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16. Abstract

Current and projected growth in the I-35 corridor between Austin and San Antonio (Figure 1) are expected to result in traffic volumes that may cause severe congestion on existing transportation facilities in this corridor. As a result, the Texas State Department of Highways, and Public Transportation (SDHPT) is undertaking an analysis of alternative corridor improvements. Included in this analysis is a feasibility study of an alternative highway route between Austin and San Antonio. The possibility of an alternate route to the east of I-35 (Figure 1) has received considerable attention in recent months. However, other alternatives, such as an I-35 east by-pass around Austin and an alternate route to the west of I-35, have not been eliminated from consideration at this date.

This research project is intended to assist the SDHPT in assessing the need for an alternate route in the Austin-San Antonio corridor. The results of the study are presented in a two-volume report. The results of an originDestination ( $0-D$ ) survey conducted to identify current travel patterns in the study corridor, and the use of that survey data to estimate the diversion potentials of a proposed alternate route (Figure 1) are summarized in Volume I (Summary Report) of the research report. This report (Volume II) describes the study design and data analysis phases of the study in detail and presents expanded listings of the data summarized in Volume I.



# AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGIN-DESTINATION STUDY VOLUME II: TECHNICAL APPENDICES 

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Sponsored by

Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation

> Texas Transportation Institute
> The Texas A\&M University System
> College Station, Texas 77843

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## IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT

The goal of Research Study 2-10-87-1186 is to assist the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SDHPT) in estimating current and design year traffic that might divert from I-35 between Austin and San Antonio to an alternate route in the corridor. The results of this research should be useful to transportation planners in conducting a feasibility study for an alternate route between Austin and San Antonio. Additionally, the research procedures developed should be useful in similar studies which may be conducted in the future.

## DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

## BACKGROUND

Current and projected growth in the I-35 corridor between Austin and San Antonio (Figure 1) are expected to result in traffic volumes that may cause severe congestion on existing transportation facilities in this corridor. As a result, the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SDHPT) is undertaking an analysis of alternative corridor improvements. Included in this analysis is a feasibility study of an alternate highway route between Austin and San Antonio. The possibility of an alternate route to the east of I-35 (Figure 1) has received considerable attention in recent months. However, other alternatives, such as an I-35 east by-pass around Austin and an alternate route to the west of I-35, have not been eliminated from consideration at this date.

This research project is intended to assist the SDHPT in assessing the need for an alternate route in the Austin-San Antonio corridor. The results of the study are presented in a two-volume report. The results of an origindestination ( $0-D$ ) survey conducted to identify current travel patterns in the study corridor, and the use of that survey data to estimate the diversion potentials of a proposed alternate route (Figure 1) are summarized in Volume I (Summary Report) of the research report. This report (Volume II) describes the study design and data analysis phases of the study in detail and presents expanded 1 istings of the data summarized in Volume I.

## OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this research effort is to assist the SDHPT in assessing the need for an alternate route between Austin and San Antonio. Specific study objectives were:

1) Conduct a review of 0-D survey methods and assess their potential applicability to the Austin-San Antonio corridor in terms of manpower needs, cost, time frame, and statistical reliability.
2) Review available data for the corridor as developed in previous SDHPT and Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) studies.


General Location of Proposed
Austin/San Antonio Alternate Route

Figure 1. Austin/San Antonio Study Corridor
3) Based on the review of current practice, develop a detailed study plan for the $0-D$ survey to address the following elements:
a) Identification of an origin-destination survey method, or methods (depending upon the number of roadways to be surveyed, more than one method may be appropriate);
b) Identification of the number and location of survey sites;
c) Estimation of sample size requirements for various levels of statistical reliability;
d) Manpower requirements;
e) Recommended survey schedule;
f) A proposed survey instrument; and
g) Estimated study costs.
4) Conduct the 0-D survey.
5) Based on the results of the survey, develop estimates of current and design year traffic which may divert from I-35 to a proposed alternate route in the corridor.

## SCOPE

As indicated earlier, the SDHPT is considering a number of alternative improvements for the Austin-San Antonio corridor. This study, however is limited to assessing potential traffic volumes which may divert from I-35 to an alternate route located to the east of $1-35$ (see Figure l). The general alignment of this proposed alternate route was provided by SDHPT. The analyses use data on current travel patterns in the corridor (i.e., 0-D data) to estimate how the route selection process associated with these patterns might change as a result of an alternate route in the corridor. As a result,
the effects of the induced and latent travel demand components of current and future traffic are not explicitly addressed in the analyses.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE APPENDICES

This report consists of the following two technical appendices.

Appendix A. Origin-Destination Survey. This appendix contains technical documentation for the $0-D$ survey that was conducted to identify current travel patterns in the study corridor. The 0-D survey study design, accuracy checks performed on the survey data, and the statistical methods employed in the analyses of the sample data are described in detail. Extensive summaries of the $0-D$ data are also presented.

Appendix B. Traffic Diversion Methodology. Appendix $B$ describes the development, validation, and application of the methodology used to estimate current traffic that might divert from I-35 to the proposed alternate route. Appendix $B$ also documents the analyses of corridor traffic and population data that were used to develop the procedure for forecasting future traffic on the proposed alternate route. The results of the analyses and a general discussion of the overall accuracy of the estimates of current and future traffic on the proposed alternate route are also presented.

## A. ORIGIN-DESTINATION SURVEY

## A. 1 STUDY DESIGN

## A.1.1 Survey Method (1)

A number of traditional and "synthetic" $0-D$ survey methods were evaluated for possible use in the study corridor. These methods were evaluated in terms of cost, accuracy, and adaptability to the study corridor.

In the context of the current corridor study, synthetic $0-D$ estimation approaches are not suitable. The results generated by these methods will be questionable in the absence of an instrument to test for their accuracy. The present knowledge of trip-making behavior and processes is not sufficiently advanced to enable the conceptualization of a synthetic $0-D$ model that does not require at least accuracy checking against actual $0-D$ data before being applied to forecasting.

Table A-1 presents a summary of the traditional 0-D survey methods that were considered for use in the study corridor. The methods shown in Table A1 have been arranged in descending order in terms of cost and accuracy.

Neither the license-plate "trace" method nor the tag-on-vehicle/lightson surveys are applicable to a large intercity traffic corridor, such as the Austin/San Antonio corridor, due to the extreme difficulties in planning and implementing the survey. The manpower requirements to implement either one of these methods on corridor of this size would be unrealistic and the analysis of the field data would be extremely cumbersome.

The license-plate "mail-out" survey, which can be implemented without interrupting the flow of traffic, has a number of shortcomings if applied to this study. The most notable problem is that after the vehicles passing a station are selected and their license-plate numbers read, it is difficult to send questionnaires to drivers of trucks or out-of-state vehicles and it is almost impossible to reach drivers of leased vehicles. This survey method

Table A-1. Summary of 0-D Survey Methods

| Survey Method | Advantages | Di sadvantages | Manpower <br> Requi rements per Survey Station | Recommend Sample Si ze ${ }^{b}$ | Typl cal Response Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Roadsi de Intervi ew | - Complete Information <br> - High Response Rate <br> - Better Sampling Control | - Relati vely expensive <br> - Traffic delays <br> - Hazardous | - 10-20 persons/ station ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> - 2-4 police officers | 20\%-50\% | 100\% |
| 2. Postcard Surveys | - Can be completed qui ckly <br> - Less traffic delay <br> - Relatively inexpensi ve <br> - Good population coverage | - Possible blas due to better response by some drl vers <br> - Low response by thru and out-of-state traffic <br> - Requi res stopping traffic <br> - No provision for followup of non-responses | - 5-9 persons/ station <br> - 1-2 poll ce officers | 60\%-80\% | 25\%-35\% |
| 3. License Plate Surveys |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) "Trace: Method | - Simplicity of field organd zation <br> - No Interference with traffic <br> - Unbi ased Sample | - Data Analysis is difficult <br> - Large number of stations requi red <br> - Possible recording errors <br> - Survey stations must operate simultaneously | - 2-3 persors/ station | 35\%-50\% | $60 \%^{\text {c }}$ |
| b) "Mai l-out" | - Similar to Method No. 2, except followup of non-responses is possible <br> - Stations need not operate simultaneously | - Same as Method No. 2, except does not requi re stopping traffic <br> - Requi res access to venicle registration piles | - 2-3 persons/ station | 60\%-80\% ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 20x-35x ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 4. Tag-on-vehicle/ Lights-on Surveys | - Same as Method 3a, except may result in minor traffic delays | - Same as Method 3a, except less recording errors | - 2-3 persons/ station | 100\% | - |

a Number of intervi ewers varies with traffic volume but on the average is about 3-4 times the number of persons requi red to hand out postcards. The above estimate is for relatively low hourly traffic volumes.
b Sample sizes have been adjusted for typical response rates to insure at least $20 \%$ sample.
C Response rate is estimate of percentage of 11 cense plates which can be traced.
d Response rate can be increased by follow-up of non-responses.
would therefore result in non-coverage of many sub-groups within the population which could result in biases and errors in the survey that cannot be easily corrected for. This is a particularly serious problem if a substantial proportion of traffic in the corridor is made up of trucks, leased and out-of-state vehicles. Furthermore, in reading license-plate numbers in the field, reading/recording errors are likely to exist which reduces the size of the usable sample of vehicles.

The "controlled postcard survey" method, which utilizes vehicleownership or licensed-driver information, suffers the same shortcomings as the license-plate "mail-out" method in its inability to effectively survey trucks, leased and out-of-state vehicles. This method was therefore considered unsuitable for this study.

Given the importance of the current corridor study, the roadsideinterview and the postcard-distribution methods are both justified in terms of costs and accuracy. Indeed, both are very similar in providing good coverage of the vehicle population and in the amount of information that can be effectively sought from the drivers. In terms of costs and manpower requirements, the roadside interview method, on the average, requires 3-4 times more field personnel than the postcard-distribution method, and this estimate can be much higher for very high-volume facilities. A trained interviewer can complete about 30-40 interviews in an hour while postcards can be handed out to drivers every 4-5 seconds. The response rate of the roadside interview method, however, may be up to 3 times as high as that of the roadside-distribution postcard method. Despite its higher response rate, the interview crew would need to work at least as long as the postcarddistribution crew in order to obtain a sufficient number of responses. The lower response rate of the roadside-distribution postcard method can be compensated for by designing for a larger sample size.

In terms of adaptability, the postcard-distribution method is more desirable in terms of traffic delays, station set-up, traffic control plans, survey management, and safety to the survey crew and motorists. On a highvolume facility, such as Interstate 35 , it would not be practical to stop traffic to complete interviews with drivers on-site because traffic
congestion and delays could become excessive, even with a large interview crew. Furthermore, as the number of interviewers increases, so does the complexity of setting up the site and managing the survey in order to maintain safety and to minimize traffic delays and confusion. Previous TTI experiences with the roadside-distribution postcard method have shown that with a good traffic control plan, well-trained survey personnel, and the use of an appropriate vehicle selection technique, this survey method can be safely implemented without causing any substantial delays to traffic.

It had been suggested that a combination "roadside-distribution postcard survey and roadside interview survey" might be used. Past TTI experience suggests that such a combination would not enhance the amount of information obtainable; not would it improve the quality of the survey results. The suggested combination approach would involve distributing postcards to drivers during high-volume time periods and conducting on-site interviews during low-volume time periods. However, even during "low-volume" periods on Interstate 35 , the time required to conduct on-site interviews could cause considerable traffic delays, unless the interviews could be conducted off the roadway. If the on-site interviews were to be conducted on the roadway, it appears unlikely that a substantial percentage of the traffic could be sampled without causing excessive delays.

Based on these considerations, the roadside-distribution postcard survey method was selected for the study corridor. A sample of the postcard questionnaire used in the study is shown in Figure A-1. The survey form was designed to solicit information concerning vehicle type, trip purpose, trip origin and destination, vehicle occupancy and trip frequency. The survey form requested street address, city, and zip code of the trip origin and destination. This information made it possible to code origin-destination zones with sufficient detail to evaluate the range of improvements being considered for the corridor. The questionnaire portion of the form was printed on the back of a prepaid, preaddressed postcard. Also, each questionnaire was individually numbered to facilitate recording the time and location of distribution.

## AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGIN-DESTINATION STUOY

## Dear Motorist

Your help is needed in a special study being conducted on roadways in the Austin and San Antonio areas to determine which improvements. if any, are the most feasible and most economical to implement

The study has the objective of providing the traveling public with a sater and more efficient transponation system. However, in order to develop a better transportation system, it is first necessary to gain information on existing travel patterns. The results of this study will have direct application to any improvements considered on roadways near Austin and San Antonio.

Your cooperation and tumely relurn of the completed questionnaire will be appreciated. Information provided by you will be kept confidential. Only a summary of the results will be avallable for review

The following questions concern the trip being made at the time you received this questionnaire. If you have received more than one questionnaire, please complete and return each questionnaire. Please accept our apology for any inconvenuence our survey may have caused you.

## Survey Station:

Southbound US 281 Near San Antonio
№ 99059

1. Type of vehicle? Passenger Car $\square \quad$ Pickup $\square \quad$ Van $\square \quad$ Other Truck $\square$
2. Purpose of trip today? Work $\square \quad$ School $\square \quad$ Shopping $\square \quad$ Recreation $\square \quad$ Other $\square$
3. Where were you coming from when you received this questionnaire? Street Address (or nearest inersection) City
4. Where were you going when you received this questionnaire?

$$
\text { Sireel Address (or nearest mersection) City } \quad Z_{\text {ip Code }}
$$

5. How many people in vehicle (including driver)?

## 6. How many days per week do you make this trip?

$1 \square \quad 2 \square \quad$ more than $2 \square \quad$ Oiner (please specity) $\qquad$
7. Any additional intormation on your trip that you think might be helpful to us would be appreciated.

## BUSINESS REPLY CARD <br> firsi class peamit mo 148 college station, texas mbens

postage will be paid by addaessee
Texas Transportation Institule
System Planning Division
The Texas A\&M University System
College Station. Texas 77843-9990

Figure A-1. Sample Postcard Questionnaire

In addition to the general survey of traffic in the study corridor, SDHPT requested a special nighttime survey of truck traffic on I-35 between Austin and San Antonio. Given the relatively low volumes of nighttime truck traffic, and based on the assumption that the survey could be conducted at the I-35 weigh stations, the roadside interview method was selected as the most appropriate survey procedure. A sample of the interview form used is shown in Figure A-2.

## AUSTIM/SAN ANTONIO ORIGIN-DESTIMATION SURVEY <br> COFMERCIAL VEHICLE SURVEY FORM

| $: 00-:$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $: 30-: 59$ | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 |  |

1. Origin: $\qquad$
Stop in Austin? No $\square$ Yes, where: $\qquad$
2. Destination: $\qquad$
Stop in San Antonio? No $\square$ Yes, where: $\qquad$
3. Any intermediate stops? No $\square$ Yes, where: $\qquad$
4. Trip frequency $\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ day/week/month Other: $\qquad$
5. Occupants: $\qquad$
6. Vehicle Classification: Single Unit $\square$

Single Unit With Trailer $\square$ Tractor Only $\square$ Tractor With Trailer $\square$ Tractor With Double Trailer $\square$ Placarded $\square \quad$ Tanker $\square$

Location: Southbound I-35
Carrier Name: $\qquad$

Figure A-2. Sample Truck Traffic Interview Form

## A.1.2 Survey Stations

Based on discussions with SDHPT personnel, and a review of the objectives of the corridor study, the following survey station locations were identified (Figure A-3):

1. I-35, Between San Marcos and San Antonio, South of SH-46 (New Braunfels Station);
2. I-35, Between Austin and San Marcos (Kyle Station);
3. SH-123, Between I-35 and I-10 (Seguin Station);
4. US-183, Between SH-21 and I-10 (Lockhart Station);
5. US-281, North of San Antonio between FM 1604 and SH-46 (San Antonio Station); and
6. I-35, North of Georgetown (Georgetown Station).

These survey station locations were selected to obtain a comprehensive and representative sample of travel patterns in the study corridor. The I-35 stations between Austin and San Antonio, and the stations on SH-123 and US183 were chosen to provide samples of intercity and through-traffic, as well as traffic with origin-destinations at key intermediate points. These stations were considered to be particularly important in terms of assessing the potential feasibility of an alternate Austin/San Antonio route to the east of I-35.

The US-281 station was selected to sample potential traffic for an alternate route between Austin and San Antonio to the west of I-35. The I-35 station north of Georgetown was identified to obtain a sample of traffic that might use an I-35 Austin by-pass.

The following criteria were used to identify precise survey station locations.

(1) Location of Survey Stations

1. New Braunfels Station
2. Kyle Station
3. Segmis Station
4. Lockhart Station
5. San Aatenic Station
6. Georgetowa Station

## Proposed Alternate Route <br> Truck Weigh Station

Figure A-3. General Locations of Survey Stations

1) Sight-Distance. The primary consideration in selecting survey stations was safety. Survey stations were located on flat, straight roadway sections, which were clear of structures or other obstructions that could reduce sight-distances. Level and straight sections of highways with an unrestricted sight distance of 800 feet or more in each direction from the station were sought (2). Stations at or near intersections were avoided. Care was also taken to avoid possibilities of traffic bypassing the stations.
2) Roadway Cross-Section. Wherever possible, survey stations were located where roadway width was at its maximum. On I-35, survey stations were located on sections with inside and outside shoulders. By using the freeway shoulders it would be possible to set-up four-channel service areas for postcard distribution. On non-interstate roadways, survey stations were established on four-lane sections.
3) Traffic Catchment Area. Survey stations were located to intercept a representative sample of inter-city traffic. As a general guide, survey stations were located near the midpoints of the roadway links surveyed.

## A.1.3 Scheduling the Survey

The following issues were considered in scheduling the $0-D$ survey.

1) Month and Day-of-Week Considerations. The choice of the month and day-of-week of the survey depended upon whether "typical" or "peak" 0-D data were desired. An examination of monthly, daily, and seasonal traffic volumes as a percent of average annual daily traffic (AADT) from several permanent traffic recorders in the corridor revealed that the summer months of JuneAugust generally account for the highest percentages of AADT (Table A-2). The fall months of September-November on the other hand, appear to be more representative of the AADT.

In terms of average variations in the AADT, Mondays-Thursdays appear to be "typical" days. Fridays, with their high percentages of "pre-weekend" traffic, tend to be higher-than-average traffic days.

Table A-2. Percent 1985 Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) by Month, Day and Season, Austin/San Antonio Corri dor

| Month and Season | Percent AADT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-35 (S. of Austin) |  |  | US 183 (S. of Austin) |  |  | US 281 (N. of San Antoni o) |  |  | SH 123 (N. of Seguin) |  |  |
|  | Sun-Sat | Mon-Thur | Mon-Fri | Sun-Sat | Mon-Thur | Mon-Fri | Sun-Sat | Mon-Thur | Mon-Fri | Sun-Sat | Mon-Thur | Mon-Fri |
| Dec | 98.9 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 98.9 | 101.2 | 98.3 | 108.1 | 110.5 | 99.4 | 89.1 | 93.7 |
| Jan | 79.4 | 81.2 | 85.3 | 84.3 | 89.1 | 92.5 | 83.4 | 93.5 | 97.4 | 72.2 | 69.1 | 74.4 |
| Feb | 87.5 | 89.9 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 95.7 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 79.1 | 72.6 | 77.4 |
| (Winter) | (88.6) | (89.3) | (92.2) | (90.8) | (95.5) | (97.6) | (92.5) | (103.6) | (105.7) | (83.6) | (77.0) | (81.8) |
| Mar | 100.4 | 96.8 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 103.6 | 106.2 | 102.6 | 114.4 | 115.7 | 104.4 | 89.2 | 97.9 |
| April | 102.0 | 97.8 | 102.8 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 110.0 | 104.8 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 100.1 | 84.1 | 93.9 |
| May | 102.6 | 97.3 | 102.4 | 105.9 | 107.0 | 111.3 | 103.9 | 114.8 | 116.9 | 109.6 | 94.6 | 104.2 |
| (Spring) | (101.6) | (97.3) | (102.1) | (104.2) | (105.6) | (109.2) | (103.8) | (115.5) | (116.8) | (104.7) | (89.3) | (98.6) |
| June | 105.8 | 101.1 | 106.0 | 105.4 | 107.0 | 111.2 | 103.8 | 115.9 | 117.9 | 112.4 | 93.9 | 104.1 |
| July | 107.4 | 103.1 | 106.9 | 104.3 | 107.3 | 110.5 | 99.8 | 112.2 | 113.1 | 117.1 | 99.7 | 108.4 |
| Aug | 110.7 | 105.7 | 110.6 | 105.4 | 108.3 | 111.9 | 102.8 | 115.7 | 117.2 | 117.9 | 99.8 | 109.9 |
| (Summer) | (108.0) | (103.3) | (107.8) | (105.0) | (107.6) | (111.2) | (102.1) | (114.6) | (116.1) | (115.8) | (97.8) | (107.4) |
| Sept. | 102.2 | 99.2 | 103.7 | 101.1 | 105.0 | 107.9 | 102.0 | 114.2 | 116.6 | 92.7 | 81.3 | 89.0 |
| Oct. | 100.6 | 98.1 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 103.2 | 116.3 | 118.3 | 95.8 | 80.3 | 90.0 |
| Nov. | 102.6 | 101.9 | 104.9 | 97.0 | 101.7 | 103.8 | 99.6 | 112.7 | 113.6 | 99.4 | 91.7 | 97.4 |
| (Fall) | (101.8) | (99.7) | (103.9) | (100.0) | (103.8) | (106.3) | (101.6) | (114.4) | (116.2) | (96.0) | (84.4) | (92.1) |
| Total | 100.0 | 97.4 | 101.5 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 106.1 | 100.0 | 112.0 | 113.7 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 95.0 |

Source: SDHPT

Based on these considerations, it was recommended that the Austin/San Antonio 0-D survey be conducted during the summer months (June-August) during the typical weekdays of Monday-Thursday.
2) Time-of-Day Considerations. The 0-D survey may be conducted over a 24-hour period, or more typically, during daylight hours. Given the hazards associated with nighttime operations, it was recommended that, with the exception of the special truck study, survey operations be restricted to daylight hours.
3) One-Directional vs. Two-Directional Station Operations. In scheduling the survey and estimating manpower needs, the issue of whether each direction of travel was to be surveyed separately or simultaneously needed to be resolved. The Federal Highway Administration's guidelines on conducting origin-destination surveys (2) state "... two-directional surveying is necessary if hourly data describing origins and destinations by direction are needed. It is generally assumed that although inbound traffic patterns are similar to outbound traffic patterns for a 24 -hour period, the differences are significant enough on an hourly basis to warrant two-directional surveys. Some serious problems could arise in the analysis of the data if twodirectional data are not available. Where sufficient personnel are available, it is desirable to survey traffic in both directions simultaneously".

Harmelink (3) suggests that one-directional surveys would produce larger errors than would two-directional surveys. Hajek (4) found from actual 0-D data that the errors for a $50 \%$ two-directional survey were very similar to the errors for a $100 \%$ one-directional surv- Hajek attributed this similarity in the errors to the daily variation in traffic which might have obscured the expected difference between the two-directional and the onedirectional surveys.

In 1952, Miller, et al. (5) conducted an O-D survey in Richmond, Indiana for the State Highway Commission of Indiana. The survey was operated for 16hours a day at most stations. Both directions of traffic were surveyed at any one location. The station arrangement was exactly the same as if both
directions would have been surveyed at the same time, except that the stop sign for the direction not being surveyed was covered during the 15 -minute periods when traffic could proceed without stopping.

Based on results of another survey at Lebanon, Indiana, Miller et al. (5) reported that the universe tabulation of origin-destination trip frequencies indicated that the inbound and the outbound frequencies were not exact mirror images of one another but that some differences between the two directions existed. The percent differences were found to be higher for small trip interchange volumes than for larger trip interchange volumes.

Based on these past studies, and to maximize the usefulness of the resulting $0-D$ data, it was recommended that two-directional surveys be conducted.

## A.1.4 Sample Sizes

Sample design of an intercity origin-destination study consists of many tasks, including the following:

1) Defining the corridor of interest and the origin/destination points within the corridor.
2) Identification of survey stations in the corridor,
3) Selection of an appropriate survey method,
4) Design of sample sizes to ensure statistical validity and reliability of the results,
5) Selection of vehicles to be sampled, and
6) Independent checking of the accuracy of the survey results.

In origin-destination studies, there are two main sources of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors. In order to ensure the accuracy of
the results, sampling errors have to be minimized. To ensure that the survey results are representative of the corridor traffic, non-sampling errors also have to be minimized.

