Mr. John Meme, P.E.
Texas Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 1386

Houston, Texas 77251-1386
Dear Sir:
As per the attached request, the Texas Transportation Institute has completed an evaluation of ramp metering warrants for SH 288 from the US 59 Southwest Freeway to the Brazoria County Line (Control 0598-01-057). If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Tony Voigt at (713) 686-2971.

Sincerely,
Damele


Darrell W. Borchardt, P.E. Associate Research Engineer

DWB
xs: Mr. Wayne Jones, P.E.
Mr. John Gaynor, P.E.
Mr. Tony Voigt

# Texas Department of Transportation 

P.O. BOX $1386 \cdot$ HOUSTON, TEXAS 77251-1386•(713) 869-4571

July 21, 1994
Contact:MWJ-CTMS

Harris County
Control 0598-01-057
SH 288

Mr. William R. McCasland, P.E. Texas Transportation Institute 701 North Post Oak, Suite 430 Houston, Texas 77024

Dear Mr. McCasland:
The subject project provides for installation of a Computerized Transportation Management System (CTMS). The limits are US 59 to the Brazoria County Line. Assistance is requested to determine the need for ramp metering for this project.

For our approval, it is requested your office submit a proposal to perform this work.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. John C.
tHeme, P.E., at (713) 802-5836.
Sincerely,

M. Wayne Jones, P.E.

Director of Transportation Operations Houston District

JCH: ma
cc: Mr. John C. Meme, P.E.
bc: Mr. M. Wayne Jones, P.E.

## RAMP METERING WARRANT EVALUATION

## S.H. 288 South Freeway - U.S. 59 to Beltway 8

## INTRODUCTION

The Houston District of the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) is currently developing plans for a Computerized Transportation Management System (CTMS) on S.H. 288 South Freeway (Figure 1). The CTMS will comprise video surveillance, changeable message signs, mainlane vehicle detection, frontage road signal operations, and freeway entrance ramp control. TxDOT requested the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) to undertake a detailed feasibility study to evaluate the need for ramp metering on S.H. 288. This study includes an analysis of existing and future traffic conditions, a discussion of ramp metering guidelines, and recommendations for the installation of ramp meters.

## EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Existing traffic conditions were surveyed by conducting traffic volume counts at all entrance and exit ramps for approximately seven days. A mainlane count at the H.B.\&T. railroad was used to calculate mainlane volumes between ramps for each hour, and a mainlane count at Beltway 8 was used to check the summation of inputs and outputs. This volume information was then used to identify critical freeway sections with respect to a demand/capacity relationship. This volume information is presented in Appendix A. Complete copies of seven-day counts are available for ramps and mainlanes upon request.

## Northbound Direction

Based on freeway volume data presented in Appendix A and analysis of volume/capacity ratios $(v / c)$, the northbound direction operates at Level of Service (LOS) C/D in the AM peak period. Freeways operating in the LOS C/D range generally experience free-flow operations, but minor incidents will cause queuing or reduced speeds. Generally lighter conditions exist from Beltway 8 to Almeda-Genoa (LOS C), but heavier conditions exist (LOS D) from Almeda-Genoa to I-610 and past Holcombe to U.S. 59. Entrance ramps operating at high demands include the Holcombe entry (operating at 1420 vph in the 7:00-8:00 a.m. hour) and the I-610 EB\&WB entrance ramps (operating


Figure 1. S.H. 288 Study Section. U.S. 59 to South Beltway 8.
over capacity at $2000+\mathrm{vph}$ ) in the same period. The Highway Capacity Manual (1) defines the capacity of a ramp at 1700 vph . The exit ramps operating at a high demand in the AM peak are: I610 Westbound ( 1430 vph ), Yellowstone ( 1320 vph ), and the MacGregor exit (1400 vph).

## Southbound Direction

The southbound direction operates at LOS D from U.S. 59 to Almeda-Genoa, and at LOS C from Almeda-Genoa to the South Beltway in the PM peak. The two most critical entrance ramps at this time are the I-610 EB and Yellowstone ramps. The I-610 EB entry ramp exceeds capacity ( 1860 vph ) from 5:00-6:00 p.m., and the Yellowstone entry ( 1350 vph ) is approaching capacity. The MacGregor ( 1480 vph ) and Holcombe ( 1300 vph ) exit ramps are experiencing heavy volumes in the $A M$ peak period. The I-610 EB\&WB exit ramps are operating near capacity for $2+$ hours in the PM peak.

## Travel Times

TTI completed travel time studies on S.H. 288 between I-45 (Gulf Freeway) and F.M. 518 during March and April 1994. Several travel time runs were completed for both directions during the AM, Off-Peak, and PM peak periods using the "floating-car" technique. Average peak period travel times and speeds are presented in Tables 1 and 2. There was no congestion or queuing on the freeway mainlanes during these studies. Detailed travel time and speed information is presented in Appendix B.

TABLE 1. Peak Period Travel Time and Speed Summaries-S.H. 288 Northbound.

| Section Limits | Distance |  | AM Peak Period |  |  | PM Peak Period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Travel Time | Average Speed |  | Travel Time | Average Speed |  |
|  | (mi) | (km) | (min) | (mi/h) | ( $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ ) | $(\min )$ | ( $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ ) |
| Clear Creek to Fellows | 0.78 | 1.26 | 0.82 | 57.2 | 92.1 | 0.82 | 57.4 | 92.4 |
| Fellows to Almeda-Genoa | 1.16 | 1.87 | 1.16 | 60.1 | 96.5 | 1.14 | 61.1 | 98.2 |
| Almeda-Genoa to Orem | 0.96 | 1.54 | 0.98 | 59.1 | 95.1 | 0.96 | 60.1 | 96.5 |
| Orem to Airport | 1.09 | 1.75 | 1.06 | 61.5 | 99.1 | 1.07 | 61.4 | 98.8 |
| Airport to Reed Rd. | 0.98 | 1.58 | 0.97 | 60.7 | 97.8 | 0.98 | 60.3 | 97.1 |
| Reed Rd. to Bellfort | 0.74 | 1.19 | 0.84 | 52.7 | 84.8 | 0.73 | 61.2 | 98.5 |
| Bellfort to South Loop | 0.91 | 1.46 | 1.26 | 43.2 | 69.6 | 0.91 | 60.3 | 97.1 |
| South Loop to Yellowstone | 1.24 | 1.99 | 1.51 | 49.3 | 79.4 | 1.25 | 59.5 | 95.7 |
| Yellowstone to OST | 0.22 | 0.35 | 0.26 | 50.7 | 81.7 | 0.24 | 56.1 | 90.3 |
| OST to S. MacGregor | 0.79 | 1.27 | 0.97 | 48.9 | 78.8 | 0.81 | 58.8 | 94.7 |
| S. MacGregor to Blodgett | 1.06 | 1.71 | 1.18 | 53.9 | 86.7 | 1.09 | 58.3 | 93.9 |
| Clear Creek to Blodgett | 9.93 | 15.97 | 11.01 | 54.1 | 87.1 | 10.01 | 59.5 | 95.8 |

