666	69%	83,419	...\M
Rxmiamflcads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:36 AM	25,744	58%	10,838	...\M
Rxmiamflcads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	110,080	81%	21,305	...\M
Rxmiamflcads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:36 AM	802,304	74%	212,165	...\M
Rxmiamflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	5,730,064	62%	2,151,089	...\M
Spmiamflcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:22 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:22 AM	390,652	91%	36,361	...\M
Svmiamflcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:22 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamfldbrs1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	1,662	34%	1,092	...\M
Nimiamfldbrs1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	2,642	67%	870	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nimiamfldbrs1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamfldbrs1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	396	64%	142	...\M
Nxmiamfldbrs1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:40 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamfldbrs1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	1,698	60%	679	...\M
Rxmiamfldbrs1.id	ID File	5/24/2000 7:07 AM	128	39%	78	...\M
Rxmiamfldbrs1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	1,024	60%	408	...\M
Rxmiamfldbrs1.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 7:07 AM	6,656	76%	1,583	...\M
Rxmiamfldbrs1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamfldbrs1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	15,014	60%	6,041	...\M
Spmiamfldbrs1.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:25 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamfldbrs1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:25 AM	1,174	64%	421	...\M
Svmiamfldbrs1.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:25 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflflds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	58,918	42%	34,026	...\M
Nimiamflflds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	2,234	68%	724	...\M
Nimiamflflds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflflds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	564	60%	228	...\M
Nxmiamflflds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflflds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	60,960	70%	17,993	...\M
Rxmiamflflds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 7:39 AM	5,772	58%	2,402	...\M
Rxmiamflflds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	24,576	80%	4,947	...\M
Rxmiamflflds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 7:39 AM	173,568	75%	42,899	...\M
Rxmiamflflds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflflds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	1,484,284	62%	567,003	...\M
Spmiamflflds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:26 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflflds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:26 AM	93,838	87%	12,303	...\M
Svmiamflflds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:26 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflgrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	31,186	41%	18,246	...\M
Nimiamflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	14,882	68%	4,716	...\M
Nimiamflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:15 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	648	57%	279	...\M
Nxmiamflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	32,274	70%	9,608	...\M
Rxmiamflgrds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 8:11 AM	3,040	57%	1,295	...\M
Rxmiamflgrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	13,312	79%	2,765	...\M
Rxmiamflgrds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 8:11 AM	99,840	75%	24,746	...\M
Rxmiamflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	2,727,394	66%	940,724	...\M
Spmiamflgrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:28 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:28 AM	144,598	82%	25,730	...\M
Svmiamflgrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:28 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflhlds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	244,400	44%	137,040	...\M
Nimiamflhlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	20,050	67%	6,610	...\M
Nimiamflhlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflhlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	2,286	54%	1,045	...\M
Nxmiamflhlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflhlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:07 AM	237,822	68%	74,925	...\M
Rxmiamflhlds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 9:34 AM	22,616	56%	9,838	...\M
Rxmiamflhlds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	96,768	81%	18,774	...\M
Rxmiamflhlds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 9:34 AM	704,000	73%	189,237	...\M
Rxmiamflhlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflhlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	5,544,384	63%	2,057,301	...\M
Spmiamflhlds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:36 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflhlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:37 AM	355,264	90%	37,143	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svmiamflhlds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:36 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamfllicds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	36,666	41%	21,807	...M
Nimiamfllicds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	3,594	71%	1,045	...M
Nimiamfllicds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamfllicds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	438	62%	168	...M
Nxmiamfllicds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamfllicds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	38,070	70%	11,348	...M
Rxmiamfllicds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 10:06 AM	3,592	60%	1,433	...M
Rxmiamfllicds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	15,360	79%	3,155	...M
Rxmiamfllicds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 10:06 AM	111,616	75%	28,138	...M
Rxmiamfllicds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamfllicds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:32 PM	1,449,524	63%	534,575	...M
Spmiamfllicds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:40 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamfllicds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:40 AM	63,178	85%	9,294	...M
Svmiamfllicds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:40 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflkeds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	18,154	41%	10,753	...M
Nimiamflkeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,962	72%	548	...M
Nimiamflkeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflkeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	396	64%	142	...M
Nxmiamflkeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:41 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflkeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	18,456	69%	5,788	...M
Rxmiamflkeds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 10:37 AM	1,724	60%	690	...M
Rxmiamflkeds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	7,680	78%	1,702	...M
Rxmiamflkeds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 10:37 AM	59,904	73%	16,100	...M
Rxmiamflkeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflkeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	201,024	62%	77,313	...M
Spmiamflkeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:41 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflkeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:41 AM	17,722	86%	2,400	...M
Svmiamflkeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:41 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflmnds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	28,186	41%	16,560	...M
Nimiamflmnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	3,594	66%	1,223	...M
Nimiamflmnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflmnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	396	64%	143	...M
Nxmiamflmnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflmnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	28,914	70%	8,706	...M
Rxmiamflmnds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 11:08 AM	2,720	58%	1,152	...M
Rxmiamflmnds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	11,776	79%	2,497	...M
Rxmiamflmnds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 11:08 AM	86,528	76%	20,888	...M
Rxmiamflmnds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflmnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	847,824	63%	313,692	...M
Spmiamflmnds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:42 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflmnds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:42 AM	32,038	83%	5,531	...M
Svmiamflmnds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:42 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflnmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	54,512	42%	31,662	...M
Nimiamflnmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	2,778	66%	937	...M
Nimiamflnmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflnmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	606	57%	263	...M
Nxmiamflnmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflnmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	56,256	71%	16,488	...M
Rxmiamflnmds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 11:39 AM	5,324	58%	2,222	...M
Rxmiamflnmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	22,528	80%	4,592	...M
Rxmiamflnmds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 11:39 AM	168,448	75%	42,556	...M
Rxmiamflnmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:53 AM	336	45%	186	...M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Spmiamflnmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	1,315,764	62%	504,805	...M
Spmiamflnmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:43 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflnmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:43 AM	74,506	88%	8,615	...M
Svmiamflnmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:43 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflnsds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	135,002	44%	75,311	...M
Nimiamflnsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	2,778	67%	903	...M
Nimiamflnsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflnsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	606	58%	256	...M
Nxmiamflnsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflnsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	140,466	71%	41,099	...M
Rxmiamflnsds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 12:12 PM	13,344	59%	5,508	...M
Rxmiamflnsds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	57,344	81%	11,074	...M
Rxmiamflnsds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 12:12 PM	400,896	75%	98,740	...M
Rxmiamflnsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflnsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	2,268,474	62%	864,651	...M
Spmiamflnsds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:45 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflnsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:45 AM	129,382	90%	12,646	...M
Svmiamflnsds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:45 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamfolds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	120,086	43%	68,072	...M
Nimiamfolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	4,546	65%	1,576	...M
Nimiamfolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamfolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	858	53%	400	...M
Nxmiamfolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamfolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:08 AM	123,120	70%	36,970	...M
Rxmiamfolds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 12:44 PM	11,692	59%	4,831	...M
Rxmiamfolds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	50,688	81%	9,794	...M
Rxmiamfolds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 12:44 PM	361,984	75%	91,812	...M
Rxmiamfolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamfolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	2,175,854	62%	835,882	...M
Spmiamfolds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:47 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamfolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:47 AM	134,002	90%	12,891	...M
Svmiamfolds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:47 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflpbds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:03 AM	110,798	43%	62,784	...M
Nimiamflpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	4,002	69%	1,231	...M
Nimiamflpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	1,278	53%	600	...M
Nxmiamflpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:09 AM	112,452	70%	33,802	...M
Rxmiamflpbds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:17 PM	10,676	58%	4,445	...M
Rxmiamflpbds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	46,080	80%	9,050	...M
Rxmiamflpbds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:17 PM	337,920	75%	83,979	...M
Rxmiamflpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	1,874,784	62%	717,398	...M
Spmiamflpbds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:49 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:49 AM	122,410	86%	16,549	...M
Svmiamflpbds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:49 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflplds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	76,786	42%	44,426	...M
Nimiamflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	20,730	66%	7,078	...M
Nimiamflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	1,026	54%	477	...M
Nxmiamflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:42 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:09 AM	73,476	69%	23,114	...M
Rxmiamflplds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 1:49 PM	6,964	58%	2,946	...M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxmiamflplds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	29,696	80%	5,988	...\M
Rxmiamflplds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 1:49 PM	227,840	72%	62,798	...\M
Rxmiamflplds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	1,301,904	62%	492,176	...\M
Spmiamflplds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:50 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflplds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:50 AM	89,956	82%	15,948	...\M
Svmiamflplds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:50 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflrrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	168,764	43%	96,130	...\M
Nimiamflrrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	8,354	68%	2,700	...\M
Nimiamflrrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflrrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	1,152	53%	537	...\M
Nxmiamflrrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflrrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:09 AM	170,748	69%	52,640	...\M
Rxmiamflrrds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:32 PM	16,228	58%	6,807	...\M
Rxmiamflrrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	69,632	81%	13,509	...\M
Rxmiamflrrds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:32 PM	501,248	74%	132,458	...\M
Rxmiamflrrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflrrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:33 PM	2,657,764	60%	1,052,274	...\M
Spmiamflrrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:53 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflrrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:53 AM	201,388	89%	21,801	...\M
Svmiamflrrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:53 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflshds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	134,554	44%	75,878	...\M
Nimiamflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	2,642	67%	883	...\M
Nimiamflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	606	57%	260	...\M
Nxmiamflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:09 AM	138,954	70%	41,044	...\M
Rxmiamflshds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:04 PM	13,200	59%	5,456	...\M
Rxmiamflshds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	56,832	81%	11,013	...\M
Rxmiamflshds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:04 PM	404,992	75%	101,441	...\M
Rxmiamflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:34 PM	2,741,804	62%	1,050,451	...\M
Spmiamflshds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:56 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 2:56 AM	147,646	90%	14,957	...\M
Svmiamflshds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 2:56 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflsods0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	158,360	43%	90,008	...\M
Nimiamflsods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	9,034	68%	2,849	...\M
Nimiamflsods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflsods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	1,068	54%	494	...\M
Nxmiamflsods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmiamflsods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:09 AM	153,444	69%	48,035	...\M
Rxmiamflsods0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:37 PM	14,580	59%	6,048	...\M
Rxmiamflsods0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	62,464	81%	12,149	...\M
Rxmiamflsods0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:37 PM	451,584	73%	122,540	...\M
Rxmiamflsods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmiamflsods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:34 PM	3,042,324	62%	1,168,574	...\M
Spmiamflsods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:00 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmiamflsods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:00 AM	212,140	90%	20,664	...\M
Svmiamflsods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:00 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmiamflwdds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	154,938	43%	88,700	...\M
Nimiamflwdds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	7,674	65%	2,685	...\M
Nimiamflwdds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmiamflwdds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	1,698	54%	778	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxmiamflwdds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflwdds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	149,328	69%	46,952	...M
Rxmiamflwdds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:10 PM	14,188	58%	5,994	...M
Rxmiamflwdds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	60,928	81%	11,813	...M
Rxmiamflwdds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:10 PM	435,200	71%	127,398	...M
Rxmiamflwdds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflwdds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:34 PM	3,377,824	62%	1,297,879	...M
Spmiamflwdds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:04 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflwdds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:04 AM	219,940	91%	19,469	...M
Svmiamflwdds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:04 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiamflwmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	92,268	43%	52,278	...M
Nimiamflwmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	8,354	67%	2,798	...M
Nimiamflwmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiamflwmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	480	60%	193	...M
Nxmiamflwmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiamflwmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	95,064	70%	28,308	...M
Rxmiamflwmds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:42 PM	9,020	59%	3,725	...M
Rxmiamflwmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	38,912	80%	7,599	...M
Rxmiamflwmds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:42 PM	276,480	75%	69,001	...M
Rxmiamflwmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiamflwmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:34 PM	2,084,554	62%	791,543	...M
Spmiamflwmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:07 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiamflwmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:07 AM	141,106	88%	16,526	...M
Svmiamflwmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:07 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmiccflbbrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	27,448	40%	16,552	...M
Nimiccflbbrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,962	72%	550	...M
Nimiccflbbrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmiccflbbrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	690	56%	302	...M
Nxmiccflbbrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:43 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmiccflbbrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	27,192	69%	8,436	...M
Rxmiccflbbrs0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:53 PM	2,556	59%	1,043	...M
Rxmiccflbbrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	11,264	79%	2,337	...M
Rxmiccflbbrs0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:53 PM	83,456	72%	23,499	...M
Rxmiccflbbrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmiccflbbrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:34 PM	750,474	62%	282,100	...M
Spmiccflbbrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:08 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmiccflbbrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:08 AM	37,216	96%	1,391	...M
Svmiccflbbrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:08 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmibrflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	484,294	44%	273,597	...M
Nimibrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	22,226	70%	6,719	...M
Nimibrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...M
Nxmibrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	1,320	53%	620	...M
Nxmibrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...M
Rxmibrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	483,018	69%	149,682	...M
Rxmibrflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:03 PM	45,968	58%	19,163	...M
Rxmibrflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	196,096	81%	37,657	...M
Rxmibrflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:03 PM	1,431,040	72%	399,373	...M
Rxmibrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:54 AM	336	45%	186	...M
Spmibrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	6,752,624	62%	2,589,368	...M
Spmibrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:20 AM	908	67%	297	...M
Svmibrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:20 AM	393,028	92%	31,967	...M
Svmibrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:20 AM	180	28%	130	...M
Axmtnflrads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	147,660	41%	87,411	...M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nimltnfrads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	10,258	70%	3,066	...\M
Nimltnfrads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmtnfrads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	1,278	52%	619	...\M
Nxmtnfrads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmtnfrads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	138,786	66%	47,533	...\M
Rxmtnfrads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:17 PM	13,184	55%	5,946	...\M
Rxmtnfrads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	56,832	81%	11,080	...\M
Rxmtnfrads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:17 PM	426,496	70%	128,493	...\M
Rxmtnfrads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmtnfrads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	1,880,394	61%	725,632	...\M
Spmtnfrads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:28 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmltnfrads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:28 AM	102,640	93%	7,125	...\M
Svmltnfrads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:28 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmndrflavds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	7,978	36%	5,086	...\M
Nimndrflavds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	4,954	71%	1,461	...\M
Nimndrflavds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmndrflavds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	732	56%	322	...\M
Nxmndrflavds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmndrflavds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:10 AM	6,864	63%	2,527	...\M
Rxmndrflavds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:25 PM	620	55%	279	...\M
Rxmndrflavds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	3,584	76%	858	...\M
Rxmndrflavds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:25 PM	23,040	72%	6,388	...\M
Rxmndrflavds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmndrflavds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	347,874	64%	123,685	...\M
Spmndrflavds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:29 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmndrflavds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:29 AM	22,258	90%	2,210	...\M
Svmndrflavds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:29 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmndrflods0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	120,712	40%	72,174	...\M
Nimndrflods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	12,162	70%	3,596	...\M
Nimndrflods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmndrflods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	1,278	53%	598	...\M
Nxmndrflods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmndrflods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	107,916	66%	36,692	...\M
Rxmndrflods0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:39 PM	10,244	57%	4,437	...\M
Rxmndrflods0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	44,032	80%	8,755	...\M
Rxmndrflods0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:39 PM	310,272	70%	92,335	...\M
Rxmndrflods0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmndrflods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	2,455,804	62%	939,517	...\M
Spmndrflods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:30 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmndrflods0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:30 AM	168,316	93%	12,177	...\M
Svmndrflods0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:30 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmndrflwrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	27,240	37%	17,285	...\M
Nimndrflwrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	5,226	69%	1,616	...\M
Nimndrflwrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:16 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmndrflwrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	1,026	55%	463	...\M
Nxmndrflwrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmndrflwrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	23,580	65%	8,145	...\M
Rxmndrflwrs0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:51 PM	2,212	60%	887	...\M
Rxmndrflwrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	9,728	78%	2,097	...\M
Rxmndrflwrs0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:51 PM	70,144	67%	22,803	...\M
Rxmndrflwrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmndrflwrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	540,154	61%	210,732	...\M
Spmndrflwrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	908	67%	297	...\M