Sampling errors or sampling variance are measures of statistical accuracy of the $0-D$ estimates obtained from the survey. Sampling variance arises because it is highly unlikely that drivers of all vehicles in the corridor will be surveyed. Sampling variance can be controlled at the sample-design stage by planning for a sufficient number of vehicles to be included in the sample. As a rule, sampling variance decreases as the sample size is increased. Sampling variance is random in nature (i.e., it falls on either side of the estimates). As sample size increases, sampling variance becomes less and less of an issue and the problem of sample size is almost negligible for a sample of 10,000 cases or more. The number of vehicles (or the sample size) required at any one station is a function of the desired accuracy of the $0-D$ estimates, and the variability within the population studied. For an intercity origin-destination survey, such variability depends on the numbers of origin-destination pairs within the corridor for which travel estimates are needed and on the distribution of all travel among these origin-destination pairs.

Non-sampling errors are not likely to be random in occurrence and they do not usually decrease in magnitude with larger samples. Non-sampling errors are made-up of at least 2 components:

1) Biases due to non-coverage and non-response, and
2) Errors associated with data collection and data processing procedures.

Biases due to non-coverage and non-response can be minimized by selecting a survey method that will ensure (1) sufficient response rate and (2) as complete a coverage of all different subgroups of the population as possible. Errors associated with data collection and data processing procedures can be minimized with tight quality control and good management of the survey team.

Sample size determination for roadside interview, postcard distribution, and license-plate reading follows the same procedure. A minimum sample size required at a given survey station is the number of vehicles sampled at the station whose drivers successfully complete the postcards or the interview. A minimum sample size required for an origin-destination survey of vehicles passing through a survey station is usually expressed as a sampling rate (i.e., a ratio of the number of vehicles sampled to the total number of vehicles passing through). The sampling rate is a function of the following:
(a) p: proportion of traffic volume at the survey station with a particular 0-D,
(b) w: desired accuracy (\% error) of $p$,
(c) N: traffic volume at the survey station, and
(d) Z: normal variate which is associated with a specified level of confidence in estimating the $0-D$ interchange volume.

The sample size formula is given by (4):

$$
r=\left(z^{2} p q\right) /\left((N-1) w^{2}+z^{2} p q\right)
$$

where $r$ is the required sampling rate, and $q$ is (1-p).

To apply the sample size formula, some estimate of the traffic volume, $N$, at the survey station must be known. A desired accuracy of the proportion p must be specified; as must a level of confidence in estimating p. One other quantity that must be specified is $p$, the proportion of the traffic volume at the survey station with a particular $0-D$. This proportion is usually not known during sample size determination. What must be specified, instead, is a minimum $0-0$ trip interchange volume to be obtained from the survey with the desired accuracy level. In the context of this study, this minimum $0-D$ trip interchange volume was assumed to be in the range of 2 to 10 percent of the traffic volume at the survey station.

Table A-3 presents approximate sampling rates ( $r$ ) for a range of ADT's (N) and accuracy levels (error rates) from $\pm 5 \%$ to $\pm 15 \%$. All calculations assume a $95 \%$ confidence interval. Lower confidence intervals will result in lower sampling rates for a given ADT and accuracy level. The sampling rates shown in Table A-3 assume a $100 \%$ response and must be adjusted for nonresponses as follows:

Number of Vehicles Sampled $=$ (sampling rate $x$ traffic volume)/response rate

Table A-4 summarizes recommended sample sizes for each of the survey stations in the study corridor. The sample sizes are given in terms of the number of postcards to be distributed at each station. The sample sizes were estimated from rates given in Table A-3 and have been adjusted on the basis of an assumed postcard response rate of $30 \%$. The recommended sample sizes are restricted by operational practicality that constrains the maximum number of postcard handouts to be within $60 \%$ of the traffic passing through each station for facilities with ADT over 8,000 vph in one direction. General remarks regarding the expected error limits of the $0-D$ estimates obtained from the samples are also given in the table.

Table A-3. Approximate Sampling Rates for Errors within $\pm 5 \%, \pm 10 \%$ and $\pm 15 \%$ at $95 \%$ Confidence Interval

| N | $\mathrm{p}=0.03$ |  |  | $p=0.05$ |  |  | $p=.10$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $+5 \%$ | $+10 \%$ | $+15 \%$ | $+5 \%$ | $+10 \%$ | $+15 \%$ | $+5 \%$ | $+10 \%$ | $+15 \%$ |
| 3,000 | .94 | .81 | .65 | .91 | .71 | .52 | .82 | .54 | .34 |
| 5,000 | .91 | .72 | .53 | .86 | .59 | .40 | .74 | .41 | .24 |
| 10,000 | .84 | .56 | .36 | .75 | .42 | .25 | .58 | .26 | .14 |
| 20,000 | .71 | .39 | .22 | .59 | .27 | .14 | .41 | .15 | .07 |
| 30,000 | .63 | .30 | .16 | .50 | .20 | .10 | .32 | .11 | .05 |
| 40,000 | .56 | .24 | .12 | .42 | .16 | .08 | .26 | .08 | .04 |
| 50,000 | .50 | .20 | .10 | .37 | .13 | .06 | .22 | .07 | .03 |
| 60,000 | .45 | .17 | .09 | .33 | .11 | .05 | .19 | .06 | .02 |
| 70,000 | .42 | .16 | - | .30 | .10 | - | .17 | .05 | - |
| 100,000 | .33 | .11 | - | .23 | .07 | - | .12 | .04 | - |

Notes: $N=$ Traffic Volume at Survey Station; $P=M i n i m u m$ o-D trip interchange volume to be estimated from the survey with the desired accuracy level (expressed as proportion of N). Sampling rates assume $100 \%$ response and must be adjusted for non-responses as follows: Number of vehicles Sampled $=$ (Sampling Rate $\times$ Traffic Volume)/Response Rate.

Table A-4. Recommended Sample Sizes for Austin/San Antonio 0-D Study

| Survey Station and Di rection ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1985 ADT $^{\text {b }}$ | $n^{\text {c }}$ | Expected Error (approxi mate) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. I-35, South of SH-46 <br> NB <br> SB <br> 2. I-35, Between Austin \& San Marcos <br> NB <br> SB <br> 3. SH 123, Between I-35 \& I-10 <br> NB <br> SB <br> 4. US 183, Between SH-21 \& I-10 <br> NB <br> SB <br> 5. US 281, North of San Antoni o <br> NB <br> SB <br> 6. I-35, North of Georgetown <br> NB <br> SB | $\begin{aligned} & 19,000 \\ & 19,000 \\ & \\ & 20,000 \\ & 20,000 \\ & \\ & 4,000 \\ & 4,000 \\ & \\ & 3,300 \\ & 3,300 \\ & \\ & 9,650 \\ & 9,650 \\ & \\ & 13,500 \\ & 13,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,500 \\ & 9,500 \\ & \\ & 10,000 \\ & 10,000 \\ & \\ & 4,000 \\ & 4,000 \\ & \\ & 3,300 \\ & 3,300 \\ & \\ & 5,800 \\ & 5,800 \\ & \\ & 8,100 \\ & 8,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $p=0.05$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confidence), $p=0.05$ <br> +15\% Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $p=0.05$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confidence), $p=0.05$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $p=0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $p=0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $p=0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confidence), $p=0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error (95\% confj dence), $0.05<p<0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error (95\% confidence), $0.05<p<0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error ( $95 \%$ confi dence), $0.05<p<0.10$ <br> $\pm 15 \%$ Error (95\% confi dence), $0.05<p<0.10$ |
| Total | 81,400 |  |  |

[^0]
## A. 2 CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

## A.2.1 Survey Schedule

The daytime 0-D survey was conducted the week of July 13, 1987 as summarized below.

Day 1 (7/14): New Braunfels and Lockhart Stations
Day 2 (7/15): Kyle and San Antonio Stations
Day 3 (7/16): Seguin and Georgetown Stations

The daytime survey stations were in operation from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. each day.

The roadside interviews of nighttime truck traffic were conducted on July 13-14 (6:30 p.m.-3:00 a.m.) for northbound traffic, and on August 12, 1987 (7:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m.) for southbound traffic. This schedule was due to the need to coordinate survey activities with the Department of Public Safety's schedule of I-35 truck station operations.

## A.2.2 Survey Station Set-up and Traffic Control

With the high traffic volumes encountered on many of the roadways surveyed, great care was taken to insure that the surveys were conducted in a safe, efficient, and professional manner. The actual distribution of the postcard questionnaires did not result in any substantial delay to individual motorists. The overall efficiency of the survey stations, therefore, was determined by the vehicle entry and exit set-up at the survey station (i.e., the physical lay-out of the survey stations). Figures A-4 and A-5 show the basic setups used at the interstate and non-interstate survey stations, respectively. All survey stations had law enforcement officers on duty to insure safety and to enhance motorist cooperation.

As noted above, the survey stations were in operation from 6:30 a.m.8:30 p.m. each day. However, survey operations were occassionally suspended in order to minimize motorist delays. As a general rule, if traffic queues


Figure A-4. Austin/San Antonio 0-D Study: Interstate Highway Traffic Control Plan

Figure A-5. Austin/San Antonio 0-D Study: Non-Interstate Highway Traffic Control Plan
extended to the advance signing of the survey stations, survey operations were temporarily suspended until the queue was reduced.

The nighttime truck surveys were conducted at the two weigh-stations on I-35 and required no special traffic control measures.

## A.2.3 Questionnaire Distribution and Data Collection

Four persons per interstate site and two persons per non-interstate site were required to distribute the postcard questionnaires. The questionnaire forms were bundled according to the 15 -minute time period during which they were to be distributed. The number of questionnaires per bundle was based on the sample sizes shown in Table A-4. Additionally, postcard questionnaire identification numbers were recorded at the beginning and end of each 15minute survey period to insure that the time and location of distribution could be identified when tabulating the survey responses.

In addition to distributing postcards, the survey crews al so conducted manual counts of traffic volumes, vehicle classifications, and vehicle occupancies. At the Kyle Station, a nighttime vehicle classification study was conducted. Survey crews also recorded samples of vehicle license plate numbers at each of the survey stations. At the Kyle Station, postcard survey form numbers were recorded along with the license plate numbers of a sample of the vehicles surveyed. Samples of the forms used to record these data are shown in Figures A-6 and A-7.

The volume counts were used to expand the sample data to represent the entire vehicle population for the corridor, and the license plate data were collected to evaluate the representativeness of the sample data. The use of these data is discussed in Sections A. 3 and A. 4 of this report.

## A. 3 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

To facilitate data analysis, the survey results and the volume/classification and license plate data were coded for computer processing. The data files were checked for coding errors and erroneous zip codes. Additionally,


Figure A-6. Vehicle Classification and Occupancy Report

Facility :
Direction :


Location : Weather : $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Time Period :
Date :
Recorder : $\square$ Record Out of State Vehicles with an $X$

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Figure A-7. License Plate Data Collection Form
vehicle registration information obtained from the license data was used to assess the representativeness of the sample data. Specifically, the Kyle Station (the high-volume station) was used as a "control" to perform the following accuracy checks on the survey data. The large sample size, and the results of the accuracy checks, indicate that a representative, reliable sample of travel patterns in the corridor was obtained.

1) "Key-Punch" Errors. Tight quality control procedures were established for the data processing phases of the study. However, given the enormous amount of data that needed to be processed, it was recognized that coding and input ("key-punching") errors would be unavoidable. In order to assess the magnitude and nature of these errors, approximately 1000 of the survey responses from the Kyle Station were processed a second time. These 1000 responses were manually checked to insure they had been input correctly. Once this data set was "clean", it was merged with the initial entries and any "mis-matches" were identified and evaluated. The results of this accuracy check indicated that the error in computer processing of the survey data was about 4\%. However, the majority of the errors were for information not directly related to the primary objectives of the study (e.g., errors/inconsistencies in categorizing and coding "comments" or trip frequency).
2) Zip Code Reporting Errors. A zip code atlas and street address information provided by the respondents were used to compare the actual and reported zip codes of origins and destinations for $10 \%$ of the responses received from the Kyle Station. Approximately $5 \%$ of the responses examined were found to have errors in the zip codes reported for the origins or destinations. However, the errors were predominantly in the last two digits of the zip code. Since the zip code data were aggregated into large zones in the final data tabulations, these reporting errors should have little effect on the overall accuracy of the results.
3) Geographic Distribution_of Responses. A comparison of the geographic areas (zip codes) of vehicle registrations for respondents and non-respondents was performed to identify any bias in the survey results due to the over- or under- representation of one or more geographic areas in the responses. This evaluation was performed using data from the Kyle Station,
where it was possible to identify respondents and non-respondents from the subset of vehicles whose license plate numbers had been matched with survey postcard numbers. The analyses revealed no significant geographic bias in the survey results.
4) Travel Patterns of Non-Respondents. In an effort to assess whether the travel patterns of the survey respondents represent the travel patterns of all travelers in the corridor, a follow-up survey of non-respondents was conducted. Approximately 80 non-respondents, as identified from the subset of vehicles at the Kyle Station, were interviewed in a telephone survey. The overall results of the telephone survey are summarized below.
Completed Interviews ..... 79
Refusals:
Did not recall trip ..... 19
Did not want to participate ..... 18
Business firm ..... 8
Disconnects (invalid phone number) ..... 34
No Contact (no answer) ..... 37
Other (survey form already mailed) ..... 1
Total ..... 196

At least 3 contact efforts were made for each working phone number. The interviews were conducted in Spanish when necessary (5 Spanish speaking individuals were contacted, 3 of these completed the interview). While the sample size was too small to draw any definite conclusions, the analyses indicate that there was no substantial differences in the travel patterns of respondents and non-respondents.

Following these accuracy checks, the origin and destination data were tabulated at three levels of detail; by zip code, by traffic analysis zone and by major origins/destinations. Figure A-8 shows the traffic analysis zones used in this study. Table A-5 shows the traffic analysis zones that were aggregated to form the larger, major $0-D$ zones. The individual zip codes included in the traffic analysis zones are given in the data listings at the end of this appendix.


Figure A-8. Austin/San Antonio Traffic Analysis Zones

Table A-5. Traffic and Major 0-D Zone Equi valencies

| Major O-D Zone | Corresponding Traffic Zones ${ }^{a}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| San Antoni 0 | S1-S5 |
| Austin | $2,3,5, A 1-A 5$ |
| New Braunfels/San Marcos | $4,6,1$ |
| Seguin/Lockart | $7,9,11$ |
| South of San Antoni o | 8,10 |
| North of Austin | 12 |

${ }^{a}$ See figure A-8.

The results reported in this report are for the traffic analysis zones (Figure A-8) and the major 0-D pairs. The individual zip code data have been retained for any additional analyses or studies that might require this type of data.

## A. 4 SUMMARY OF THE SAMPLE DATA

## A.4.1 Overview

Table A-6 presents a summary of the daytime $0-D$ sample by survey station. As shown in Table A-6, nearly 83,000 survey forms were distributed during the three-day survey period. Over 28,000 ( $35 \%$ ) of the postcard questionnaries were returned. This response rate represents over one-fourth of the total traffic observed during the survey period. That is, over one-in-four (29\%) of the vehicles observed responded to the survey. The aggregate summary in Table A-6 shows that roughly $90 \%$ of the vehicles observed were passenger vehicles. Trucks and other commercial vehicles accounted for the remaining $10 \%$.

Tables A-7 through A-11 present additional aggregate summaries of the daytime survey responses. As shown in Table A-7, vehicles in the passenger auto, pickup, and van classifications accounted for over $90 \%$ of the survey responses, a rate comparable to that observed in the population sampled (Table A-6). Work trips accounted for nearly $56 \%$ of the trips reported; followed by "other" (19\%) and recreational (14\%) trips (Table A-8).

Table A-6. Summary of Austin/San Antonio 0-D Sample

| SURVEY StATION | traffic volume (7:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.) |  |  |  |  |  | SURVEY DISTRIBUTION |  | SURVEY RESPOMSE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passenger Vehicles | Commercial Vehicles |  |  |  | Total Vehicles | Number Distributed | X Traffic Surveyed | Number | Return Qate | X Tot. Veh Responding |
|  |  | Single Unit | Combination | Iractor Only | Buses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Braunfels (I-35) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MB | 12322 | 612 | 1130 | 40 | 25 | 14129 | 12009 | 85\% | 4152 | 35\% | 29\% |
| SB | 12335 | 704 | 1116 | $20^{\circ}$ | 18 | 14193 | 12484 | 88 | 4560 | 36 | 32 |
| Total | 24657 | 1316 | 2246 | 60 | 43 | 28322 | 24493 | 86 | 8712 | 36 | 31 |
| 2. Kyle (1-35) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 12498 | 396 | 939 | 19 | 19 | 13871 | 12461 | 90 | 4128 | 33 | 30 |
| SB | 12931 | 566 | 1025 | 8 | 23 | 14553 | 12583 | 86 | 4119 | 33 | 28 |
| Total | 25429 | 962 | 1964 | 27 | 42 | 28424 | 25044 | 88 | 8247 | 33 | 29 |
| 3. Seguin (SH 123) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 1933 | 108 | 81 | 3 | 2 | 2127 | 1914 | 90 | 698 | 36 | 33 |
| SB | 2098 | 116 | 97 | 4 | 1 | 2316 | 1919 | 83 | 638 | 33 | 28 |
| Total | 4031 | 224 | 178 | 7 | 3 | 4443 | 3833 | 86 | 1336 | 35 | 30 |
| 4. Lockhart (US 183) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 2014 | 303 | 74 | 5 | 5 | 2401 | 2178 | 91 | 178 | 36 | 32 |
| SB | 2559 | 99 | 89 | 3 | 3 | 2753 | 1898 | 70 | 822 | 43 | 30 |
| Iotal | 4573 | 402 | 163 | 8 | 8 | 5154 | 4076 | 79 | 1600 | 39 | 31 |
| 5. San Antonio (US 281) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 4485 | 207 | 59 | 1 | 3 | 4755 | 3858 | 81 | 1617 | 42 | 34 |
| SB | 4252 | 165 | 71 | 1 | 2 | 4491 | 3335 | 74 | 1481 | 44 | 33 |
| Total | 8737 | 372 | 130 | 2 | 5 | 9246 | 7193 | 70 | 3098 | 43 | 34 |
| 6. Georgetown (1-35) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 8198 | 500 | 956 | 18 | 13 | 9685 | 9000 | 93 | 2510 | 28 | 26 |
| So | 8608 | 430 | 899 | 13 | 19 | 9969 | 9000 | 90 | 2561 | 28 | 26 |
| Total | 16806 | 930 | 1855 | 31 | 32 | 19654 | 18000 | 92 | 5071 | 28 | 26 |
| TOTAL | 84.233 | 4.206 | 6.536 | 135 | 133 | 95.243 | 82.639 | 87 | 28,064 | 34 | 29 |

Table A-7. Summary of Survey Responses by Venicle Type, All Stations

| Vehicle Type | Number | Perœent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Passenger Auto | 19163 | $68.3 \%$ |
| Pi ckup | 5190 | 18.5 |
| Van | 1895 | 6.8 |
| Truck | 1777 | 6.3 |
| Not Reported | 39 | 0.1 |
| Total | 28,064 | $100.0 \%$ |

Table A-8. Summary of Survey Responses by Trip Purpose, All Stations

| Trip Purpose | Number | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Work | 15668 | $55.8 \%$ |
| Recreation | 3937 | 14.0 |
| Shopping | 1546 | 5.5 |
| School | 1508 | 5.4 |
| Other | 5262 | 18.8 |
| Not Reported | 143 | 0.5 |
| Total | 28,064 | $100.0 \%$ |

The most commonly reported trip frequency was "more than 2 times per week", accounting for nearly $41 \%$ of the responses (Table A-9). Interestingly, over one-third (36.0\%) of the respondents reported their trip frequency as "less than once per week" (Table A-9). The majority of the responses (61\%) were for single occupant vehicles (Table A-10).

Table A-9. Sumary of Survey Responses by Trip Frequency, All Stations

| Trip Frequency | Number | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| More Than 2/Week | 11531 | $41.1 \%$ |
| 2/Week | 2114 | 7.5 |
| l/Week | 3529 | 12.6 |
| Less Than 1/Week | 10092 | 36.0 |
| Not Reported | 798 | 2.8 |
| Total | 28,064 | $100.0 \%$ |

Table A-10. Summary of Survey Responses by Vehi cle Occupancy, All Stations

| Vehi cle Occupancy | Number | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 17053 | $60.8 \%$ |
| 2 | 6902 | 24.6 |
| 3 | 2128 | 7.6 |
| 4 | 1151 | 4.1 |
| 5 or more | 797 | 2.8 |
| Not Reported | 33 | 0.1 |
| Total | 28,064 | $100.0 \%$ |

Although less than $10 \%$ of the respondents provided "Comments", nearly one-half of the comments received referred to the speed limit; e.g., confusion concerning the 65 MPH speed limit and the need for improved signing (Table A-11).

Table A-11. Summary of Survey Comments, All Stations

| Comment Category | Number | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Speed Limit | 1443 | $49.4 \%$ |
| Need for Added Capaci ty | 614 | 21.0 |
| Traffic Congestion | 217 | 7.4 |
| Safety | 183 | 6.3 |
| Negati ve to Survey | 155 | 5.3 |
| Mass Transit | 116 | 4.0 |
| Posi ti ve to Survey | 110 | 3.8 |
| Truck Traffic | 81 | 2.8 |
| Total | 2,919 | $100.0 \%$ |

Table A-12 summarizes the nighttime truck traffic sample. As shown in Table A-12, over $20 \%$ of the northbound truck traffic was interviewed. Due to the shorter interview period for the southbound traffic, only $6 \%$ of these vehicles were sampled. However, since the roadside interview method was used in the survey, respondents could be questioned in detail to obtain precise 0 D information. As a result, the overall accuracy of the sample data should be comparable to the daytime survey results.

Table A-12. Summary of Ni ghtime I-35 Truck $0-\mathrm{D}$ Sample

| Truck Type | Traffic Volume |  | No. Intervi ewed |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NB | SB | NB | SB |
| Combination | $939(69 \%)$ | $1025(64 \%)$ | $234(25 \%)$ | $78(8 \%)$ |
| Single Unit | $396(29 \%)$ | $566(35 \%)$ | $10(3 \%)$ | $10(2 \%)$ |
| Tractor Only | $19(2 \%)$ | $8(1 \%)$ | $2(11 \%)$ | $1(13 \%)$ |
| Dual Trai ler | $-c$ | - | $31(-)$ | $11(-)$ |
| Total | $1354(100 \%)$ | $1599(100 \%)$ | $277(21 \%)$ | $100(6 \%)$ |

a Kyle Station (8:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m. July 14-15, 1987).
b NB interviews conducted July 13-14, 6:30 p.m.-3:00 am.; SB interviews conducted August 12, 7:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m.
c Counted as "combination" in nighttime venicle classification study.
d ( $\mathrm{X} \times \%$ ) denotes percent of nightime traffic intervi ewed.

## A.4.2 Traffic Characteristics

Figure A-9 shows plots of observed hourly traffic volumes for each of the survey stations within the corridor. Figure A-10 shows plots of observed hourly traffic volumes by vehicle type (passenger and commercial) for the Kyle Station (the only station for which 24-hour data are available). Detailed hourly listings by survey station and vehicle type are given in Section A-7.

The daytime volume plots (Figure A-9) show some interesting relationships in the hourly variations in traffic volumes. Traffic volumes at the interstate survey stations were fairly evenly distributed throughout the daylight hours of the survey. Traffic volumes at the US 281 and US 183 sites, on the other hand, exhibit definite peaks in the AM and PM periods. The proximity of these two sites to urban areas (San Antonio and Lockhart, respectively) is probably a contributing factor in the observed peaking.

The vehicle classification plots (Figure A-10) indicate that the hourly commercial vehicle volumes at the Kyle Station were nearly constant throughout the 24-hour study period. As shown in Figure A-10, commercial vehicle volumes were typically on the order of 100 to 125 vehicles per hour (vph) per direction.

a) Northbound

b) Southbound


Figure A-9. Observed Hourly Traffic Volumes, All Stations

a) Northbound

b) Southbound

Figure A-10. Observed 24-Hour Traffic Volumes by Vehicle Type, Kyle Station

## A. 5 EXPANDING THE SAMPLE DATA

Once the $0-D$ survey data were tabulated, the sample results were expanded to obtain estimates of $0-D$ volumes for the entire vehicle population of the study corridor. The observed traffic volumes (see Section A.7) were used to expand the sample data.

The sample data were expanded by survey station and direction for each of the following three time periods: 1) morning (7:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m); 2) midday (11:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.); and 3) afternoon (3:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.). The data were expanded by time period to account for possible differences in travel patterns by time of day. Additional aggregate summaries of the estimates of $0-D$ volumes for the vehicle population were obtained by simply summing over site and direction of travel.