TABLE 2. Peak Period Travel Time and Speed Summaries-S.H. 288 Southbound.

| Section Limits | Distance |  | AM Peak Period |  |  | PM Peak Period |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Travel Time | Average Speed |  | Travel Time | Average Speed |  |
|  | (mi) | (km) | (min) | $(\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h})$ | ( $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ ) | (min) | (mi/h) | (km/h) |
| Blodgett to S. MacGregor | 1.06 | 1.71 | 1.21 | 52.5 | 84.5 | 1.37 | 46.3 | 74.5 |
| S. MacGregor to OST | 0.79 | 1.27 | 0.81 | 58.5 | 94.1 | 0.82 | 58.1 | 93.4 |
| OST to Yellowstone | 0.22 | 0.35 | 0.23 | 58.6 | 94.4 | 0.25 | 52.8 | 84.9 |
| Yellowstone to South Loop | 1.24 | 1.99 | 1.30 | 57.4 | 92.4 | 1.30 | 57.2 | 92.1 |
| South Loop to Bellfort | 0.91 | 1.46 | 0.95 | 57.4 | 92.4 | 0.92 | 59.5 | 95.8 |
| Bellfort to Reed Rd. | 0.74 | 1.19 | 0.80 | 55.5 | 89.3 | 0.83 | 53.2 | 85.7 |
| Reed Rd. to Airport | 0.98 | 1.58 | 0.99 | 59.7 | 96.1 | 0.98 | 59.8 | 96.2 |
| Airport to Orem | 1.09 | 1.75 | 1.15 | 56.8 | 91.5 | 1.12 | 58.2 | 93.6 |
| Orem to Almeda-Genoa | 0.96 | 1.54 | 1.00 | 57.6 | 92.7 | 0.97 | 59.5 | 95.9 |
| Almeda-Genoa to Fellows | 1.16 | 1.87 | 1.23 | 56.8 | 91.4 | 1.14 | 61.1 | 98.2 |
| Fellows to Clear Creek | 0.78 | 1.26 | 0.84 | 56.1 | 90.2 | 0.80 | 58.7 | 94.5 |
| Blodgett to Clear Creek | 9.93 | 15.98 | 10.51 | 56.7 | 91.2 | 10.50 | 56.7 | 91.2 |

## SIMULATION OF FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The FREQ simulation model (Release T91) was used to examine the impact of future traffic volumes on mainlane operations. The computer program uses geometric and volume inputs to simulate freeway traffic operations. Program operation is based on a macroscopic deterministic approach that assumes freeway operations can be simulated by disregarding the actual randomness of traffic and individual behavior. Model outputs include freeway travel time, ramp delay, total freeway travel time, total travel distance, average speed, fuel consumption, vehicle emissions, and mainlane delay. The FREQ model was configured for typical weekday traffic operations using the volume data found in Appendix A.

Existing traffic conditions for the year 1995 were simulated using volume and speed data collected at TTI. Simulations for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 were run using an assumed $2 \%$ growth factor. This growth factor is similar to the historical growth experienced by other freeways in the Houston area. Tables 3 and 4 present the results for the FREQ simulations on S.H. 288 between U.S. 59 and South Beltway 8. These tables include selected model outputs and observations concerning the simulated freeway conditions.

Table 3 summarizes the FREQ10PC results for the existing and projected traffic conditions for northbound S.H. 288. Queuing will begin at the lane drop at the I-610 mainlanes and will grow to Beltway 8 as traffic demand grows over time. Traffic flow problems at this "bottleneck" will be compounded by increasing volumes on the exit ramps to I-610 and increasing entry volumes at Reed Rd. and Bellfort. I-610 EB\&WB entrance ramps will soon exceed capacity in both AM and PM peak periods. The Holcombe entrance ramp is currently exceeding capacity in the PM peak, and will exceed capacity in both the AM and PM peaks in approximately 10 years. The MacGregor entrance ramp will also exceed capacity in the AM peak. Exit ramps expected to have capacity problems include Yellowstone, MacGregor, and the U.S. 59 Southwest Freeway exit.

TABLE 3. FREQ10PC Output for S.H. 288 Northbound (24 Hour Totals)

| Year | Freeway Travel Time (veh-hr) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Travel } \\ \text { Time } \\ \text { (veh-hr) } \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average Speed ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed }^{3} \\ <30 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h} \text { ? } \end{gathered}$ | Notes/Observations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (mi/h) | (km/h) |  |  |
| 1995 | 7489 | 1480 | 8969 | 59.9 | 96.4 | No | No congestion observed. Holcombe entry ramp exceeds capacity during PM peak. |
| $2000^{1}$ | 8279 | 3962 | 12241 | 59.6 | 95.9 | No | No congestion observed. I-610 EB\&WB entry ramps exceed capacity during AM peak. Holcombe entry ramp exceeds capacity during PM peak. |
| $2005^{1}$ | 9077 | 7676 | 16753 | 59.3 | 95.4 | No | No congestion observed. Holcombe entry ramp exceeds capacity during AM and PM peaks. I-610 EB\&WB entry ramps; exceed capacity during AM peak. |
| $2010^{1}$ | 10251 | 13517 | 23768 | 56.9 | 91.6 | Yes | Queuing for $1+$ hours during AM peak. AM congestion extends from the lane drop at I-610 to the I-610 entry, and from the Reed Rd exit to Bellfort exit. I-610 EB\&WB, and Holcombe entry ramps all exceed capacity in AM peak and I-610 WB and Holcombe entry ramps exceed capacity during PM peak. |
| $2015{ }^{1}$ | 11808 | 28223 | 40031 | 53.2 | 85.6 | Yes | Queuing for $1+$ hours during AM peak. AM congestion extends from I-610 to Beltway 8 interchange. I-610 EB\&WB and Holcombe entry ramps exceed capacity in both AM and PM peaks. MacGregor entry ramp exceeds capacity during AM peak. |

NOTES: ${ }^{1}$ Future traffic projected by increasing existing demands by $2 \%$ per year.
${ }^{2}$ Average speed represents that for the entire freeway modeled for a 24 -hour period.
${ }^{3}$ If the average speed for any section was less than $30 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}(48 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})$ for a one-hour period, "Yes" is designated.