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svmndrflwrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	37,468	92%	3,065	...\M
Svmndrflwrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmnsnflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	15,282	36%	9,825	...\M
Nimnsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	2,098	67%	691	...\M
Nimnsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmnsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	858	53%	401	...\M
Nxmnsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:44 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmnsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	13,878	65%	4,890	...\M
Rxmnsnflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:53 PM	1,288	57%	548	...\M
Rxmnsnflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	6,144	77%	1,391	...\M
Rxmnsnflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:53 PM	46,592	56%	20,627	...\M
Rxmnsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmnsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	71,004	59%	29,063	...\M
Spmnsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmnsnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	3,472	91%	297	...\M
Svmnsnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:31 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmrtthflvers0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	66,216	40%	39,716	...\M
Nimrtthflvers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	3,730	65%	1,307	...\M
Nimrtthflvers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmrtthflvers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	648	56%	287	...\M
Nxmrtthflvers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmrtthflvers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	62,136	67%	20,305	...\M
Rxmrtthflvers0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:55 PM	5,884	60%	2,352	...\M
Rxmrtthflvers0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	25,088	79%	5,144	...\M
Rxmrtthflvers0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:55 PM	189,440	73%	52,048	...\M
Rxmrtthflvers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmrtthflvers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	862,784	63%	322,127	...\M
Spmrtthflvers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:32 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmrtthflvers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:32 AM	42,256	89%	4,696	...\M
Svmrtthflvers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:32 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axmxfvflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	31,786	37%	19,949	...\M
Nimxfvflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	2,370	67%	793	...\M
Nimxfvflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\M
Nxmxfvflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	942	54%	437	...\M
Nxmxfvflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\M
Rxmxfvflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	29,208	67%	9,744	...\M
Rxmxfvflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:09 PM	2,748	59%	1,139	...\M
Rxmxfvflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	12,288	79%	2,577	...\M
Rxmxfvflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:09 PM	90,112	67%	30,086	...\M
Rxmxfvflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\M
Spmxfvflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	130,844	61%	51,528	...\M
Spmxfvflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:33 AM	908	67%	297	...\M
Svmxfvflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:33 AM	7,684	92%	593	...\M
Svmxfvflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:33 AM	180	28%	130	...\M
Axndadflacds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	64,966	42%	37,646	...\N
Nindadflacds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	7,402	69%	2,266	...\N
Nindadflacds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxndadflacds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	690	56%	306	...\N
Nxndadflacds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxndadflacds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:11 AM	67,050	71%	19,669	...\N
Rxndadflacds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:41 PM	6,352	58%	2,670	...\N
Rxndadflacds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	27,136	80%	5,430	...\N
Rxndadflacds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:41 PM	201,216	75%	49,728	...\N

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxndadflacds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spndadflacds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:35 PM	1,950,134	62%	734,226	...\N
Spndadflacds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:35 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svndadflacds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:35 AM	99,910	87%	12,624	...\N
Svndadflacds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:35 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axndadflbrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	156,646	44%	88,423	...\N
Nindadflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	6,994	68%	2,260	...\N
Nindadflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxndadflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	984	53%	463	...\N
Nxndadflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxndadflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	157,308	69%	49,295	...\N
Rxndadflbrds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:03 PM	14,948	56%	6,606	...\N
Rxndadflbrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	64,000	80%	12,488	...\N
Rxndadflbrds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:03 PM	451,584	73%	121,514	...\N
Rxndadflbrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spndadflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	3,190,824	63%	1,190,002	...\N
Spndadflbrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:37 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svndadflbrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:37 AM	205,036	92%	16,876	...\N
Svndadflbrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:37 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axndadflggds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	74,436	42%	42,868	...\N
Nindadflggds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	5,090	66%	1,726	...\N
Nindadflggds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxndadflggds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	690	57%	296	...\N
Nxndadflggds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxndadflggds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	75,660	70%	22,839	...\N
Rxndadflggds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 2:35 PM	7,172	58%	3,000	...\N
Rxndadflggds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	30,208	80%	6,069	...\N
Rxndadflggds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 2:35 PM	220,672	74%	57,629	...\N
Rxndadflggds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spndadflggds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	1,730,134	62%	657,114	...\N
Spndadflggds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:39 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svndadflggds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:39 AM	108,868	90%	11,390	...\N
Svndadflggds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:39 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axndadflolds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	37,818	40%	22,519	...\N
Nindadflolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	8,762	67%	2,866	...\N
Nindadflolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxndadflolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	438	62%	168	...\N
Nxndadflolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:45 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxndadflolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	36,810	69%	11,389	...\N
Rxndadflolds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:06 PM	3,472	59%	1,413	...\N
Rxndadflolds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	15,360	80%	3,126	...\N
Rxndadflolds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:06 PM	110,080	73%	29,205	...\N
Rxndadflolds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spndadflolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	739,364	62%	282,818	...\N
Spndadflolds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svndadflolds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	61,030	87%	8,008	...\N
Svndadflolds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axnklrflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	11,630	38%	7,227	...\N
Ninklrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,554	70%	468	...\N
Ninklrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxnklrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	438	61%	169	...\N
Nxnklrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxnklrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	10,728	66%	3,690	...\N

