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# Final Report Transportation Plan Update 

Prepared By

Lima \& Associates

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
I. INTRODUCTION ..... 1
STUDY OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE ..... 1
STUDY PRODUCTS ..... 1
AGENCY COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ..... 1
ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT ..... 3
II. EXISTING CONDITIONS ..... 4
EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS ..... 4
EXISTING STREET SYSTEM ..... 6
EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS ..... 12
ROADWAY LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... 14
III. FUTURE CONDITIONS ..... 17
FUTURE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS ..... 17
FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS ..... 19
EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK ..... 19
ROADWAY CAPACITY DEFICIENCIES ..... 22
IV. TRAFFIC ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS ..... 26
ALTERNATIVE IMPROVEMENTS ..... 26
SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF IMPROVEMENTS ..... 43
V. TRANSPORTATION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM ..... 44
RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION PLAN ..... 44
TRANSPORTATION STUDIES ..... 47
OTHER PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 47
IMPLEMENTATION ..... 48
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ..... 49
PLAN MONITORING AND UPDATING ..... 55
TRAFFIC FORECASTING MODEL ..... 56
REVENUE SOURCES ..... 56
REFERENCES ..... 60
APPENDIX A
APPENDIX B

## LIST OF TABLES

Page
I-1. TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ..... 3
II-1. 1997 ESTIMATED POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT ..... 6
II-2. MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF AADT SR 68 EAST OF BULLHEAD CITY ..... 12
II-3. VEHICLE MIX ..... 14
II-4. DAILY ROADWAY CAPACITIES. ..... 15
II-5. LEVELS OF SERVICE ..... 15
III-1. ESTIMATED POPULATION ..... 18
III- 2. ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT ..... 18
III-3. COMMITTED STREET AND HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS ..... 20
IV-1. SUMMARY OF 1993 CRRTS RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 27
IV-2. STREET AND ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED FOR ANALYSIS ..... 28
IV-3. COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR THE MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD/ASHLEY ROAD CORRIDOR. ..... 42
V-1. UNIT COSTS ..... 49
V-2. SUMMARY OF COSTS BY AGENCY. ..... 50
V-3. CRRTS AREA IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN ARIZONA ..... 51
V-4. CRRTS AREA IMPROVEMENT COSTS IN ARIZONA ..... 53
A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
B-3. 2017 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

## LIST OF FIGURES

Page
I-1. STUDY AREA ..... 2
II-1. TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONES ..... 5
II-2. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION ..... 8
II-3. NUMBER OF LANES ..... 10
II-4. SPEED LIMITS ..... 11
II-5. CURRENT AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC ..... 13
II-6. CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE ..... 16
III-1. EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK ..... 21
III-2. 2002 LEVEL OF SERVICE - EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK. ..... 23
III-3. 2007 LEVEL OF SERVICE - EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK ..... 24
III-4. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK. ..... 25
IV-1. 2007 LEVEL OF SERVICE -ALTERNATIVE 1-BASE FUTURE NETWORK ..... 30
IV-2. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE -ALTERNATIVE 1-BASE FUTURE NETWORK ..... 31
IV-3. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 2 ..... 32
IV-4. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 3 ..... 33
IV-5. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 4 ..... 34
IV-6. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 5 ..... 35
IV-7. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE- ALTERNATIVE 6 ..... 38
IV-8. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 7 ..... 39
IV-9. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 8 ..... 40
IV-10. 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE - ALTERNATIVE 9 ..... 41

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Page
V-1. ARIZONA IMPROVEMENTS AND LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN ..... 45
V-2. ARIZONA IMPROVEMENTS AND LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN - 2017 TRAFFIC VOLUMES ..... 46

## I. INTRODUCTION

## STUDY OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the Arizona Update of the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study was to update the Arizona portion of the 1993 Colorado River Regional Transportation Study (CRRTS). The study was conducted by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) in cooperation with Bullhead City and Mohave County. For this study, Bullhead City and Mohave County collected traffic volume data and information on the current population and employment.

The study area for the CRRTS shown in Figure 1 is comprised of Bullhead City; Town of Laughlin, Nevada; City of Needles, California; Fort Mojave Indian Reservation; and unincorporated portions of Mohave County, Arizona. This transportation plan update focused only on the Arizona portions of the CRRTS.

The first step in updating the transportation plan was to analyze the existing socioeconomic and transportation conditions. Next, roadway improvements proposed in the 1993 study were reviewed to identify if enhancements and/or changes should be made to the original recommended improvements. Based on the analysis of the future conditions, the recommended transportation plan was revised: In addition, a transportation improvement program was developed.