Table 4 summarized FREQ simulation results for southbound S.H. 288. Based on this analysis, queuing should form in the PM peak period from U.S. 59 to the I-610 interchange. This queuing is a result of: 1) excessive demand on the Yellowstone and I-610 Eastbound entrance ramps; 2) excessive demand on the I-610 EB/WB exit ramps; and 3) the reduction in capacity caused by the 2-lane section between the I-610 exit and I-610 mainlanes. Because of this "bottleneck," conditions improve south of the I-610 entrance to S.H. 288. Another factor in the congestion north of the I-610 interchange is a reduction in mainlane capacity due to merging vehicles at MacGregor and weaving vehicles on the auxiliary lane between the Yellowstone entrance and Holly Hall exit ramps.

TABLE 4. FREQ10PC Output for S.H. 288 Southbound ( 24 Hour Totals)

| Year | Freeway Travel Time (veh-hr) | Ramp Delay (veh-hr) | Total Travel Time (veh-hr) | Average Speed ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed }^{3} \\ <30 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h} ? \end{gathered}$ | Notes/Observations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (mi/h) | (km/h) |  |  |
| 1995 | 7797 | 160 | 7957 | 59.6 | 95.9 | No | No congestion observed. Demand exceeds capacity on I-6I0 EB entry ramp. |
| $2000^{1}$ | 8638 | 488 | 9126 | 59.2 | 95.3 | No | No congestion observed. Demand exceeds capacity on I-610 EB entry ramp. |
| $2005^{1}$ | 10095 | 1818 | 11913 | 55.1 | 88.7 | Yes | Queuing for $1+$ hours during PM peak. PM peak congestion extends from US 59 to McGregor. I-610 EB entry ramp exceeds capacity (PM). |
| $2010^{1}$ | 10988 | 4567 | 15555 | 54.5 | 87.7 | Yes | Queuing for $1+$ hours during PM peak. PM congestion extends from US 59 to 1 610. Yellowstone, I-610 EB entry ramps exceed capacity (PM). |
| $2015{ }^{1}$ | 11906 | 8594 | 20500 | 53.7 | 86.4 | Yes | Queuing for $2+$ hours during PM peak. PM congestion extends from US 59 to I610. Yellowstone, I-610 EB entry ramps exceed capacity (PM). |

NOTES: ${ }^{1}$ Future traffic projected by increasing existing demands by $2 \%$ per year.
${ }^{2}$ Average speed represents that for the entire freeway modeled for a 24 -hour period.
${ }^{3}$ If the average speed for any section was less than $30 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}(48 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})$ for a one-hour period, "Yes" is designated.

## GUIDELINES FOR FREEWAY ENTRANCE RAMP CONTROL SIGNALS

The Texas MUTCD (2) furnishes guidelines for freeway entrance ramp control. The manual states:

Installation of freeway entrance ramp control signals may be justified when the total expected delay in traffic in the freeway corridor, including freeway ramps and local streets, is expected to be reduced with ramp control signals and when at least one of the following instances occurs:

1. There is recurring congestion on the freeway due to traffic demand more than the capacity; or there is recurring congestion or a several accident hazard at the freeway entrance because of inadequate ramp merging area. A good measure of recurring freeway congestion is freeway operating speed. An early indication of a developing congestion pattern would be freeway operating speeds less than $50 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}(80.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})$, occurring regularly for a period of half an hour. Freeway operating speeds less than $30 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}(48.3 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})$ for a 30 minute period would be an indication of severe congestion.
2. The signals are needed to accomplish transportation system management objectives identified locally for freeway traffic flow, such as:
a) maintenance of a specific freeway level of service, or
b) priority treatments with higher levels of service, for mass transit and carpools.
3. The signals are needed to reduce (predictable) sporadic congestion on isolated sections of freeway caused by short-period peak traffic loads from special events or from severe peak loads of recreational traffic (2).

## APPLICATIONS OF RAMP METERING FOR S.H. 288 NORTHBOUND

The northbound direction of S.H. 288 has only sporadic reduced levels of service between the I-610 entry and Holcombe. This reduced level of service is typically defined by reduced speeds. The entrance ramps from I-610 eastbound and westbound currently operate above capacity in the AM peak and the Holcombe entry ramp exceeds capacity in the PM peak. Mainlane volumes north of the I-610 entry are approaching capacity and the freeway experiences occasional slowdowns due to heavy entry ramp volumes at Holcombe. Since only the I-610 entry ramps are at or exceeding capacity, metering would not significantly improve existing levels of service on S.H. 288 northbound.

Except for the I-610 entry ramps, no other entrance ramps have existing volumes high enough to warrant ramp control in the AM peak period. The Holcombe entry ramp is exceeding capacity in the PM peak, but is not significantly affecting mainlane traffic. However, the FREQ simulation did suggest that the expected traffic growth will deteriorate mainlane traffic conditions significantly by 2005. The analysis also suggested that the Holcombe entry ramp will exceed capacity between 2000 and 2005. Therefore, ramp metering should be considered for implementation within five years to maintain the current level of service on northbound S.H. 288. Again, because of the $2 \%$ per year growth rate used, traffic volumes should be monitored carefully to confirm if this growth rate is accurate. If traffic growth exceeds $2 \%$, ramp control installation should be accelerated to within three years to maintain current levels of service.

Most entrance ramps on northbound S.H. 288 are of either significant length or have auxiliary lanes to accommodate ramp metering. One exception is the Holcombe entry. The extremely high entry volumes combined with high mainlane volumes could cause significant queuing back to the intersection. This problem is compounded by the lack of frontage road between Holcombe and MacGregor, so an easily accessible optional route is not available. Ramp metering would help relieve the weaving and merging problems that will grow with increased ramp and mainlane volumes. However, the Holcombe entry may require some additional modifications, either operational or geometric, to provide an acceptable level of service in the future.

## APPLICATIONS OF RAMP METERING FOR S.H. 288 SOUTHBOUND

Based on volume and speed data, S.H. 288 southbound has very little recurring congestion due to the basic freeway geometry. Only the I-610 exit area (where the S.H. 288 mainlanes reduce
to 2 lanes) causes sporadic congestion in the PM peak. The I-610 EB to S.H. 288 southbound connection is operating above capacity in the 5:00-6:00 PM hour. However, south of this connection, free-flow conditions exist due to the "metering" effect of the 2-lane section at the I-610 exit. Therefore, ramp metering would not have a significant impact on existing freeway operations on S.H. 288 southbound.