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxnklrflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:07 PM	988	59%	408	...\N
Rxnklrflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	4,608	75%	1,159	...\N
Rxnklrflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:07 PM	35,328	69%	10,907	...\N
Rxnklrflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:55 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spnklrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	153,614	62%	58,715	...\N
Spnklrflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svnklrflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	11,320	89%	1,285	...\N
Svnklrflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:41 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axnsbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	164,550	42%	95,209	...\N
Ninsbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	12,978	66%	4,437	...\N
Ninsbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxnsbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	984	53%	467	...\N
Nxnsbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxnsbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	163,314	68%	52,503	...\N
Rxnsbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:15 PM	15,520	58%	6,566	...\N
Rxnsbhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	67,072	81%	12,971	...\N
Rxnsbhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:15 PM	480,256	72%	136,686	...\N
Rxnsbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spnsbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	2,878,314	61%	1,114,460	...\N
Spnsbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:44 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svnsbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:44 AM	153,358	93%	11,145	...\N
Svnsbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:44 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axnwbyflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	53,318	39%	32,411	...\N
Ninwbyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	5,498	68%	1,752	...\N
Ninwbyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\N
Nxnwbyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	984	52%	473	...\N
Nxnwbyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\N
Rxnwbyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:12 AM	50,922	67%	16,721	...\N
Rxnwbyflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:18 PM	4,816	57%	2,072	...\N
Rxnwbyflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	20,480	79%	4,257	...\N
Rxnwbyflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:18 PM	153,088	70%	46,516	...\N
Rxnwbyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\N
Spnwbyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	411,564	61%	159,124	...\N
Spnwbyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:45 AM	908	67%	297	...\N
Svnwbyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:45 AM	24,202	93%	1,667	...\N
Svnwbyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:45 AM	180	28%	130	...\N
Axokhlflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	24,332	37%	15,271	...\O
Niokhlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	2,234	67%	733	...\O
Niokhlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxokhlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	648	56%	282	...\O
Nxokhlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxokhlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	22,782	66%	7,702	...\O
Rxokhlflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:37 PM	2,136	58%	892	...\O
Rxokhlflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	9,728	79%	2,070	...\O
Rxokhlflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:37 PM	72,704	67%	24,153	...\O
Rxokhlflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Spokhlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	232,374	62%	89,198	...\O
Spokhlflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svokhlflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	12,406	94%	799	...\O
Svokhlflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axoltwflnrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	115,078	40%	69,032	...\O
Nioltwflnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	4,410	67%	1,473	...\O
Nioltwflnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxoltwflnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	1,320	52%	636	...\O
Nxoltwflnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxoltwflnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	108,798	68%	35,071	...\O
Rxoltwflnrs0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:43 PM	10,328	61%	4,048	...\O
Rxoltwflnrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	44,544	80%	8,812	...\O
Rxoltwflnrs0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:43 PM	356,352	69%	110,116	...\O
Rxoltwflnrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Spoltwflnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	402,654	61%	155,662	...\O
Spoltwflnrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svoltwflnrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	22,594	94%	1,401	...\O
Svoltwflnrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:46 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorldflapds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	266,030	43%	151,486	...\O
Niorldflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	23,722	71%	6,988	...\O
Niorldflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	2,370	53%	1,120	...\O
Nxorldflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:46 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	250,338	68%	79,749	...\O
Rxorldflapds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 3:57 PM	23,808	59%	9,839	...\O
Rxorldflapds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	102,400	81%	19,682	...\O
Rxorldflapds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 3:57 PM	749,568	71%	215,712	...\O
Rxorldflapds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:36 PM	6,972,074	63%	2,558,416	...\O
Sporldflapds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:54 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldflapds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:54 AM	446,200	93%	30,991	...\O
Svorldflapds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:54 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorldfclds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	114,912	44%	64,824	...\O
Niorldfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	6,450	70%	1,912	...\O
Niorldfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	942	55%	428	...\O
Nxorldfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	114,846	70%	34,186	...\O
Rxorldfclds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:09 PM	10,904	58%	4,583	...\O
Rxorldfclds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	46,592	80%	9,161	...\O
Rxorldfclds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:09 PM	338,944	75%	86,069	...\O
Rxorldfclds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:37 PM	2,196,754	64%	795,684	...\O
Sporldfclds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:59 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldfclds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 3:59 AM	129,496	90%	12,617	...\O
Svorldfclds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 3:59 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorldflmads1.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	142,276	44%	80,266	...\O
Niorldflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	12,978	71%	3,824	...\O
Niorldflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	984	52%	469	...\O
Nxorldflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	142,398	70%	43,110	...\O
Rxorldflmads1.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:21 PM	13,528	58%	5,660	...\O
Rxorldflmads1.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	58,368	81%	11,309	...\O
Rxorldflmads1.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:21 PM	415,744	75%	106,001	...\O
Rxorldflmads1.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:37 PM	3,347,134	63%	1,230,254	...\O
Sporldflmads1.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:02 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldflmads1.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:02 AM	174,490	86%	25,208	...\O
Svorldflmads1.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:02 AM	180	28%	130	...\O

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Axorldflpcds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	200,136	44%	113,033	...\O
Niorldflpcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	17,194	71%	4,994	...\O
Niorldflpcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldflpcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	1,488	53%	701	...\O
Nxorldflpcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldflpcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:13 AM	191,916	69%	60,292	...\O
Rxorldflpcds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 4:40 PM	18,244	59%	7,566	...\O
Rxorldflpcds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	78,336	81%	15,166	...\O
Rxorldflpcds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 4:40 PM	576,000	72%	161,582	...\O
Rxorldflpcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldflpcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:37 PM	4,272,014	63%	1,594,466	...\O
Sporldflpcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:07 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldflpcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:07 AM	282,124	91%	26,171	...\O
Svorldflpcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:07 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorldflphds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	300,512	43%	170,593	...\O
Niorldflphds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	20,050	71%	5,765	...\O
Niorldflphds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldflphds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	2,454	53%	1,148	...\O
Nxorldflphds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldflphds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	285,072	68%	90,697	...\O
Rxorldflphds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:02 PM	27,116	58%	11,516	...\O
Rxorldflphds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	116,224	81%	22,449	...\O
Rxorldflphds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:02 PM	827,904	71%	237,130	...\O
Rxorldflphds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldflphds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	6,737,554	63%	2,515,510	...\O
Sporldflphds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:18 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldflphds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:18 AM	413,056	91%	36,323	...\O
Svorldflphds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:18 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorldflsads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	85,660	42%	50,065	...\O
Niorldflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	11,074	71%	3,230	...\O
Niorldflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorldflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	1,572	54%	725	...\O
Nxorldflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:47 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorldflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	79,860	68%	25,700	...\O
Rxorldflsads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:14 PM	7,572	58%	3,154	...\O
Rxorldflsads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	32,256	80%	6,434	...\O
Rxorldflsads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:14 PM	235,008	69%	71,748	...\O
Rxorldflsads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporldflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,806,804	63%	664,315	...\O
Sporldflsads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:23 AM	908	67%	297	...\O
Svorldflsads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:23 AM	114,880	90%	11,340	...\O
Svorldflsads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:23 AM	180	28%	130	...\O
Axorpkflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	87,216	39%	52,772	...\O
Niorpkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	7,130	67%	2,352	...\O
Niorpkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:17 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\O
Nxorpkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	1,656	54%	769	...\O
Nxorpkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	317	46%	171	...\O
Rxorpkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	78,768	66%	26,618	...\O
Rxorpkflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:28 PM	7,468	57%	3,242	...\O
Rxorpkflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	31,744	80%	6,377	...\O
Rxorpkflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:28 PM	225,792	69%	69,918	...\O
Rxorpkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:56 AM	336	45%	186	...\O
Sporpkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,666,664	62%	639,364	...\O