The basic formulas used to obtain the estimates of the population $0-D$ volumes, and their standard errors, are as follows.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p=t / n \\
& T=p N \\
& S_{p}=[p(1-p) / n]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& S_{T}=N[p(1-p) / n]^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

where:

```
p = proportion of the reported trips having a particular 0-D (for each
    site and direction);
t = Number of trips reported for a particular 0-D (for each site and
    direction);
n = Total number of trips reported for each site and direction;
T = Estimate of 0-D volumes for the entire vehicle population;
N = Observed traffic volume for each site and direction;
```

$S_{p}=$ Standard error of $p$; and
$S_{T}=$ Standard error of $T$.

The standard errors can be used to calculate confidence intervals for the estimated $0-\mathrm{D}$ volumes. A $95 \%$ confidence interval, for example, is given by: estimated $0-D$ volume $\pm 1.96 \times$ standard error. This formulation is based on the normal approximation, which is valid in this case due to the large sample size obtained.

The estimates of the population $0-D$ volumes were calculated by site and travel direction and summed to obtain various aggregate summaries. As a result of the "rounding-errors" incurred in this process, the marginal (row and column) totals of the individual, aggregate trip tables do not balance exactly.

## A. 6 RESULTS

## A.6.1 Day-Time Travel Patterns

Tables A-13 through A-15 summarize the estimated 1987 vehicle trip interchanges for the major $0-D$ zones in the corridor. The estimated interchange volumes are given for all vehicles (Table A-13), passenger vehicles (Table A-14), and commercial vehicles (Table A-15). Also shown in the Tables are the cell percentages and the standard errors of the estimates. With regards to the overall accuracy of Table A-13, the $95 \%$ confidence interval (1.96 x standard error) is within $\pm 1 \%$ of the estimate of total vehicle trips ( 95,245 trips).

As shown in Table A-13, the Austin, San Antonio, and San Marcos areas account for over $75 \%$ of the origins and destinations in the corridor. The relatively high percentage of $0-D$ s observed for the San Marcos area (23\%) is particularly significant in terms of the need for an alternate route in the corridor. Since nearly one-quarter of the trips in the corridor have origins and destinations on or north of I-35 between Austin and San Antonio, it seems unlikely that a substantial percentage of these trips would find an alternate route south of I-35 particularly attractive.

Tables A-14 and A-15 show the 1987 survey period vehicle trip interchanges for passenger and commercial vehicles, respectively. The passenger vehicle trip interchanges (Table A-14) are virtually identical to those of all vehicle types. The commercial vehicle travel patterns (Table A15), when compared with those of passenger vehicles, show a much lower percentage of $0-D s$ in the San Marcos/New Braunfels areas, and a much higher percentage of $0-D s$ to the north of Austin. These travel patterns indicate that much of the commercial vehicle travel in the corridor can be characterized as "through-traffic".

The diagonals of the trip tables represent round-trips in the corridor. Since the survey questionnaire (see Figure $A-1$ ) requested information concerning origins and destinations on a directional basis (i.e., one-way trip information), the information in the diagonals of the trip tables

Table A-13. Estimated 1987 Vehicle Trips by Major 0-D Zones (7:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.): All Venicles


Table A-14. Estimated 1987 Vehicle Trips by Major 0-D Zones (7:00 am.-8:00 pm.): Passenger Vehicles


Table A-15. Estimated 1987 Vehicle Trips by Major 0-D Zones (7:00 am.-8:00 p.m.): Commercial Venicles

DESTINATIONS

probably stem from "reporting errors". However, the diagonal elements account for only about $6 \%$ of the total vehicle trips (Table A-13) and the resulting error is not considered to be substantial. Any bias resulting from the non-zero values in the diagonals would be in the form of slightly overestimating "long" trips. This possible over-estimation of long trips could slightly increase the attractiveness of an alternate route in the corridor.

Additional summaries of the 1987 trip tables are presented in Section A. 7 .

## A.6.2 Nighttime Truck Travel Patterns

Table A-16 summarizes the estimated 1987 trip interchanges for the night time truck traffic in the corridor. As shown in Table $A-16$, origins and destinations north of Austin each account for over $40 \%$ of all origins and
destinations. Origins and destinations in San Antonio account for the next highest share of the origins and destinations, representing roughly $25 \%-30 \%$ of the estimated origins and destinations, respectively.

Trip origins and destinations in the New Braunfels/San Marcos and Seguin areas account for only $4 \%-5 \%$ of all destinations and origins, respectively. The general patterns shown in Table A-16 indicate that nighttime truck travel in the I-35 corridor between Austin and San Antonio is predominantly throughtraffic. Similar patterns were observed in the daytime commercial vehicle trip interchanges (see Table A-15).

Table A-16. Estimated 1987 Major Trip Interchanges for I-35 Nigttime Truck Survey (8:00 pmo7:00 a.m.)

DESTINATIONS


TRUCK (T) INTERCHANGE ZONES :
T1 = SAN ANTONIO
T2 = AUSTIN
T3 = NEW BRAUNFELS \& SAN MARCOS
T4 = SEGUIN
T5 - SDUTH OF SAN ANTONIO
T6 = NORTH OF AUSTIN

## A. 7 DATA SUMMARIES

This section of the appendix contains the following data listings.

Data

## Page

Observed Hourly Traffic Volumes by Vehicle Type . . . . . . . . . . . . A-40
Zip Code Equivalencies for Traffic Analysis Zones . . . . . . . . . . . . A-56
Daytime Person Trips by Major 0-D Zone and Vehicle Type . . . . . . . . . A-80
Daytime Vehicle and Person Trips by Traffic Zone and Vehicle Type . . . . A- 87
Daytime Vehicle Trips by Survey Station and Vehicle Type . . . . . . . A-105
Nighttime I-35 Truck Origins-Destinations by Direction . . . . . . . . . A-106
Summary of Nighttime Commercial Vehicles Surveyed by Name of Carrier and Truck Type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A-110



FACILITY
DIRECIION DATE

IH 35
SOUTH OF KYLE
JULY 15, 1987

| TIME | OF | DAY | PASSENGER VEHICLES | VEHICLES PERSONS | SINGLE VEHICLES | UNIT <br> PERSONS | COMB IN <br> VEHICLES | COMMERCIAL NATIONS PERSONS | TRACTOR VEHICLES | ONLY <br> PERSONS | VEHICLES | $\qquad$ | VEHICLES TOTAL | $\text { LPERSONS }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:00 | - | 8:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1080 \\ 90.76 \\ 7.28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1412 \\ 92.53 \\ 6.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 4.54 \\ 0.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 3.80 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 4.54 \\ 0.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 3.54 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | 1190 | 1526 |
| 8:00 | - | 9:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 772 \\ 89.66 \\ 5.21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1125 \\ 92.67 \\ 4.97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 3.48 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 2.47 \\ 0.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 6.16 \\ 0.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 4.37 \\ 0.23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | 861 | 1214 |
| 9:00 | - | 10:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 918 \\ 89.39 \\ 6.19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1365 \\ 90.16 \\ 6.03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 3.51 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 2.44 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 7.01 \\ 0.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 4.76 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 2.64 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | 1027 | 1514 |
| 10:00 | - | 11:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 799 \\ 88.38 \\ 5.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1063 \\ 89.40 \\ 4.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 4.42 \\ 0.27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ 4.29 \\ 0.23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 6.97 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 6.38 \\ 0.28 \end{array}$ | - ${ }^{-}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.22 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 0.93 \\ 0.05 \end{array}$ | 904 | 1189 |
| 11:00 | - | 12:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 889 \\ 87.24 \\ 5.99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1325 \\ 89.83 \\ 5.85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 3.73 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 2.92 \\ 0.19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 8.83 \\ 0.61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 6.44 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | 1019 | 1475 |
| 12:00 | - | 13:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 993 \\ 86.20 \\ 6.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1511 \\ 89.41 \\ 6.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 5.30 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 4.26 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 8.33 \\ 0.65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 5.68 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.06 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 0.59 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | 1152 | 1690 |
| 13:00 | - | 14:00 | 90.00 6.68 | $\begin{array}{r} 1525 \\ 89.03 \\ 6.73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 3.18 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 2.04 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 6.55 \\ 0.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 4.20 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 4.67 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | 1100 | 1713 |
| 14:00 | - | 15:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ 92.18 \\ 6.52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1583 \\ 92.68 \\ 6.99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 1.53 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1.05 \\ 0.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 6.20 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 3.92 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$ | - |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.0 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 2.34 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | 1049 | 1708 |
| 15:00 | - | 16:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1121 \\ 92.26 \\ 7.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1728 \\ 90.66 \\ 7.63 \end{array}$ | 15 1.23 0.10 | 18 0.94 0.08 | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 6.34 \\ 0.52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 4.20 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | - | - | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 4.20 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | 1215 | 1906 |
| 16:00 | - | 17:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1092 \\ 90.92 \\ 7.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1842 \\ 93.50 \\ 8.13 \end{array}$ | 19 1.58 0.13 | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 0.96 \\ 0.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 7.24 \\ 0.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 4.42 \\ 0.38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.10^{2} \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 1.02 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ | 1201 | 1970 |
| 17:00 | - | 18:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1223 \\ 92.16 \\ 8.25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2017 \\ 94.52 \\ 8.91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 1.56 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 1.03 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 5.88 \\ 0.53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 3.75 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.23 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.08 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | 1327 | 2134 |
| 18:00 | - | 19:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 937 \\ 92.77 \\ 6.32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1622 \\ 92.00 \\ 7.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 1.19 \\ 0.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0.68 \\ 0.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 5.74 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 3.29 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 \\ 0.10 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.06 \\ & 0.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.20 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 3.97 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | 1010 | 1763 |
| 19:00 | - | 20:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 717 \\ 87.87 \\ 4.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1141 \\ 89.21 \\ 5.04 \end{array}$ | 18 2.21 0.12 | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 2.50 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 9.07 \\ 0.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 6.25 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.74 \\ & 0.74 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ | 0.11 0.01 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 1.56 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ | 816 | 1279 |

subtotal

| 12498 | 19259 | 396 | 447 | 939 | 958 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 395 | 13871 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 90.10 | 91.36 | 2.85 | 2.12 | 6.77 | 4.54 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 1.87 |  |

 DATE

1H 35 SOUTH OF KYLE NORTHBOUND JULY 15. 1987

TIME OF DAY PASSENGER VEHICLES $1-\cdots \quad$ COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

|  |  |  | PERSONS VEHICLES | peasons vehicles | Persons vehicles | Persons vehicles persons | Vehicles persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20:00 | 21:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 302 \\ 86.29 \\ 2.04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 4.00 \\ 0.09 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 8.29 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1.43 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ | $350$ |
| 21:00 | 22:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 447 \\ 88.51 \\ 19.58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 2.18 \\ 0.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 9.31 \\ & 2.06 \end{aligned}$ | - - |  | 505 |
| 22:00 | 23:00 | 315 79.35 13.80 | 12 3.02 0.53 | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 17.13 \\ 2.98 \end{array}$ | 2 0.50 0.09 | - | 397 |
| 23:00 | 24:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 73.79 \\ 9.99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 3.56 \\ 0.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 22.33 \\ 3.02 \end{array}$ | - - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.32 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | 309 |
| 0:00 | 1:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 63.64 \\ 5.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4.31 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 31.58 \\ 2.89 \end{array}$ | - ${ }^{-}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.48 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | 209 |
| 1:00 | 2:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 59.54 \\ 4.51 \end{array}$ | 2.31 0.18 | 62 35.84 2.72 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1.73 \\ 0.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.58 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | 173 |
| 2:00 | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 51.11 \\ 3.02 \end{array}$ | 5 3.70 0.22 | 56 41.48 2.45 | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3.70 \\ 0.22 \end{array}$ | - | 135 |
| 3:00 | 4:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ 49.53 \\ 2.32 \end{array}$ | 10 9.35 0.44 | 43 40.19 1.88 | - ${ }^{-}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.93 \\ 0.04 \end{array}$ | 107 |
| 4:00 | 5:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 47.69 \\ 2.72 \end{array}$ | 5 3.85 0.22 | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 45.38 \\ 2.58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3.08 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | - | 130 |
| 5:00 | 6:00 | 231 72.64 10.12 | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 5.97 \\ 0.83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.13 \\ 2.80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 0.94 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.31 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | 318 |
| 6:00 | 7:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 526 \\ 86.37 \\ 3.55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 5.09 \\ 0.21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 8.05 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 0.33 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.16 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | 609 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14967 \\ & 87.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 3.08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1551 \\ & 9.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 0.22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | 17113 |

NOTE : PASSENGER VEHICLES INCLUDE AUTOS, PICKUPS, VANS AND MOTORCYCLES BUSES INCLUDE BOTH SCHOOL AND INTERCITY BUSES SINGLE UNITS INCLUDE COMMERCIAL PICKUPS. PANELS AND SINGLE UNITS VEHICLE OCCUPANCY NOT RECORDED FROM 8 P.M. TO 7 A.M.

LEGEND : $\quad x \times x=$ VOLUME $\begin{aligned} x x x & =\text { VOLUME } \\ x x^{x} \cdot x x & =\text { ROW PERCENT }\end{aligned}$ $x x . x x=$ COLUMN PERCENT











|  | DIRECTION : NORTHBOUND |  |  |  |  | OBSERVED HoURLY traffic volumes : All stations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | VEHICLESTALERSONS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TIME |  | DAY | passenger VEHICLES | VEHICLES PERSONS | SINGLE VEHICLES | UNIT PERSONS | COMB <br> VEHICLE | COMMERCIAL INATIONS ES PERSONS | al vehicles thactor VEHICLES | ONLY PERSONS | VEHICL | SES <br> PERSONS |  |  |  |
|  | 1:00 | - | 8:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2880 \\ 83.92 \\ 6.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3942 \\ 84.18 \\ 5.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ 9.38 \\ 0.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 438 \\ 9.35 \\ 0.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 223 \\ 6.50 \\ 0.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 4.87 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.06 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.121 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 1.54 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$ |  | 3432 | 4683 |
|  | 8:00 | - | 9:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2834 \\ 86.67 \\ 6.03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4006 \\ 88.69 \\ 5.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 240 \\ 7.34 \\ 0.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 311 \\ 6.89 \\ 0.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 5.66 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ 4.18 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3270 | 4517 |
|  | 9:00 | - | 10:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2865 \\ 86.79 \\ 6.10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4403 \\ 88.86 \\ 5.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 4.94 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 3.73 \\ 0.25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ 8.00 \\ 0.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 271 \\ 5.47 \\ 0.37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 1.82 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$ |  | 3301 | 4955 |
|  | 10:00 | - | 11:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2639 \\ 85.21 \\ 5.62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4169 \\ 87.02 \\ 5.66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 5.04 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 3.97 \\ 0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 9.36 \\ 0.62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292 \\ 6.09 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.19 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 2.73 \\ & 0.18 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3097 | 4791 |
|  | 11:00 |  | 12:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2874 \\ 85.00 \\ 6.12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4863 \\ 89.03 \\ 6.60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ 5.38 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 221 \\ 4.05 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 311 \\ 9.20 \\ 0.66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ 5.79 \\ 0.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 0.27 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0.18 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 0.95 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$ |  | 3381 | 5462 |
|  | 12:00 |  | 13:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2986 \\ 86.85 \\ 6.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4929 \\ 89.52 \\ 6.69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 4.42 \\ 0.32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179 \\ 3.25 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 289 \\ 8.41 \\ 0.62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292 \\ 5.30 \\ 0.40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0.11 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1.82 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$ |  | 3438 | 5506 |
|  | 13:00 |  | 14:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 3034 \\ 89.24 \\ 6.46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5142 \\ 91.36 \\ 6.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 3.18 \\ 0.23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 2.19 \\ 0.17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ 7.35 \\ 0.53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ 4.60 \\ 0.35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0.12 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1.78 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$ |  | 3400 | 5628 |
| $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & 1 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | 14:00 | - | 15:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 3252 \\ 88.95 \\ 6.92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5533 \\ 89.17 \\ 7.51 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 3.15 \\ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 2.13 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ 7.52 \\ 0.59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ 4.58 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0.08 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ 4.05 \\ 0.34 \end{array}$ |  | 3656 | 6205 |
|  | 15:00 | - | 16:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 3572 \\ 88.66 \\ 7.61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5800 \\ 89.91 \\ 7.87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169 \\ 4.19 \\ 0.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 212 \\ 3.29 \\ 0.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ 6.68 \\ 0.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 286 \\ 4.43 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | 9 0.14 0.01 | 11 0.27 0.02 | $\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ 2.23 \\ 0.20 \end{array}$ |  | 4029 | 6451 |
|  | 16:00 | - | 17:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 4006 \\ 90.33 \\ 8.53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6495 \\ 92.17 \\ 8.82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184 \\ 4.15 \\ 0.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ 3.51 \\ 0.34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ 5.30 \\ 0.60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 3.48 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 0.16 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 0.14 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 0.07 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 0.71 \\ 0.07 \end{array}$ |  | 4435 | 7047 |
|  | 17:00 |  | 18:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 4340 \\ 90.93 \\ 9.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6721 \\ 92.84 \\ 9.12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191 \\ 4.00 \\ 0.41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244 \\ 3.37 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ 4.86 \\ 0.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244 \\ 3.37 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0.17 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \\ & 0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ |  | 4773 | 7239 |
|  | 18:00 |  | 19:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 3651 \\ 92.57 \\ 7.77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6108 \\ 93.61 \\ 8.29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 1.90 \\ 0.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 1.41 \\ 0.12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 5.27 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219 \\ 3.36 \\ 0.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 04 \\ & 0.10 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1.53 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$ |  | 3944 | 6525 |
|  | 19:00 |  | 20:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 2517 \\ 89.51 \\ 5.36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4223 \\ 90.90 \\ 5.73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 2.45 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 2.37 \\ 0.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 7.40 \\ 0.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229 \\ 4.93 \\ 0.31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 0.43 \\ 0.03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 0.28 \\ 0.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 0.21 \\ & 0.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 1.53 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$ |  | 2812 | 4646 |
|  |  | TAL |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41450 \\ 88.25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66334 \\ & 90.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2126 \\ & 4.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2684 \\ & 3.64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3239 \\ & 6.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3354 \\ & 4.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 0.18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 0.13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 0.14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1186 \\ & 1.61 \end{aligned}$ |  | 46968 | 73655 |
|  | NOTE : |  | ASSENC USES INGLE | R VEHICLES CLUDE BOTH NITS INCLU | INCLUDE SCHOOL de Commer | AUTOS, PIC ND INTERCI CIAL PICKU | KUPS, VAN TY BUSES PS. PANEL |  | MOTORCYCLES SINGLE UNITS |  |  |  | LEGEND : | $\begin{aligned} & x x \\ & x \times \cdot x \\ & x x \cdot x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & K X=\text { VOLUM } \\ & X X=\text { ROW } \\ & K X=C O L U M M \end{aligned}$ | ERCENT <br> N PERCENT |



ZONE 1

| ZIP CODE | POSTAL STATION NAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| 76801 | BROWNWOOD |
| 76802 | BROWNWCOD |
| 76825 | BRADY |
| 76832 | CHEROKEE |
| 76844 | GOLDTHWAITE |
| 76858 | MELVIN |
| 76877 | SAN SABA |
| 76888 | VOSS |
| 76890 | ZEPHYR |
| 76901 | SAN ANGELO |
| 76904 | San angelo |
| 76906 | SAN ANGELO |
| 76950 | SONORA |
| 76954 | TEXON |
| 78004 | BERGHEIM |
| 78006 | BOERNE |
| 78013 | COMFORT |
| 78024 | HUNT |
| 78025 | INGRAM |
| 78027 | kendalia |
| 78028 | KERRVILLE |
| 78029 | KERRVILLE |
| 78070 | SPRING ERANCH |
| 78074 | WARING |
| 78163 | bulverde |
| 78601 | ALBERT |
| 78606 | BLANCO |
| 78607 | bluffton |
| 78609 | BUCHANAN DAM |
| 78624 | FREDERICKSBURG |
| 78631 | HARPER |
| 78635 | HyE |
| 78636 | JOHNSON CITY |
| 78639 | Kingsiand |
| 78643 | llano |
| 78646 | LONE GROVE |
| 78654 | GRANITE SHOALS |
| 78663 | RCUND MOUNTAIN |
| 78665 | SANDY |
| 78671 | STONEWALL |
| 78672 | TOW |
| 78675 | WIllow City |
| 79005 | booker |
| 79015 | CANYON |
| 79016 | CANYON |
| 79051 | KERRICK |
| 79064 | OLTON |
| 79100 | AMARILLO |
| 79101 | AMARILLO |
| 79109 | AMARILLO |
| 79:10 | amarillo |
| 79364 | SLATON |
| 79368 | SOUTHLAND |
| 79400 | LUBBOCK |
| 79413 | LUBBOCK |
| 79423 | Lusbock |
| 79501 | ANSON |
| 79521 | HASKELL |
| 79556 | SWEETWATER |
| 79600 | abilene |
| 79601 | abilene |
| 79605 | abilene |
| 79705 | MIDLAND |
| 79707 | MIDLAND |
| 79735 | FORT STOCKTON |
| 79763 | ODESSA |
| 79766 | ODESSA |
| 79772 | PECOS |

ZONE 2



|  | ZONE | 7 | ( CONT . ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZIP CODE |  |  | POSTAL STATION | NAME |
| 77707 |  |  | BEAUMONT |  |
| 77708 |  |  | BEAUMONT |  |
| 77710 |  |  | BEAUMONT |  |
| 78616 |  |  | DALE |  |
| 78622 |  |  | FENTRESS |  |
| 78632 |  |  | HARWOOD |  |
| 78644 |  |  | LOCKHART |  |
| 78648 |  |  | LULING |  |
| 78655 |  |  | MARTINDALE |  |
| 78656 |  |  | MAXWELL |  |
| 78661 |  |  | PRAIRIE LEA |  |
| 78662 |  |  | RED ROCK |  |
| 78670 |  |  | STAPLES |  |
| 78934 |  |  | COLUMBUS |  |
| 78942 |  |  | GIDDINGS |  |
| 78945 |  |  | LA GRANGE |  |
| 78952 |  |  | PLUM |  |
| 78953 |  |  | ROSANKY |  |
| 78954 |  |  | ROUND TOP |  |
| 78956 |  |  | SCHULENBURG |  |
| 78957 |  |  | SMI THVILLE |  |
| 78959 |  |  | WAELDER |  |
| 78961 |  |  | WARRENTON |  |
| 78963 |  |  | WEST POINT |  |
|  | ZONE | 8 |  |  |
| ZIP CODE |  |  | POSTAL STATION N | NAME |
| 78002 |  |  | atascosa |  |
| 78003 |  |  | BANDERA |  |
| 78010 |  |  | CENTER POINT |  |
| 78014 |  |  | COTULLA |  |
| 78016 |  |  | DEVINE |  |
| 78017 |  |  | DILLEY |  |
| 78023 |  |  | Helotes |  |
| 78040 |  |  | LAREDO |  |
| 78041 |  |  | LAREDO |  |
| 78043 |  |  | LAREDO |  |
| 78050 |  |  | LEMING |  |
| 78052 |  |  | LYTLE |  |
| 78054 |  |  | MACDONA |  |
| 78056 |  |  | MICO |  |
| 78057 |  |  | MOORE |  |
| 78059 |  |  | NATALIA |  |
| 78063 |  |  | PIPE CREEK |  |
| 78066 |  |  | RIOMEDINA |  |
| 78073 |  |  | VON ORMY |  |
| 78801 |  |  | UVALDE |  |
| 78802 |  |  | UVALDE |  |
| 78827 |  |  | ASHERTON |  |
| 78830 |  |  | BIG WELLS |  |
| 78832 |  |  | BRACKETTVILLE |  |
| 78833 |  |  | CAMP WOOD |  |
| 78834 |  |  | CARRIZO SPRINGS |  |
| 78838 |  |  | CONCAN |  |
| 78839 |  |  | CRYSTAL CITY |  |
| 78840 |  |  | DEL RIO |  |
| 78841 |  |  | DEL RIO |  |
| 78843 |  |  | DEL RIO |  |
| 78850 |  |  | DHANIS |  |
| 78852 |  |  | EAGLE PASS |  |
| 78853 |  |  | EAGLE PASS |  |
| 78861 |  |  | HONDO |  |
| 78870 |  |  | KNIPPA |  |
| 78872 |  |  | LA PRYOR |  |
| 78873 |  |  | LEAKEY |  |
| 78877 |  |  | QUEMADO |  |
| 78879 |  |  | RIO FRIO |  |
| 78881 |  |  | SABINAL |  |
| 78882 |  |  | SPOFFORD |  |
| 78884 |  |  | UTOPIA |  |
| 78885 |  |  | VANDERPOOL |  |


| ZIP CODE |  |  | POSTAL STATION NAME |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78886 |  |  | YANCEY |  |
| 79834 |  |  | BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK |  |
| 79854 |  |  | VALENTINE |  |
| 79900 |  |  | EL PASO |  |
| 79901 |  |  | EL PASO |  |
|  | ZONE | 9 |  |  |
| ZIP CODE |  |  | POSTAL STATION NAME |  |
| 78115 |  |  | GERONIMO |  |
| 78123 |  |  | MC QUEENEY |  |
| 78124 |  |  | MARION |  |
| 78155 |  |  | SEGUIN |  |
| 78156 |  |  | SEGUIN |  |
| 78638 |  |  | KINGSBURY |  |
|  | ZONE | 10 |  |  |
| ZIP CODE |  |  | POSTAL STATION | NAME |
| 78001 |  |  | ARTESIA WELLS |  |
| 78005 |  |  | BIGFOOT |  |
| 78007 |  |  | CALLIHAM |  |
| 78008 |  |  | CAMPBELLTON |  |
| 78009 |  |  | CASTROVILLE |  |
| 78011 |  |  | CHARLOTTE |  |
| 78019 |  |  | ENCINAL |  |
| 78020 |  |  | FASHING |  |
| 78021 |  |  | FOWLERTON |  |
| 78022 |  |  | GEORGE WEST |  |
| 78026 |  |  | JOURDANTON |  |
| 78053 |  |  | MC COY |  |
| 78060 |  |  | OAKVILLE |  |
| 78061 |  |  | PEARSALL |  |
| 78062 |  |  | PEGGY |  |
| 78064 |  |  | PLEASANTON |  |
| 78065 |  |  | POTEET |  |
| 78069 |  |  | SOMERSET |  |
| 78071 |  |  | THREE RIVERS |  |
| 78072 |  |  | TILDEN |  |
| 78075 |  |  | WHITSETT |  |
| 78076 |  |  | ZAPATA |  |
| 78101 |  |  | ADKINS |  |
| 78330 |  |  | AGUA DULCE |  |
| 78332 |  |  | ALICE |  |
| 78333 |  |  | ALICE |  |
| 78339 |  |  | BANQUETE |  |
| 78341 |  |  | EENAVIDES |  |
| 78343 |  |  | B I SHOP |  |
| 78351 |  |  | DRISCOLL |  |
| 78353 |  |  | ENCINO |  |
| 78355 |  |  | FALFURRIAS |  |
| 78357 |  |  | FREER |  |
| 78361 |  |  | HEBBRONVILLE |  |
| 78363 |  |  | KINGSVILLE |  |
| 78368 |  |  | MATHIS |  |
| 78370 |  |  | ODEM |  |
| 78372 |  |  | ORANGE GROVE |  |
| 78375 |  |  | PREMONT |  |
| 78376 |  |  | REALITOS |  |
| 78379 |  |  | RIVIERA |  |
| 78383 |  |  | SANDIA |  |
| 78384 |  |  | SAN DIEGO |  |
| 78391 |  |  | TYNAN |  |
| 78500 |  |  | MC ALLEN |  |
| 78501 |  |  | MC ALLEN |  |
| 78502 |  |  | MC ALLEN |  |
| 78503 |  |  | MC ALLEN |  |
| 78504 |  |  | MC ALLEN |  |
| 78516 |  |  | ALAMO |  |
| 78520 |  |  | BROWNSVILLE |  |
| 78521 |  |  | BROWNSVILLE |  |

ZONE 10 (CONT.)