No entrance ramps except the I-610 EB to S.H. 288 SB have high enough volumes to require ramp control now. However, as traffic volumes increase, travel conditions will deteriorate. The FREQ simulations show significant congestion by 2005. Therefore, ramp metering should be planned for implementation within the next five to seven years to maintain the existing levels of service on southbound S.H. 288. Due to the recent increase in residential and commercial development in the Pearland area, the 2\% per year growth rate assumed in simulation may be too conservative. In this case, ramp metering implementation should be accelerated to within the next three to five years.

Entrance ramps serving southbound S.H. 288 from U.S. 59 to I-610 either have auxiliary lanes or are of significant length to allow for adequate vehicle acceleration. There does not appear to be any merging problems due to geometrics. However, as demand increases at these ramps, merging problems could result. Ramp metering would be an effective method to alleviate some merging and weaving problems that will increase with more traffic. Entry volumes south of Bellfort are extremely low in most cases. The entry ramps from Bellfort, Reed, Airport, Almeda-Genoa, and Beltway 8 do not require ramp control within at least the next fifteen years. Again this recommendation is based on the $2 \%$ per year growth factor. This corridor should be reevaluated periodically to examine if this assumption was adequate.

## POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF RAMP METERING

The following discussion outlines some advantages and disadvantages of ramp metering. The advantages include ( 3 ):

1) Improved mainlane flow: metering reduces turbulence and smoothes merge operations;
2) Improved safety at on-ramps: metering breaks up platoons and reduces turbulence;
3) Diversion: diversion to alternate routes will eliminate many short trips, reducing systemwide delay.

The disadvantages to ramp metering include (3):

1) Driver Inequity: inner-city residents complain that they are discriminated against because of waiting in longer queues that those drivers making trips from non-metered ramps.
2) Diversion: diverted traffic may choose routes through neighborhoods or may cause greater congestion on arterial routes.
3) Excessive queues: excessive demand may spill back to the intersection.
4) Environmental concerns: queuing at meters may cause emission "hot-spots" although corridor-wide emissions decrease. This is not seen as a major problem.

The advantages to ramp metering are clear: improved flow and safety. The disadvantages can be reduced or eliminated with careful planning and analysis. The equity issue can be handled in two ways: 1) only have metering in the outbound direction, or 2) from the outer edges of the urbanized area, have all entrance ramps metered. Diversion must be examined and a determination made whether or not the diversion will decrease or increase system-wide delay and congestion. The main point is that each ramp control must be examined for its diversionary effect and judged accordingly. Increased congestion on arterial cross-streets due to heavy entrance ramp volumes is of concern. The possibility of heavy queues blocking a frontage road lane and backing into the intersection must be examined for each ramp considered for control.

Ramp metering must have two other components: education and enforcement. A successful education campaign should have three characteristics. It should: 1) explain the difficulty in managing congestion, 2) explain the cost-effectiveness of congestion management, and 3) be ongoing. If changes are made, inform the public ( $\underline{3}$ ). The transportation agencies involved should support the project from the beginning and solicit help from industrial and commercial entities in the community. Enforcement should be coordinated with the affected municipalities and the Metropolitan Transit Authority.

The S.H. 288 corridor will benefit from ramp control up to the time where sheer numbers of vehicles overload the facility. Over the next few years, as traffic growth begins to affect off-peak operations, ramp control could reduce short-term congestion and merging conflicts. However, the metering will not prevent congestion after demands exceed capacity. Ramp control will decrease the time that congestion forms, which is a positive effect.

A major concern is how to operate the ramp metering system when ramp metering will not improve freeway conditions. At night, when volumes are low, the accepted approach is to turn the controls off. During peak periods when the volumes are very high and there are no other alternative
routes, the options for the operating mode of ramp control are to:

1) operate the signals at a faster rate than the freeway can accept entering traffic, thereby not contributing to cross-street congestion but not improving mainlane operations;
2) operate the signal in the flashing yellow mode giving drivers an indicator that the system is operational, and the motorist should enter with caution; or
3) turn off advanced flashers and signal heads off.

## USE OF RAMP METERING TO ENCOURAGE HOV USAGE

The priority treatment of High Occupancy Vehicles (HOV) on S.H. 288 is a factor to be considered with a ramp control treatment. Since dedicated HOV facilities do not exist in the corridor, ramp metering could encourage the use of carpools and vanpools. If possible, priority entry for HOVs should be considered as an enticement to raise occupancy levels in the corridor.

## SUMMARY

The following statements are a result from the analysis of traffic conditions on U.S. 288 and other freeways and from the experience of the authors:

Positive: Ramp metering will:

- Complete the CTMS installation.
- Avoid the charge of favoritism (driver inequity).
- Maintain control over freeway operations.
- Provide improved operations, both corridor and freeway.
- Encourage diversion.
- Encourage use of HOVs.
- Discourage overloading of freeways.
- Be cost effective.

Negative: Ramp metering will:

- Increase the cost of installation.
- Produce conflicts with major land developers.
- Increase maintenance costs.
- Result in conflicts with cross-street operations
- Not be perceived as successful by the public.
- Not be effective at all times.


## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations concerning the implementation of ramp metering on S.H. 288 discussed in this report are accompanied by other recommendations concerning general freeway control approaches. The recommendations are those of the author.

1. Implementation of ramp metering on S.H. 288 from U.S. 59 to Beltway 8:
a) Install and operate the ramp metering system in a three to five year time period.
b) Consider designs that encourage HOV use.
2. Policy Decisions
a) TxDOT should make a commitment to provide ramp metering on all entry ramps.
b) TxDOT should plan for the priority treatment of high occupancy vehicles at ramps controlled by meters.
c) TxDOT should make a commitment to consider the extension of ramp control to a closure control.

The decision when and where to implement each of these items and when and how to operate each type of control should be made by the TxDOT Freeway Operations Manager.

## CLOSURE

Freeway ramp control systems are a beneficial tool in managing congestion. The benefits are dependant on the size and scope of the problem and the cost of implementing and maintaining the system. In the CTMS in Houston, there is a commitment to provide a traffic monitoring system and a data communications system. The costs of the implementation and management of traffic surveillance systems are shared by many agencies. Therefore, in a justification statement for the decision to implement ramp metering, only the costs associated with adding ramp metering to the infrastructure of CTMS should be considered.

Freeway ramp control systems have proven to be effective in improving roadway safety. The improvement in freeway mainline operations and the improvement of merging operations have resulted in the frequency of accidents, while maintaining or increasing traffic flow. Therefore, if a freeway has congestion and an accident experience that can be related to the quality of operations, ramp control systems should be considered for implementation.