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Sporpkflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:24 AM	908	67%	297	...\IO
Svorpklmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:24 AM	107,332	93%	8,003	...\IO
Svorpklmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:24 AM	180	28%	130	...\IO
Axorpklrws0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	60,484	38%	37,205	...\IO
Niorpkflrws0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	3,866	66%	1,312	...\IO
Niorpkflrws0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\IO
Nxorpklrws0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	1,404	53%	658	...\IO
Nxorpklrws0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	317	46%	171	...\IO
Rxorpklrws0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	55,080	67%	18,370	...\IO
Rxorpklrws0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:31 PM	5,212	56%	2,287	...\IO
Rxorpklrws0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	22,528	80%	4,565	...\IO
Rxorpklrws0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:31 PM	161,280	70%	48,752	...\IO
Rxorpklrws0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\IO
Sporpkflrws0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,138,554	62%	437,578	...\IO
Sporpkflrws0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:25 AM	908	67%	297	...\IO
Svorpklrws0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:25 AM	72,376	92%	5,808	...\IO
Svorpklrws0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:25 AM	180	28%	130	...\IO
Axovidflcads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	121,284	41%	71,459	...\IO
Niovidflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	11,210	70%	3,365	...\IO
Niovidflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\IO
Nxovidflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	1,446	53%	677	...\IO
Nxovidflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	317	46%	171	...\IO
Rxovidflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	112,662	67%	37,422	...\IO
Rxovidflcads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:34 PM	10,696	56%	4,757	...\IO
Rxovidflcads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	46,080	81%	8,983	...\IO
Rxovidflcads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:34 PM	327,680	69%	102,880	...\IO
Rxovidflcads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\IO
Spovidflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	2,270,124	62%	861,510	...\IO
Spovidflcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:27 AM	908	67%	297	...\IO
Svovidflcads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:27 AM	159,088	93%	11,727	...\IO
Svovidflcads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:27 AM	180	28%	130	...\IO
Axpaceflpv99e.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	80,666	40%	48,442	...\IP
Nipaceflpv99e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	5,906	67%	1,932	...\IP
Nipaceflpv99e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\IP
Nxpaceflpv99e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	564	57%	243	...\IP
Nxpaceflpv99e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	317	46%	171	...\IP
Rxpaceflpv99e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:14 AM	76,542	67%	25,510	...\IP
Rxpaceflpv99e.id	ID File	5/24/2000 5:40 PM	7,256	55%	3,254	...\IP
Rxpaceflpv99e.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	30,720	80%	6,208	...\IP
Rxpaceflpv99e.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 5:40 PM	228,352	69%	69,678	...\IP
Rxpaceflpv99e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\IP
Sppaceflpv99e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,040,214	62%	396,475	...\IP
Sppaceflpv99e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:28 AM	908	67%	297	...\IP
Svpaceflpv99e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:28 AM	63,544	93%	4,159	...\IP
Svpaceflpv99e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:28 AM	180	28%	130	...\IP
Axpahkflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	21,102	40%	12,707	...\IP
Nipahkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,962	67%	641	...\IP
Nipahkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\IP
Nxpahkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	438	62%	166	...\IP
Nxpahkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:48 AM	317	46%	171	...\IP
Rxpahkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:15 AM	20,934	68%	6,778	...\IP
Rxpahkflmars0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:00 PM	1,960	58%	817	...\IP
Rxpahkflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	8,704	78%	1,914	...\IP

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxpahkflmars0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:00 PM	70,144	71%	20,253	...\P
Rxpahkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppahkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	430,484	63%	158,039	...\P
Sppahkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:29 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpahkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:29 AM	15,664	90%	1,514	...\P
Svpahkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:29 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpcbhfntds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	102,214	41%	59,919	...\P
Nipcbhfntds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	6,994	66%	2,352	...\P
Nipcbhfntds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpcbhfntds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	900	51%	441	...\P
Nxpcbhfntds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpcbhfntds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:15 AM	100,356	67%	32,845	...\P
Rxpcbhfntds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:13 PM	9,524	57%	4,061	...\P
Rxpcbhfntds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	40,960	80%	8,066	...\P
Rxpcbhfntds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:13 PM	295,424	69%	91,396	...\P
Rxpcbhfntds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppcbhfntds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,986,874	63%	733,555	...\P
Sppcbhfntds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:31 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpcbhfntds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:31 AM	100,654	91%	9,155	...\P
Svpcbhfntds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:31 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axplcsflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	124,004	40%	74,428	...\P
Niplcsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	7,130	66%	2,445	...\P
Niplcsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxplcsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	1,278	53%	602	...\P
Nxplcsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxplcsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:15 AM	114,678	67%	37,928	...\P
Rxplcsflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:16 PM	10,888	58%	4,546	...\P
Rxplcsflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	46,592	80%	9,147	...\P
Rxplcsflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:16 PM	345,088	69%	106,779	...\P
Rxplcsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Spplcsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:38 PM	1,725,954	61%	679,379	...\P
Spplcsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:32 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svplcsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:32 AM	90,826	94%	5,552	...\P
Svplcsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:32 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpltkflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	278,886	42%	162,598	...\P
Nipltkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	11,890	68%	3,827	...\P
Nipltkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpltkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	2,328	52%	1,124	...\P
Nxpltkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpltkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:15 AM	265,416	68%	85,343	...\P
Rxpltkflmads0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:29 PM	25,244	60%	10,106	...\P
Rxpltkflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	108,032	81%	20,856	...\P
Rxpltkflmads0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:29 PM	809,472	70%	242,948	...\P
Rxpltkflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppltkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:39 PM	1,750,704	61%	679,336	...\P
Sppltkflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:36 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpltkflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:36 AM	89,938	92%	7,588	...\P
Svpltkflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:36 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpmhbflcsds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	154,868	43%	89,030	...\P
Nipmbhflcsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	15,154	70%	4,520	...\P
Nipmbhflcsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpmhbflcsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	1,698	54%	785	...\P
Nxpmhbflcsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxpmbhflcsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:15 AM	144,792	68%	46,554	...\P
Rxpmbhflcsds0.id	ID File	5/24/2000 6:46 PM	13,756	57%	5,950	...\P
Rxpmbhflcsds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	58,880	80%	11,513	...\P
Rxpmbhflcsds0.map	MAP File	5/24/2000 6:46 PM	420,352	68%	132,916	...\P
Rxpmbhflcsds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppmbhflcsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:39 PM	4,216,904	62%	1,620,767	...\P
Sppmbhflcsds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:42 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpmbhflcsds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:42 AM	306,100	91%	27,993	...\P
Svpmbhflcsds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:42 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpmbhflfeds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	153,898	44%	86,033	...\P
Nipmbhflfeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	9,714	67%	3,186	...\P
Nipmbhflfeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpmbhflfeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	858	54%	393	...\P
Nxpmbhflfeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpmbhflfeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	152,352	70%	45,695	...\P
Rxpmbhflfeds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:02 AM	14,476	59%	5,947	...\P
Rxpmbhflfeds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	61,952	81%	11,978	...\P
Rxpmbhflfeds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:02 AM	450,560	74%	115,553	...\P
Rxpmbhflfeds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppmbhflfeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:39 PM	4,056,084	63%	1,508,348	...\P
Sppmbhflfeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:48 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpmbhflfeds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:48 AM	211,186	88%	24,828	...\P
Svpmbhflfeds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:48 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpmbhflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	135,094	43%	77,334	...\P
Nipmbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	14,338	68%	4,637	...\P
Nipmbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpmbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	2,034	54%	931	...\P
Nxpmbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:49 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpmbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	130,008	69%	40,702	...\P
Rxpmbhflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:19 AM	12,348	58%	5,226	...\P
Rxpmbhflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	53,248	80%	10,402	...\P
Rxpmbhflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:19 AM	379,904	71%	108,747	...\P
Rxpmbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppmbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:39 PM	4,158,824	63%	1,534,418	...\P
Sppmbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:53 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpmbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:53 AM	227,632	90%	22,034	...\P
Svpmbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:53 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpmbhfltads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	77,806	43%	44,573	...\P
Nipmbhfltads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	4,818	66%	1,619	...\P
Nipmbhfltads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpmbhfltads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	1,782	56%	791	...\P
Nxpmbhfltads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpmbhfltads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	75,324	69%	23,327	...\P
Rxpmbhfltads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:34 AM	7,140	58%	3,034	...\P
Rxpmbhfltads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	30,208	80%	6,070	...\P
Rxpmbhfltads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:34 AM	227,328	72%	63,982	...\P
Rxpmbhfltads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppmbhfltads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	2,738,394	64%	991,943	...\P
Sppmbhfltads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:56 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpmbhfltads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:56 AM	157,288	93%	11,282	...\P
Svpmbhfltads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:56 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axmpkflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	75,876	41%	45,097	...\P
Nipmpkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	2,370	67%	785	...\P

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nipmpkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpmpkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	858	54%	394	...\P
Nxpmpkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpmpkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	72,006	68%	23,001	...\P
Rxpmpkflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:38 AM	6,824	60%	2,722	...\P
Rxpmpkflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	29,184	80%	5,797	...\P
Rxpmpkflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:38 AM	227,328	71%	65,145	...\P
Rxpmpkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:57 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppmpkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	304,864	62%	116,603	...\P
Sppmpkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:57 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpmpkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:57 AM	17,248	94%	1,050	...\P
Svpmpkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:57 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpncyflca87e.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	45,826	40%	27,486	...\P
Nipncyflca87e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	2,778	69%	864	...\P
Nipncyflca87e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpncyflca87e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	816	54%	379	...\P
Nxpncyflca87e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpncyflca87e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	43,530	68%	14,133	...\P
Rxpncyflca87e.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:42 AM	4,112	58%	1,713	...\P
Rxpncyflca87e.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	17,920	80%	3,673	...\P
Rxpncyflca87e.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:42 AM	132,608	69%	40,835	...\P
Rxpncyflca87e.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppncyflca87e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	734,964	64%	262,828	...\P
Sppncyflca87e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:58 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpncyflca87e.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 4:58 AM	41,278	93%	2,747	...\P
Svpncyflca87e.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 4:58 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpncyflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	197,136	45%	108,884	...\P
Nipncyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	8,354	67%	2,756	...\P
Nipncyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpncyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	1,068	52%	516	...\P
Nxpncyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpncyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:16 AM	198,006	68%	62,680	...\P
Rxpncyflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:52 AM	18,824	55%	8,398	...\P
Rxpncyflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	80,384	81%	15,629	...\P
Rxpncyflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:52 AM	571,392	72%	160,019	...\P
Rxpncyflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppncyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	3,151,004	64%	1,143,921	...\P
Sppncyflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:01 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpncyflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:01 AM	169,486	90%	16,445	...\P
Svpncyflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:01 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnsfblbds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	222,080	44%	124,447	...\P
Nipnsfblbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	7,674	67%	2,556	...\P
Nipnsfblbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnsfblbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	1,278	53%	597	...\P
Nxpnsfblbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnsfblbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	233,076	70%	69,705	...\P
Rxpnsfblbds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 1:57 AM	22,164	57%	9,559	...\P
Rxpnsfblbds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	94,720	81%	18,323	...\P
Rxpnsfblbds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 1:57 AM	665,088	74%	172,238	...\P
Rxpnsfblbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppnsfblbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	2,926,274	60%	1,160,142	...\P
Sppnsfblbds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:05 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnsfblbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:05 AM	164,494	91%	14,679	...\P