## STUDY PRODUCTS

The work for this study was documents in the following working papers:

- Working Paper 1. Refined Scope of Work
- Working Paper 2. Existing Conditions
- Working Paper 3. Transportation Model
- Working Paper 4. Future Conditions and Analysis of Alternative Improvements


## AGENCY COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The development of the update of the transportation plan was guided by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprised of individuals representing the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Bullhead City, Mohave County, and Western Council of Governments (WACOG). Table I- 1 lists the individuals on the TAC. Other partners in the study were the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe; Clark County, Nevada; and the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT).

FIGURE I-1 STUDY AREA


TABLE I-1. TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

| Committee Member | Agency |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jacquie Jesse, Councilwoman | City Council, Bullhead City |
| Janice D. Paul, Planning Official | Community Development Department, <br> Bullhead City |
| Michael P. Hendrix, P.E., Assistant | Public Works Department, Mohave County |
| Director | Planning \& Zoning Department, Mohave |
| Christine Ballard, Director | County |
| Jim Zaborsky, County Supervisor | Mohave County Board of Supervisors |
| Dave Barber, Executive Director | Western Arizona Council of Governments |
| Pat Cupell, Senior Transportation/Air | Transportation Planning Group, Arizona |
| Quality Planner | Department of Transportation |
| Fred Garcia, Senior Transportation Planner | Environmental Pl onning, Arizona |
| Philip B. DeNee, Analyst | Arizona Department of Environmental <br> Quality |
| Debra Brisk, District Engineer | Kingman District, Arizona Department of |
|  | Transportation |

In addition to the agency coordination, several public meetings were held during the course of the study. The first public meeting was held jointly with the Bullhead City Council and the Mohave County Board of Supervisors on October 14, 1997. This meeting included an overview of the study, a review of the existing socioeconomic and transportation conditions, and discussed major transportation issues. The final public meeting was held in the spring of 1998 to present the recommended transportation plan. One public meeting was held with the Mohave County Transportation Commission on April 14, 1998, and another meeting was held with the Bullhead City Council on April 21, 1998. The recommended transportation plan was revised based on comments from the public, Mohave County Transportation Commission, and Bullhead City Council. The Bullhead City Council accepted the study on May 19, 1998.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report documents the method and results of the study and presents a recommended transportation plan and improvement program. The next chapter, Chapter II, presents an analysis of the current socioeconomic and transportation conditions. The future socioeconomic and transportation conditions are then described in Chapter III. The fourth chapter presents an analysis of potential alternatives. The final chapter presents the recommended long-range transportation plan and improvement program.

## II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Bullhead City is located in Mohave County, Arizona on the eastern shore of the Colorado River. The City is situated between the Colorado River on the west and the Black Mountains on the east, which separates the City from Golden Valley. The Town of Laughlin, Nevada is directly west of the City on the west side of the Colorado River.

## EXISTING SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The current population, dwelling units, and employment were estimated to provide a basis for understanding the socioeconomic conditions within the study area. These socioeconomic estimates will also be used to develop a transportation model for forecasting traffic volumes.

## Traffic Analysis Zones

Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) are geographic zonal units used to tabulate land use and trip generation data. Boundaries of the TAZs are defined based on similar land uses, physical barriers, and major streets in the transportation system. The TAZs developed for the 1993 CRRTS were modified to accommodate socioeconomic and transportation system changes. Figure II-1 shows the revised TAZ boundaries developed for this study. There is a total of 199 TAZs with 193 internal TAZs and 6 external TAZs. The external TAZs are those zones used to represent traffic, which either originates at or is destined to places outside the study area. For this study, external TAZs are located on SR 93, SR 95, I-40, and SR 163.

## Existing Population and Employment

Table II-1 summarizes the estimated 1997 population for the jurisdictions for the study area. The estimated 1997 study area population is 57,762 and the estimated employment is 29,645 . Appendix A presents the existing population and employment by TAZ. The Bullhead City Planning Department provided the 1997 population and dwelling unit estimates for the City. The Mohave County Planning Department and the Clark County Planning Department provided building permit data for the years 1990 through 1996 for the portions of Mohave County in the study area and for the Town of Laughlin, respectively. This data was used to expand the estimated 1990 population and dwelling units to 1997 estimates. The remainder of the study area population and dwelling units data was revised using the growth rates for those areas forecasted in the 1993 CRRTS.