Freeway ramp control systems have proved to be effective in maintaining acceptable traffic patterns. For ramps that have acceptable alternate routes, ramp metering can be effective in reducing
the total input volume when congestion conditions, caused by either non-recurrent or recurrent congestion exist. Therefore, if TxDOT is committed to improving the freeway operations by freeway traffic management and incident management, ramp control systems should be considered for implementation on all access facilities.

## REFERENCES

1. Highway Capacity Manual -- Special Report 209. Washington, D.C.: Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, 1994.
2. Texas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, 1980; Revision 4, 1988.
3. Collins, Kent. A Guide to Successful Ramp Metering Implementation. Published in Graduate Student Papers on Advanced Surface Transportation Systems. Transportation Engineering Program, Civil Engineering Department, Texas A\&M University, August 1994.

## SH 288 SOUTH FRWY NORTHBOUND -.-. TYPICAL WEEKDAY



All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.

SH 288 SOUTH FRWY NORTHBOUND -- TYPICAL WEEKDAY

|  |  |  |  |  | Reed |  | Bellfort |  | 610 EB | 610 WB |  | Bellfort |  | 610 EB | 610 WB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Begin) | Entry |  | Exit |  | Entry |  | Exit |  | Exit | Exit |  | Entry |  | Entry | Entry |  |
|  | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 | M $/ 2$ | Jun-94 | M 2 | Jun-94 | M $/$ | Jun-94 | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 | Jun-94 | M/L |
| 12:00 AM | 70 | 250 | 20 | 230 | 110 | 340 | 20 | 320 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 20 | 170 | 200 | 150 | 520 |
| 1:00 AM | 40 | 170 | 10 | 160 | 80 | 240 | 10 | 230 | 50 | 70 | 110 | 10 | 120 | 140 | 100 | 360 |
| 2:00 AM | 40 | 170 | 10 | 160 | 60 | 220 | 10 | 210 | 40 | 70 | 100 | 10 | 110 | 130 | 100 | 340 |
| 3:00 AM | 50 | 220 | 10 | 210 | 60 | 270 | 10 | 260 | 50 | 90 | 120 | 10 | 130 | 100 | 100 | 330 |
| 4:00 AM | 70 | 460 | 10 | 450 | 70 | 520 | 10 | 510 | 90 | 260 | 160 | 10 | 170 | 130 | 180 | 480 |
| 5:00 AM | 220 | 1640 | 40 | 1600 | 210 | 1810 | 30 | 1780 | 370 | 860 | 550 | 20 | 570 | 370 | 410 | 1350 |
| 6:00 AM | 550 | 3970 | 90 | 3880 | 570 | 4450 | 130 | 4320 | 820 | 1420 | 2080 | 70 | 2150 | 980 | 1360 | 4490 |
| 7:00 AM | 780 | 5340 | 210 | 5130 | 820 | 5950 | 210 | 5740 | 930 | 1430 | 3380 | 100 | 3480 | 2040 | 2050 | 7570 |
| 8:00 AM | 480 | 3300 | 160 | 3140 | 550 | 3690 | 110 | 3580 | 560 | 1010 | 2010 | 90 | 2100 | 1780 | 1490 | 5370 |
| 9:00 AM | 360 | 2130 | 110 | 2020 | 460 | 2480 | 100 | 2380 | 410 | 830 | 1140 | 80 | 1220 | 1190 | 1040 | 3450 |
| 10:00 AM | 310 | 2290 | 90 | 2200 | 410 | 2610 | 100 | 2510 | 420 | 740 | 1350 | 90 | 1440 | 920 | 900 | 3260 |
| 11:00 AM | 260 | 2020 | 80 | 1940 | 420 | 2360 | 90 | 2270 | 430 | 710 | 1130 | 90 | 1220 | 970 | 900 | 3090 |
| 12:00 PM | 290 | 1310 | 80 | 1230 | 450 | 1680 | 100 | 1580 | 440 | 660 | 480 | 110 | 590 | 1010 | 1150 | 2750 |
| 1:00 PM | 330 | 1650 | 90 | 1560 | 400 | 1960 | 100 | 1860 | 460 | 680 | 720 | 100 | 820 | 1100 | 1220 | 3140 |
| 2:00 PM | 350 | 1600 | 90 | 1510 | 490 | 2000 | 110 | 1890 | 490 | 750 | 650 | 80 | 730 | 1130 | 1340 | 3200 |
| 3:00 PM | 380 | 1710 | 90 | 1620 | 570 | 2190 | 100 | 2090 | 520 | 670 | 900 | 110 | 1010 | 1140 | 1170 | 3320 |
| 4:00 PM | 350 | 1820 | 100 | 1720 | 540 | 2260 | 120 | 2140 | 550 | 750 | 840 | 110 | 950 | 1180 | 1140 | 3270 |
| 5:00 PM | 320 | 1790 | 100 | 1690 | 480 | 2170 | 120 | 2050 | 590 | 740 | 720 | 110 | 830 | 1250 | 1080 | 3160 |
| 6:00 PM | 340 | 1900 | 90 | 1810 | 460 | 2270 | 110 | 2160 | 490 | 640 | 1030 | 70 | 1100 | 990 | 840 | 2930 |
| 7:00 PM | 300 | 1440 | 100 | 1340 | 400 | 1740 | 110 | 1630 | 340 | 450 | 840 | 70 | 910 | 840 | 640 | 2390 |
| 8:00 PM | 270 | 1120 | 80 | 1040 | 320 | 1360 | 80 | 1280 | 230 | 420 | 630 | 50 | 680 | 600 | 440 | 1720 |
| 9:00 PM | 230 | 820 | 60 | 760 | 310 | 1070 | 60 | 1010 | 210 | 430 | 370 | 50 | 420 | 610 | 400 | 1430 |
| 10:00 PM | 250 | 790 | 50 | 740 | 280 | 1020 | 50 | 970 | 170 | 320 | 480 | 50 | 530 | 530 | 440 | 1500 |
| 11:00 PM | 160 | 320 | 40 | 280 | 200 | 480 | 40 | 440 | 120 | 180 | 140 | 40 | 180 | 390 | 300 | 870 |
| TOTAL | 6800 | 38230 | 1810 | 36420 | 8720 | 45140 | 1930 | 43210 | 8850 | 14280 | 20080 | 1550 | 21630 | 19720 | 18940 | 60290 |

All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.