ZONE 11 (CONT.)


| ZIP CODE | POSTAL STATION NAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| 75032 | FATE |
| 75034 | FRISCO |
| 75038 | IRVING |
| 75039 | IRVING |
| 75040 | GARLAND |
| 75041 | GARLAND |
| 75042 | GARLAND |
| 75043 | GARLAND |
| 75046 | GARLAND |
| 75050 | GRAND PRAIRIE |
| 75051 | GRAND PRAIRIE |
| 75052 | GRAND PRAIRIE |
| 75053 | GRAND PRAIRIE |
| 75056 | LEWISVILLE |
| 75060 | IRVING |
| 75061 | IRVING |
| 75062 | IRVING |
| 75063 | IRVING |
| 75065 | Lake dallas |
| 75067 | LEWISVILLE |
| 75068 | LITTLE ELM |
| 75069 | MC KINNEY |
| 75071 | MELISSA |
| 75074 | PLANO |
| 75075 | PLANO |
| 75078 | PROSPER |
| 75080 | RICHARDSON |
| 75081 | RICHARDSON |
| 75083 | RICHARDSON |
| 75087 | ROCKWALL |
| 75088 | ROWLETT |
| 75089 | ROYSE CITY |
| 75090 | SHERMAN |
| 75098 | WYLIE |
| 75101 | BARDWELL |
| 75102 | BARRY |
| 75103 | CANTON |
| 75104 | CEDAR HILL |
| 75110 | CORSICANA |
| 75115 | DE SOTO |
| 75116 | DUNCANVILLE |
| 75119 | ENNIS |
| 75124 | EUSTACE |
| 75125 | FERRIS |
| 75126 | FORNEY |
| 75134 | LANCASTER |
| 75137 | DUNCANVILLE |
| 75140 | GRAND SALINE |
| 75142 | KAUFMAN |
| 75143 | SEVEN POINTS |
| 75144 | KERENS |
| 75146 | LANCASTER |
| 75147 | MABANK |
| 75148 | MALAKOFF |
| 75149 | MESQUITE |
| 75150 | MESQUITE |
| 75151 | NAVARRO |
| 75154 | RED OAK |
| 75159 | SEAGOVILLE |
| 75160 | TERRELL |
| 75163 | TRINIDAD |
| 75165 | WAXAHACHIE |
| 75169 | WILLS POINT |
| 75172 | WI LMER |
| 75180 | mesouite |
| 75182 | MESQUITE |
| 75200 | DALLAS |
| 75201 | DALLAS |
| 75202 | DALLAS |
| 75203 | DALLAS |
| 75204 | dallas |
| 75205 | DALLAS |
| 75206 | DALLAS |


| ZIP CODE | POSTAL STATION NAME |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75207 | DALLAS |  |
| 75208 | DALLAS |  |
| 75209 | DALLAS |  |
| 75210 | DALLAS | - |
| 75211 | DALLAS |  |
| 75212 | DALLAS |  |
| 75213 | DALLAS |  |
| 75214 | DALLAS | * |
| 75215 | DALLAS |  |
| 75216 | DALLAS |  |
| 75217 | DALLAS |  |
| 75218 | DALLAS |  |
| 75219 | DALLAS |  |
| 75220 | DALLAS |  |
| 75221 | DALLAS |  |
| 75222 | DALLAS |  |
| 75223 | DALLAS |  |
| 75224 | DALLAS |  |
| 75225 | DALLAS |  |
| 75226 | OALLAS |  |
| 75227 | DALLAS |  |
| 75228 | DALLAS |  |
| 75229 | DALLAS |  |
| 75230 | DALLAS |  |
| 75234 | DALLAS |  |
| 75232 | DALLAS |  |
| 75233 | DALLAS |  |
| 75234 | OALLAS |  |
| 75235 | DALLAS |  |
| 75236 | DALLAS |  |
| 75237 | DALLAS |  |
| 75238 | DALLAS |  |
| 75239 | DALLAS |  |
| 75240 | DALLAS |  |
| 75243 | DALLAS |  |
| 75244 | DALLAS |  |
| 75246 | DALLAS |  |
| 75247 | DALLAS |  |
| 75248 | DALLAS |  |
| 75249 | DALLAS |  |
| 75252 | DALLAS |  |
| 75254 | DALLAS |  |
| 75258 | DALLAS |  |
| 75261 | DALLAS |  |
| 75275 | DALLAS |  |
| 75284 | DALLAS |  |
| 75374 | DALLAS |  |
| 75400 | GREENVILLE* |  |
| 75401 | GREENVILLE |  |
| 75410 | ALBA |  |
| 75418 | BONHAM |  |
| 75426 | CLARKSVILLE |  |
| 75428 | COMMERCE |  |
| 75432 | COOPER |  |
| 75453 | LONE OAK |  |
| 75455 | MOUNT PLEASANT |  |
| 75460 | PARIS |  |
| 75469 | PECAN GAP |  |
| 75472 | POINT |  |
| 75474 | QUINLAN |  |
| 75476 | RAVENNA |  |
| 75479 | SAVOY |  |
| 75482 | SULPHUR SPRINGS |  |
| 75487 | TALCO |  |
| 75491 | WHI TEWRIGHT |  |
| 75494 | WINNSBORO |  |
| 75497 | YANTIS |  |
| 75501 | TEXARKANA |  |
| 75503 | TEXARKANA |  |
| 7555 | ATLANTA |  |
| 75559 | DE KALB |  |
| 75561 | HOOKS |  |
| 75563 | LINDEN |  |

ZONE 12 (CONT.)

| ZIP CODE | POSTAL STATION NAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| 75569 | NASH |
| 75570 | NEW BOSTON |
| 75571 | OMAHA |
| 75601 | LONGVIEW |
| 75602 | LONGVIEW |
| 75603 | LONGVIEW |
| 75604 | LONGVIEW |
| 75605 | LONGVIEW |
| 75608 | LONGVIEW |
| 75630 | AVINGER |
| 75633 | CARTHAGE |
| 75638 | DAINGERFIELD |
| 75644 | GILMER |
| 75647 | GLADEWATER |
| 75652 | HENDERSON |
| 75656 | HUGHES SPRINGS |
| 75660 | JUDSON |
| 75662 | KILGORE |
| 75667 | LANEVILLE |
| 75668 | LONE STAR |
| 75669 | LONG BRANCH |
| 75670 | MARSHALL |
| 75671 | MARSHALL |
| 75681 | MOUNT ENTERPRISE |
| 75684 | OVERTON |
| 75700 | TYLER |
| 75701 | TYLER |
| 75702 | TYLER |
| 75703 | TYLER |
| 75704 | TYLER |
| 75706 | TYLER |
| 75707 | TYLER |
| 75710 | TYLER |
| 75751 | ATHENS |
| 75754 | BEN WHEELER |
| 75755 | BIG SANDY |
| 75758 | CHANDLER |
| 75762 | FLINT |
| 75765 | HAWKINS |
| 75766 | Jacksonville |
| 75771 | LINDALE |
| 75773 | MINEOLA |
| 75778 | MURCHISON |
| 75783 | QUI TMAN |
| 75785 | RUSK |
| 75789 | TROUP |
| 75790 | VAN |
| 75791 | WHITEHOUSE |
| 75800 | PALESTINE |
| 75801 | PALESTINE |
| 75831 | BUFFALO |
| 75835 | CROCKETT |
| 75840 | FAIRFIELO |
| 75844 | GRAPELAND |
| 75846 | JEWETT |
| 75850 | LEONA |
| 75851 | LOVELADY |
| 75860 | teague |
| 75901 | LUFKIN |
| 75903 | LUFKIN |
| 75935 | CENTER |
| 75951 | JASPER |
| 75955 | KIRBYVILLE |
| 75961 | NACOGDOCHES |
| 75972 | SAN AUGUSTINE |
| 76006 | ARLINGTON |
| 76008 | ALEDO |
| 76009 | ALVARADO |
| 76010 | ARLINGTON |
| 76011 | ARLINGTON |
| 76012 | ARLINGTON |
| 76013 | ARLINGTON |
| 76014 | ARLINGTON |


| ZIP CODE | POSTAL STATION NAME |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75015 | ARLINGTON |  |
| 76016 | ARLINGTON |  |
| 76017 | ARLINGTON |  |
| 76018 | ARLINGTON |  |
| 76020 | AZLE |  |
| 76021 | BEDFORD |  |
| 76022 | BEDFORD |  |
| 76023 | BOYD |  |
| 76024 | BRECKENRIDGE |  |
| 76026 | BRIDGEPORT |  |
| 76028 | BURLESON |  |
| 76029 | CADDO |  |
| 76031 | CLEBURNE |  |
| 76033 | CLEBURNE |  |
| 76034 | COLLEYVILLE |  |
| 76036 | CROWLEY |  |
| 76039 | EULESS |  |
| 76040 | EULESS |  |
| 76043 | GLEN ROSE |  |
| 76045 | GRAFORD |  |
| 76048 | GRANBURY |  |
| 76050 | GRANDVIEW |  |
| 76051 | GRAPEVINE |  |
| 76053 | HURST |  |
| 76054 | HURST |  |
| 76055 | ITASCA |  |
| 76059 | KEENE |  |
| 76063 | MANSFIELD |  |
| 76065 | MIDLOTHIAN |  |
| 76067 | MINERAL WELLS |  |
| 76071 | NEWARK |  |
| 76075 | PERRIN |  |
| 76082 | SPRINGTOWN |  |
| 76084 | VENUS |  |
| 76086 | WEATHERFORD |  |
| 76092 | GRAPEVINE |  |
| 76100 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76101 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76102 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76103 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76104 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76106 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76107 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76108 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76109 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76110 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76111 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76112 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76114 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76115 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76116 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76117 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76118 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76119 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76123 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76125 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76126 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76127 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76129 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76130 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76131 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76132 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76133 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76134 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76135 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76137 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76140 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76148 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76150 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76155 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76179 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76180 | FORT WORTH |  |
| 76184 | FORT WORTH |  |

ZONE 12 (CONT.)

| ZIP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 76200 | denton |
| 76201 | DENTON |
| 76202 | DENTON |
| 76203 | DENTON |
| 76205 | DENTON |
| 76206 | DENTON |
| 76226 | ARGYLE |
| 76227 | AUBREY |
| 76230 | BOWIE |
| 76234 | decatur |
| 76239 | FORESTBURG |
| 76240 | GAINESVILLE |
| 76248 | kELLER |
| 76252 | MUENSTER |
| 76255 | NOCONA |
| 76258 | PILOT POINT |
| 76259 | PONDER |
| 76262 | ROANOKE |
| 76266 | SANGER |
| 76273 | WHI TESBORO |
| 76301 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76302 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76305 | WICHITA Falls |
| 76306 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76308 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76309 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76310 | WICHITA FALLS |
| 76354 | BURKBURNETT |
| 76365 | HENRIETTA |
| 76367 | IOWA PARK |
| 76374 | OLNEY |
| 76384 | VERNON |
| 76401 | Stephenville |
| 76430 | Aldbany |
| 76436 | CARLTON |
| 76442 | COMANCHE |
| 76444 | de Ledn |
| 76445 | desdemona |
| 76446 | OUBLIN |
| 76448 | eastland |
| 76472 | SANTO |
| 76500 | TEMPLE |
| 76501 | TEMPLE |
| 76502 | TEMPLE |
| 76503 | TEMPLE |
| 76504 | TEMPLE |
| 76508 | TEMPLE |
| 76511 | bartlett |
| 76513 | belton |
| 76517 | ben arnold |
| 76518 | BUCKHOLTS |
| 76519 | BURLINGTON |
| 76522 | copperas cove |
| 76524 | EDDY |
| 76527 | florence |
| 76528 | gatesville |
| 76530 | GRANGER |
| 76531 | hamilton |
| 76533 | HEIDENHEIMER |
| 76534 | holland |
| 76537 | UARRELL |
| 76538 | Jonessoro |
| 76539 | KEMPNER |
| 76540 | killeen |
| 76541 | KILLEEN |
| 76542 | Killeen |
| 76543 | Killeen |
| 76544 | Killeen |
| 76545 | killeen |
| 76546 | Killeen |
| 76550 | LAMPASAS |
| 76552 | LEON JUNCTION |
| 76554 | LITTLE RIVER |

ZONE 12 (CONT.)

| ZIP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 76557 | MOODY |
| 76559 | NOLANVILLE |
| 76561 | OGLESBY |
| 76564 | PENDLETON |
| 76569 | ROGERS |
| 76571 | Salado |
| 76573 | SCHWERTNER |
| 76579 | troy |
| 76599 | gatesville |
| 76621 | ABBOTT |
| 76622 | AQUILLA |
| 76627 | BLUM |
| 76629 | BREMOND |
| 76630 | bruceville |
| 76632 | CHILTON |
| 76633 | CHINA SPRING |
| 76634 | CLIFTON |
| 76636 | covingiton |
| 76637 | CRANFILLS GAP |
| 76638 | CRAWFORD |
| 76640 | ELM MOTT |
| 76641 | FROST |
| 76642 | GROESbECK |
| 76643 | HEWITT |
| 76645 | HILLSBORO |
| 76648 | HUBBARD |
| 76652 | KOPPERL |
| 76654 | LEROY |
| 76655 | Lorena |
| 76656 | LOTT |
| 76657 | MC GREGOR |
| 76660 | malone |
| 76661 | MARLIN |
| 76664 | MART |
| 76665 | MERIDIAN |
| 76666 | MERTENS |
| 76667 | MEXIA |
| 76675 | OTTO |
| 76680 | reagan |
| 76682 | RIESEL |
| 76685 | SATIN |
| 76689 | valley mills |
| 76690 | WALNUT SPRINGS |
| 76691 | WEST |
| 76692 | Whitney |
| 76693 | WORTHAM |
| 76700 | WACO |
| 76701 | WACO |
| 76702 | WACO |
| 76703 | WACO |
| 76704 | WACO |
| 76705 | WACO |
| 76706 | WACO |
| 76707 | WACO |
| 76708 | WACO |
| 76710 | WACO |
| 76711 | WACO |
| 76714 | WACO |
| 76718 | WACO |
| 76723 | WACO |
| 76727 | WACO |
| 76741 | WACO |
| 76758 | WACD |
| 76770 | waco |
| 76798 | WACO |
| 76799 | waco |
| 78673 | WALBURG |
| 78674 | WEIR |


ZIP CODE
78284
78285
78286
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POSTAL STATION NAME

SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SOUTH TEXAS MED CTR AREA 2
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
SAN ANTONIO PO
AUSTIN

ZIP CODE
78613
78617
78651
78652
78700
78701
78702
78703
78704
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78710
78711
78712
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78755

POSTAL STATION NAME
CEDAR PARK
DEL VALLE
MC NEIL
MANCHACA/SAN LEANNA
AUSTIN PO
AUSTIN PO
EAST AUSTIN
WEST AUSTIN
SOUTH AUSTIN
NORTH AUSTIN AREA 2
AUSTIN PO
AUSTIN PO
NORTH AUSTIN AREA 2
NORTH AUSTIN AREA 2
AUSTIN PO
BRUSHY CREEK
AUSTIN PO
BERGSTROM A F B
BALCONES
EAST AUSTIN AREA 2
EAST AUSTIN AREA 3
NORTHEAST AREA 2
NORTHEAST AREA 3
NORTHEAST AREA 4
BALCONES AREA 2 KINGS VILLAGE
MC NEIL
JOLLYVILLE
ChimNEy CORNERS
NORTHWEST AREA 2
NORTHWEST AREA 3
bEE CAVES
LAKEWAY
CAK HILL
SOUTH AUSTIN AREA 4 SOUTH AUSTIN AREA 5
LAKEWAY
WEST LAKE
SOUTHEAST AREA 2
SOUTHEAST AREA 3
BERGSTROM A F 8
SOUTHEAST
SOUTHEAST AREA 5
SOUTH AUSTIN AREA 6
CREEDMOOR
MANCHACA/SAN LEANNA SOUTH AUSTIN AREA 7 NORTHWEST AREA 4 NORTH AUSTIN
NORTHEAST AREA 1
NORTHEAST
NORTHEAST AREA 6
BALCONES

AUSTIN (CONT.)

| ZIP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 78756 | NORTH AUSTIN AREA 3 |
| 78757 | NORTHWEST AREA 1 |
| 78758 | NORTHWEST AREA 5 |
| 78759 | BALCONES |
| 78760 | SOUTHEAST |
| 78761 | NORTHEAST |
| 78762 | EAST AUSTIN |
| 78763 | WEST AUSTIN |
| 78764 | SOUTH AUSTIN |
| 78765 | NORTH AUSTIN |
| 78766 | NORTHWEST AREA 5 |
| 78767 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78768 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78769 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78772 | SOUTHEAST AREA 2 |
| 78773 | NORTH AUSTIN |
| 78774 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78776 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78777 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78778 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78780 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78781 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78782 | SOUTHEAST AREA 2 |
| 78786 | AUSTIN PO |
| 78787 | NORTHEAST |
| 78788 | SOUTHEAST AREA 2 |
| 78789 | AUSTIN PO |
| out of state |  |
| 2IP CODE | postal station name |
| 1845 | NORTH ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS |
| 2026 | DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS |
| 2100 | BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS |
| 4751 | LIMESTONE, MAINE |
| 6000 | CONNECTICUT |
| 7008 | Carteret, NEW Jersey |
| 7755 | OAKHURST. NEW JERSEY |
| 8069 | PENNS GROVE, NEW UERSEY |
| 8226 | OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY |
| 10956 | NEW CITY, NEW YORK |
| 10965 | PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK |
| 11710 | BELLMORE, NEW YORK |
| 11789 | SOUND BEACH, NEW YORK |
| 12114 | LEBANON SPRINGS. NEW YORK |
| 12901 | Plattsburgh. NEW york |
| 13501 | UTICA. NEW YORK |
| 13676 | POTSDAM, NEW YORK |
| 14201 | Buffalo, NEW YORK |
| 14301 | NIAGARA FAL! $\mathrm{S}^{\text {S, }}$, NEW YORK |
| 14432 | CLIFTON SPRINGS, NEW YORK |
| 14519 | ONTARIO, NEW YORK |
| 14601 | ROCHESTER, NEW YORK |
| 14901 | ELMIRA, NEW YORK |
| 15219 | Pittsburgh, pennsylvania |
| 15419 | CALIFORNIA, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 15461 | MASONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 15728 | Clymer, pennsylvania |
| 16248 | RIMERSBURG. PENNSYLVANIA |
| 16314 | COCHRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 16950 | WESTFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 17315 | DOVER, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 18102 | ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 18234 | LATtimer mines, pennsylvania |
| 19020 | BENSALEM, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 19087 | WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA |
| 19330 | cochranville, pennsylvania |
| 19803 | WILMINGTON, DElaware |
| 19901 | dover, delaware |
| 20000 | WASHINGTON, DC |
| 20001 | WASHINGTON, DC |
| 20418 | WASHINGTON. DC |

postal station name

21270
21502
22003
22032
22060
22070
22071
22102
22193
22207
22417
23201
24200
24301
24401
24554
25000
25130
25201
25301
25507
25880
26062
27330
27403
28130
28139
28214
28217
28240
28260
29072
32301
33000
33040
33069
33476
33570
33950
37000
37072
37200
37201
37401
37548
37601
37654
37738
37801
37901
38017
38081
38101
38112
38116
38127
38134
38138
38242
38372
38375
38478
38501
38701
39000
39042
39180
39208
39211
39440
40100
40130
40206