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Svpnscflblds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:05 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnsclfpds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	185,738	42%	107,537	...\P
Nipnsclfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	14,066	69%	4,363	...\P
Nipnsclfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnsclfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	1,824	53%	852	...\P
Nxpnsclfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:50 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnsclfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	174,528	67%	57,511	...\P
Rxpnsclfpds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 2:03 AM	16,588	55%	7,401	...\P
Rxpnsclfpds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	71,168	81%	13,861	...\P
Rxpnsclfpds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 2:03 AM	518,144	71%	148,094	...\P
Rxpnsclfpds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppnsclfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	3,310,504	61%	1,276,237	...\P
Sppnsclfpds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:09 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnsclfpds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:09 AM	203,638	91%	17,575	...\P
Svpnsclfpds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:09 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnsclfhcds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:04 AM	42,482	38%	26,391	...\P
Nipnsclfhcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	4,002	68%	1,297	...\P
Nipnsclfhcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnsclfhcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	774	54%	354	...\P
Nxpnsclfhcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnsclfhcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	38,994	66%	13,109	...\P
Rxpnsclfhcds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 2:07 AM	3,680	57%	1,578	...\P
Rxpnsclfhcds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	15,872	79%	3,314	...\P
Rxpnsclfhcds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 2:07 AM	120,832	71%	35,237	...\P
Rxpnsclfhcds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppnsclfhcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	717,694	62%	271,970	...\P
Sppnsclfhcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnsclfhcds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	47,350	93%	3,510	...\P
Svpnsclfhcds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnsclfpbds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	41,524	39%	25,450	...\P
Nipnsclfpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	4,274	68%	1,352	...\P
Nipnsclfpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnsclfpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	732	55%	329	...\P
Nxpnsclfpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnsclfpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	38,952	67%	12,859	...\P
Rxpnsclfpbds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 2:15 AM	3,676	58%	1,539	...\P
Rxpnsclfpbds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	15,872	79%	3,314	...\P
Rxpnsclfpbds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 2:15 AM	124,416	71%	35,808	...\P
Rxpnsclfpbds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppnsclfpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:40 PM	419,594	62%	159,080	...\P
Sppnsclfpbds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnsclfpbds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	28,198	91%	2,438	...\P
Svpnsclfpbds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:11 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnsclfwads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	160,944	42%	92,647	...\P
Nipnsclfwads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	9,034	69%	2,798	...\P
Nipnsclfwads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnsclfwads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	1,362	53%	644	...\P
Nxpnsclfwads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnsclfwads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	156,216	67%	50,807	...\P
Rxpnsclfwads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 2:20 AM	14,844	57%	6,420	...\P
Rxpnsclfwads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	63,488	80%	12,431	...\P
Rxpnsclfwads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 2:20 AM	461,824	72%	129,519	...\P
Rxpnsclfwads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Sppnscflwads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:41 PM	2,786,354	62%	1,061,644	...\P
Sppnscflwads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:13 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnscflwads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:13 AM	158,872	93%	10,847	...\P
Svpnscflwads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:13 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axpnvdfmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	56,082	38%	34,585	...\P
Nipnvdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	7,674	69%	2,376	...\P
Nipnvdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:18 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxpnvdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	648	55%	289	...\P
Nxpnvdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxpnvdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:17 AM	49,998	67%	16,627	...\P
Rxpnvdfmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 2:32 AM	4,728	58%	1,972	...\P
Rxpnvdfmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	20,480	80%	4,088	...\P
Rxpnvdfmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 2:32 AM	147,968	68%	47,299	...\P
Rxpnvdfmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Sppnvdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:41 PM	1,276,164	62%	491,287	...\P
Sppnvdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:15 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svpnvdfmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:15 AM	91,000	91%	8,215	...\P
Svpnvdfmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:15 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axprnmfmds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	477,378	44%	269,495	...\P
Niprrnmfmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	18,282	66%	6,152	...\P
Niprrnmfmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxprnmfmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	2,496	54%	1,151	...\P
Nxprnmfmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxprnmfmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	470,922	69%	147,670	...\P
Rxprnmfmds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:10 AM	44,816	57%	19,280	...\P
Rxprnmfmds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	191,488	81%	36,825	...\P
Rxprnmfmds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:10 AM	1,405,952	73%	376,029	...\P
Rxprnmfmds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Spprrnmfmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:41 PM	6,773,854	61%	2,614,300	...\P
Spprrnmfmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:25 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svprnmfmds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:25 AM	461,728	92%	38,798	...\P
Svprnmfmds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:25 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axprsnflfdrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	26,392	37%	16,673	...\P
Niprsnflfdrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	3,322	70%	1,008	...\P
Niprsnflfdrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxprsnflfdrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	396	64%	143	...\P
Nxprsnflfdrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:51 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxprsnflfdrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	24,546	66%	8,283	...\P
Rxprsnflfdrs0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:18 AM	2,304	59%	946	...\P
Rxprsnflfdrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	10,240	79%	2,192	...\P
Rxprsnflfdrs0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:18 AM	75,264	65%	26,145	...\P
Rxprsnflfdrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Spprsnflfdrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:41 PM	247,994	61%	97,334	...\P
Spprsnflfdrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:30 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svprsnflfdrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:30 AM	12,922	91%	1,157	...\P
Svprsnflfdrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:30 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axptsifmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	326,808	44%	184,248	...\P
Niptsifmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	11,890	73%	3,241	...\P
Niptsifmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxptsifmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	1,068	53%	505	...\P
Nxptsifmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxptsifmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	327,198	69%	101,499	...\P
Rxptsifmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:25 AM	31,128	58%	13,126	...\P

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxptsflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	133,632	81%	25,598	...\P
Rxptsflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:25 AM	957,952	71%	273,580	...\P
Rxptsflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:58 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Spptsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	3,548,654	62%	1,365,198	...\P
Spptsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:34 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svptsflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:34 AM	216,724	94%	13,408	...\P
Svptsflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:34 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axptsflsocg0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	55,824	40%	33,626	...\P
Niptsflsocg0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	3,730	69%	1,145	...\P
Niptsflsocg0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\P
Nxptsflsocg0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	816	54%	378	...\P
Nxptsflsocg0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\P
Rxptsflsocg0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	54,156	68%	17,281	...\P
Rxptsflsocg0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:28 AM	5,124	58%	2,135	...\P
Rxptsflsocg0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	22,016	80%	4,449	...\P
Rxptsflsocg0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:28 AM	165,376	71%	48,276	...\P
Rxptsflsocg0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\P
Spptsflsocg0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	1,148,454	61%	446,788	...\P
Spptsflsocg0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	908	67%	297	...\P
Svptsflsocg0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	72,592	92%	5,641	...\P
Svptsflsocg0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	180	28%	130	...\P
Axsbstflfers0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	28,744	41%	17,034	...\S
Nisbstflfers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,690	69%	525	...\S
Nisbstflfers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxsbstflfers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	438	62%	168	...\S
Nxsbstflfers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxsbstflfers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	29,712	69%	9,066	...\S
Rxsbstflfers0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:39 AM	2,796	59%	1,146	...\S
Rxsbstflfers0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	12,288	79%	2,584	...\S
Rxsbstflfers0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:39 AM	93,184	72%	26,546	...\S
Rxsbstflfers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spsbstflfers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	140,744	62%	53,215	...\S
Spsbstflfers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svsbstflfers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	7,582	92%	642	...\S
Svsbstflfers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:37 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axsbstflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	156,962	44%	88,487	...\S
Nisbstflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	4,818	66%	1,624	...\S
Nisbstflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxsbstflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	606	57%	263	...\S
Nxsbstflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxsbstflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:18 AM	159,240	69%	48,747	...\S
Rxsbstflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:41 AM	15,132	58%	6,361	...\S
Rxsbstflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	65,024	81%	12,577	...\S
Rxsbstflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:41 AM	466,432	72%	128,389	...\S
Rxsbstflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spsbstflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	1,336,004	61%	516,593	...\S
Spsbstflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:38 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svsbstflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:38 AM	74,860	93%	5,575	...\S
Svsbstflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:38 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axsgkyflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	41,140	39%	25,272	...\S
Nisgkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,962	70%	598	...\S
Nisgkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxsgkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	690	56%	301	...\S

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nxsgkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxsgkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	37,230	67%	12,430	...\S
Rxsgkyflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 3:42 AM	3,512	59%	1,438	...\S
Rxsgkyflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	15,360	79%	3,183	...\S
Rxsgkyflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 3:42 AM	118,272	73%	31,776	...\S
Rxsgkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spsgkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	344,464	62%	130,751	...\S
Spsgkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:39 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svsgkyflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:39 AM	20,602	91%	1,771	...\S
Svsgkyflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:39 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axsnfrflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	255,594	43%	146,020	...\S
Nisnfrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	18,690	69%	5,750	...\S
Nisnfrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxsnfrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	2,370	54%	1,098	...\S
Nxsnfrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:52 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxsnfrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	247,272	68%	79,692	...\S
Rxsnfrflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:15 AM	23,516	56%	10,293	...\S
Rxsnfrflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	100,864	81%	19,458	...\S
Rxsnfrflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:15 AM	732,672	71%	214,085	...\S
Rxsnfrflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spsnfrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	4,074,894	62%	1,557,037	...\S
Spsnfrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:44 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svsnfrflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:44 AM	246,124	91%	21,152	...\S
Svsnfrflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:44 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axstagflbsrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	43,532	40%	26,127	...\S
Nistagflbsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	4,546	69%	1,392	...\S
Nistagflbsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxstagflbsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	480	60%	194	...\S
Nxstagflbsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxstagflbsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	41,262	68%	13,198	...\S
Rxstagflbsrs0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:18 AM	3,896	56%	1,696	...\S
Rxstagflbsrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	16,896	80%	3,446	...\S
Rxstagflbsrs0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:18 AM	133,632	73%	35,653	...\S
Rxstagflbsrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spstagflbsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	927,904	64%	335,554	...\S
Spstagflbsrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:47 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svstagflbsrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:47 AM	58,252	92%	4,376	...\S
Svstagflbsrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:47 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axstagflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	141,972	41%	83,714	...\S
Nistagflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	13,250	69%	4,049	...\S
Nistagflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxstagflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	1,488	52%	715	...\S
Nxstagflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxstagflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	136,266	67%	45,335	...\S
Rxstagflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:22 AM	12,944	57%	5,529	...\S
Rxstagflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	55,808	81%	10,798	...\S
Rxstagflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:22 AM	412,160	70%	124,449	...\S
Rxstagflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spstagflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	1,763,684	60%	696,927	...\S
Spstagflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:49 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svstagflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:49 AM	97,642	90%	10,080	...\S
Svstagflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:49 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axstagflshrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	52,608	39%	31,977	...\S