SH 288 SOUTH FRWY NORTHBOUND -- TYPICAL WEEKDAY

| TIME <br> (Begin) | Holly Hall |  | Yellowstone <br> Exit |  | Holcombe |  | McGregor |  | Binz |  | McGregor |  | Southmore |  | Southmore |  | US 59 WB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Entry | *M ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | Exit |  | Exit |  | Entry |  | Exit |  | Entry |  | Exit |  |
|  | Jun-94 | M 2 | Jun-94 | M/L | Nov-93 | May-95 | Nov-93 | M $/ 2$ | Nov-93 | M 2 | Nov-93 | M/ | Nov-93 | $M /$ | Nov-93 | M/ | Nov-93 | M 1 |
| 12:00 AM | 60 | 580 | 100 | 480 | 220 | 700 | 40 | 660 | 20 | 640 | 80 | 720 | 70 | 650 | 80 | 730 | 110 | 620 |
| 1:00 AM | 30 | 390 | 90 | 300 | 180 | 480 | 20 | 460 | 10 | 450 | 50 | 500 | 50 | 450 | 40 | 490 | 60 | 430 |
| 2:00 AM | 20 | 360 | 80 | 280 | 150 | 430 | 20 | 410 | 10 | 400 | 30 | 430 | 30 | 400 | 40 | 440 | 50 | 390 |
| 3:00 AM | 20 | 350 | 80 | 270 | 100 | 370 | 20 | 350 | 10 | 340 | 20 | 360 | 20 | 340 | 30 | 370 | 40 | 330 |
| 4:00 AM | 30 | 510 | 120 | 390 | 170 | 560 | 30 | 530 | 10 | 520 | 30 | 550 | 40 | 510 | 40 | 550 | 50 | 500 |
| 5:00 AM | 130 | 1480 | 230 | 1250 | 340 | 1590 | 150 | 1440 | 40 | 1400 | 90 | 1490 | 60 | 1430 | 100 | 1530 | 140 | 1390 |
| 8:00 AM | 330 | 4820 | 880 | 3940 | 720 | 4660 | 770 | 3890 | 120 | 3770 | 290 | 4060 | 160 | 3900 | 260 | 4160 | 580 | 3580 |
| 7:00 AM | 710 | 8280 | 1320 | 6960 | 1420 | 8380 | 1400 | 6980 | 310 | 6670 | 740 | 7410 | 640 | 6770 | 570 | 7340 | 1620 | 5720 |
| 8:00 AM | 510 | 5880 | 950 | 4930 | 1110 | 6040 | 1260 | 4780 | 330 | 4450 | 470 | 4920 | 670 | 4250 | 450 | 4700 | 1180 | 3520 |
| 9:00 AM | 360 | 3810 | 710 | 3100 | 980 | 4080 | 710 | 3370 | 180 | 3190 | 380 | 3570 | 530 | 3040 | 380 | 3420 | 610 | 2810 |
| 10:00 AM | 320 | 3580 | 680 | 2900 | 1050 | 3950 | 540 | 3410 | 140 | 3270 | 470 | 3740 | 400 | 3340 | 390 | 3730 | 600 | 3130 |
| 11:00 AM | 360 | 3450 | 650 | 2800 | 1130 | 3930 | 480 | 3450 | 130 | 3320 | 590 | 3910 | 310 | 3600 | 480 | 4090 | 680 | 3410 |
| 12:00 PM | 350 | 3100 | 690 | 2410 | 1230 | 3640 | 490 | 3150 | 120 | 3030 | 620 | 3650 | 350 | 3300 | 580 | 3880 | 710 | 3170 |
| 1:00 PM | 380 | 3520 | 920 | 2600 | 1240 | 3840 | 450 | 3390 | 130 | 3260 | 830 | 3890 | 340 | 3550 | 540 | 4090 | 650 | 3440 |
| 2:00 PM | 390 | 3590 | 840 | 2750 | 1330 | 4080 | 550 | 3530 | 140 | 3390 | 800 | 4190 | 340 | 3850 | 550 | 4400 | 700 | 3700 |
| 3:00 PM | 410 | 3730 | 790 | 2940 | 1800 | 4740 | 460 | 4280 | 160 | 4120 | 1250 | 5370 | 380 | 4990 | 670 | 5860 | 820 | 4840 |
| 4:00 PM | 490 | 3780 | 730 | 3030 | 1730 | 4760 | 410 | 4350 | 150 | 4200 | 1240 | 5440 | 370 | 5070 | 610 | 5880 | 780 | 4900 |
| 5:00 PM | 550 | 3710 | 680 | 3030 | 1520 | 4550 | 410 | 4140 | 160 | 3980 | 1070 | 5050 | 450 | 4600 | 670 | 5270 | 700 | 4570 |
| 6:00 PM | 360 | 3290 | 550 | 2740 | 980 | 3720 | 370 | 3350 | 130 | 3220 | 620 | 3840 | 290 | 3550 | 530 | 4080 | 630 | 3450 |
| 7:00 PM | 270 | 2660 | 420 | 2240 | 740 | 2980 | 240 | 2740 | 80 | 2660 | 500 | 3160 | 230 | 2930 | 420 | 3350 | 520 | 2830 |
| 8:00 PM | 180 | 1900 | 320 | 1580 | 550 | 2130 | 140 | 1990 | 60 | 1930 | 360 | 2290 | 170 | 2120 | 280 | 2400 | 360 | 2040 |
| 9:00 PM | 170 | 1600 | 260 | 1340 | 510 | 1850 | 140 | 1710 | 60 | 1650 | 290 | 1940 | 130 | 1810 | 250 | 2060 | 300 | 1760 |
| 10:00 PM | 180 | 1680 | 270 | 1410 | 430 | 1840 | 220 | 1620 | 60 | 1560 | 230 | 1790 | 120 | 1670 | 200 | 1870 | 250 | 1620 |
| 11:00 PM | 110 | 980 | 230 | 750 | 410 | 1160 | 110 | 1050 | 40 | 1010 | 350 | 1360 | 90 | 1270 | 160 | 1430 | 200 | 1230 |
| TOTAL | 6720 | 67010 | 12590 | 54420 | 20040 | 74460 | 9430 | 65030 | 2600 | 62430 | 11200 | 73630 | 6240 | 67390 | 8330 | 75720 | 12340 | 63380 |

All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.