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Cumberland, maryland
ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA
HERNDON, VIRGINIA
herndon, VIRGINIA
MC LEAN, VIRGINIA
WOODBRIDGE, VIRGINIA.
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
pulaski, virginia
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA
gladys, virginia
WEST VIRGINIA
MADISON, WEST VIRGINIA
TAD, WEST VIRGINIA
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
CEREDO, WEST VIRGINIA
MOUNT HOPE, WEST VIRGINIA
WEIRTON, WEST VIRGINIA
SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
greensboro, north carolina
PAW CREEK. NORTH CAROLINA
RUTHERFORDTON, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
LEXINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
florida
KEY WEST, FLORIDA
POMPANO BEACH, FLORIDA
PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
RUSKIN, FLORIDA
PUNTA GORDA, FLORIDA
TENNESSEE
goodlettsville, tennessee
NaShVILLE. TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
Chattanooga, tennessee
TENNESSEE
JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE
tennessee
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE
MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
collierville, tennessee
TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
PARIS, TENNESSEE
savannah, tennessee
selmer, tennessee
pulaski, tennessee
cookeville, tennessee
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
MISSISSIPPI
BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON. MISSISSIPPI
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI
KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

| 2IP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 40222 | LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY |
| 40353 | MOUNT STERLING, KENTUCKY |
| 40475 | RICHMOND, KENTUCKY |
| 40501 | LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY |
| 40502 | LEXINGTON. KENTUCKY |
| 41000 | KENTUCKY |
| 41858 | WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY |
| 42001 | PADUCAH, KENTUCKY |
| 42420 | HENDERSON, KENTUCKY |
| 42743 | GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY |
| 43130 | LANCASTER, OHIO |
| 43201 | columbus, Ohio |
| 43210 | COLUMBUS, OHIO |
| 43302 | MARION, OHIO |
| 43616 | toledo, ohio |
| 44000 | OHIO |
| 44054 | LORAIN, OHIO |
| 44077 | PAINESVILLE, OHIO |
| 44101 | CLEVELAND, OHIO |
| 44133 | CLEVELAND, OHIO |
| 44145 | Cleveland, ohio |
| 44473 | VIENNA, OHIO |
| 44481 | WARREN, OHIO |
| 44483 | WARREN, OHIO |
| 44720 | CANTON, Ohio |
| 44805 | ASHLAND, OHIO |
| 44901 | MANSFIELD, OHIO |
| 45201 | CINCINNATI, OHIO |
| 45318 | COVINGTON, OHIO |
| 45324 | FAIRBORN, OHIO |
| 45401 | DAYTON, DHIO |
| 45431 | DAYTON, OHIO |
| 45817 | bluffton, ohio |
| 45833 | DELPHOS, OHIO |
| 45869 | NEW BREMEN. OHIO |
| 46200 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA |
| 46201 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA |
| 46219 | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA |
| 46400 | GARY, INDIANA |
| 46543 | MILLERSBURG, INDIANA |
| 46619 | SOUTH BEND, INDIANA |
| 46643 | INDIANA |
| 46701 | ALBION, INDIANA |
| 46706 | AUBURN, INDIANA |
| 46794 | WAWAKA, INDIANA |
| 46801 | FORT WAYNE, INDIANA |
| 46901 | KOKOMO, INDIANA |
| 47353 | LIBERTY. INDIANA |
| 47567 | PETERSBURG. INDIANA |
| 47715 | EVANSVILLE, indiana |
| 47866 | PIMENTO, INDIANA |
| 48048 | New haven, michigan |
| 48053 | PONTIAC, MICHIGAN |
| 48054 | PONTIAC, MICHIGAN |
| 48100 | MICHIGAN |
| 48150 | LIVONIA, Michigan |
| 48170 | Plymouth, michigan |
| 48501 | FLINT, MICHIGAN |
| 48901 | LANSING, MICHIGAN |
| 49047 | dowagiac. Michigan |
| 49423 | HOLLAND. MICHIGAN |
| 49449 | PENTWATER, MICHIGAN |
| 49700 | MICHIGAN |
| 49801 | IRDN MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN |
| 49938 | IRONWOOD. MICHIGAN |
| 50000 | IOWA |
| 50010 | AMES, IOWA |
| 50022 | ATLANTIC, IOWA |
| 50036 | BOONE, IOWA |
| 50125 | INDIANOLA, IDWA |
| 50273 | WINTERSET, IOWA |
| 50428 | CLEAR LAKE, IOWA |
| 50484 | WODEN, IOWA |

## postal station name

50501
50604
50638
50707
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51640
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60201

FORT DODGE, IOWA
APLINGTON, IOWA
GRUNDY CENTER, IOWA
WATERLOO, IOWA
ALTON, IOWA
SIOUX CITY. IOWA
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
SIOUX CITY. IOWA
OMAHA, IOWA
harlan, iOWA
hamburg. Iowa
DYERSVILLE, IOWA
MANCHESTER, IOWA
IOWA CITY. IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
FORT MADISON, IOWA
BETTENDORF, IOWA
letts, iowa
MUSCATINE, IOWA
BROWNSVILLE, WISCONSIN
SUSSEX, WISCONSIN
hales corners, Wisconsin
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
ARGYLE, WISCONSIN
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
WAUNAKEE, WISCONSIN
MADISON, WISCONSIN
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN PEPIN, WISCONSIN
GRANTSBURG, WISCONSIN
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN
NEENAH, WISCONSIN
CAMBRIDGE, MINNESOTA
DUNDAS, MINNESOTA
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS.. MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
CLOQUET, MINNESOTA
wabasha, minnesota
wells. Minnesota
WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA
minneota, minnesota
bemidui, minnesota
ELKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA
UTICA, SOUTH DAKOTA
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
SIOUX FALLS. SOUTH DAKOTA
ENDERLIN, NORTH DAKOTA
FARGO. NORTH DAKOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
LANGDON, NORTH DAKOTA
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
MISSOULA, MONTANA
grayslake, illinois
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS
LAKE FOREST. ILLINOIS
MC HENRY, ILLINOIS
MOUNT PROSPECT, ILLINOIS
ADOISON, ILLINOIS
GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS
LOMBARD, ILLINOIS
WHEATON, ILLINDIS
WINFIELD. ILLINOIS
evanston, illinois

| ZIP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 60411 | CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS |
| 60448 | MOKENA, ILLINOIS |
| 60521 | Hinsdale, illinois |
| 60601 | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS |
| 60605 | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS |
| 60617 | CHICAGO, illinois |
| 60634 | CHICAGO, IlLINOIS |
| 60914 | BOURBONNAIS, ILLINOIS |
| 61020 | DAVIS JUNCTION, ILLINOIS |
| 61261 | LYNDON, ILLINOIS |
| 61443 | KEWANEE, ILLINOIS |
| 61542 | LEWISTOWN, ILIINOIS |
| 61568 | TREmONT, Illindois |
| 61613 | PEORIA, ILLINOIS |
| 61701 | BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS |
| 61866 | RANTOUL, ILLINOIS |
| 61868 | rantoul, illinais |
| 62040 | granite city, illinois |
| 62208 | East saint louis, illinois |
| 62225 | belleville, illinois |
| 62401 | EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS |
| 62526 | decatur, illinois |
| 62618 | BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS |
| 62814 | BLUFORD, ILLINOIS |
| 62864 | MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS |
| 62901 | CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS |
| 63010 | ARNOLD, MISSOURI |
| 63025 | EUREKA, MISSOURI |
| 6.3069 | PACIFIC, MISSOURI |
| 63074 | SAINT ANN, MISSOURI |
| 63101 | SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI |
| 63105 | SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI |
| 63122 | SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI |
| 63123 | SAINT LOUIS. MISSOURI |
| 63124 | SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI |
| 63701 | CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI |
| 63736 | BENTON, MISSOURI |
| 63775 | PERRYVILLE, MISSOURI |
| 63801 | SIKESTON, MISSOURI |
| 63834 | CHARLESTON, MISSOURI |
| 63873 | portageville, missouri |
| 63901 | POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI |
| 63935 | DONIPHAN, MISSOURI |
| 64030 | GRANDVIEW, MISSOURI |
| 64056 | INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI |
| 64063 | LEES SUMMIT, MISSOURI |
| 64080 | PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI |
| 64093 | WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI |
| 64100 | Kansas city, missouri |
| 64101 | Kansas City, Missouri |
| 64145 | KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI |
| 64152 | KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI |
| 64400 | MI SSOURI |
| 64485 | SAVANNAH, MISSOURI |
| 64502 | SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI |
| 64640 | gallatin, missouri |
| 64701 | HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI |
| 64759 | LAMAR, MISSOURI |
| 64801 | JOPLIN, MISSOURI |
| 64836 | CARTHAGE, MISSOURI |
| 65200 | MISSOURI |
| 65201 | COLUMEIA, MISSOURI |
| 65324 | CLIMAX SPRINGS, MISSOURI |
| 65711 | MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI |
| 65793 | WILLOW SPRINGS, MISSOURI |
| 65801 | SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI |
| 65803 | SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI |
| 66027 | LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS |
| 66044 | Lawrence, kansas |
| 66064 | olathe, kansas |
| 66215 | SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS |
| 66502 | MANHATTAN, KANSAS |
| 66514 | MILFORD, KANSAS |


| ZIP CODE | postal station name |
| :---: | :---: |
| 66524 | OVERBROOK, KANSAS |
| 66534 | Sabetha, kansas |
| 66605 | topeka, kansas |
| 66701 | FORT SCOTT, KANSAS |
| 66725 | COLUMBUS, KANSAS |
| 66800 | KANSAS |
| 66801 | EmPORIA, KANSAS |
| 66861 | MARION, KANSAS |
| 67010 | augusta, kansas |
| 67012 | BEAUMONT, KANSAS |
| 67042 | El DORADO. Kansas |
| 67072 | LATHAM, KANSAS |
| 67135 | SEDGWICK, KANSAS |
| 67201 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67203 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67204 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67212 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67213 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67214 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67219 | WICHITA, KANSAS |
| 67336 | CHETOPA, KANSAS |
| 67401 | SALINA, KANSAS |
| 67404 | KANSAS |
| 67431 | CHAPMAN, KANSAS |
| 67432 | Clay center, kansas |
| 67454 | KANOPOLIS, KANSAS |
| 67601 | hays, Kansas |
| 67648 | lucas, kansas |
| 67806 | KANSAS |
| 67846 | GARDEN CITY, KANSAS |
| 68025 | FREMONT, NEBRASKA |
| 68100 | OMAHA, NEBRASKA |
| 68101 | OMAHA, NEBRASKA |
| 68106 | OMAHA, NEBRASKA |
| 68123 | OMAHA, NEBRASKA |
| 68134 | OMAHA, NEBRASKA |
| 68434 | SEWARD, NEBRASKA |
| 68501 | LINCOLN, NEBRASKA |
| 68512 | LINCOLN, NEBRASKA |
| 69022 | Cambridge, Nebraska |
| 70068 | LA Place, louisiana |
| 70204 | LOUISIANA |
| 70500 | Louisiana |
| 70526 | CROWLEY, LOUISIANA |
| 70669 | WESTLAKE, LOUISIANA |
| 70705 | LOUISIANA |
| 70808 | baton rouge, louisiana |
| 71075 | SPRINGHILL, LOUISIANA |
| 71101 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71103 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71105 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71107 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71108 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| $71: 11$ | BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA |
| 71112 | bOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA |
| 71118 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71129 | SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA |
| 71233 | delta, louisiana |
| 71241 | farmerville, louisiana |
| 71261 | mer rouge, louisiana |
| 71270 | RUSTON, LOUISIANA |
| 71295 | WINNSBORO, LOUISIANA |
| 71350 | mansura, louisiana |
| 71378 | WISNER, LOUISIANA |
| 71426 | FISHER, LOUISIANA |
| 71701 | CAMDEN, ARKANSAS |
| 71730 | El Dorado, arkansas |
| 71753 | magnolia, arkansas |
| 71801 | HOPE, ARKANSAS |
| 71822 | ASHDOWN. ARKANSAS |
| 71830 | ARKANSAS |
| 71831 | Columbus, ARKANSAS |
| 71863 | ARKANSAS |

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MOUNT IDA, ARKANSAS
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CLINTON, ARKANSAS
CONWAY, ARKANSAS
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EL PASO, ARKANSAS
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UONESBORO, ARKANSAS
BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS
HEBER SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
MOUNTAIN VIEW, ARKANSAS
HARRISON, ARKANSAS
BULL SHOALS, ARKANSAS
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS
BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS
ROGERS, ARKANSAS
SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS
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CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA
MINCO, OKLAHOMA
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EDMOND, OKLAHOMA
SPENCER, OKLAHOMA
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DUNCAN, OKLAHOMA
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WATONGA, OKLAHOMA
WAUKOMIS, OKLAHOMA
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA
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BROKEN ARROW. OKLAHOMA
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OAKS, OKLAHOMA
PICHER, OKLAHOMA
SALINA, OKLAHOMA MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA COUNCIL HILL, OKLAHOMA OKMULGEE, OKLAHOMA mC alester, oklahoma aTOKA, OKLAHOMA PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA blackwell. oklahoma fairfax. oklahoma DURANT, OKLAHOMA
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oklahoma
OKLAHOMA
BOKCHITO. OKLAHOMA
CADDO, OKLAHOMA
SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA
aDA, OKlahoma
ATWOOD, OKLAHOMA
tecumseh, oklahoma
WELLSTON. OKLAHOMA
SALLISAW, OKLAHOMA
colorado
littleton, colorado
DENVER, COLORADO
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO
COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO
GUNNI SON, COLORADO
JACKSON, WYOMING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
MESA, ARIZONA
green valley, arizona
NEW MEXICO
CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO

| OUT OF STATE (CONT.) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ZIP CODE |  |
|  | POSTAL STATION NAME |
| 90001 |  |
| 90363 | LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA |
| 92032 | CALIFORNIA |
| 92227 | IMPERIAL BEACH, CALIFORNIA |
| 95682 | BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA |
| 95932 | SHINGLE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA |
| 98037 | COLUSA, CALIFDRNIA |
| 98133 | LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON |
| 99501 | SEATTLE, WASHINGTON |
| 99701 | ANCHORAGE, ALASKA |
|  | FAIRBANKS, ALASKA |

DESTINATIONS


AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS BY MAJOR TRAFFIC ZONES : PASSENGER VEHICLES (PERSON TRIPS) DESTINATIONS

| ORIGINS | M 1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 | M6 | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M 1 | 970 0.7 | 11564 8.2 | 15399 10.9 | 926 0.7 | 145 0.9 | 5899 4.2 | 34902 24.6 |
| M2 | 12891 9.1 | 3196 2.3 | 7555 5.3 | 5928 4.2 | 1402 1.0 | 8070 5.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 39 C 41 \\ 27.5 \end{array}$ |
| M3 | 16197 11.4 | 7354 5.2 | 3530 2.5 | 1950 1.4 | 496 0.4 | 1274 0.9 | 30802 21.7 |
| M4 | 1022 0.7 | 5248 3.7 | 2070 1.5 | 848 0.6 | 79 0.1 | 1921 1.4 | 11189 7.9 |
| M5 | 116 0.1 | 1268 0.9 | 383 0.3 | 30 0.0 | 78 0.1 | 2045 1.4 | 3921 2.8 |
| M6 | 6888 4.9 | 8906 | 1873 1.3 | 2120 1.5 | 1873 1.3 | 221 0.2 | 21882 15.4 |
| TOTAL | 38085 26.9 | 37536 26.5 | 30809 21.7 | 11803 8.3 | 4074 2.9 | 19430 13.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 141736 \\ 100.0 \end{array}$ |
| MAJOR (M) $M_{1}=$ | INTERC SAN ANT | HANGE 2 ONIO | NES |  | LEGEND | $x \times x$ $\times x \times x$ | VOLUMES |
| $M 2=$ | SAUSTIN | ONIO |  |  |  | XX. x | CELL PERCENT |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M3 }= \\ & \text { M4 }= \end{aligned}$ | NEW BR SEGUIN | JNFELS/ OCKHAR | AN MAR |  |  |  |  |
| M4 $=$ M5 | SEUTH | SAN A | TONIO |  |  |  |  |
| M6 = | NORTH | AUSTI |  |  |  |  |  |

AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS BY MAJOR TRAFFIC ZONES : COMMERCIAL VEHICLES (PERSON TRIPS) DESTINATIONS

austin/san antonio origins/destinations by traffic zone : all vehicles (vehicle trips)

| ORIGINS | 1 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 91 | 1101 | DEST | ${ }_{12}$ | S1 | 152 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 41 | A2 | ${ }^{4}$ | A4 | 451 | 1 total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 144 0.2 | - ${ }^{3}$ | - 0.0 | 27 0.0 | 0 | 43 0.0 | 25 0.0 | 7 0.0 | 0.0 | 26 <br> 0.0 | 30 0.0 | 214 0.2 | 1592 1.7 | 120 0.1 | 41 0.0 | 423 0.4 | 593 0.6 | - ${ }^{5}$ | - 12 | 16 0.0 | 14 0.0 | 53 0.1 | 3425 3.6 |
| 2 | 5 0.0 | 7 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline-1\end{array}$ | 20 0 | - 0 | 17 0.0 | 15 0.0 | - 0 | 7 0.0 | - ${ }^{6}$ | 14 0.0 | 113 0.1 | 34 0.0 | 18 0.0 | - 0 | 13 0.0 | 29 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - 0 | - 0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4 } \\ 0.0 \\ \hline .\end{array}$ | 334 0.4 |
| 3 | - ${ }^{12}$ | - 16 | 768 0.8 | 117 0.1 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 <br> 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1038 \\ 1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 151 <br> 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70 0.1 | 220 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 211 0.2 | 169 0.2 -2. | 3157 3.3 |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline-\end{array}$ | -11 | 112 0.1 | 1803 1.9 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75 0.1 | 113 0.1 | 0. 57 | 819 0.9 | 87 0.1 | 153 0.2 | 304 0.3 | 740 0.8 | 322 0.3 | 38 0.0 | 265 0.3 | 423 0.4 | 236 0.2 | 558 0.6 | 1167 1.2 | 618 0.6 | 1766 1.9 | 9705 10.2 |
| 5 | 7 0.0 | - 0 | 0. ${ }^{5}$ | 22 0.0 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 0.4 | 21 0.0 | 0.80 | 18 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 28 0.0 | 94 0.1 | 19 0.0 | 0.0 | 33 0.0 | 81 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | - 0 | - 0.0 | 0.0 | 367 0.4 |
| 6 | 41 <br> 0.0 <br> . | 19 0.0 | 43 0.0 | 112 0.1 | - 20 | 0.1 | 31 0.0 | 42 0.0 | 124 0.1 | 50 0.1 | 57 0.1 | 242 0.3 | 3275 3.4 | 1063 <br> 1.1 | 128 0.1 | 746 0.8 | 1614 1.7 | 50 0.1 | 114 0.1 | 164 | 158 0.2 | 462 0.5 | 8646 9.1 |
| 7 | 10 0.0 | - 0.0 | 51 0.1 | 104 0.1 | - 28 | 18 0.0 | 160 0.2 | 10 0.0 | 28 0.0 | 17 0.0 | - 0 | 101 | 56 0.1 | 15 0.0 | 0.4 | 19 0.0 | 83 0.1 | 0.17 | 379 0.4 | 366 0.4 | 304 0.3 | 690 <br> 0.7 | 2543 2.7 |
| 8 | 4.9 0.1 | 6 0.0 | 27 0.0 | -50 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline-8\end{array}$ | 4 0 | 0. ${ }^{4}$ | - ${ }^{7}$ | 0.0 | 362 0.4 | 15 0.0 | 0 | -0.0 | 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{6}$ | 0.0 | 22 0.0 | 0.0 | 43 0.0 | 117 0.1 | 8.73 0.9 |
| 9 | - 0.0 | 4 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 940 1.0 | - ${ }^{5}$ | 108 0.1 | 39 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{7}$ | 278 0.3 | 81 <br> 0.0 | - 0 | 159 0.2 | ${ }^{258}$ | 29 0.0 | - ${ }^{3}$ | 59 0.1 | 76 0.1 | 19 0.0 | 73 0.1 | 169 0.2 | 122 | 328 0.3 | 2752 $\mathbf{2 . 9}$ |
| 10 | 13 <br> 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.91 | - 0.0 | 0.7 | - ${ }^{4}$ |  <br> 601 <br> 0.6 | - $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 0.0\end{array}$ | 0.0 | -0.08 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 53 0.1 | 40 0.0 | 71 0.1 | 168 0.2 | 166 1.2 |
| 11 | 75 0.1 | 10 0.0 | 46 0.0 | 132 0.1 | - ${ }^{5}$ | 28 | 0.11 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 24 0.0 | 678 0.7 | 31 0.0 | 0.11 | -0 | - ${ }^{8}$ | -24 | 61 0.1 | 107 | 152 0.2 | 193 0.2 | 400 0.4 | 2008 2.1 |
| 12 | 282 <br> 0.3 | 78 0.1 -2 | $\begin{array}{r}1143 \\ 1.2 \\ \hline-2 .\end{array}$ | 381 0.4 | 24 0.0 | 298 0.3 | 114 0.1 | 414 0.4 | 188 0.2 | 559 0.6 | 781 0.8 | 189 0.2 | 1134 1.2 | 349 | 71 0.1 | 638 07 | 1667 1.7 | 345 | 732 | 543 0.6 | 1882 1.2 | 1836 1.9 | 12948 13.6 |
| 51 | 1447 15 | 60 0.1 | 171 0.2 | 768 0.8 | ${ }_{0}^{98}$ | 3288 3.5 | 89 0.1 | - 0.0 | 258 0.3 | 0.0 | 14 0.0 | 1208 1.3 | 158 0.2 | 29 0.0 | 0.0 | - 01 | 43 0.0 | 257 0.3 | 0. 0 | 612 0.6 | 702 0.7 | 1442 1.5 | 10725 11.3 |
| S2 | 138 <br> 0.1 | $0{ }^{7}$ | 47 0.0 | 326 0.3 | 24 0.0 | 1127 1.2 | 0.0.\| | 0. 0 | 44 0.0 | - 0 | -13 | 363 0.4 | 0.0 | 023 | - 0 | - 12 | 35 0.0 | 75 0.1 | 943 1.0 | 163 | 99 0.1 | 331 0.3 | 3815 4.0 |
| S3 | 61 0.1 | - ${ }^{6}$ | - 10 | 68 0.1 | - ${ }^{3}$ | 134 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | - 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 105 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.11 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 48 0.1 | 29 0.0 | $\begin{gathered} 855 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | 589 0.6 |
| 54 | 373 <br> 0.4 | 13 0.0 | ${ }_{0}^{48}$ | 326 0.3 | 42 0.0 | 892 0.9 | 32 0.0 | 4 0.0 | 85 0.1 | -9 | $0{ }^{9}$ | 595 0.6 | 38 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 26 0.0 | 26 0.0 | 113 0.1 | 0.0 | 231 0.2 | 333 0.3 | 526 0.6 | 3728 3.9 |
| 55 | 519 0.5 | 022 | 143 0.2 | 28.1 0.3 | -67 | 1030 1.1 | 82 0.1 | 0.0 | 40 0.0 | 0.11 | 20 0.0 | 1215 1.3 | 35 0.0 | - 0.0 | -0 | 18 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 102 | 0.0 | 250 0.3 | 327 0.3 | 1264 1.3 | 5495 5.8 |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 11 0.0 | - 0 | 5 | 183 0.2 | - 0 | 88 0.1 | 124 0.1 | 36 0.0 | 68 0.1 | 36 0.0 | 84 0.1 | 418 0.4 | 218 0.2 | 61 0.1 | -8 | 85 0.1 | 148 0.2 | $\bigcirc$ | - 0 | - 0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1642 1.7 |
| A2 | - ${ }^{14}$ | 0.0 | 34 0.0 | 652 0.7 | - ${ }^{4}$ | 135 0.1 | 555 0.6 | 59 0.1 | 96 0.1 | 0.0 | 121 0.1 | 610 0.6 | 330 0.3 | 100 0.1 | -47 | 189 0.2 | 195 0.2 | 0.0 | 99 0.1 | 0.0 | 15 0.0 | 17 0.0 | 3301 3.5 |
| ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 0 | 33 0.0 | 1312 | 0 | 226 0.2 | 404 0.4 | 59 0.1 | 127 0.1 | 55 0.1 | 157 0.2 | 630 | 640 0.7 | 198 0.2 | 69 0.1 | 239 0.3 | 424 0.4 | - 0 | -0 | 11 0.0 | 24 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 4680 4.9 |
| A4 | 25 0.0 | 0 | 263 0.3 | 783 0.8 | - ${ }^{4}$ | 215 0.2 | 323 0.3 | 61 0.1 | 135 | 0.9 | 268 0.3 | 1227 1.3 | 749 0.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0 | 287 0.3 | 539 0.6 | - 0 | 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{5}$ | 52 0.1 | 25 0.0 | 5277 5.5 |
| A5 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 0.0 -1 | 175 0.2 | 1264 1.3 | 0.0 | 393 0.4 | 560 0.6 | 114 0.1 | 219 0.2 | 160 0.2 | 334 0.4 | 1489 1.6 | 1000 1.0 | 200 0.2 | 76 0.1 | 488 0.5 | 1506 1.6 | 0.0 | - 0 | 0.4 | 34 0.0 | 38 | 8131 8.5 |
| totals | 3343 3.5 | 292 0.3 | 3309 3.5 | 9708 10.2 | 376 0.4 | 83.8 | 2767 2.8 | 948 1.0 | 2596 2.7 | 1233 1.3 | 2163 <br> 2.3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r}18888 \\ 12.5\end{array}\right\|$ | 10590 11.1 | 2801 <br> 2.0 | 558 0.6 | 3682 3.9 | 7795 8.2 | ${ }^{1452} 1$ | 3120 <br> 3.3 | 4000 | 4538 4.8 | 9777 10.3 | 95277 |

austin/san antonio drigins/destinations by traffic zone : passenger vehicles (vehicle trips)


austin/san antonio origins/destinations ar traffic zone commercial vehicles (vehicle trips)
origins
1