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Nistagflshrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	5,226	69%	1,643	...\S
Nistagflshrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxstagflshrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	438	61%	170	...\S
Nxstagflshrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxstagflshrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	51,090	68%	16,285	...\S
Rxstagflshrs0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:25 AM	4,832	59%	1,960	...\S
Rxstagflshrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	20,480	80%	4,186	...\S
Rxstagflshrs0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:25 AM	170,496	70%	51,749	...\S
Rxstagflshrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spstagflshrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	846,724	62%	325,790	...\S
Spstagflshrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svstagflshrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	50,554	93%	3,582	...\S
Svstagflshrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axstagflwgrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	14,536	36%	9,280	...\S
Nxstagflwgrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	900	54%	414	...\S
Nxstagflwgrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxstagflwgrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:19 AM	12,576	64%	4,472	...\S
Rxstagflwgrs0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:26 AM	1,164	60%	462	...\S
Rxstagflwgrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	5,632	77%	1,280	...\S
Rxstagflwgrs0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:26 AM	38,400	65%	13,494	...\S
Rxstagflwgrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spstagflwgrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:42 PM	100,594	61%	39,716	...\S
Spstagflwgrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svstagflwgrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	5,350	87%	671	...\S
Svstagflwgrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:50 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axstrtflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	231,364	42%	133,611	...\S
Nistrtflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	12,298	69%	3,850	...\S
Nistrtflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxstrtflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	3,588	53%	1,671	...\S
Nxstrtflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxstrtflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	215,436	67%	71,116	...\S
Rxstrtflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:29 AM	20,484	58%	8,565	...\S
Rxstrtflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	88,064	80%	17,260	...\S
Rxstrtflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:29 AM	645,632	69%	202,823	...\S
Rxstrtflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spstrtflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	4,154,534	61%	1,615,051	...\S
Spstrtflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:56 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svstrtflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:57 AM	239,572	91%	22,375	...\S
Svstrtflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:56 AM	180	28%	130	...\S
Axsyhsflccrs0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	77,566	40%	46,444	...\S
Nisyhsflccrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	2,778	67%	923	...\S
Nisyhsflccrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\S
Nxsyhsflccrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	900	54%	413	...\S
Nxsyhsflccrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:53 AM	317	46%	171	...\S
Rxsyhsflccrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	75,240	68%	24,145	...\S
Rxsyhsflccrs0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:30 AM	7,132	59%	2,899	...\S
Rxsyhsflccrs0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	30,208	80%	6,026	...\S
Rxsyhsflccrs0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:30 AM	240,640	68%	77,248	...\S
Rxsyhsflccrs0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 10:59 AM	336	45%	186	...\S
Spsyhsflccrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	159,664	60%	63,719	...\S
Spsyhsflccrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:59 AM	908	67%	297	...\S
Svsyhsflccrs0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 5:59 AM	8,992	93%	602	...\S
Svsyhsflccrs0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 5:59 AM	180	28%	130	...\S

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Axtrenflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	56,876	40%	34,373	...\T
Nitrenflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	4,410	68%	1,413	...\T
Nitrenflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\T
Nxtrenflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	816	53%	383	...\T
Nxtrenflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	317	46%	171	...\T
Rxtrenflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	55,542	68%	17,868	...\T
Rxtrenflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:32 AM	5,256	57%	2,237	...\T
Rxtrenflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	22,528	79%	4,675	...\T
Rxtrenflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:32 AM	163,840	69%	50,823	...\T
Rxtrenflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\T
Sptrenflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	409,914	61%	159,539	...\T
Sptrenflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:00 AM	908	67%	297	...\T
Svtrenflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:00 AM	21,652	93%	1,536	...\T
Svtrenflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:00 AM	180	28%	130	...\T
Axttvflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	168,262	43%	96,657	...\T
Nittvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	8,898	65%	3,121	...\T
Nittvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\T
Nxttvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	1,152	53%	547	...\T
Nxttvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	317	46%	171	...\T
Rxttvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	162,180	68%	51,557	...\T
Rxttvflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 4:54 AM	15,412	58%	6,457	...\T
Rxttvflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	66,560	81%	12,862	...\T
Rxttvflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 4:54 AM	497,664	72%	137,617	...\T
Rxttvflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\T
Spttvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	2,884,584	63%	1,077,480	...\T
Spttvflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:02 AM	908	67%	297	...\T
Svtvflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:02 AM	164,926	93%	11,822	...\T
Svtvflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:02 AM	180	28%	130	...\T
Axvernflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	46,272	38%	28,741	...\V
Nivernflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	2,914	65%	1,009	...\V
Nivernflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\V
Nxvernflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	942	52%	448	...\V
Nxvernflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	317	46%	171	...\V
Rxvernflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	43,866	67%	14,574	...\V
Rxvernflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:08 AM	4,144	60%	1,644	...\V
Rxvernflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	17,920	80%	3,660	...\V
Rxvernflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:08 AM	130,560	62%	49,996	...\V
Rxvernflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\V
Spvernflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	227,094	61%	89,404	...\V
Spvernflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:03 AM	908	67%	297	...\V
Svvernflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:03 AM	10,780	92%	811	...\V
Svvernflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:03 AM	180	28%	130	...\V
Axvrhbflbers0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	49,336	39%	29,922	...\V
Nivrbhflbers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	3,594	69%	1,105	...\V
Nivrbhflbers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\V
Nxvrhbflbers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	648	56%	287	...\V
Nxvrhbflbers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	317	46%	171	...\V
Rxvrhbflbers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:20 AM	47,520	68%	15,198	...\V
Rxvrhbflbers0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:15 AM	4,492	58%	1,909	...\V
Rxvrhbflbers0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	19,456	80%	3,922	...\V
Rxvrhbflbers0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:15 AM	140,288	71%	41,257	...\V
Rxvrhbflbers0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\V
Spvrhbflbers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	856,404	62%	327,526	...\V

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Spvrhbflbers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:04 AM	908	67%	297	...IV
Svvrhbflbers0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:04 AM	48,460	90%	4,923	...IV
Svvrhbflbers0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:04 AM	180	28%	130	...IV
Axvrhbflmads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	257,234	43%	146,100	...IV
Nivrbhflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	6,314	67%	2,092	...IV
Nivrbhflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...IV
Nxvrhbflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	1,362	53%	644	...IV
Nxvrhbflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:54 AM	317	46%	171	...IV
Rxvrhbflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:21 AM	255,336	68%	80,766	...IV
Rxvrhbflmads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:18 AM	24,284	57%	10,481	...IV
Rxvrhbflmads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	103,936	81%	20,108	...IV
Rxvrhbflmads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:18 AM	775,168	73%	208,452	...IV
Rxvrhbflmads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...IV
Spvrhbflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	3,267,494	63%	1,221,201	...IV
Spvrhbflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:08 AM	908	67%	297	...IV
Svvrhbflmads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:08 AM	182,398	91%	17,022	...IV
Svvrhbflmads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:08 AM	180	28%	130	...IV
Axwelkflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	52,640	39%	32,104	...IW
Niwelkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	3,050	67%	1,013	...IW
Niwelkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:19 PM	1,047	66%	358	...IW
Nxwelkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	900	54%	415	...IW
Nxwelkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...IW
Rxwelkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:21 AM	48,864	67%	16,006	...IW
Rxwelkflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:21 AM	4,620	60%	1,833	...IW
Rxwelkflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	19,968	80%	3,991	...IW
Rxwelkflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:21 AM	151,040	71%	44,181	...IW
Rxwelkflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...IW
Spwelkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	254,814	62%	97,663	...IW
Spwelkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:10 AM	908	67%	297	...IW
Svwelkflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:10 AM	14,326	93%	960	...IW
Svwelkflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:10 AM	180	28%	130	...IW
Axwpbhflands0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	83,776	42%	48,472	...IW
Niwpbhflands0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	7,266	68%	2,317	...IW
Niwpbhflands0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...IW
Nxwpbhflands0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	816	55%	367	...IW
Nxwpbhflands0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...IW
Rxwpbhflands0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:21 AM	85,236	70%	25,692	...IW
Rxwpbhflands0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:36 AM	8,084	59%	3,303	...IW
Rxwpbhflands0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	35,328	81%	6,838	...IW
Rxwpbhflands0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:36 AM	255,488	75%	62,925	...IW
Rxwpbhflands0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...IW
Spwpbhflands0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:43 PM	2,112,604	62%	792,858	...IW
Spwpbhflands0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:12 AM	908	67%	297	...IW
Svwpbhflands0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:12 AM	113,092	83%	19,034	...IW
Svwpbhflands0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:12 AM	180	28%	130	...IW
Axwpbhflgads0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	237,708	43%	135,252	...IW
Niwpbhflgads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	15,426	69%	4,732	...IW
Niwpbhflgads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...IW
Nxwpbhflgads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	3,000	54%	1,366	...IW
Nxwpbhflgads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...IW
Rxwpbhflgads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:21 AM	223,122	68%	71,815	...IW
Rxwpbhflgads0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 5:53 AM	21,216	57%	9,167	...IW
Rxwpbhflgads0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	91,136	81%	17,627	...IW