TABLE II-1. 1997 ESTIMATED POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

| Jurisdiction | Population | Employment |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Bullhead City | 28,494 | 6,503 |
| Golden Valley and Mohave County Area | 5,093 | 656 |
| Mohave Valley and Surrounding Areas | 10,859 | 1,242 |
| Town of Laughlin and Clark County Area | 6,225 | 19,210 |
| City of Needles and Surrounding Areas | 7,091 | 2,034 |
| Total | 57,762 | 29,645 |

Employment is divided into four categories: retail, office, general, and casino. Each of these categories represents a different trip generation rate. The Bullhead City Planning Department provided the current total employment estimates for the City. The Mohave County Planning Department provided the estimated increase of industrial, office, and retail square footage between 1990 and 1997 for Mohave Valley and Golden Valley. Employment for the City of Laughlin was estimated from the square footage increase between 1990 and 1997 for commercial, casino, and retail uses provided by Clark County, Nevada. Based on this date the number of 1997 employees was estimated based on the square footage of commercial, industrial, and office uses. The square footage was then converted to number of employees by using a factor of one employee per 250 square feet for commercial uses, one employee per 400 square feet for office uses, and one employee per 500 square feet for general uses. The remainder of the study area employment was revised using a growth factor of three percent per year. The existing employment is tabulated by TAZ in Appendix A.

## EXISTING STREET SYSTEM

The study area street network is comprised of an interstate highway, state highways, urban and rural arterials, and urban and rural collectors: Arizona State Route 95 traverses northsouth through the entire study area, and SR 68 traverses east-west through the study area connecting the Bullhead/Laughlin area to US 93 and Golden Valley. . Boundary Cone (Oatman) Road to the south is a connector between Mohave Valley and Golden Valley. On the northwest side of the study area, Nevada SR 163 provides access from the west into the region. Interstate 40 provides access to the southern portion of the study area from California and Arizona.

Four existing bridges cross the Colorado River in the study area. One bridge connects SR 95 in Bullhead City to Casino Drive in Laughlin. This bridge will be incorporated into the Arizona State highway system in the near future. Another bridge crosses the Davis Dam to the north and connects Arizona SR 68 to Nevada SR 163 junction. A bride on Harbor

Street in Needles allows access between California and Árizona in the southern portion of the study area. Another bridge connects the Aha Macav of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in the California portion to the Arizona portion of the Indian Reservation.

The following characteristics were inventoried for the street system: 1) functional classification; 2) number of lanes; and 3) speed limits.

## Functional Classification

Roads are classified to define the types of roads that have similar design and traffic characteristics. The functional classification categorizes roads by the function they perform in regard to providing access and mobility. A principal arterial, for example, provides mobility to drivers between long distances with minimal access to adjoining properties. A collector street, on the other hand, provides access to homes rather than serving long distances. Due to the urban and rural characteristics of the study area, each functional classification is further subdivided into the urban and rural category. Figure $\Pi-2$ shows the functional classification assigned to the street network in the study. In addition to the functional classification shown in the Figure, there is a federal functional classification system which is used to identify state and regionally significant roads which are eligible for federal transportation funds. It is important to note that there is a distinction between local functional classifications and the federal classification. For example, a local road which is designated a minor arterial is not necessarily classified as a minor arterial on the federal functional classification system. The federal system classifies roads on a broader regional and statewide geographical scope.

A principal arterial serves the major centers of activity, carries the highest traffic volume, and serves the longest trips. A principal arterial carries the major portion of trips entering and leaving the urban areas, as well as the majority of through movements bypassing the central area. Principal arterials usually have fully or partially controlled access. In the study area, SR 95 is classified as a principal arterial.

Minor arterials interconnect with the urban principal arterials, provide service for trips of moderate length, and distribute vehicles to the urban collector streets. Minor arterials are usually spaced $1 / 8-1 / 2$ mile in the central business district to $2-3$ miles in the suburban fringes. In the study area, Hancock Road, Marina Boulevard, Silver Creek Road, within Bullhead city limits, and Casino Drive in Laughlin are classified as urban minor arterials, while Boundary Cone/Oatman Road, Needles Highway, and Shinarump Road are examples of rural minor arterials.


FIGURE II - 2 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Functional Classification


Collector streets provide traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods and direct access to adjacent property. The collector system distributes trips from the arterials to the local streets. The majority of the study area roadways fall under this category in both the rural and urban areas.