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|  | - | 10.6 | 0.0 | $0^{16}$ | 0.0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.1 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 |  | -5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0 | ${ }^{66}$ | 0.5 | 0 | ${ }_{04}^{44}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 17 | $0_{0,1}^{76}$ | ${ }^{145}$ | ${ }_{2}^{212}$ | 0.4 |  | ${ }_{0}^{06}$ | ${ }_{0}^{15}$ | $0{ }^{93}$ | 5\% | $0^{27} 2$ | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 125 |
|  | \% 5 | 10 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0 | - ${ }^{320}$ | $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{2} 21$ | 0.01 | 0.0 | ${ }_{2}^{228}$ | ${ }^{22}$ | -. 0 | 0.01 | 0.1 | o? | ${ }_{0}^{28}$ | 108 | 0301 | ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{2} 3$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0^{11}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \%$ | ${ }^{88}$ | $0 . ?$ | 0.0 | 0. | 0.0 | $10 ?$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{1} .6$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \cdot 1$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | 18 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \cdot$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0. | o. | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |  | -1: | - |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{28}$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | 0. | 10.0 | 106 | -. 0 | 0.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 | -: | 01 | 1 | ${ }^{30}$ | $0^{19} 10{ }^{19}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{38}$ | - | 108 | ${ }^{30}$ | -1 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | ${ }^{330}$ | 0 ? | 0.0 | -. | 0.0 | ${ }^{22}$ | \| ${ }^{2} 21$ | \|0.01 | ${ }^{48} 4$ | ${ }^{-464} 160$ |
|  | \% | $10 \%$ | $\bigcirc$ | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | 0.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.\% | 0.0 | $0^{121}$ | 22 | 0.48 | 0.1 | -\% | 13 | 33 | 0.01 | 10.01 |  | 0.010 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | 0. | -\% | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0 | ${ }^{22}$ | 0. | 0.8 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | $0^{17}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  | $1{ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 0 | 0 | 0 | $\square^{82}$ | 0.0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0 | 0.0 | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{59}$ | ${ }^{6} 6$ | $1{ }^{23}$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{68}$ | 0.01 | 101 | 0.8 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | 0.01 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{66}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | - 22 | - $0^{12}$ | 0.1 | ${ }_{0}^{32}$ | $0 \%$ | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0. | 0.0 | \% 85 | 0.0 | .o' | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1.2 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 04 | 0.1 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{34} 1$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | - | 0.0 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{2.25 \\ 2.2}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | 24, | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 283 | 225 | - |  | ${ }^{2120}$ | 800 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

austin/san antonio drigins/destinations by traffic zone : all vehicles (person trips)

austin/san antonio origins/destinations by traffic zone : commercial vehicles (person trips)

aUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS By TRAFFIC ZONE : PASSENGER VEHICLES (PERSON TRIPS)

|  | 1 | 229 0.2 | - 0 | 38 0.0 | 54 0.0 | - | 50 | 34 0.0 | - 4 | 19 0.0 | 39 <br> 0.0 | 25 0.0 | 346 0.2 | 2352 | 181 0.1 | 50 | 559 | 1109 0.8 | 18 0.0 | 11 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{14}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | 58 0.0 | 5217 3.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 4 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 18 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 14 0.0 | 6 <br> 0.0 | 26 0.0 | 200 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 0.0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73 <br> 0.1 |  |  |  | - | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 568 0.4 |
|  | 3 | 29 0.0 | 19 0.0 | 962 0.7 | 219 0.2 | - | 107 0.1 | 48 0.0 | 32 0.0 | 72 0.1 | 31 <br> 0.0 | 148 0.1 | 1423 1.0 | 225 0.2 | 59 0.0 | 0.7 | 104 0.1 | 375 0.3 | 103 0.1 | 49 0.0 | 45 0.0 | 295 0.2 | 209 <br> 0.1 <br> .- | 4561 3.2 |
|  | 4 | 33 0.0 | 10 0.0 | 158 0.1 | 2686 1.9 | 17 0.0 | 139 0.1 | 165 0.1 | 87 0.1 | 1080 0.8 | 165 <br> 0.1 | 304 0.2 | 522 0.4 | 1065 0.8 | 368 0.3 | 41 0.0 | 323 0.2 | 642 0.5 | 283 0.2 | 738 0.5 | 1392 1.0 | 744 0.5 | 2382 <br> 1.7 | 13356 9.4 |
|  | 5 | 11 <br> 0.0 | - | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 7 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 55 0.0 | 3 <br> 0.0 | 4 <br> 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 145 <br> 0.1 <br> . | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 152 <br> 0.1 | - | 3 0.0 | - | - | 13 0.0 | 572 0.4 |
|  | 6 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}67 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 143 0.4 | 7 0.0 | 140 0.1 | 28 <br> 0.0 | 111 0.1 | 183 0.1 | 90 <br> 0.1 | 111 0.1 | 406 0.3 | 4451 3.4 | 1425 1.0 | 191 0.1 | 1007 0.7 | 2363 1.7 | 76 0.1 | 150 0.1 | 277 0.2 | 223 0.2 | 623 <br> 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 12159 \\ 8.6 \end{array}$ |
|  | 7 | 17 0.0 | 10 0.0 | 83 0.1 | 168 0.1 | 29 0.0 | 51 0.0 | 254 0.2 | - 9 | 50 0.0 | 18 0.0 | 18 0.0 | 173 0.1 | 105 0.1 | 13 0.0 | 3 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 180 0.1 | 81 0.1 | 504 0.4 | 462 0.3 | 383 0.3 | 1044 0.7 | 3694 2.6 |
|  | 8 | 54 0.0 | 0.1 | 30 0.0 | 69 0.0 | 76 0.1 | - 58 | 7 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13 0.0 | - | 738 0.5 | 19 <br> 0.0 | - | - | - | - 0 | 29 0.0 | 25 0.0 | 42 0.0 | 74 0.1 | 219 0.2 | 1482 1.0 |
|  | 9 | 19 0.0 | 7 0.0 | 56 0.0 | 1292 0.9 | 7 0.0 | 156 0.1 | 55 0.0 | - 0.0 | 383 0.3 | 0.71 | 25 0.0 | 228 0.2 | 335 0.2 | 37 0.0 | 0.5 | 85 <br> 0.8 | 119 0.1 | 33 0.0 | 97 0.1 | 212 0.1 | 212 0.1 | 481 <br> 0.3 | 3858 2.7 |
|  | 10 | 18 0.0 | - 0.0 | 105 0.1 | 105 0.1 | 10 0.0 | 79 0.1 | 0. ${ }^{7}$ | 30 0.0 | 0.0 | 20 <br> 0.0 | 0.0 | 1308 0.9 | 0.0 | - | 15 0.0 | 0.0 | 33 0.0 | - ${ }^{7}$ | 92 0.1 | 60 | 112 0.1 | 374 0.3 | 2439 $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | 11 | 114 0.1 | - ${ }^{9}$ | 107 0.1 | 205 | 11 0.0 | 48 0.0 | ${ }^{9} 0$ | 16 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{4}$ | 21 <br> 0.0 | 50 <br> 0.0 | 1520 1.1 | 38 <br> 0.0 | - ${ }^{17}$ | - | - 11 | 39 0.0 | 94 0.1 | 123 0.1 | 238 0.2 | 312 0.2 | 650 0.5 | 3636 $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & y \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 466 0.3 | 90 0.1 | 1627 1.1 | 718 0.5 | 40 0.0 | 689 0.5 | 193 | 729 0.5 | 335 0.2 | 1144 0.8 | 1592 1.1 | 221 0.2 | 1975 1.4 | 619 0.4 | 173 0.1 | 1036 0.7 | 3060 2.2 | 440 0.3 | 1312 0.9 | 821 0.6 | 1697 1.2 | 2879 2.0 | 21856 15.4 |
|  | S 1 | 2190 1.5 | 105 | 218 0.2 | 967 | 138 0.1 | 4541 3.2 | 124 0.1 | - ${ }^{7}$ | 356 0.3 | 50 0.0 | - $0.0 \mid$ | 1995 1.4 | $260 \mid$ | 49 0.0 | 0.4 | 78 0.1 | 72 0.1 | 325 0.2 | - | 851 | 911 0.6 | 1850 1.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 15101 \\ 10.7 \end{array}$ |
|  | 52 | 2.5 0.2 | - 6 | 52 0.0 | 387 0.3 | 25 0.0 | 1600 1.1 | 13 0.0 | 0.4 | 46 0.0 | - | 12 0.0 | 669 0.5 | 0.01 | 39 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - 39 | 75 0.1 | 1155 0.8 | 221 0.2 | 108 0.1 | 447 0.3 | 5164 3.6 |
|  | S3 | 101 | - | 6 0.0 | 91 0.1 | -8 | 208 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 172 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 24 | 0.7 | 30 0.0 | - | 63 0.0 | 36 0.0 | 117 0.1 | 874 0.6 |
|  | 54 | 561 | 21 0.0 | 72 0.1 | 474 0.3 | 68 0.0 | 1360 1.0 | 63 0.0 | 0.4 | 103 0.1 | 15 0.0 | - 0.0 | 1013 0.7 | 67 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | - 52 | 42 0.0 | 135 0.1 | - | 310 0.2 | 415 0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 780 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 5576 3.8 |
|  | S5 | 818 0.6 | 45 0.0 | 249 0.2 | 437 | 116 0.1 | 1450 1.0 | 95 0.1 | 32 0.0 | 41 0.0 | 34 0.0 | 45 0.0 | 2050 | 0.0 | 22 0.0 | - | 43 0.0 | 57 0.0 | 121 | - | 335 0.2 | 439 0.3 | 1711 <br> 1.2 | 8187 5.8 |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1$ | - 0.0 | - | 89 0.1 | 184 0.1 | - | 153 0.9 | 154 0.1 | 51 0.0 | 88 0.1 | 72 <br> 0.1 | 98 <br> 0.1 | 551 0.4 | 271 0.2 | 89 0.1 | 18 0.0 | 90 0.1 | 212 0.1 | - | - | - | 0.6 | 7 0.0 | 2148 7.5 |
|  | 42 | 13 0.0 | - | 50 0.0 | 816 0.6 | \% ${ }^{7}$ | 223 0.2 | 859 | 99 0.1 | 120 0.1 | 67 0.0 | 215 0.2 | 877 0.6 | 452 0.3 | 126 0.1 | 0.04 | 312 0.2 | 335 0.2 | - | 157 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 19 0.0 | 4829 3.4 |
|  | 43 | -64 | - ${ }^{3}$ | 45 0.0 | 1656 4.2 | - | 445 0.3 | 500 0.4 | 78 0.1 | 188 0.1 | 117 0.1 | 293 0.2 | 962 0.7 | 924 0.7 | 258 0.2 | 87 0.1 | 374 0.3 | 642 0.5 | - | - | 23 0.0 | 26 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 0.0 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6719 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ |
|  | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 294 0.2 | 876 0.6 | ${ }^{3}$ | 337 0.2 | 448 0.3 | 116 0.1 | 224 | 167 0.1 | 452 | 1729 1.2 | 988 0.7 | 239 0.2 | 48 0.0 | -371 0.3 | 859 | - | - | - ${ }^{8}$ | 67 0.0 | 25 0.0 | 7291 5.1 |
|  | 45 | 84 0.1 | 20 0.0 | 228 0.2 | 1642 1.2 | 0.4 | 565 0.4 | 931 0.7 | 220 0.2 | 374 0.3 | 334 0.2 | 568 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r}2285 \\ \hline 1.6\end{array}$ | 1331 0.9 | 297 0.2 | 122 0.9 | 837 | 2058 1.5 | 0.0 | - | 0.4 | 253 0.2 | 33 0.0 | 12295 8.7 |
|  | totals | 5140 3.6 | 415 0.3 | 4590 3.2 | \|r $\begin{array}{r}13245 \\ 9.4\end{array}$ | 567 0.4 | 12424 8.8 | 4037 2.9 | 1660 1.2 | 3747 2.6 | 2414 1.7 | 4019 2.8 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}19430 \\ 13.7\end{array}\right\|$ | 15187 <br> 10.7 | 3900 $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ | 833 0.6 | 5535 3.9 | 12476 8.8 | 1847 | 4418 <br> 3.1 | 5378 <br> 3.8 | 6351 4.5 | 13971 <br> 9.9 | 141584 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LEGEND : $X X X X$ - PERSON TRIPS <br> XX.X - CELL PERCENT |  |  |  |  |

AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS BY TRAFFIC 2ONE : ALL VEHICLES
LOCAIION: SOUTH OF NEG BRAUNFELS

austin/san antonio origins/destinations ey traffic zone : passenger vehicles
Location : south of new braunfels


aUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTIMATIONS by traffic zone : all vehicles
LOCATION : SOUTH OF KYLE
Location : south of kyle

|  |  | -1 | -109 | $\bigcirc$ | -1 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | \% 0.8 | \%1. | 2:10. 0 | 10.1 | $\bigcirc$ | 10.0 |  |  |  | -oto 0 ! | 0.0 | \% 2. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 0.1 |  | $0: 1$ |  | - |  |  |  |  | 10.1 | 1.01 |  | 0.1 | 0.6 | $1-$ | - | $-1$ | 1 |  | \% |
|  |  |  | 01 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.01 | \% 0 | 0 | 0.9 |  | 0.910 .8 | 0.1 |  | 10.1 |  | 0. | ¢ 1 | -1- |  | 0.0 | : |
|  | 22 | 10. | 0818 | 10 | -i | 0 O | \% 01 | 0.1 | $0 .:$ | [1] ${ }^{2}$ |  | $0 \cdot 10$ | 2:1 |  | 2:1 | $0 \cdot 8$ | ${ }^{202}$ | 218 | 18916 | \% 2 |  | 20: |
|  | 0.0 | - | $\bigcirc \square^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\therefore$ |  | - |  |  |  |  | 0.1 |  |  | 0.01 | -0 0 | $\therefore$ | -1 |  |  | 0.6 | \% 0 |
|  |  | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0010 01 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.01 |  |  | 0.0 |  |  | 0 | 0.9 |  |  |  | 0 | $0^{\circ} 18$ | 080 | 81 | 18 | \% |
|  |  | - | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | $-1$ | 0.01 | 0.0 | 0.01 |  |  | 0.0 |  | 0.010 .0 | 1 |  |  | 0.0 | $0 \cdot$ | : 10.0 | 0.8181 | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  |
|  | - | - | 100101 | 0.1 | $-1$ |  | 0.01 | - | 0.0 |  |  | 08910.01 | $-1$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | 0. | \% 0.0 | 0.010 .1 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |
|  | 0.0 | 0.01 | 10.0 0 0il | 0.01 | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 0.10 .01 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 1 |  | 10.0 | :1 0 | 0.1109 | $\bigcirc$ | $2:$ |  |
|  |  |  | O.b 0.1 |  | 0.0 |  | - |  |  |  |  | 2:1 01 |  | 0.0 |  | 0.6 | $1-$ | 90. | 0.1001 | Oil | 0 |  |
|  | 0.8 |  | 0.0 0.1 |  | 0.0 |  | 10.0 |  |  |  |  | 0.810 .8 | - 01 |  | 0.9 |  | 10:9 | $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{O}^{\circ \prime}$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 0 | : $:$ |  |
|  | 0. |  | $\bigcirc 1$ |  | $0^{188}$ |  | \%81 | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.018 | 18 | ai | Q: | 121 |  | - | -109 |  | 2 | \% |
|  | 0.6 | 101 | $00^{301}$ | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | - | 0.6 | 10.0 |  |  | 270\| 17 | 0.01 | 0.0 |  |  | 18 | 4 | ${ }^{222} 1$ | :3 |  | 8 |
| $s$ | 0.0 | 10.01 | -010 0 | 0.01 | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0.6 |  |  |  | $0 \cdot 9$ | 0.01 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10 | 10 18 | 8 | 0 | : 8 |  |
| 5 |  | - | 0.001 |  | 0.01 | $-$ | $-$ | $\therefore$ |  |  |  | 0:1-1 | $-1$ |  | $-1$ |  |  | 8 |  | 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 0.6 | $00^{24} 0^{39} 1$ | $1-1$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 0.6 |  |  |  | 08.10 .01 | - | 0.0 | 10 O | 0 - | 0 | 2 |  | : 8 | 2:? |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |  | 0.01 |  |  |  |  | 8. 0.01 | 10.01 |  | 0.1 |  |  | 31 | 1:8 |  | $12:$ |  |
|  | 0.0 |  | 0.908 |  | \% 0 |  | Q21 | O: | $1{ }^{26}$ |  |  | $\bigcirc 10$ |  | 0.0 | 1080 $0^{80}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\wedge$ | $0:$ | 1 | $\bigcirc 1$ | $1-1$ | 80\% |  | O20] | $0: 1$ |  |  |  | $-180$ | -: 1 | 2iP1 | 101 | O: | 1 | 100 | \% | 0 |  | $\therefore$ |
|  | 2 | 10.01 | 10.0 0801 |  | \%i, | 0 O |  | 0 | $0^{30}$ |  |  | 0.0818 | $0: 1$ | - 0 | 181 | 2: 2 |  |  | 0.01 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |
|  | 0.0 |  | 0.3 $0^{31}$ | $1-1$ | 88 | $0 \cdot 1$ | Oi, | O: | 10: | 16 |  | $-18$ | $0: 1$ | 2:1 | 188] | Bi] |  |  | 0.0 | -is |  |  |
|  |  |  | $00^{1218089}$ |  | 8: | $0 \cdot 1$ | P: | 808 | \% 0 |  |  | 0.018 | $0: 1$ | \% 0 | 18: 9 | ni |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 10 | in: |
| , |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS BY TRAFFIC ZONE : PASSENGER VEHICLES
LOCAIION: SOUTH OF KYLE
OESYINATIONS

austing san antonio origins/destinations by traffic zone
Location : south df krle
commercial vehicles
destinations
$11 / 21$

AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIG ORIGINS/DESTINATIDNS EY TRAFFIC ZONE : ALL VEHICLES
LOCATION: EETMEEN SAN MARCOS AND SEGUIN

austingsan antonio origins/destimations or traffic zone : passenaer vehicles
LOCAtION: betuen san marcos amo seguin

austin/san antowio origins/ogistinations or traffic tone: commercial vehicles
Location : betwen san marcos ano segin
ORIGINS
AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/DESTIMATIONS OV THAFFIC 2ONE : ALL VEHICLES
LOCATION: MORTH OF LOCWHART

austin/san antowio origins/destimations ay traffic zone : passemaer vehicles
Location : horth of lockhart

austin/san antonio origins/destimations be traffic zome: comerecial vehicles
Location : morth of lockmart

AUSTIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/OESTINATIONS OY TRAFFIC RONE : ALL VEHICLES
LOCATION: NORTH OF SAN ANTONIO
Destrimarions
11
1
12
12


## austin/san antonio origins/destimatiows er traffic zone : passenger vehicles <br> ocailow : monim of sam amraio



Destimationa
11
12

aUSIIN/SAN ANTONIO ORIGINS/OESTIMATIOWS EV TRAFFIC ZONE : all vEhicles
LOCATION : MORTH OF GEORGETOW
origins
AUSTIN/SAN ANTOWID ORIGINS/DESTIMATIONS OY TRAFFIC ZONE : PASSENGER VEHICLES
LOCAIION: MORTM OF GEORGETOWN




NORTHEOUND AT KYLE
DESTINATIONS


SUMMARY OF MAUOR TRIP INTERCHANGES FOR IH 35 NIGHT-TIME TRUCK SURVEY ( 8 PM - 7 AM)
SOUTHBOUND AT KYLE
DESTINATIONS


| T 1 |  | - |  |  |  | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T2 | 120 44.1 |  | 17 2.0 |  | 17 2.0 | - | 154 18.2 |
| T3 |  | - |  |  | - | - | - |
| T4 |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| T5 |  | - |  | - |  |  | - |
| T6 | 393 46.5 |  | 26 3.0 | 26 3.0 | 248 29.3 | - | 692 81.8 |
| TOTAL | 513 60.6 | - | 43 5.1 | 26 3.0 | 265 31.3 | - | 846 - |

```
TRUCK (T) INTERCHANGE ZONES
    T2 = AUSTIN
    T4 = SEGUIN
    T5 = SOUTH OF SAN ANTONIO
    TG = NORTH OF AUSTIN
```

    \(T_{1}=\) SAN ANTCNIO XXX - VOLUME
    LEGEND

IH 35 COMmERCIAL TRUCK SURVEY SUMMARY OF CARRIERS SURVEYED

| NAME OF CARRIER | TRUCKS | type of vehicle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARTIN FLOORING | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MARTIN LINEN | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| MARY LEE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MAVERICK | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MCCLAIN | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MCDIST | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MELCHANTS |  | COMBINATION |
| MERCHANTS | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| MILLER | 1 | combination |
| MILLERS OUTPOST | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MIRACLE CANDLE CO. | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| MISILETOE EXPRESS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| M ${ }^{\text {L LONG }}$ | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MONFORT OF COLORADO | 1 | COMBINATION |
| MONTGOMERY WARD | 1 | COMEINATION |
| $N$ \& W TRANSFER | 1 | COMBINATION |
| N. ARKANSAS PRODUCE | 1 | combination |
| NATIONAL STEEL SVC. | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| NATIONWIDE | 1 | combination |
| NEWELL | 1 | COMBINATION |
| NORSACH STEEL | 1 | COMBINATION |
| OJ RISS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| OLMOS | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| PARAMOUNT MOVERS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| PHOENIX MOTOR EXPRESS | 1 | TRACTOR ONLY |
| PIE | 1 | TRACTOR WITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| PMT | 1 | TRACTOR WITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| QUALITY SERVICES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| RAILTON | 1 | COMEINATION |
| REVCO DRUGS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ROACHEAY | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ROBERT HEATH TRUCKING | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ROSS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| RPS PACKERS | 1 | combination |
| RUSSELL TRANSPORT | 1 | combination |
| SANDERS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SCHEPPS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SEARS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SEMTO | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| SENECA TRANSPORT CO. | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| SERVICE STEEL \& PIPE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SILICA SAND | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SILVER BULLET CARRIER CO. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SIRRON | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SMITHS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SOUTHERN MAIL INC | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SOUTHERN TRUCKING \& SHIPPING | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SOUTHWESTERN MOTOR CO. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| STS | 1 | combination |
| SUGAR FOOD CO. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| SUNBELT DIST | 1 | combination |
| SW BELL | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| SW MOTOR TRANSPORT | 1 | combination |
| TEX BEN PACKERS | 1 | combination |
| TEX WIL CONCRETE | 1 | COMEINATION |
| TEXAS CORRUGATORS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TEXAS TANK LINES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| THT | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TORONE VAN LINES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TPI | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TRANCO | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TRANSP, CO. INC. | , | COMBINATION |
| TRIANGLE TRANS. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| TXI CEMENT | 1 | COMBINATION |
| UNITED VAN | 1 | combination |
| US EXPRESS | 1 | TRACTOR WITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| US RENTALS |  | COMBINATION |
| USA WESTERN AMERICAN | 1 | TRACTOR WITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| VALLEY TRANSPORT INC. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| VEG PAK | , | COMBINATION |
| W AND R TRUCKING | 1 | combination |
| WALES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| WAYNE'S MOBILE HOME SERVICE | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| WEST POINT PEPPEREL | 1 | tractor with douele trailer |

IH 35 COMmERCIAL TRUCK SURVEY
SUMMARY OF CARRIERS SURVEYED

| Name of carrier | TRUCKS | type of vehicle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BARRETT MOBILE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| BARTON | 1 | COMBINATION |
| BESTA | 1 | COMBINATION |
| big state | 1 | COMBINATION |
| BPI | 1 | COMBINATION |
| BRIDGESTONE | + | SINGLE UNIT |
| BRIGHT LEASING |  | COMBINATION |
| BUR-COLD TRANSPORT |  | combination |
| BURLINGTON AIR EXPRESS |  | COMBINATION |
| BURNHAM | 1 | combination |
| CAL-ARK TRUCKING | 1 | combination |
| CARROLL | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| CC bakery | 1 | combination |
| CFG | 1 | COMBINATION |
| CFI | 1 | COMBINATION |
| CHURCHILI | 1 | COMBINATION |
| CMT | 1 | combination |
| COIN'S COFFEE CO. | 1 | combination |
| COMMERCIAL BODY | 1 | COMBINATION |
| CONSOLIDATED PRODUCE CO. | 1 | Single unit |
| CONTRACT FREIGHT | 1 | combination |
| COOSA BAKING | 1 | COMBINATION |
| CRAIN | 1 | combination |
| CRETE CARRIER | 1 | combination |
| Cri | 1 | COMBINATION |
| Dagels | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DAL CRP | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DANNY COFFMAN | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DAVIS TRANPORT CO. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DICKIES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DOLLY MADISON | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DONCO INC. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| DPM | 1 | COMBINATION |
| E. A. HOLDER | 1 | combination |
| E-L MAIL SERVICE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ED \& MARY | 1 | combination |
| EGLEE | 1 | tractor only |
| ETC TRANSIT | 1 | COMBINATION |
| FIGHDT FREIGHT | 1 | COMBINATION |
| FIRESTONE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| FLEMING FOODS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| FORRESTVILLE INDUSTRIES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| FORT WORTH TRANSPORT | 1 | TRACTOR WITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| FRONTIER AUTO SALES | 1 | tractor with double trailer |
| FT WORTH CARRIER CORP | 1 | tractor with double trailer |
| FUTURE FOAM | 1 | COMEINATION |
| GELCD | 1 | COMBINATION |
| GELLS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| gerald lefeune | 1 | combination |
| HARDEES | 1 | combination |
| HAROLD IVES | 1 | combination |
| HEALTH CARE SUPPLIERS | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| HEARTLAND EXPRESS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| HERTZ | 1 | SINGLE UNIT |
| HIghway pipeline | 1 | combination |
| HODGE | 1 | COMBINATION |
| HOLT CATEPILLAR | 1 | Single unit |
| HOT TAMATO EXPRESS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ILCOR | 1 | COMEINATION |
| IMPERIAL CUP CO. | 1 | COMBINATION |
| INTERMODAL CARRIER | , | COMBINATION |
| ISI | , | Combination |
| Jack cooper transport | , | COMBINATION |
| JACK HOLT | 1 | COMBINATION |
| JEWETT SCOTT TRUCK LINES | 1 | COMBINATION |
| UOHNSON FARMS | , | COMBINATION |
| JTL | 1 | COMEINATION |
| KENDULL | 1 | combination |
| KLLM | , | COMBINATION |
| KMART | 1 | COMBINATION |
| KOREMEH |  | COMBINATION |
| LAND AIR | 1 | COMBINATION |
| LUXURY CONVERSIONS | ; | COMBINATION |
| MAHON CO | , | COMEINATION |

IH 35 COMmERCIAL TRUCK SURVEY
'SUMMARY OF CARRIERS SURVEYED


## IH 35 COMMERCIAL TRUCK SURVEY

 SUMMARY OF CARRIERS SURVEYED| NAME OF CARRIER | TRUCKS | TYPE OF VEHICLE |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| WHITLEY TRUCKS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| WILEY SANDERS | 1 | COMBINATION |
| WILLIAMS INSTRUCTION | 1 | TRACTOR ONLY |
| YOUNGER | 1 | COMBINATION |
| ZENITH | 1 | TRACTORWITH DOUBLE TRAILER |
| ZERO MOTOR FTR. | 1 | COMBINATION |

## B. TRAFFIC DIVERSION METHODOLOGY

## B. 1 INTRODUCTION

The procedures used to estimate traffic diversion to the proposed alternate route are based on zone-to-zone travel times for basic highway networks with and without the proposed alternate route. The base year (1987) zone-to-zone travel paths of the origin-destination data were determined using a simplified highway network for the study area and the travel time between traffic zones. The travel time between zones was determined based upon the average travel speed and segment distance on the travel paths between the zones. The travel path between zones was selected as the path with the minimum travel time.