SH 288 SOUTH FRWY SOUTHBOUND .-- TYPICAL WEEKDAY

| TIME |  | U.S. 59 EB |  | Southmore |  | Southmore |  | McGregor |  | Binz |  | McGregor |  | Holcombe |  | Yellowstone |  | Holly Hall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Entry |  | Exit |  | Entry |  | Exit |  | Entry |  | Entry | Nov-93 | Exit |  | Entry |  | Exit |
|  | M/L |  | M/ | Nov-93 | M/L | Nov-93 | M/L | Nov-93 | M/L | Nov-93 | M $/ 2$ | Nov-93 | *M几* | Nov-93 | M 2 | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 |
| 12:00 AM | 780 | 130 | 910 | 90 | 820 | 80 | 900 | 90 | 810 | 30 | 840 | 60 | 900 | 160 | 740 | 160 | 900 | 90 |
| 1:00 AM | 520 | 80 | 600 | 60 | 540 | 50 | 590 | 50 | 540 | 10 | 550 | 30 | 580 | 100 | 480 | 100 | 580 | 50 |
| 2:00 AM | 380 | 100 | 480 | 50 | 430 | 40 | 470 | 30 | 440 | 10 | 450 | 30 | 480 | 110 | 370 | 90 | 460 | 40 |
| 3:00 AM | 310 | 50 | 360 | 30 | 330 | 20 | 350 | 40 | 310 | 10 | 320 | 20 | 340 | 100 | 240 | 70 | 310 | 20 |
| 4:00 AM | 450 | 50 | 500 | 40 | 460 | 20 | 480 | 80 | 400 | 10 | 410 | 20 | 430 | 170 | 260 | 90 | 350 | 40 |
| 5:00 AM | 1340 | 110 | 1450 | 90 | 1360 | 40 | 1400 | 390 | 1010 | 20 | 1030 | 40 | 1070 | 340 | 730 | 130 | 860 | 120 |
| 6:00 AM | 3930 | 420 | 4350 | 410 | 3940 | 100 | 4040 | 1340 | 2700 | 50 | 2750 | 110 | 2860 | 1100 | 1760 | 270 | 2030 | 310 |
| 7:00 AM | 4890 | 760 | 5650 | 920 | 4730 | 250 | 4980 | 1480 | 3500 | 130 | 3630 | 350 | 3980 | 1300 | 2880 | 540 | 3220 | 450 |
| 8:00 AM | 4200 | 660 | 4860 | 830 | 4030 | 270 | 4300 | 1240 | 3060 | 130 | 3190 | 250 | 3440 | 1080 | 2380 | 450 | 2810 | 440 |
| 9:00 AM | 3590 | 600 | 4190 | 600 | 3590 | 280 | 3870 | 920 | 2950 | 90 | 3040 | 210 | 3250 | 860 | 2390 | 450 | 2840 | 330 |
| 10:00 AM | 3460 | 600 | 4060 | 550 | 3510 | 330 | 3840 | 770 | 3070 | 120 | 3190 | 280 | 3470 | 900 | 2570 | 520 | 3090 | 340 |
| 11:00 AM | 3600 | 650 | 4250 | 570 | 3680 | 400 | 4080 | 750 | 3330 | 140 | 3470 | 360 | 3830 | 900 | 2930 | 610 | 3540 | 370 |
| 12:00 PM | 3200 | 700 | 3900 | 540 | 3360 | 500 | 3860 | 790 | 3070 | 160 | 3230 | 450 | 3680 | 950 | 2730 | 610 | 3340 | 420 |
| 1:00 PM | 3490 | 730 | 4220 | 570 | 3650 | 460 | 4110 | 790 | 3320 | 150 | 3470 | 380 | 3850 | 950 | 2900 | 670 | 3570 | 410 |
| 2:00 PM | 3820 | 740 | 4560 | 570 | 3990 | 500 | 4490 | 950 | 3540 | 160 | 3700 | 500 | 4200 | 1020 | 3180 | 730 | 3910 | 430 |
| 3:00 PM | 4400 | 700 | 5100 | 610 | 4490 | 570 | 5060 | 750 | 4310 | 250 | 4580 | 720 | 5280 | 1010 | 4270 | 1090 | 5360 | 460 |
| 4:00 PM | 5290 | 800 | 6090 | 680 | 5410 | 590 | 6000 | 670 | 5330 | 340 | 5670 | 870 | 6540 | 990 | 5550 | 1350 | 6900 | 530 |
| 5:00 PM | 6670 | 780 | 7450 | 770 | 6680 | 700 | 7380 | 710 | 6670 | 490 | 7160 | 890 | 8050 | 990 | 7060 | 1240 | 8300 | 650 |
| 6:00 PM | 4270 | 750 | 5020 | 520 | 4500 | 520 | 5020 | 620 | 4400 | 220 | 4620 | 480 | 5100 | 780 | 4320 | 710 | 5030 | 480 |
| 7:00 PM | 2780 | 520 | 3300 | 400 | 2900 | 400 | 3300 | 370 | 2930 | 140 | 3070 | 370 | 3440 | 600 | 2840 | 530 | 3370 | 360 |
| 8:00 PM | 2100 | 400 | 2500 | 280 | 2220 | 310 | 2530 | 250 | 2280 | 100 | 2380 | 270 | 2650 | 440 | 2210 | 410 | 2620 | 260 |
| 9:00 PM | 2270 | 410 | 2680 | 270 | 2410 | 240 | 2650 | 230 | 2420 | 100 | 2520 | 210 | 2730 | 420 | 2310 | 330 | 2640 | 220 |
| 10:00 PM | 2010 | 370 | 2380 | 250 | 2130 | 180 | 2310 | 380 | 1930 | 60 | 1990 | 170 | 2160 | 370 | 1790 | 310 | 2100 | 200 |
| 11:00 PM | 1400 | 230 | 1630 | 180 | 1450 | 130 | 1580 | 180 | 1400 | 60 | 1460 | 200 | 1660 | 300 | 1360 | 340 | 1700 | 180 |
| TOTAL | 69150 | 11340 | 80490 | 9880 | 42870 | 6980 | 49850 | 13870 | 63720 | 2980 | 66700 | 7270 | 73970 | 15940 | 58030 | 11800 | 69830 | 7200 |

All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.