## Number Of Lanes

The number of lanes for various roadway facilities in the study area vary from two lanes undivided to four lanes divided. Data for the number of lanes of streets in the network system were collected by driving on all of the arterial and collector streets. Maps displaying the observed number of lanes were reviewed by Bullhead City and Mohave County personnel. The street cross sections include the following lane configurations:

- Two Lanes With a Continuous Left-Turn Lane
- Two Lanes Undivided
- Four Lanes Undivided
- Four Lanes With a Continuous Left-Turn Lane
- Four Lanes Divided

Most collectors and minor arterial streets in the study area are two-lane facilities while most major arterials including SR 95, SR 68, and the Bullhead Parkway are four-lane facilities. However, SR 95, from Valencia Road to the Town of Needles is a two-lane facility. The number of lanes for the arterial and collector streets in the study area are shown in Figure II-3.

## Speed Limits

The posted speed limits are shown on Figure II-4. Speed limits generally range between 25 and 45 mph in the urban environment and between 45 and 55 mph in the rural environment. Bullhead parkway has a posted speed limit of 50 mph , while I-40 has posted speed limits between 65 and 75 mph .

## Unpaved Roads

For air quality analysis purposes, an estimate of unpaved road mileage was compiled for Bullhead City and the portion of Mohave County inside the Bullhead City $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ nonattainment area. Bullhead City has approximately 10 miles of unpaved roads primarily concentrated between Black Mountain Road and Mohave Drive west of SR 95. Mohave Valley has approximately 60 miles of unpaved roads inside the nonattainment area.


Number of Lanes



## EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Traffic conditions were inventoried for the streets in the study area including: 1) current average daily traffic, 2) roadway capacity, and 3) level of service.

## Traffic Volumes

The Current Average Daily Traffic (ADT) is shown in Figure II-5. Traffic volumes in this figure are based on traffic counts provided by Bullhead City, Mohave County, ADOT, and Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT). The Bullhead City and Mohave County collected current traffic counts in late 1996 and early 1997. Both ADOT and NDOT provided previously collected 1995 traffic volumes, which were adjusted to 1997 traffic volumes.

Table II-2 presents information on the monthly percentages of Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for a permanent automatic traffic recorder (ATR) located on SR 68, approximately five miles east of Bullhead City. Information collected by the 1993 CRRTS on vehicle mix is shown in Table II-3.

TABLE II-2. MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF AADT SR 68 EAST OF BULLHEAD CITY

| Month | Percentage of AADT |
| :--- | :---: |
| January | 95.0 |
| February | 103.4 |
| March | 107.5 |
| April | 109.2 |
| May | 102.0 |
| June | 101.0 |
| July | 98.9 |
| August | 97.5 |
| September | 98.3 |
| October | 100.2 |
| November | 94.9 |
| December | 91.7 |



FIGURE II-5 CURRENT AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC

TABLE II-3. VEHICLE MIX

|  | Location |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vehicle Type | SR 68 | SR 95 | SR 163 | Needles <br> Highway |
| Passenger Car | $64 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $64 \%$ |
| Pick up Truck | $29 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Light Truck | $1 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Heavy Truck | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Recreational | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| Vehicle | $1 \%$ | -- | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Cycle/Other |  |  |  |  |

## ROADWAY LEVEL OF SERVICE

Levels of service (LOS) of the streets in the study area were estimated using the arterial analysis in the 1994 Highway Capacity Manual. Arterial LOS is based on the average through-vehicle travel speed over the length of the arterial. It is important to note that the LOS of individual intersections could vary from the arterial LOS. An intersection LOS could govern the overall arterial LOS. Levels of service range from LOS A to F, where LOS A represents free flow and LOS F represents forced traffic flow. For traffic forecasting modeling purposes, capacity of a roadway segment is typically defined as the ADT that results in a LOS E operation. LOS E is characterized by large delays and travel speeds that are one-third of the speeds at LOS A.

The Highway Capacity Software (HCS), version 2.0 , was used to perform a planning analysis of the arterial street sections to determine their capacities in terms of maximum ADT that can be accommodated by the roadway segment. The directional daily lane capacity by roadway functional classification, as well as the speed, is shown in Table II-4.

The arterial level of service was estimated as a function of volume-to-capacity ( $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{c}$ ) ratios. The LOS ranges, based on v/c ratios, were developed using the HCS Software 2.0. with the same input variables employed in the capacity development. LOS ranges based on the v/c ratio for rural facilities and urban facilities are tabulated in Table II-5. The present LOS operation for each link with ADT volumes was determined based on v/c ratios and is shown in Figure II-6. These ratio values will be compared with v/c ratios resulting from the alternative street networks modeled later in the study and used to determine the effectiveness of each alternative.