After travel times were determined for the existing network, the alternate route was inserted into the network. Once the alternate route was installed in the base year network, all traffic between zones was diverted to the alternate route. The travel time between zones was then determined with the alternate route in the network. The travel time between zones using the alternate route was then compared to that without the alternate route. If there was a reduction in travel time, then the traffic with a shorter travel time was diverted to the appropriate segment(s) of the alternate route. The sums of zone-to-zone travel on the individual segments of the alternate route were then determined to obtain the total number of vehicles on the alternate route.

## B. 2 ASSUMPTIONS

The development of the procedure used to determine alternate route traffic required several simplifying assumptions. This was necessary in order to develop a procedure that was manageable yet responsive to the problem being studied. The assumptions used in developing the traffic diversion methodology are discussed below.

1. The highway network for the study was simplified in order to eliminate the large number of the possible routes. With the exception of FM

20 from Bastrop to Lockhart, only major (State, U.S., Interstate) highways were included in the model. All zone-to-zone traffic was assumed to travel only on the highways in the simplified highway network of the model.
2. Traffic volumes used in the analysis are 24 -hour volumes obtained from SDHPT district traffic maps for 1985.
3. All traffic between any two zones was assumed to use the same travel path. This path is the one with the shortest travel time as determined in the model. The travel time was determined from the speed and length of the individual segments of each highway.
4. Travel speed was determined using the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual procedure for multilane and two-lane highways. The number of lanes for each segment was determined from SDHPT information and other sources. Speed calculations were based on the following assumptions:
a. For the study period, the one direction hourly volume is $3.5 \%$ of the total 24-hour volume.
b. Directional distribution is $50 / 50$.
c. All lanes are 12 feet wide.
d. All highways have 8 foot wide shoulders on each side of the roadway.
e. Trucks make up $11 \%$ of the total traffic (a typical mixture of trucks).
f. Peak hour factor is 0.90 .
g. Level terrain is assumed.
h. Drivers are assumed to be familiar with the roadway.
i. On two-lane highways, no-passing zones are assumed to be $40 \%$ of the total roadway length.
5. Travel speeds over the speed limit were not permitted.
6. Traffic volumes were averaged over the length of the individual segments to give an average travel speed over that segment.
7. Traffic was rerouted to the alternate route if any travel time savings was possible.
8. Major improvements to the highway network is 20 years include widening IH 35 to 6 lanes, freeway widening in the cities of Austin and San Antonio, and widening portions of US 90 to 4 lanes.

## B. 3 ANALYSIS ZONES AND HIGHWAY NETHORK

In order to provide a framework for the model, the study area and highway network had to be defined. The study area was divided into 14 study zones. The zones used in this diversion model are the same traffic zones used to report the results of the origin/destination study (Figure B-1). The centroid (or major traffic generator/attractor) of each zone was then determined. This centroid was assumed to be a city in the zone, except in the cases of Austin and San Antonio. Austin and San Antonio were divided into five subzones, located at the intersections of freeways. Table B-1 shows the zones and centroids used for each zone and subzone.

A highway network connecting the zone centroids was defined using only the major highways in the area (Figure B-2). Table B-2 lists the highways in the simplified network. The selected highways were then split into individual segments for analysis. The segments were selected based upon the location of cities and the number of lanes on that segment of the highway. Table B-2 also lists the segments for each highway in the network, along with the length of each segment. Possible travel paths between zones were determined using this simplified highway network.


Figure B-1. Austin/San Antonio Traffic Analysis Zones

Table B-1. Zone Centroi ds Used in Trafpic Oi version Analysis

| Zone | Location | Centraid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | NNW of San Antorio | Boerne |
| 2 | NW of Austin | Leander |
| 3 | NE of Austio | Taylor |
| 4 | SW of Austin | San Marcos |
| 5 | SE of Austin | Bastrop |
| 6 | NME of San Antonio | New Braunfels |
| 7 | $S$ of Austin | Locknart |
| 8 | w of San Antonio |  |
| 9 | ENE of San Antonio | Seguin |
| 10 | $S$ of San Antonio | Pleasanton |
| 11 | $E$ of San Antonio | Stockdale |
| 12 | $N$ of Austin | Temple |
| 13 | San Antonio |  |
|  | Subzone 1 | IH 410 North and US 281 |
|  | 2 | IH 10 East and Loop 1604 |
|  | 3 | IH 410 South and US 281 |
|  | 4 | IH 410 West and US 90 |
|  | 5 | San Antonio CBD |
| 14 | Austin |  |
|  | Subzone 1 | US 183 and US 290 |
|  | 2 | US 183 and SH 71 |
|  | 3 | US 290 and Loop 360 |
|  | 4 | Jollyville |
|  | 5 | Austin CBD |

## B. 4 SPEED AND TRAVEL TIME DETERMINATION

The travel time between zone centroids was determined based upon the average travel speed over the highway segments. Travel speed was determined based upon volumes and highway geometrics. Several AADT volumes were obtained from SDHPT traffic maps for each segment of highway. The volumes on


Note: See Table B-2 for network description.

Figure B-2. "Simplified" Highway Network Used in Traffic Diversion Analysis

Table B-2. Description of Simpli fied Higway Network Used in Traffic Di versi on Analysis

| Higway and Segment No. | Location | Length <br> (miles) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I-35 |  |  |
| 1 | San Antonio CBD to North Loop 410 | 15 |
| 2 | North Loop 410 to Loop 1604 | 5 |
| 3 | Loop 1604 to New Braunfels | 13 |
| 4 | New Braunfels to San Marcos | 17 |
| 5 | San Marcos to SH 71 | 25 |
| 6 | SH 71 to Austin CBD | 5 |
| 7 | Austin CBD to US 183 | 7 |
| 8 | US 183 to US 79 | 11 |
| 9 | US 79 to SH 53 | 41 |
| I-10 |  |  |
| 1 | Boerne to West Loop 410 | 20 |
| 2 | West Loop 410 to San Antonio CBD | 8 |
| 3 | San Antonio CBD to East Loop 410 | 12 |
| 4 | East Loop 410 to Loop 1604 | 14 |
| 5 | Loop 1604 to Seguin | 9 |
| US 281 |  |  |
| 1 | San Antorio CBD to FM 537 | 10 |
| 2 | FM 537 to Loop 410 | 4 |
| 3 | Loop 410 to Loop 1604 | 1 |
| 4 | Loop 1604 to SH 46 | 15 |
| 5 | SH 46 to FM 311 | 6 |
| 6 | FM 311 to FM 165 | 16 |
| 7 | FM 165 to US 290 | 8 |
| 8 | US 290 to Jahnson City | 6 |
| 9 | Jonnson City to SH 29 | 37 |

Table B-2. Description of Simplified tig gway Network Used in Traficic Diversion Analysis (Cont.)

| Higway and Segnent No. | Location | Length <br> (miles) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SH 46 |  |  |
| 1 | Boerne to US 281 | 21 |
| 2 | US 281 to IH 35 | 21 |
| 3 | IH $35^{\circ}$ to IH 10 | 13 |
| US 290 |  |  |
| 1 | US 281 to SH 71 | 31 |
| 2 | SH 71 to IH 35 | 10 |
| US 183 |  |  |
| 1 | IH 10 to FM 20 | 16 |
| 2 | FM 20 to SH 21 | 11 |
| 3 | SH 21 to SH 71 | 10 |
| 4 | IH 35 to Jollyville | 8 |
| 5 | Jollyville to Leander | 8 |
| 6 | Leander to SH 29 | 6 |
| 7 | SH 71 to IH 35 | 9 |
| SH 21 |  |  |
| 1 | Bastrop to US 183 | 27 |
| 2 | US 183 to San Marcos | 18 |
| SH 123 |  |  |
| 1 | San Marcos to Seguin | 21 |
| 2 | Seguin to Stockdale | 24 |
| Loop 1604 |  |  |
| 1 | US 281 to FM 2252 | 8 |
| 2 | FM 2252 to IH 35 | 2 |
| 3 | IH 35 to FM 78 | 2 |
| 4 | FM 78 to IH 10 | 6 |

Table B-2. Description of Simplified Higway Network Used in Traffic oiversion Analysis (Cont.)

| Hig giway and Segment No. | Location | Length (mi les) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loop 410 |  |  |
| 1 | US 90 to US 281 North | 14 |
| 2 | US 281 North to IH 35 North | 6 |
| 3 | IH 35 North to IH 10 East | 6 |
| 4 | IH 10 East to US 281 South | 12 |
| 5 | US 281 South to US 90 | 19 |
| FM 20 |  |  |
| 1 | Bastrop to Lockhart | 29 |
| SH 97 |  |  |
| 1 | Pleasanton to Stockdale | 41 |
| SH 142 |  |  |
| 1 | Locknart to IH 35 | 18 |
| SH 71 |  |  |
| 1 | IH 35 to US 183 | 10 |
| 2 | US 183 to Bastrop | 27 |
| US 90 |  |  |
| 1 | Hondo to Loop 410 | 29 |
| 2 | Loop 410 to IH 10 | 10 |
| IH 37 |  |  |
| 1 | SH 97 to Loop 410 | 23 |
| 2 | Loop 410 to San Antonio CBD | 9 |
| SH 79 |  |  |
| 1 | Taylor to IH 35 | 17 |

Table B-2. Description of Simplified H ghway Network Used in Traffic diversion Analysis (Cont.)

| Hi ghway and <br> Segnent No. | Locati on | Length <br> (mi les ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SH 95 | Taylor to Bastrop |  |
| 1 |  | 33 |
| Alternate |  |  |
| Route | US 71 to SH 21 | 20 |
| 1 | SH 21 to FM 20 | 5 |
| 2 | FM 20 to SH 80 | 11 |
| 3 | SH 80 to Seguin | 16 |
| 5 | Seguin to Loop 1604 | 10 |

each segment were averaged to obtain a representative volume for that segment. This volume was used to calculate the average speed over the segment. These calculations were based on the Highway Capacity Manual procedure, using the assumptions listed in Section B.2. From the length and speed on each segment, a travel time for that segment was determined. Vehicles were assigned to a particular path if it had the shortest zone-tozone travel time.

Travel times for alternative paths between zones were compared to determine the path with the shortest travel time. Some paths between zones were eliminated from consideration because building the proposed alternate route would have no possibility of reducing the travel time between the two zones. The travel paths which were not considered in the analyses are listed in Table $\mathrm{B}-3$.

## B. 5 APPLICATION/VALIDATION

Application of the methodology involved "installing" the alternate route in the simplified network and assigning the appropriate trip interchange volumes to the network. The travel speed on the new alignment of the

Table B-3. Trip Interchanges Not Evaluated in Application of Traffic Diversi on Methodology

| Zones | Correspondi ng Centroids |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 to/from 1 | Taylor | Boerne |
| 8 to/from 1 | Hondo | Boerne |
| 10 to/from 1 | Pleasanton | Boerne |
| 10 to/from 8 | Pleasanton | Hondo |
| 11 to/from 1 | Stockdale | Boerne |
| 11 to/from 8 | Stockdale | Hondo |
| 12 to/from 2 | Temple | Leander |
| 12 to/from 3 | Temple | Taylor |
| 12 to/from 5 | San Antonio | Bastrop |
| 13 to/from 1 | San Antonio | Boerne |
| 13 to/from 6 | San Antonio | New Braunfels |
| 13 to/from 8 | San Antonio | Hondo |
| 13 to/fron 10 | San Antonio | Pleasanton |
| 13 to/from 11 | Austin | Stockdale |
| 14 to/from 2 | Austin | Leander |
| 14 to/from 3 | Austin | Taylor |
| 14 to/from 12 |  | Temple |

alternate route was assumed to be 55 mph . The travel time between zones was then determined using the appropriate sections of the alternate route. The travel time between zones using the alternate route was then compared to that without the alternate route. If there was any reduction in the travel time by using the alternate route, then that traffic with a shorter travel time was diverted to the appropriate segment(s) of the alternate route. After the traffic volumes on the alternate route were determined, the travel speed was reevaluated to insure the 55 mph assumption was correct.

The volume of traffic which would divert to the alternate route was determined from the vehicle trip table obtained from the $0-D$ study. The trip table used in the analyses is shown in Table B-4. If it was decided that traffic would divert to the alternate route because of a shorter travel time, then the volume in the table for that particular origin and destination was


|  | 1 | 144 0.2 | 3 0.0 | 24 0.0 | 27 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0.0\end{array}$ | 43 0.0 | 25 0.0 | 7 0.0 | 13 0.0 | 26 0.0 | 30 0.0 | 214 0.2 | 1592 | 120 0.1 | 41 0.0 | 423 | 593 0.6 | 0.0 | 0 | 16 0.0 | 14 0.0 | 53 0.1 | 3425 3.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 5 0.0 | 7 0.0 | 32 0.0 | 20 0.0 | - 0 | 17 0.0 | 15 0.0 | - 0 | 7 0.0 | - ${ }^{6}$ | 14 0.0 | 113 0.1 | 34 0.0 | 18 0.0 | - 0 | 13 0.0 | 29 0.0 | - 0 | - 0 | - 0 | - 0 | 0.0 | 334 0.4 |
|  | 3 | - 12 | 16 0.0 | 768 0.8 | 117 0.1 | - 0 | 40 0.0 | 40 0.0 | 16 0.0 | 35 0.0 | 43 0.0 | 51 0.1 | 1038 1.1 | 151 0.2 | 33 0.0 | -8 | 70 0.1 | 220 0.2 | 63 0.1 | 24 0.0 | 32 0.0 | 211 0.2 | 169 0.2 | 3157 3.3 |
|  | 4 | 23 0.0 | -11 | 112 0.1 | 1803 1.9 | 15 0.0 | 75 0.1 | 113 0.1 | 0.1 | 819 0.9 | 87 0.1 | 153 0.2 | 304 0.3 | 740 0.8 | 322 0.3 | 38 0.0 | 265 0.3 | 423 0.4 | 236 0.2 | 558 0.6 | 1167 1.2 | 618 0.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1766 \\ 1.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8705 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5 | 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline-12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.4 | 21 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 28 0.0 | 94 0.1 | 19 0.0 | 0.0 | 33 0.0 | 81 0.1 | - 0 | -4 | $\begin{array}{r}\circ \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $0.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 367 0.4 |
|  | 6 | 41 <br> 0.0 | 19 0.0 | 43 0.0 | 112 0.1 | 20 0.0 | 91 0.1 | 31 0.0 | 42 0.0 | 124 0.1 | 50 0.1 | 57 0.1 | 242 0.3 | 3275 3.4 | 1063 1.1 | 128 0.1 | 746 0.8 | 1614 1.7 | -50 | 114 0.1 | 164 0.2 | 158 0.2 | 462 0.5 | 8646 9.1 |
|  | 7 | 10 0.0 | 9 0.0 | 51 0.1 | 104 | 28 0.0 | - 88 | 160 0.2 | 0.0 | 28 0.0 | 17 0.0 | 14 0.0 | 101 | 56 0.1 | 15 0.0 | 0.0 | +180 | 83 0.1 | 77 0.1 | 379 0.4 | 365 0.4 | 304 0.3 | 680 0.7 | 2543 2.7 |
|  | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline-17\end{array}$ | 0.6 | 27 0.0 | - 50 | 30 0.0 | 044 | - 0 | 0.4 | - ${ }^{4}$ | 7 0.0 | - 0 | 362 0.4 | 15 0.0 | - 0 | -0 | - 0 | - ${ }^{6}$ | 0.0 | 022 | 27 0.0 | 43 0.0 | 117 0.1 | 843 0.9 |
|  | 9 | 17 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 940 1.0 | - ${ }^{5}$ | 108 <br> 0.1 | 39 0.0 | 7 0.0 | 278 0.3 | -88 | -14 | 159 0.2 | 258 0.3 | 29 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 59 0.1 | 76 0.1 - | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ \hline .9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 0.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 169 0.2 | 122 <br> 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | 2752 2.9 |
|  | 10 | 13 <br> 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 0.3 | 37 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0. ${ }^{7}$ | - ${ }^{4}$ | 601 0.6 | 20 0.0 | -0.0 | -8 | 12 0.0 | 0 | - ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | 40 0.0 | 0.1 | 168 <br> 0.2 | 1166 1.2 |
| 0 | 11 | 75 0.1 | 0 | 46 0.0 | 132 0.1 | 0.0 | 28 0.0 | 0.1 | 7 0.0 | - ${ }^{4}$ | 0.4 | 21 0.0 | 678 0.7 | 31 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | -8 | 24 0.0 | 06.1 | 107 | 152 0.2 | 193 0.2 | 400 0.4 | 2008 2.1 |
| $\begin{array}{r} n \\ N \\ N \end{array}$ | 12 | 282 0.3 | 78 0.1 | 1943 1.2 | 381 0.4 | 24 0.0 | 298 0.3 | 114 0.1 | 414 | 188 0.2 | 559 0.6 | 781 0.8 | 189 0.2 | 1134 1.2 | 349 0.4 | 71 0.1 | 638 0.7 | 1667 1.7 | 345 0.4 | 732 0.8 | 543 0.6 | 1182 1.2 | 1836 1.9 | 12948 13.6 |
|  | 51 | 1447 1.5 | 60 0.1 | 171 0.2 | 768 0.8 | 98 0.1 | 3288 3.5 | 89 0.1 | 13 0.0 | 258 0.3 | 23 0.0 | 0. 14 | 1208 1.3 | 158 0.2 | 29 0.0 | 0.4 | 41 0.0 | -43 | 257 0.3 | - 0 | 612 0.6 | 702 0.7 | 1442 1.5 | 10725 11.3 |
|  | 52 | 138 <br> 0.1 | 7 0.0 | 47 0.0 | 326 0.3 | 24 0.0 | 1127 1.2 | 17 0.0 | 0.4 | 44 0.0 | 0. 0 | 13 0.0 | 363 0.4 | 24 0.0 | 23 0.0 | -0 | 12 0.0 | 35 0.0 | 75 0.1 | 943 1.0 | 163 0.2 | 99 0.1 | 331 0.3 - | 3815 4.0 |
|  | S3 | 61 0.1 | 6 0.0 | - 0.0 | 68 0.1 | 0.3 | 134 0.1 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0 | 105 0.1 | 0. ${ }^{7}$ | 0.0 | -0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 48 0.1 | 29 0.0 | 85 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 589 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 54 | 373 0.4 | $0_{0} 0$ | 48 0.1 | 326 0.3 | - 0.0 | 892 0.9 | -32 | 0.4 | 85 0.1 | -9 | 9 0.0 | 595 0.6 | - 30 | 0.0 | - ${ }^{3}$ | 26 0.0 | 26 0.0 | 113 0.1 | - 0 | 231 0.2 | 333 0.3 | 526 0.6 | 3728 3.9 |
|  | S5 | 519 0.5 | 0.0 | 143 0.2 | 281 0.3 | 67 0.1 | 1030 1.1 | 82 0.1 | $0{ }^{17}$ | 40 0.0 | 0.1 | 20 0.0 | 1215 1.3 | - 35 | 15 0.0 | 0.0 | -18 | 37 0.0 | 102 | - 0 | 250 0.3 | 327 0.3 | 1264 1.3 | 5495 5.8 |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 0.0 | 59 0.1 | 183 <br> 0.2 <br> .- | 0 | -88 | 124 0.1 | 36 0.0 | 68 0.1 | 36 0.0 | 84 0.1 | 418 | 218 0.2 | 61 0.1 | - 0 | 85 0.1 | 148 0.2 | $\begin{array}{r}\circ \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 0 | - 0 | 7 0.0 | - 0 | 1642 1.7 |
|  | 42 | 0.14 | 0 0.0 | 34 0.0 | 652 0.7 | - ${ }_{0}^{4}$ | 135 0.1 | 555 0.6 | - 59 | 96 0.1 | 29 0.0 | 121 0.1 | 610 0.6 | 330 | 100 | 0.0 | 189 0.2 | 195 0.2 | - 0 | 99 0.1 | 0 | 15 0.0 | 17 0.0 | 3301 3.5 |
|  | ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 0.0 | 33 0.0 | 1312 1.4 | 0.0 | 226 0.2 | 404 | 59 0.1 | 127 0.1 | 55 0.1 | 157 0.2 | 630 0.7 | 640 0.7 | 198 0.2 | 69 0.1 | 238 0.3 | 424 0.4 | - 0 | - 0 | 0.19 | 24 0.0 | 37 0.0 | 4680 4.9 |
|  | 4 | - 25 | - 0 | 263 0.3 | 783 0.8 | 0.4 | 215 0.2 | 323 0.3 | 61 0.1 | 135 0.1 | 92 0.1 | 268 0.3 | 1227 | 748 0.8 | 180 0.2 | 0.0 | 287 0.3 | 539 0.6 | 0.0 | -. 0 | 0. ${ }^{5}$ | 0.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5277 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ |
|  | 25 | 45 0.0 | 13 0.0 | 175 0.2 | 1264 <br> 1.3 <br> -29 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 0.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 393 0.4 | 560 0.6 | 114 0.1 | 219 0.2 | 160 0.2 | 334 0.4 | ${ }^{1489} 1.6$ | 1000 1.0 | 208 0.2 | 78 0.1 | 488 0.5 | 1506 1.6 | - 5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8131 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ |
|  | totals | 3343 3.5 | 292 0.3 | 3309 3.5 | 9708 10.2 | 376 0.4 | 8331 <br> 8.7 | 2767 2.9 | 948 1.0 | 2596 2.7 | 1233 1.3 | 2163 2.3 | 1889 <br> 12.5 | 10599 <br> 11.1 | 2801 2.9 | 558 0.6 | 3682 3.9 | 7795 8.2 | 1452 1.5 | 3120 3.3 | 4000 4.2 | 4538 4.8 | 9777 10.3 | 95277 |

legend : $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{XXXX} & \text { - Vehicle trips } \\ & X X . X-\operatorname{cell} \text { percent }\end{aligned}$
assigned to the appropriate segment of the alternate route. The sums of the traffic volumes on each of the segments of the alternate route were then determined. This sum represents the traffic added to the alternate route and does not account for traffic already on existing segments of the route. For example, traffic already on US 183 and IH 10 was not included in the alternate route traffic assignments.