SH 288 SOUTH FRWY SOUTHBOUND -.. TYPICAL WEEKDAY

| TIME <br> (Begin) |  | 610 EB | 610 WB <br> Exit | 610 EB Entry |  | Bellfort <br> Exit |  | 610 WB |  | Bellfort <br> Entry |  |  | Reed | Reed |  |  | Airport <br> Exit <br> Jun-94 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Exit |  |  |  |  | Entry |  | Exit |  |  |  | Entry |  |  |
|  | M $几$ | Jul-94 | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 |  |  | M 2 | Jun-94 | M/2. | Jun-94 | Mn | Jun-94 | M/L | Jun-94 | M/L |  | Jul-94 | M/2 |
| 12:00 AM | 810 | 200 | 270 | 340 | 190 | 530 | 70 | 460 | 100 | 560 | 30 | 590 | 140 | 450 | 30 | 480 | 140 |
| 1:00 AM | 530 | 140 | 160 | 230 | 110 | 340 | 50 | 290 | 60 | 350 | 10 | 360 | 80 | 280 | 20 | 300 | 60 |
| 2:00 AM | 420 | 110 | 140 | 170 | 100 | 270 | 50 | 220 | 50 | 270 | 10 | 280 | 70 | 210 | 20 | 230 | 70 |
| 3:00 AM | 290 | 90 | 80 | 120 | 50 | 170 | 30 | 140 | 40 | 180 | 10 | 190 | 50 | 140 | 10 | 150 | 40 |
| 4:00 AM | 310 | 90 | 110 | 110 | 50 | 160 | 40 | 120 | 70 | 190 | 10 | 200 | 40 | 160 | 10 | 170 | 30 |
| 5:00 AM | 740 | 180 | 230 | 330 | 140 | 470 | 60 | 410 | 230 | 640 | 20 | 660 | 100 | 560 | 20 | 580 | 40 |
| 6:00 AM | 1720 | 430 | 710 | 580 | 390 | 970 | 230 | 740 | 470 | 1210 | 60 | 1270 | 290 | 980 | 30 | 1010 | 120 |
| 7:00 AM | 2770 | 700 | 940 | 1130 | 570 | 1700 | 290 | 1410 | 440 | 1850 | 80 | 1930 | 390 | 1540 | 50 | 1590 | 280 |
| 8:00 AM | 2370 | 630 | 1080 | 660 | 530 | 1190 | 240 | 950 | 330 | 1280 | 80 | 1360 | 360 | 1000 | 40 | 1040 | 230 |
| 9:00 AM | 2510 | 610 | 890 | 1010 | 530 | 1540 | 240 | 1300 | 340 | 1640 | 90 | 1730 | 350 | 1380 | 40 | 1420 | 190 |
| 10:00 AM | 2750 | 720 | 960 | 1070 | 600 | 1670 | 220 | 1450 | 340 | 1790 | 90 | 1880 | 380 | 1500 | 50 | 1550 | 230 |
| 11:00 AM | 3170 | 780 | 1070 | 1320 | 670 | 1990 | 270 | 1720 | 350 | 2070 | 90 | 2160 | 390 | 1770 | 50 | 1820 | 280 |
| 12:00 PM | 2920 | 850 | 1200 | 870 | 720 | 1590 | 280 | 1310 | 400 | 1710 | 100 | 1810 | 440 | 1370 | 70 | 1440 | 280 |
| 1:00 PM | 3160 | 880 | 1150 | 1130 | 740 | 1870 | 290 | 1580 | 360 | 1940 | 100 | 2040 | 460 | 1580 | 70 | 1650 | 290 |
| 2:00 PM | 3480 | 1010 | 1260 | 1210 | 840 | 2050 | 370 | 1680 | 440 | 2120 | 110 | 2230 | 530 | 1700 | 70 | 1770 | 340 |
| 3:00 PM | 4900 | 1410 | 1360 | 2130 | 1050 | 3180 | 380 | 2800 | 530 | 3330 | 140 | 3470 | 620 | 2850 | 90 | 2940 | 460 |
| 4:00 PM | 6370 | 1650 | 1650 | 3070 | 1440 | 4510 | 350 | 4160 | 690 | 4850 | 170 | 5020 | 730 | 4290 | 120 | 4410 | 600 |
| 5:00 PM | 7650 | 1760 | 2030 | 3860 | 1860 | 5720 | 320 | 5400 | 830 | 6230 | 210 | 6440 | 760 | 5680 | 170 | 5850 | 690 |
| 6:00 PM | 4550 | 1020 | 1480 | 2050 | 1360 | 3410 | 300 | 3110 | 590 | 3700 | 140 | 3840 | 600 | 3240 | 120 | 3360 | 540 |
| 7:00 PM | 3010 | 740 | 1100 | 1170 | 880 | 2050 | 260 | 1790 | 370 | 2160 | 110 | 2270 | 490 | 1780 | 100 | 1880 | 430 |
| 8:00 PM | 2360 | 590 | 850 | 920 | 610 | 1530 | 210 | 1320 | 300 | 1620 | 100 | 1720 | 400 | 1320 | 80 | 1400 | 350 |
| 9:00 PM | 2420 | 520 | 740 | 1160 | 580 | 1740 | 190 | 1550 | 270 | 1820 | 90 | 1910 | 390 | 1520 | 90 | 1610 | 300 |
| 10:00 PM | 1900 | 450 | 630 | 820 | 460 | 1280 | 150 | 1130 | 230 | 1360 | 70 | 1430 | 350 | 1080 | 60 | 1140 | 270 |
| 11:00 PM | 1520 | 420 | 590 | 510 | 380 | 890 | 120 | 770 | 160 | 930 | 50 | 980 | 270 | 710 | 40 | 750 | 240 |
| TOTAL | 62630 | 15980 | 20680 | 25970 | 14850 | 40820 | 5010 | 35810 | 7990 | 43800 | 1970 | 45770 | 8680 | 37090 | 1450 | 38540 | 6480 |

All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.

SH 288 SOUTH FRWY SOUTHBOUND ..- TYPICAL WEEKDAY


All data collected by the Texas Transportation Institute.


| ROADHAY MAME | : SH 288 (SOUTH FREEHAY) |
| :--- | :--- |
| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | : OTHER FREEUAY OR EXPRESSHAY |
| DIREGTION OF TRAVEL : NORTHBOUND |  |
| STUDY PERICD | : OFF PEAK ( $9: 30-15: 00)$ |



| ROADWAY NAME | : SH 288 (SOUTH FREEWAY) |
| :--- | :--- |
| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | : OTHER FREEWAY OR EXPRESSWAY |
| OIRECTION OF TRAVEL | : NORTHBOUNO |
| STUDY PERIOD | : P.M. PEAK (16:30-18:30) |



| ROADHAY NAME | : SH 288 (SOUTH FREEWAY) |
| :--- | :--- |
| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | : OTHER FREEHAY OR EXPRESSHAY |
| DIRECTION OF TRAVEL. | SOUTHBOUND |
| STUOY PERICO | : A.M. PEAK (6:30-8:30) |



| ROADHAY HAME | : SH 288 (SOUTH FREEHAY) |
| :--- | :--- |
| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | : OTHER FREEWAY OR EXPRESSHAY |
| DIRECTION OF TRAVEL | SOUTHBOUND |
| STUDY PERICO | : OFF PEAK $(9: 30-15: 00)$ |