## TABLE II-4. DAILY ROADWAY CAPACITIES

| Functional Classification | Speed <br> $(\mathbf{m p h})$ | Directional Daily <br> Lane Capacity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rural Major Arterial | 55 | 11,500 |
| Rural Major Arterial | 55 | 4,800 |
| (2-lane SR 68 in mountainous terrain) | 8,750 |  |
| Rural Minor Arterial | 45 | 7,750 |
| Rural Collector | 45 | 10,800 |
| Urban Major Arterial | $35-45$ | 8,400 |
| Urban Minor Arterial | 35 | 7,750 |
| Urban Collector | $25-35$ | 10,000 |
| Parkway | 50 | 15,250 |
| Interstate | 65 | 8,000 |
| Ramps | 25 |  |

TABLE II-5. LEVELS OF SERVICE

| LOS | Rural <br> Maximum V/C | Urban <br> Maximum V/C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| B | 0.27 | 0.50 |
| C | 0.43 | 0.70 |
| D | 0.64 | 0.90 |
| E | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| F | $>1.00$ | $>1.00$ |



| LOS | Rural <br> Maximum V/C | Urban <br> Maximum V/C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| B | 0.27 | 0.50 |
| C | 0.43 | 0.70 |
| D | 0.64 | 0.90 |
| E | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| F | $>1.00$ | $>1.00$ |

## III. FUTURE CONDITIONS

This section of the report presents the analysis of future socioeconomic and transportation conditions. The next section discusses the future socioeconomic conditions including the estimate of the population and employment for the years 2002, 2007, and 2017. The third section presents future street conditions for the existing street system plus the five-year committee improvement. The final section presents the analysis of alternative roadway improvements.

## FUTURE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The future population, dwelling units, and employment were estimated to provide a basis for understanding the future socioeconomic conditions within the study area. These estimates were used to project future traffic volumes in order to analyze the performance of the street system under estimated future socioeconomic conditions.

## Future Population and Employment

Lima \& Associates coordinated with the following organizations in developing the socioeconomic data:

- Bullhead City Planning Department
- Mohave County Planning Department
- Clark County Planning Department for the Town of Laughlin
- Hollock and Gross for the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation

The remainder of the study area population and dwelling units data were revised using growth rates for those areas forecasted in the 1993 CRRTS.

The estimated future population and employment for the jurisdictions for the study area are summarized in Tables III-1 and III-2. For the year 2017, the estimated study area population is approximately 182,400 persons and the estimated employment is approximately 82,000 employees. Employment is divided into four categories: retail, office, general, and casino. Each of these categories represents a different trip generation rate. Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3 present the population and employment by TAZ for the years 2002, 2007, and 2017, respectively.

TABLE III-1. ESTIMATED POPULATION

| Jurisdiction | Population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1997 |  |  |  |  | 2002 | 2007 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| Bullhead City | 28,494 | 32,737 | 38,234 | 50,473 |  |  |  |  |
| Golden Valley and Mohave County Area | 5,093 | 6,065 | 7,045 | 8,984 |  |  |  |  |
| Mohave Valley and Surrounding Areas | 8,658 | 10,808 | 12,968 | 17,255 |  |  |  |  |
| Town of Laughlin and Clark County Area | 6,198 | 11,836 | 17,709 | 29,452 |  |  |  |  |
| City of Needles and Surrounding Areas | 5,119 | 5,893 | 6,665 | 8,208 |  |  |  |  |
| FMIT | 4,200 | 19,965 | 35,981 | 68,007 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Study Area | 57,762 | 87,3040 | 118,602 | 182,379 |  |  |  |  |

Source: Bullhead City, Mohave County, Hollock and Gross

TABLE III-2. ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT

| Jurisdiction |  | Employment |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 1997 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |
| Bullhead City | 6,503 | 7,797 | 9,088 | 11,674 |  |
| Golden Valley and Mohave County Area | 656 | 1,156 | 1,660 | 2,695 |  |
| Mohave Valley and Surrounding Areas | 1,114 | 1,705 | 2,286 | 3,482 |  |
| Town of Laughlin and Clark County Area | 18,595 | 22,446 | 26,282 | 33,999 |  |
| City of Needles and Surrounding Areas | 1,734 | 2,200 | 2,669 | 3,598 |  |
| Fort Mojave Indian Reservation | 1,043 | 7,375 | 13,706 | 26,516 |  |
| Total Study Area | 29,645 | 42,679 | 55,691 | 81,964 |  |

## FUTURE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The performance of the street system was analyzed for the estimated future socioeconomic conditions presented in the previous section. For this analysis, future traffic was projected for the years 2002, 2007, and 2017 on the existing plus committed street network. Committed facilities are those state and local improvements that are currently in adopted transportation programs. The level of service was then estimated for streets in the existing and committed street network.