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxwpbhflgads0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 5:53 AM	649,216	70%	194,725	...\W
Rxwpbhflgads0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\W
Spwpbhflgads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:44 PM	6,983,514	63%	2,606,509	...\W
Spwpbhflgads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:21 AM	908	67%	297	...\W
Svwpbhflgads0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:21 AM	387,142	92%	30,557	...\W
Svwpbhflgads0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:21 AM	180	28%	130	...\W
Axwpbhflgrds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	138,514	41%	81,913	...\W
Niwpbhflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	14,474	65%	5,016	...\W
Niwpbhflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\W
Nxwpbhflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	1,782	52%	849	...\W
Nxwpbhflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...\W
Rxwpbhflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:21 AM	127,782	67%	42,708	...\W
Rxwpbhflgrds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 6:09 AM	12,136	57%	5,233	...\W
Rxwpbhflgrds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	52,224	80%	10,287	...\W
Rxwpbhflgrds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 6:09 AM	372,736	67%	122,444	...\W
Rxwpbhflgrds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\W
Spwpbhflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:44 PM	3,628,074	62%	1,377,174	...\W
Spwpbhflgrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:28 AM	908	67%	297	...\W
Svwpbhflgrds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 6:28 AM	227,188	91%	19,772	...\W
Svwpbhflgrds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 6:28 AM	180	28%	130	...\W
Axwpbhflhds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	190,038	43%	108,616	...\W
Niwpbhflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	16,922	68%	5,407	...\W
Niwpbhflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\W
Nxwpbhflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	1,614	54%	745	...\W
Nxwpbhflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...\W
Rxwpbhflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	175,074	68%	56,402	...\W
Rxwpbhflhds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 6:25 AM	16,640	56%	7,282	...\W
Rxwpbhflhds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	71,680	81%	13,906	...\W
Rxwpbhflhds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 6:25 AM	529,920	73%	145,186	...\W
Rxwpbhflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\W
Spwpbhflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:44 PM	4,181,264	63%	1,533,120	...\W
Spwpbhflhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:02 AM	908	67%	297	...\W
Svwpbhflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:02 AM	222,040	90%	22,121	...\W
Svwpbhflhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:02 AM	180	28%	130	...\W
Axwpbhfllds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	123,128	43%	70,787	...\W
Niwpbhfllds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	4,138	66%	1,399	...\W
Niwpbhfllds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\W
Nxwpbhfllds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	690	55%	311	...\W
Nxwpbhfllds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:55 AM	317	46%	171	...\W
Rxwpbhfllds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	125,472	70%	37,591	...\W
Rxwpbhfllds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 6:41 AM	11,916	59%	4,837	...\W
Rxwpbhfllds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	51,712	81%	9,984	...\W
Rxwpbhfllds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 6:41 AM	370,688	75%	92,816	...\W
Rxwpbhfllds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:00 AM	336	45%	186	...\W
Spwpbhfllds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	3,164,974	63%	1,175,936	...\W
Spwpbhfllds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:06 AM	908	67%	297	...\W
Svwpbhfllds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:06 AM	157,924	90%	15,064	...\W
Svwpbhfllds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:06 AM	180	28%	130	...\W
Axwpbhflrlds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	109,926	42%	63,883	...\W
Niwpbhflrlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	10,938	68%	3,516	...\W
Niwpbhflrlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\W
Nxwpbhflrlds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	984	53%	459	...\W
Nxwpbhflrlds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...\W

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Rxwpbhflrbd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	111,402	69%	34,024	...W
Rxwpbhflrbd0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 6:56 AM	10,576	58%	4,419	...W
Rxwpbhflrbd0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	45,568	80%	8,933	...W
Rxwpbhflrbd0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 6:56 AM	322,048	73%	86,426	...W
Rxwpbhflrbd0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...W
Spwpbhflrbd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	2,736,854	62%	1,034,136	...W
Spwpbhflrbd0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:08 AM	908	67%	297	...W
Svwpbhflrbd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:08 AM	141,094	89%	15,212	...W
Svwpbhflrbd0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:08 AM	180	28%	130	...W
Axwpbhflrpd0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	223,368	41%	130,861	...W
Niwpbhflrpd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	21,954	67%	7,142	...W
Niwpbhflrpd0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...W
Nxwpbhflrpd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	2,328	53%	1,100	...W
Nxwpbhflrpd0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...W
Rxwpbhflrpd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	214,260	67%	70,551	...W
Rxwpbhflrpd0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:13 AM	20,372	56%	8,997	...W
Rxwpbhflrpd0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	87,552	81%	16,947	...W
Rxwpbhflrpd0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:13 AM	626,176	68%	197,872	...W
Rxwpbhflrpd0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...W
Spwpbhflrpd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	3,757,874	61%	1,471,568	...W
Spwpbhflrpd0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:13 AM	908	67%	297	...W
Svwpbhflrpd0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:13 AM	246,622	92%	18,975	...W
Svwpbhflrpd0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:13 AM	180	28%	130	...W
Axwwspflhds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	126,400	41%	74,899	...W
Niwwspflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	7,402	68%	2,333	...W
Niwwspflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...W
Nxwwspflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	2,538	53%	1,193	...W
Nxwwspflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...W
Rxwwspflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	118,248	68%	38,139	...W
Rxwwspflhds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:16 AM	11,228	59%	4,604	...W
Rxwwspflhds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	48,128	80%	9,471	...W
Rxwwspflhds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:16 AM	351,744	70%	104,882	...W
Rxwwspflhds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...W
Spwwspflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	1,543,024	62%	584,802	...W
Spwwspflhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:17 AM	908	67%	297	...W
Svwwspflhds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:17 AM	80,968	94%	4,695	...W
Svwwspflhds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:17 AM	180	28%	130	...W
Axwwspflshds0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	221,320	43%	126,188	...W
Niwwspflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	9,170	69%	2,826	...W
Niwwspflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...W
Nxwwspflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	1,614	53%	751	...W
Nxwwspflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...W
Rxwwspflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:22 AM	220,854	69%	69,424	...W
Rxwwspflshds0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:21 AM	21,000	58%	8,890	...W
Rxwwspflshds0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	90,112	81%	17,457	...W
Rxwwspflshds0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:21 AM	644,608	70%	192,345	...W
Rxwwspflshds0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...W
Spwwspflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	3,470,554	61%	1,360,052	...W
Spwwspflshds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:20 AM	908	67%	297	...W
Svwwspflshds0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:20 AM	193,576	95%	9,691	...W
Svwwspflshds0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:20 AM	180	28%	130	...W
Axyfnflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	61,766	39%	37,539	...Y
Niynfnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	3,458	65%	1,220	...Y

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio	Packed	Path
Niynfnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\Y
Nxynfnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	2,118	53%	987	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	57,474	66%	19,254	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:27 AM	5,440	56%	2,413	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	23,040	79%	4,777	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:27 AM	186,880	70%	56,407	...\Y
Rxynfnflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...\Y
Spynfnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	324,004	62%	123,207	...\Y
Spynfnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	908	67%	297	...\Y
Svynfnflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	19,690	94%	1,215	...\Y
Svynfnflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	180	28%	130	...\Y
Axyntwflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	34,586	37%	21,636	...\Y
Niyntwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	2,642	68%	845	...\Y
Niyntwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\Y
Nxyntwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	816	53%	382	...\Y
Nxyntwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:56 AM	317	46%	171	...\Y
Rxyntwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	32,232	66%	10,866	...\Y
Rxyntwflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:33 AM	3,036	58%	1,275	...\Y
Rxyntwflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	13,312	79%	2,858	...\Y
Rxyntwflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:33 AM	105,984	68%	34,271	...\Y
Rxyntwflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...\Y
Spyntwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	253,494	61%	98,423	...\Y
Spyntwflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	908	67%	297	...\Y
Svyntwflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	13,276	92%	1,012	...\Y
Svyntwflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:22 AM	180	28%	130	...\Y
Axyuleflmars0.bin	BIN File	5/25/2000 11:05 AM	21,722	37%	13,766	...\Y
Niyuleflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	3,458	71%	1,017	...\Y
Niyuleflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 1:20 PM	1,047	66%	358	...\Y
Nxyuleflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:57 AM	984	52%	471	...\Y
Nxyuleflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 8:57 AM	317	46%	171	...\Y
Rxyuleflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	5/25/2000 8:23 AM	19,926	66%	6,837	...\Y
Rxyuleflmars0.id	ID File	5/25/2000 7:44 AM	1,864	59%	773	...\Y
Rxyuleflmars0.ind	IND File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	8,704	78%	1,887	...\Y
Rxyuleflmars0.map	MAP File	5/25/2000 7:44 AM	58,368	65%	20,343	...\Y
Rxyuleflmars0.tab	TAB File	5/25/2000 11:01 AM	336	45%	186	...\Y
Spyuleflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	7/18/2000 5:45 PM	354,254	61%	138,876	...\Y
Spyuleflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:23 AM	908	67%	297	...\Y
Svyuleflmars0.dat	WordPerfect 9 ...	6/16/2000 9:23 AM	20,734	92%	1,761	...\Y
Svyuleflmars0.tab	TAB File	6/16/2000 9:23 AM	180	28%	130	...\Y
Status.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/19/2003 9:36 AM	1,622,016	97%	46,027	...\B
rservice.sys	System file	8/19/2003 9:13 AM	87,040	96%	3,526	...\B
InvestLogic.xls	Microsoft Excel...	8/10/2000 12:41 PM	952,832	21%	749,735	...\in
2746 file(s)			512,255,832	64%	182,062,518	

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DM 6/8/05

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000472



D:\

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Folders

Address D:\ Go

Name	Size	Type	Modified
Combo-FL-Bus Only.zip	386,958 KB	WinZip File	8/19/2003...