The diversion model was validated to determine its accuracy by calculating the study period volumes at three locations (two on IH-35 and one on US 183). The volumes on three segments, corresponding to three survey stations, were tabulated by hand. These volumes were determined from the model of existing conditions without the Alternate Route. When expanded to represent a 24 -hour volume, the model volumes were approximately 10 percent higher than the observed volumes.

The higher volumes can be accounted for in two ways. First, the highway network in the model has fewer roads for the vehicles to travel on, therefore forcing the vehicles which would normally travel on a highway not in the network to use one of the major highways. In addition, the volumes in the model were based on a the trip table developed from the results of the 0-D study. The single table used in the model was derived from a trip table at each of the six survey stations. There is likely some repetition in vehicle trips, thereby increasing the total number of vehicles in the highway network.

Since the methodology over-estimated volumes on IH-35 and US 183 by nearly identical percentages, the procedure was considered to be sufficiently accurate for use in estimating base year (1987) traffic on the proposed alternate route. The procedure used to forecast design year (year 2006) traffic volumes on the alternate involved applying growth rates to the base year volumes. The development of these growth rates, and justification for their use, is discussed below.

## B. 6 TRAFFIC FORECASTING PROCEDURES

Table B-5 summarizes historical and projected traffic volumes in the vicinity of the six $0-D$ survey stations. The projected volumes are given in

Table B-5. Historical and Projected Traffic Volumes, Austin/San Antondo Study Corri dor

| Year | Average Annual Daily Iraffic (AADI) |  |  |  |  |  | Totals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Station 1 | Station 2 | Station 3 | Station 4 | Station 5 | Station 6 |  |  |  |
|  | (1 $\mathrm{H}-35$ ) | ( $1 \mathrm{H}-35$ ) | (SH-123) | (US-183) | (us-281) | (1H-35) | IH | Non-IH | All Stations |
| 1977 | 24.500 | 22.700 | 5.100 | 4.700 | 5.700 | 17.100 | 64.300 | 15.500 | 79.800 |
| 1978 | 25.600 | 24.800 | 5.500 | 4.900 | 6.500 | 17.100 | 68.100 | 16,900 | 85.000 |
| 1979 | 25.800 | 24.100 | 5,400 | 4.900 | 5.900 | 18.300 | 68.200 | 16,200 | 84.400 |
| 1980 | 24.000 | 23.000 | 5.900 | 4.400 | 5.300 | 17.600 | 64.600 | 15.600 | 80.200 |
| 1981 | 24.000 | 20.000 | 5.200 | 4.100 | 5.400 | 17.500 | 61.500 | 14.700 | 76.200 |
| 1982 | 25.000 | 21.000 | 5,400 | 4.600 | 6.000 | 19.000 | 71.000 | 16.000 | 87.000 |
| 1983 | 28.000 | 33.000 | 5,500 | 5.000 | 6.700 | 21.000 | 82.000 | 17.200 | 99.200 |
| 1984 | 36.000 | 34,000 | 5,100 | 5.600 | 8.100 | 24.000 | 94.000 | 18.800 | 112.800 |
| 1985 | 37.000 | 37.000 | 7.300 | 6.500 | 11.600 | 27.000 | 101.000 | 25.400 | 126.400 |
| 1986 | 34.000 | 38.000 | 7.200 | 6.800 | 11.400 | 28.000 | 100.000 | 25.400 | 125.400 |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (197]- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986) | (3.7x) | (5.9x) | (4.0x) | (4.2x) | (8.0x) | (5.6x) | (5.0x) | (5.6\%) | (5.2x) |
| 1991 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low | $40.600(3.6 \%)^{\text {d }}$ | 44.900 (3.4\%) | 7.300 (0.3x) | 7.100 (0.9x) | 12.700 (2.2x) | 31.700 (2.5x) | 117.200 (3.28) | 27.100 (1.3x) | 144.300 (2.9x) |
| Medium | 41.600 (4.1) | 46.200 (4.0) | 7.500 (0.8) | 7.200 (1.2) | 13.200 (3.0) | 32.400 (3.0) | 120.200 (3.8) | 27.900 (1.9) | 148.100 (3.4) |
| High | 42.500 (4.6) | 47.400 (4.5) | 7.600 (1.1) | 7.400 (1.7) | 13.600 (3.6) | 33.200 (3.5) | 123.100 (4.2) | 28.600 (2.4) | 151.700 (3.9) |
| 1996 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low | 42.800 (2.3) | 48.300 (2.4) | 7.400 (0.3) | 7.300 (0.7) | 13.700 (1.9) | 34.000 (2.0) | 125.100 (2.3) | 28.400 (1.1) | 153.500 (2.9) |
| Medium | 48.500 (3.6) | 55.500 (3.9) | 8.400 (1.6) | 8.300 (2.0) | 16,300 (3.6) | 38.600 (3.3) | 142.600 (3.6) | 33.000 (2.7) | 175.600 (3.4) |
| High | 54.300 (4.8) | 62.800 (5.2) | 9.300 (2.6) | 9.300 (3.2) | 18.900 (5.2) | 43.200 (4.4) | 160.300 (4.8) | 37.500 (4.0) | 197.800 (4.7) |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low | 44.900 (1.9) | 51.600 (2.1) | 7.600 (0.4) | 7.600 (0.7) | 14.600 (1.7) | 36.300 (1.8) | 132.800 (1.9) | 29.800 (1.1) | 162.600 (1.8) |
| Medium | 55.500 (3.3) | 64.900 (3.6) | 9.300 (1.7) | 9.400 (2.2) | 19.400 (3.6) | 44.800 (3.2) | 165.200 (3.4) | 38.100 (2.7) | 203.300 (3.3) |
| High | 66.000 (4.5) | 78.200 (4.9) | 10.900 (2.8) | 11.200 (3.4) | . 24.200 (5.2) | 53.200 (4.4) | 191.400 (4.6) | 46.300 (4.1) | 243.700 (4.5) |
| 2006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low | 47.000 (1.6) | 55.000 (1.9) | 7.700 (0.3) | 7.900 (0.8) | 15.500 (1.6) | 38.700 (1.6) | 140.700 (1.7) | 31.100 (1.0) | 171.800 (1.6) |
| Medium | 62.400 (3.1) | 74.300 (3.4) | 10.200 (1.8) | 10.500 (2.2) | 22.500 (3.5) | 50.900 (3.0) | 187.600 (3.2) | 43.200 (2.1) | 230.800 (3.1) |
| High | 77.800 (4.2) | 93.600 (4.6) | 12.600 (2.8) | 13.100 (3.3) | 29.600 (4.9) | 63.200 (4.2) | 234.600 (4.4) | $55.300(4.0)$ | 289.900 (4.3) |

Source: Transportation Planning Division SOHPT (October 1987)
${ }^{a}(x . x y)$ Denotes compound annual growth rate since 1986.
terms of low, medium, and high growth rates, as developed by SDHPT from regression analyses of the historical data. The historical data indicate that, with the exception of US 281, traffic on all types of roadways in the corridor has grown at a compound annual rate of $4 \%-6 \%$. If the high-growth years of 1985-86 are removed from consideration, the US 281 growth rate of $8 \%$ per year becomes more consistent with the other roadways in the corridor, with a compound annual growth rate of $5.2 \%$ for the period 1977-84.

The projected year 2006 growth rates are al so fairly consistent by roadway type. The interstate growth rates, for example, range from a low of about $2 \%$ per year to a high of $4 \%-5 \%$ per year. With the exception of US 281 , the projections for the non-interstate roadways range from a low of about $1 \%$, to a high of about $3 \%$ per year.

The I-35 traffic data in Table B-5 were compared with corridor population projections (Table B-6) to investigate the relationships between I-35 traffic and corridor population. The following simple linear regression model was used in the analyses.
$A A D T=B_{0}+B_{1} P O P$
where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic (I-35) } \\
& B_{0}, B_{1}=\text { Regression Coefficients } \\
& P O P=\text { Corridor Population }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table B-7 summarizes the results of the analyses of the projected data. The regression analyses of the traffic and population projections indicated that for every $1 \%$ increase in projected corridor population, traffic on I-35 has been projected to increase by $3 \%-4 \%$.

Similar analyses of historical I-35 traffic data (Table B-8) and historical corridor population data (Table B-9) showed the projected relationships to be consistent with observed trends (Table B-10). The results of these analyses, then, indicate that the projections of $1-35$

Table B-6. Historical and Projected County Populations, Austin/San Antonio Study Corridor

| County | Population by Year and Source |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 |  |  | Capital Area Planning Commission | 2000 |  |  |
|  |  | Texas Department of Water Resources ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Texas Department of Healen ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | National Plannifing Association ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Texas <br> Department of Water Resources | Texas Department of Health | Natl onal <br> Plansing <br> Assoclation |
| willl amson | 76,500 | 130,900 (5.55) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 152,600 (7.2x) | 109, 800 (3.77) | 169,000 (8.38) | 201,600 (5.0x) | 310,600 (7.3x) | 147, 200 (3.3x) |
| rravts | 419,800 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 503, 700 (3.4) | 576,600 (3.2) | 512, 400 (2.0) | 640,200 (4.3) | 760,900 (3.0) | 819,700 (3.4) | 614,400 (1.9) |
| Bastrop | 24,700 | 35,000 (3.6) | 36,400 (4.0) | 29,800 (1.9) | 44,400 (6.0) | 47,000 (3.3) | 59,100 (4.5) | 35,400 (1.8) |
| Hays | 40,600 | 61, 100 (4.2) | 48,700 (1.8) | 49,600 (2.0) | 82,400 (7.3) | 90,900 (4.1) | 65,200 (2.4) | 59,400 (1.9) |
| Caldmell | 23,600 | 27,900 (1.7) | 28,900 (2.1) | 25,600 (0.8) | 30,600 (2.6) | 30,300 (1.3) | 38,200 (2.4) | 28,300 (0.9) |
| Comal | 36,400 | 51,900 (3.6) | 55,900 (4.4) | 46,500 (2.5) | - | 66,800 (3.1) | 85, 200 (4.3) | 56, 500 (2.2) |
| Guadalupe | 46, 70 | 61, 200 (2.7) | 66,900 (3.7) | 58,200 (2.2) | - | 71,100 (2.1) | 97, 100 (3.7) | 69,600 (2.0) |
| Baxar | 988, $800^{\text {d }}$ | 1,222,200 (2.1) | 1,226,200 (2.2) | 1,138,500 (1.4) | - | 1,484, 200 (2.1) | 1,570,300 (2.3) | 1,288, 100 (1.3) |
| rotal | 1,657, 100 | 2,173,900 (2.8) | 2,192, 200 (2.8) | 1,970,400 (1.8) | - | 2, 752, 800 (2.6) | 3,045,400 (3.1) | 2,298,900 (1.7) |

[^1]Table B-7. Summary of Regression Analyses of Projected I-35 Traffic and Corridor Population

| Survey Station <br> (I-35) | Estimate of $B_{1}$ | p-value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. New Braunfels |  |  |
| Lowa |  |  |
| Medi um |  |  |
| Hign | 0.032 | 0.22 |
| 2. Kyle | 0.029 | 0.06 |
| Low | 0.030 | 0.04 |
| Medi um |  |  |
| High | 0.044 | 0.20 |

a Low, medium, high refers to range of projections given in Tables Cl and C2.

Table B-8. Historical I-35 Traffic Volumes (AADT)

| Year | New Braunfels <br> Stati on (Stati on 1) | Kyle Stati on <br> (Stati on 2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970 | 16,100 | 14,700 |
| 1971 | 18,600 | 16,400 |
| 1972 | 19,100 | 18,400 |
| 1973 | 21,700 | 20,500 |
| 1974 | 20,700 | 19,100 |
| 1975 | 21,600 | 20,600 |

Table B-9. Histori cal Corri dor Population Data

| County | Year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Bastrop | 16,900 | 17,300 | 18,100 | 18,800 | 19,300 | 19,700 | 19,600 | 19,900 | 20,200 |
| Bexar | 687,100 | 830,500 | 860,400 | 874, 300 | 896, 300 | 909,700 | 913,400 | 935,500 | 952,100 |
| Caldwell | 17,200 | 21, 200 | 21,400 | 22,100 | 21,700 | 21,800 | 21,600 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Comal | 19,800 | 24,200 | 25,300 | 27,300 | 27,900 | 28, 300 | 28,900 | 29,900 | 31,100 |
| Guadalupe | 19,900 | 33,600 | 34,400 | 35,400 | 37,400 | 38,400 | 38,700 | 39,500 | 39,800 |
| Hays | 29,000 | 27,600 | 28,900 | 30,700 | 33, 200 | 34, 500 | 34, 100 | 34,600 | 34, 300 |
| Travis | 212, 130 | 295, 500 | 307,900 | 318,400 | 339,400 | 350, 100 | 360,800 | 375,400 | 380,200 |
| Willi amson | 35,000 | 37,300 | 38,700 | 40,500 | 44,300 | 45,600 | 47,000 | 49,400 | 53,300 |
| Total | 1,037,000 | 1,287,200 | 1,335,100 | 1,367,500 | 1,419,500 | 1,448, 100 | 1,464,100 | 1,506,200 | 1,533,000 |
| County | 1978 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |  |
| Bastrop | 20,100 | 24,700 | 26, 300 | 28,000 | 29,500 | 31, 100 | 34,200 | 36,500 |  |
| Bexar | 965,700 | 988, 800 | 1, 024, 300 | 1,045,500 | 1,074,500 | 1,092,100 | 1,134,900 | 1,170,000 |  |
| Caldwell | 22, 300 | 23,600 | 24, 800 | 24,800 | 25,800 | 26,400 | 27,400 | 29,200 |  |
| Comal | 31,900 | 36,400 | 37,900 | 39,500 | 41,500 | 43,200 | 46,200 | 49,300 |  |
| Guadalupe | 40,100 | 40,600 | 48,200 | 49,600 | 51, 300 | 53,200 | 54,600 | 57,100 |  |
| Hays | 35,000 | 46,700 | 43,100 | 43,900 | 47,400 | 49,500 | 56,000 | 60,800 |  |
| Travis | 384, 700 | 419,600 | 430, 000 | 452,700 | 472, 700 | 499, 100 | 533,200 | 551,000 |  |
| Wi 11 i amson | 58,200 | 76,500 | 81,200 | 86, 800 | 86, 800 | 96,800 | 106,300 | 114,600 |  |
| Total | 1,558,000 | 1,656,900 | 1,715,500 | 1,770,800 | 1,770,800 | 1,891,400 | 1,992,800 | 2,068,500 |  |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
traffic (Table B-5) inherently take into account the population growth projected for the corridor; at least for the medium and high range of forecasts.

Table B-10. Sumary of Regression Analyses of Historical I-35 Traffic and Corridor Population

| Survey Station (I-35) | Estimate of $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | p-value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. New Braunfels | 0.023 | 0.0001 |
| 2. Kyle | 0.028 | 0.0001 |

Based on these considerations, compound annual growth rates of $2 \%$ (low), $3 \%$ (medium), and $5 \%$ (high) would appear to be reasonable values for projecting design year traffic volumes on the proposed alternate route. While it is recognized that this approach is somewhat simplistic, the lack of detailed and consistent sociodemographic data at the urban-area level prevented the direct development of more refined (e.g., gravity model) types of analyses.

## B. 7 LEVEL-OF-SERVICE ANALYSES

In order to provide a general point of reference for assessing the reasonableness of the diversion potential of the proposed alternate route, peak-hour level-of-service analyses were performed for the major roadways in the study corridor. The analyses take into account current and projected traffic volumes and improvements that have been proposed in the corridor. Table B-11 summarizes the results of the analyses. The analyses indicate that, if I-35 is upgraded to a 6-1 ane facility, the level-of-service provided by the interstate 20-years from now will not be substantially lower than current levels-of-service.

Also shown in Table B-11 is the projected year 2006 level-of-service with the 1986 ( 4 lane) cross section. The analyses indicate substantial reductions in levels-of-service (typically "C" or worse) for those segments of I-35 between Austin and San Antonio if the current cross section is maintaine maintained.

Table B-11. Current and Projected Levels-of-Service, Austin/San Antonio Study Corridor

|  | Roadway | Cross-Section |  | Di rectional Peak-Hour Volume ${ }^{\text {b }}$ (VPH) |  |  |  | Peak-Hour Speed (MPH) |  |  |  | Peak-Hour Level-of-Service |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1986 | $2006{ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | 1986 | 2006 |  |  | 1986 | 2006 |  |  |
|  |  | 1986 | $2006{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Low | Medi um | High |  | Low | Medi um | Hig |  | Low | Medi um | High |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I-35 } \\ & \text { (New Braunfels) } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Lanes Divided | 6 Lanes Di vided | 1190 | 1650 | 2180 | 2720 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 52 | A | $A / B^{\text {d }}$ | B/C | B/D |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I-35 } \\ & \text { (Kyle) } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Lanes Di vided | 6 Lanes Di vided | 1330 | 1925 | 2600 | 3275 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 50 | B | B/C | B/D | C/E |
|  | SH 123 <br> (Seguin) | 4 Lanes Undi vided | 4 Lanes Undi vided | 250 | 270 | 360 | 440 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | A | A | A | A |
|  | US 183 (Lockart) | 4 Lanes undi vided | 4 Lanes Undi vided | 240 | 280 | 370 | 460 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | A | A | A | A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 1 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | US 281 (San Antonio) | 4 Lanes Divided | 4 Lanes Divided | 400 | 540 | 790 | 1035 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | A | A | A | A |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I-35 } \\ & \text { (Georgetown) } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Lanes Di vided | 6 Lanes of vided | 980 | 1360 | 1780 | 2210 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 54 | A | A/B | A/B | B/C |

[^2]
## B. 8 RESULTS

## B.8.1 Summary

Table B-12 summarizes the estimates of 1987 and year 2006 alternate route traffic. The estimates distinguish between survey period (7:00 a.m.8:00 p.m.) traffic that could divert to the alternate route, 24 -hour diverted traffic volumes, and estimated total daily traffic. The estimates of 24 -hour diverted traffic volumes were developed by assuming that traffic during the period 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. constitutes 70\% of the daily traffic (Table B13). The estimates of total daily traffic take into account current and projected traffic on existing segments of the proposed alternate route.

The analyses suggest that, if the proposed alternate route was in-place today, at its maximum load-point approximately 7300 vehicles per day (vpd) would divert to the facility (Figure B-3). This estimate represents approximately $20 \%$ of the current ADT on I-35 between Austin and San Antonio. The corresponding year 2006 projections indicate that approximately 11,000 (low estimate) to 18,000 (high estimate) vpd would divert to the alternate route. Estimates of total daily traffic for the year 2006 range from a low of just over 23,000 vpd to a high of nearly $51,000 \mathrm{vpd}$. This considerable range in the year 2006 estimates is due to the wide range of ADTs currently on existing segments of the proposed route.

## B.8.2 Discussion

There are several factors that should be taken into account when assessing the reasonableness of the estimates of alternate route traffic shown in Table B-12. For example, the level-of-service analyses (Table B-11) indicate that, if proposed I-35 improvements are implemented, the level-ofservice on the interstate will not be reduced substantially over the next 20 years. This would suggest that congestion on I-35 will not become a more significant factor in the route selection process. Additionally, the traffic diversion methodology assumes that the proposed alternate route is a limited access type of facility (i.e., comparable to I-35). Furthermore, the diversion methodology does not explicitly account for the different speed

Table B-12. Estimated 1987 and Year 2006 Alternate Route Traffic

| Segment | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Esti mated } \\ 1987 \\ \text { ADT }^{\text {a }} \end{array}$ | Di verted Traffic |  |  |  | Estimated Total Daily Traffic ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1987 | $2006{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 1987 | 2006 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Low | Medi um | Hig |  | Low | Medi um | Hig |
| 1. SH 71 to SH 21 | 13,900 | 4,400 ${ }^{\text {b }} / 6,300^{c}$ | 6,400/9,200 | 7,700/11,000 | 11,100/15,900 | 20,200 | 33,600 | 35,400 | 40,300 |
| 2. SH 21 to FM 20 | 7,600 | 4,700/6,700 | 6,800/9,800 | 8,200/11, 700 | 11,900/16,900 | 14,300 | 23,100 | 25,000 | 30,200 |
| 3. FM 20 to SH 123 | 7,600 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 5, 100/7, 300 | 7,400/10,600 | 8,900/12,800 | 12,900/18,400 | 14,900 | 23,900 | 26, 100 | 31,700 |
| 4. SH 123 to Loop 1604 | 21,200 | 3,700/5,300 | 5,400/7,700 | 6,500/9,300 | 9,300/13,400 | 26,500 | 44,900 | 46,500 | 50,600 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Current traffic on existing segments of proposed alternate route. Estimated from 1985 average segment ADT (assumes $3 \%$ compound annual growth).
b:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.
${ }^{c} 24$-hour volume. Assumes survey períod (7:00 am.-8:00 p.m.) volume $=70 \%$ of ADT (See Table B-13).
${ }^{d_{\text {Assumes }}}$ following compound annual growth rates: Low $=2 \%$, Medi $u m=3 \%, \mathrm{High}=5 \%$.
Estimated 24 -hour di verted traffic +1987 ADT (at $3 \%$ per year for year 2006).
$f_{\text {Segment }} 3$ is proposed new segment. 1987 ADT on this segment assumed equal to ADT on segment 2.

Table B-13. Survey Period Traffic Volumes as Percent of 24 -Hour Volumes

| Survey Station and Di rection | Survey Period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 24-Hour } \\ \text { Traffic volume } \end{gathered}$ | Traffic volume (7:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.) | Percent Daily Traffic in Survey Period |
| 1. New Braunfels (I-35) |  |  |  |
| N日 | 19,456 | 14,129 | 73\% |
| SB | 19,653 | 14,193 | 72 |
| Total | 39,109 | 28,322 | 72 |
| 2. Kyle (I-35) |  |  |  |
| NB | 21,044 | 13,871 | 66 |
| SB | 20,899 | 14,553 | 70 |
| Total | 41,943 | 28,424 | 68 |
| 3. Seguin (SH 123) |  |  |  |
| NB | 3,072 | 2,127 | 69 |
| SB | 3,239 | 2,316 | 72 |
| Total | 6,311 | 4,443 | 70 |
| 4. Locthart (US 183) |  |  |  |
| NB | 3,530 | 2,401 | 68 |
| SB | 3,857 | 2,753 | 71 |
| Total | 7,387 | 5,154 | 70 |
| 5. San Antonio (US 281) |  |  |  |
| NB | 5,954 | 4,755 | 80 |
| SB | 5,980 | 4,491 | 75 |
| Total | 11,934 | 9,246 | 77 |
| 6. Georgetown (I-35) |  |  |  |
| NB | 13,987 | 9,685 | 69 |
| SB | 13,724 | 9,969 | 73 |
| Total | 27,711 | 19,654 | 71 |
| Total All Stations | 134,395 | 95,243 | 71 |

drivers are indifferent when choosing among the alternative routes available to them. This is, drivers may need to perceive that they would save at least a specified, minimum amount of time (or percent of their total travel time) before they would consider switching (diverting) to another route. Probabilistic traffic assignment procedures, for example, attempt to account for this by allowing more than one "minimum" path in the highway network. The point of this discussion is that some drivers may not perceive the travel time savings offered by the proposed alternate route to be sufficient to justify diverting from I-35.

## REFERENCES

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[^0]:    ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{NB}=$ Northbound, $\mathrm{SB}=$ Southbound.
    ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Di recti onal ADT assumes $50 / 50$ split. Source: District Highway Maps, SDHPT.
    ${ }^{c} n=$ No. of postcards to be di stributed.
    $d_{p}=m i n i m u m$ O-D trip interchange volume which can be estimated from survey results with desi red accuracy level (expressed as proportion of ADT).

[^1]:    Source: (6)
    Source: (7)
    C Austin population $=345,500$
    ${ }^{\text {d }}$ San Antunio population $=785,000$
    $e^{(x . x x}$ ) denotes compound annual growth rate si nce 1960.

[^2]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Source: SDHPT Project Development Plans.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Assumes di rectional peak-hour $=3.5 \%$ of AADT.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{C}}$ Source: Table B-5.
    ${ }^{\text {d Denotes }}$ year 2006 level-of-service with 1986 cross-section.