## Travel Demand Modeling

The travel demand model previously developed for the 1993 CRRTS was updated for this study. This updated model includes an update of current street and highway network and of the current socioeconomic conditions. The travel demand model was then revalidated for current traffic conditions. Working Paper 3, Transportation Models, documents development and validation of the travel demand model.

## EXISTING AND COMMITTED NETWORK

Table III-3 presents the transportation improvements currently programmed by ADOT and Mohave County over the 1997-2002 period. The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) do not have any committed projects other than routine maintenance. The existing and committed network for the year 2002 is shown in Figure III-1.

In addition to the committed projects, the following studies are in progress:

- Design Concept Study to widen the existing two-lane segments of SR 68 to 4 lanes through the mountain
- Design Concept Study to widen the existing two-lane SR 95 from Courtwright Road to Needles Bridge
- A feasibility study to relocate SR 95 between Courtwright Road and I-40, bypassing the Needles Bridge and the City of Needles

TABLE III-3. COMMITTED STREET AND HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS 1997-2002

| Improvement Location | Description | Estimated Cost | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coct ras fix |  |  |  |
| SR 95 - Courtwright to Central Avenu | Right-of-way Acquisition | \$24,000 | FY 98 |
| SR 95 - Courtwright to Central Avenue | Utility Reconstruction |  | FY 98 |
| SR 95 - Courtwright to Central Avenue | Widen to 4 lanes | \$8,600 | FY 99 |
| SR 95 - Central Avenue to Marina Boulevard | Constr | $\$ 17,500$ | 8 |
| SR 95 - Hulet - Lipan | Desiga Roadway | \$900 | FY 02 |
| SR 95 - Lipan - Valencia <br> SR 95 - North Reservation Boundary- <br> Marina Boulevard |  | \$1,800 | 01 |
|  |  | \$94 | FY 98 |
| SR 95 - Valencia Road - Marina Boulevard | Right-of-way Acquisitio | $\$ 6,6$ | $8$ |
| SR 95 - Valencia Road - Marina Boulevard | Right-of-way Acquisition | \$13 | FY 98 |
| SR 95 and McCormick | Construct NB Right-Turn Lane | \$160 | FY 98 |
| SR 95 and 7 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Street | Install Traffic Signal | \$100 | FY 98 |
|  |  |  |  |

City of Bullhead

| Drive Ramar, Baseline and Trane | Install Traffic Signals |  | $\$ 160$ | FY $97 / 98$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Marina Boulevard-Trane Road to Lakeside <br> Dive | Construct Roadway |  | 355 | FY 98/99 |
|  |  | Subtotal | $\$ 515$ |  |


| Eive |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Azte: $\quad$ ad - SR 68 to Shinarump Drive | Grade, Drain \& Base Course | \$350 | FY 97/98 |
| Azt |  |  |  |
| Shinarump Drive - East of Aztec | Grade, Drain \& Base | \$350 | FY' 97/98 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Shinarump Drive - Aztec Road to Colorado Road | Grade \& Base | \$120 | FY 97/98 |
| Vanderslice Road - Laguna to King whe Grade |  |  |  |
| Vanderslice Road - South of Laguna | Grade and Pave | \$250 | FY 97/9 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mohave Valley - SR 95 | Install Traffic Signals | \$50 | FY 97/98 |
| E. Wry |  |  |  |
|  | Total Cos | \$66,246 |  |

## Legend

N Two Lanes N Four Lanes

## ROADWAY CAPACITY DEFICIENCIES

The future average daily traffic volumes LOS for the years 2002, 2007, and 2017 are shown in Figures III-2 through III-4, respectfully, for the existing and committed street and highway network. Level of service was estimated using the same methodology described in Chapter II. The analysis of LOS indicate that the following roadway segments will operate at LOS D or worse:

- Existing two-lane segments of SR 68 through the mountain
- SR 95
- Laughlin Bridge
- Needles Highway
- Existing two-lane Veterans Memorial Highway

Due to the increase in future traffic on SR 95 through Bullhead City and the projected traffic growth in the city to the east of SR 95 , there is a need to relieve traffic on SR 95 . This could be accomplished through better use of the Bullhead Parkway in handling local traffic. For this, additional east-west connections between the parkway and SR 95 are required, as well as more north-south connections in the area between the parkway and SR 95. Because of the increased traffic load, relief is also needed on the Laughlin Bridge.

The urbanization of Mohave Valley and Fort Mojave Indian Reservation areas will contribute to a significant increase of traffic on SR 95, the only continuous north-south road in the area. As a result of the increased traffic in Mohave Valley, there is a need for north-south roadways parallel to SR 95 .