1 object(s) 377 MB My Computer

Start Inbox - Mi... Case Mana... D:\ 11:18 AM

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
Combo-FL-Bus Only.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/19/2003 9:05 AM	1,181,696	91%
ARCHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:13 PM	370,401	0%
BCRTFLBTDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:16 PM	1,421,132	0%
BCRTFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:21 PM	3,603,076	0%
BCRTFLSADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:27 PM	3,550,408	0%
BGPIFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:28 PM	598,400	0%
BKVLFLJFDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:32 PM	2,078,838	0%
BLDWFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:32 PM	308,403	0%
BLGLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:33 PM	786,956	0%
BNNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:35 PM	936,269	0%
BRSNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:36 PM	576,972	0%
BYBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:43 PM	4,128,867	0%
CCBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:45 PM	1,212,905	0%
CDKYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:45 PM	164,715	0%
CFLDFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:46 PM	723,102	0%
CHPLFLJADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:48 PM	809,513	0%
CNTMFLLDS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:49 PM	732,762	0%
COCOFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:55 PM	3,591,482	0%
COCOFLMEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:57 PM	1,672,303	0%
Combo-FL-Bus Only_report.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/19/2003 9:48 AM	116,279,296	76%
P_1_1st.xls	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:23 AM	15,872	84%
P_1_1wc.xls	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:16 AM	520,192	75%
CSCYFLBARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 5:58 PM	608,208	0%
DBRYFLDLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:01 PM	1,191,678	0%
DBRYFLMARS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:02 PM	642,138	0%
DELDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:06 PM	2,449,549	0%
DLBHFLKPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:09 PM	1,965,735	0%
DLBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:13 PM	2,257,447	0%
DLSPFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:13 PM	265,798	0%
DNLNFLWMRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:16 PM	1,865,873	0%
DRBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:22 PM	3,318,412	0%
DYBHFLFNRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:22 PM	105,537	0%
DYBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:27 PM	3,198,223	0%
DYBHFLOBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:31 PM	2,282,288	0%
DYBHFLOSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:32 PM	475,110	0%
DYBHFLPODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:37 PM	3,325,927	0%
EGLLFLBGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:42 PM	2,832,382	0%
EGLLFLIHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:44 PM	1,338,834	0%
EORNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:45 PM	555,632	0%
FLBHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:46 PM	404,229	0%
FRBHFLFPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	1,421,218	0%
FTGRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	66,046	0%
FTLDFLAPRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:48 PM	54,113	0%
FTLDFLCRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:52 PM	2,112,213	0%
FTLDFLCYDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 6:55 PM	2,160,272	0%
FTLDFLJADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:01 PM	3,678,320	0%
FTLDFLMRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:09 PM	4,819,414	0%
FTLDFLOADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:13 PM	2,770,182	0%
FTLDFLPLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:19 PM	3,712,859	0%
FTLDFLSGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:20 PM	321,437	0%
FTLDFLSUDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:24 PM	2,258,741	0%
FTLDFLWNDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:26 PM	1,405,348	0%
FTPRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:33 PM	4,157,592	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
GCSPFLCND0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:34 PM	977,597	0%
GCVLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:35 PM	527,279	0%
GENVFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:36 PM	320,578	0%
GLBRFLMCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:38 PM	1,154,098	0%
GSVLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:46 PM	5,270,014	0%
GSVLFLNW33E.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:48 PM	800,298	0%
HAVNFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:49 PM	603,978	0%
HBSDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:50 PM	850,454	0%
HLNVFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:51 PM	949,041	0%
HLWDFLHADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:53 PM	945,221	0%
HLWDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 7:58 PM	2,880,833	0%
HLWDFLPEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:08 PM	6,007,476	0%
HLWDFLWHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:16 PM	4,970,678	0%
HMSTFLAFRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:18 PM	717,786	0%
HMSTFLEAR0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:18 PM	122,888	0%
HMSTFLHMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:22 PM	2,689,773	0%
HTISFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:24 PM	1,091,260	0%
HWTHFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:25 PM	512,631	0%
ISLMFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:25 PM	336,964	0%
JAY-FLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:26 PM	441,939	0%
JCBHFLABRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:28 PM	748,496	0%
JCBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:31 PM	2,204,782	0%
JCBHFLSPRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:33 PM	673,660	0%
JCVLFLARDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:35 PM	1,630,673	0%
JCVLFLBWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:38 PM	2,020,935	0%
JCVLFLCLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:44 PM	3,742,134	0%
JCVLFLFCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:46 PM	1,304,658	0%
JCVLFLIARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:47 PM	93,166	0%
JCVLFLJTRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:47 PM	149,166	0%
JCVLFLLFDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:51 PM	2,587,878	0%
JCVLFLNODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:55 PM	2,292,082	0%
JCVLFLOWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 8:57 PM	1,316,038	0%
JCVLFLRVDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:01 PM	2,356,467	0%
JCVLFLSJ73E.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:04 PM	2,101,981	0%
JCVLFLSMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:06 PM	1,325,984	0%
JCVLFLWCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:10 PM	2,601,987	0%
JPTRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:15 PM	3,008,042	0%
KeyStatistics.mdb	Microsoft Acce...	8/7/2000 9:13 AM	9,885,696	78%
KYHGFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:17 PM	799,942	0%
KYLRFLLSRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:18 PM	643,145	0%
KYLRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:19 PM	603,773	0%
KYWSFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:21 PM	1,571,793	0%
LKCYFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:26 PM	3,054,730	0%
LKMRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:27 PM	492,203	0%
LYHNFLOHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:29 PM	1,116,130	0%
MCNPFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:29 PM	255,336	0%
MDBGFLPMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:31 PM	1,268,649	0%
MIAMFLAEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:37 PM	3,208,395	0%
MIAMFLALDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:40 PM	1,863,614	0%
MIAMFLAPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:41 PM	475,515	0%
MIAMFLBADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:43 PM	1,469,105	0%
MIAMFLBCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:44 PM	728,235	0%
MIAMFLBRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:47 PM	1,701,511	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
MIAMFLCADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:56 PM	5,507,538	0%
MIAMFLDBRS1.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:56 PM	40,798	0%
MIAMFLFLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 9:59 PM	1,659,291	0%
MIAMFLGRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:04 PM	2,584,572	0%
MIAMFLHLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:13 PM	5,559,477	0%
MIAMFLICDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:15 PM	1,259,701	0%
MIAMFLKEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:16 PM	289,322	0%
MIAMFLMEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:17 PM	801,153	0%
MIAMFLNMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:19 PM	1,278,831	0%
MIAMFLNSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:23 PM	2,188,084	0%
MIAMFLOLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:26 PM	2,137,928	0%
MIAMFLPBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:30 PM	2,412,227	0%
MIAMFLPLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:34 PM	2,603,384	0%
MIAMFLRRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:40 PM	3,225,911	0%
MIAMFLSHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:44 PM	2,444,789	0%
MIAMFLSODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:49 PM	3,218,299	0%
MIAMFLWDDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:55 PM	3,066,468	0%
MIAMFLWMDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:58 PM	2,187,062	0%
MICCFLLBRS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 10:59 PM	521,708	0%
MLBRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:11 PM	7,031,676	0%
MLTNFLRADSO.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:14 PM	1,995,544	0%
MNDRFLAVDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:14 PM	296,606	0%
MNDRFLLODS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:18 PM	2,347,033	0%
MNDRFLLRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:19 PM	546,462	0%
MNSNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:19 PM	153,381	0%
MRTHFLVERS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:21 PM	814,228	0%
MXVLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:21 PM	195,313	0%
NDADFLACDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:24 PM	1,814,847	0%
NDADFLBRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:29 PM	2,976,182	0%
NDADFLGGDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:32 PM	1,860,965	0%
NDADFLOLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:34 PM	1,033,699	0%
NKLRFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:34 PM	160,670	0%
NSBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:38 PM	2,680,954	0%
NWBYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:39 PM	592,578	0%
OKHLFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:40 PM	229,991	0%
OLTWFLLRNS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:41 PM	732,636	0%
ORLDFLAPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:51 PM	6,071,136	0%
ORLDFLCLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/6/2000 11:55 PM	2,183,844	0%
ORLDFLMADS1.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:01 AM	3,727,811	0%
ORLDFLPCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:08 AM	4,410,346	0%
ORLDFLPHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:19 AM	6,368,054	0%
ORLDFLSADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:22 AM	1,779,173	0%
ORPKFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:24 AM	1,514,876	0%
ORPKFLRWDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:26 AM	1,072,566	0%
OVIDFLCADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:30 AM	2,171,380	0%
PACEFLPV99E.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:31 AM	1,108,506	0%
PAHKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:32 AM	296,439	0%
PCBHFLNTDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:35 AM	1,768,523	0%
PLCSFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:37 AM	1,539,877	0%
PLTKFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:41 AM	2,244,470	0%
PMBHFLCSDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:48 AM	3,883,034	0%
PMBHFLFEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 12:54 AM	3,762,165	0%
PMBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:00 AM	3,798,346	0%

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ratio
PMBHFLTADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:04 AM	2,072,141	0%
PMPKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:05 AM	500,465	0%
PNCYFLCA87E.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:06 AM	674,496	0%
PNCYFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:11 AM	3,390,913	0%
PNSCFLBLDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:16 AM	3,309,429	0%
PNSCFLFPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:22 AM	3,438,216	0%
PNSCFLHCDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:23 AM	717,012	0%
PNSCFLPBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:24 AM	483,681	0%
PNSCFLWADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:28 AM	2,503,763	0%
PNVDFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:30 AM	1,217,947	0%
PRRNFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:42 AM	7,083,213	0%
PRSNFLFDRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:42 AM	337,454	0%
PTSLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:49 AM	3,717,445	0%
PTSLFLSOCG0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:50 AM	1,158,511	0%
P.1.1st.csv	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:23 AM	6,360	60%
P.1.1wc.csv	Microsoft Excel...	8/19/2003 9:15 AM	1,066,708	74%
SBSTFLFERS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:51 AM	193,493	0%
SBSTFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:53 AM	1,506,409	0%
SGKYFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 1:54 AM	408,831	0%
SNFRFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:01 AM	4,255,644	0%
STAGFLBSRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:02 AM	833,427	0%
STAGFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:05 AM	2,023,848	0%
STAGFLSHRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:07 AM	824,580	0%
STAGFLWGRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:07 AM	143,637	0%
STRTFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:13 AM	3,981,891	0%
SYHSFLCCRS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:14 AM	379,874	0%
TRENFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:15 AM	638,063	0%
TTVLFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:20 AM	2,752,420	0%
VERNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:20 AM	371,130	0%
VRBHFLBERS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:22 AM	813,950	0%
VRBHFLMADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:27 AM	3,534,695	0%
WELKFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:28 AM	377,503	0%
WPBHFLANDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:31 AM	2,396,050	0%
WPBHFLGADS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:41 AM	5,593,722	0%
WPBHFLGRDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:46 AM	3,138,068	0%
WPBHFLHHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:53 AM	3,832,306	0%
WPBHFLLEDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 2:57 AM	2,565,912	0%
WPBHFLRBDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:01 AM	2,520,683	0%
WPBHFLRPDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:07 AM	3,559,190	0%
WWSPFLHIDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:09 AM	1,346,153	0%
WWSPFLSHDS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:14 AM	3,131,490	0%
YNFNFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:15 AM	533,201	0%
YNTWFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:16 AM	329,404	0%
YULEFLMARS0.idb	IDB File	8/7/2000 3:16 AM	411,575	0%
203 file(s)			494,975,759	20%