The combined growth of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation casino, resort related activities, and the accompanying residential growth will create another urban node resulting in development similar to that of the existing Laughlin/Bullhead City development. This growth will increase the interaction of activities on both sides of the River.

The anticipated traffic growth between the Kingman/Golden Valley area and the Bullhead City/Laughlin area will contribute to increased congestion and slow speeds on the two-lane section of SR 68, and will restrict passing opportunities through the mountains. A need exists to upgrade the existing two-lane segments on SR 68 to four lanes.


Level of Service
NA-C N D or Worse



## IV. TRAFFIC ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Level of service was analyzed for alternative roadway improvements. The general type of improvements analyzed included the following:

- Widen the two-lane segments of SR 68 and SR 95
- Relocate SR 95
- Construct an additional Colorado River crossing .
- Complete the streets as recommended in the Bullhead City Circulation Element
- Construct an extension of Veterans Memorial Parkway on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation
- Improve major intersections, such as the SR 95/Laughlin Bridge intersection

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) identified specific improvements to be further analyzed, based on the LOS analysis of existing and committed network and a review of the previously recommended and proposed projects. Long-range improvement projects, which identified the 1993 CRRTS, are shown in Table IV-1. The Colorado bridge crossings, proposed in the 1993 CRRTS, were studied in detail by Clark County, Nevada. The results of this study are presented in Final Report: Laughlin Bridge Location Study, March 1, 1996.

## ALTERNATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

The potential improvements identified for further analysis are shown in Table IV-2. A base future network, Alternative 1, was developed to represent a street network which include improvements that appear to have a high probability of being implemented over the next 20 years. Alternatives 2 through 10 were then analyzed as separate options to the base future network.

## TABLE IV-1. SUMMARY OF 1993 CRRTS RECOMMENDATIONS

## Improvement

Widen the Laughlin Bridge from four to six lanes and provide improved intersections at Casino Drive and SR 95

Construct the Rio Rancho Expressway from Needles Highway to Bullhead Parkway. Include traffic interchanges at Casino Drive and SR 95 and a new six-lane bridge over the Colorado River (Pass Canyon location).
Construct the Riverview Drive bridge and widen the Riverview/North Oatman corridor roadway to four lanes.

Construct the Bullhead Parkway extension between Aha Macav Parkway and SR 95, including a four-lane Colorado River bridge.

Construct the Vanderslice/El Rodeo corridor roadways as four-lane arterial streets.

Construct Landon Drive between SR 68 and Bullhead Parkway as a four-lane arterial street.
Widen SR 68 to four lanes between SR 95 and the existing four-lane section.
Pave a network of two lane arterial roadways in Golden Valley including Colorado, Tombstone, Estrella and Shinarump.

Widen the Needles Bridge to four lanes.
Widen SR 95 to four lanes from Valencia Road to the Needles Bridge.


Construct the J Street corridor in Needles as a four-lane arterial street between the Needles Bridge and I-40.

# TABLE IV-2. STREET AND ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED FOR ANALYSIS 

## POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Alternative 1<br>Base Future<br>Network

Alternative
Improvement


## Base Future Network

The 2007, 2017 LOS, and daily traffic volumes for the base future network are illustrated in Figures IV-1 and IV-2, respectively. The improvements in the base future network include the following:

- Completion of the streets in the Bullhead Circulation Element, shown in Table III-3
- Widening of SR 95 to four lanes
- Widening of SR 68 to four lanes through the mountain
- Widening of Mountain View Road as a continuous four-lane arterial

The completion of the streets in the Bullhead Circulation Element will reduce traffic volumes on SR 95 in the City of Bullhead. In addition, the implementation of the Circulation Element will significantly improve internal circulation and distribute more traffic to the Bullhead Parkway; however, the Laughlin Bridge would still have significant traffic volumes. The widening of the Vanderslice/Mountain View corridor will also reduce traffic volumes on SR 95 in Mohave Valley and better distribute traffic volumes in the area. The widening of SR 68 to four lanes will significantly improve the LOS in the section through the mountain.

## New Bridge Crossings

Four potential Colorado River bridge crossings were analyzed. Figures IV-3 through IV-6 illustrate the 2017 LOS and daily traffic volumes that will occur if the potential bridge crossings at Silver Creek Road, Hancock Road, and Riverview Drive are in place. All three bridge crossings improve the LOS on portions of SR 95 in the City of Bullhead. However, the Silver Creek crossing increases the traffic volumes on SR 95, south of Silver Creek Road, by approximately 10,000 vehicles per day, but all three crossings reduce the traffic volume on the Laughlin Bridge. Among the three crossings, the Silver Creek crossing reduces the greatest amount of traffic on the Laughlin Bridge by approximately 32,000 vehicles per day. The Silver Creek crossing also increases traffic volume on Silver Creek Road by approximately 9,000 vehicles per day. The Hancock Bridge crossing improves the level of service of SR 95 more than the other two alternative bridge crossings; however, it increases traffic volume on Hancock Road by approximately, 13,000 vehicles per day.

Another alternative bridge crossing studied was a potential bridge from an east-west extension of the Bullhead Parkway to the River and connecting to Aha Macav Parkway. This bridge would carry approximately 10,800 vehicles per day.



## Level of Service

$\wedge \mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}$ N D or Worse

## FIGURE IV - 3 <br> 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE <br> ALTERNATIVE 2 - SILVER CREEK BRIDGE



FIGURE IV - 4 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE

## ALTERNATIVE 3 - HANCOCK BRIDGE



ALTERNATIVE 4 - RIVERVIEW/N. OATMAN BRIDGE


## FIGURE IV - 6 <br> 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE <br> ALTERNATIVE 5 - BULLHEAD PARKWAY BRIDGE



## Extension of Bullhead Parkway/Veterans Memorial Parkway

Alternative 6, illustrated in Figure IV-7, is an extension of the Bullhead Parkway to the west and south to Veterans Memorial Parkway. The extension of the Parkway reduces traffic on SR 95 south of the Parkway by approximately 7,000 vehicles per day. The extension of the Parkway south to Veterans Parkway would impact Section 10 owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This area is designated as a park and a conservation area. BLM has cooperative agreements with wildlife agencies to conserve the area for wildlife protection. The extension could also impact the Fort Mojave site.

## Relocation of Needles Highway

Figure IV-8 illustrates Alternative 7, which is a relocation and major improvement of the Needles Highway to parallel SR 95 on the west side of the Colorado River and connect directly to Aha Macav. The improvement of Needles Highway did not reduce traffic on SR 95.

## Relocation of SR 95 Between the Bullhead Parkway and I-40

Alternative 8, shown in Figure IV-9, is a proposed major relocation of SR 95 between the Bullhead Parkway and I-40 and ties into SR 95 from the south of I-40. The analysis indicates that the relocated SR 95 diverts a small amount of traffic from existing SR 95.

## Relocation of SR 95 to I-40

This alternative, illustrated in Figure IV-10, is a relocation of SR 95 north of Courtwright Road and presents a direct connection with I-40 northwest of the City of Needles. This alternative would divert a significant amount of traffic from the existing SR 95 south of Courtwright Road and from the Needles Bridge and Needles City streets.

## Mountain View Road/Ashley Road Corridor

Mohave County is considering the designation of a future four-lane road in the Mountain View Road/Ashley Road corridor. Ashley Road is currently a north-south undeveloped alignment located three miles to the east of SR 95. The base future network included Mountain View Road as a four lane arterial. Alternatives 10 through 12 include alternative lane configurations for Mountain View Road, Vanderslice Road, and Ashley Road. Alternative 12 includes the improvement of Ashley Road as a high speed limited access arterial. Table IV-3 presents a comparison of traffic volumes for the alternative lane configurations. The traffic volumes presented in the table indicate that Mountain View Road carries a significant amount of traffic in all the potential scenarios. This significance
of Mountain View Road as a north-south arterial is due to road's proximity to SR 95 and the distribution of projected land use in the SR 95/Ashley Road Corridor.

## OTHER POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

Another project, under consideration by ADOT, is the improvement of the SR 95/Laughlin Bridge intersection, including exclusive southbound right-turn lanes and additional signing. This project would improve the intersection level of service.

The Sierra Club recently proposed an additional alternative to those currently under consideration for the Hoover Dam Bypass. This additional alternative would traverse Arizona 68 to Arizona 95 in Bullhead City, cross the Colorado River, and connect to Nevada 95. The Colorado River crossing would be on either new bridge or the existing bridge which would be widened. Since the CRRTS update was being finalized when this alternative was proposed, the update did not analyze the impacts of the Hoover Dam Bypass. However, an alternative bypass crossing the Colorado River in the Bullhead/Laughlin area would impact traffic in the area. If the alternative is included in the Environmental Impact Study for the bypass, a detail traffic analysis of the alternative must be conducted.

FIGURE IV - 7
2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ALTERNATIVE 6.- EXTENDED PARKWAY


## FIGURE IV - 8 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ALTERNATIVE 7 - RELOCATED NEEDLES HIGHWAY



# FIGURE IV - 9 

 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE

## FIGURE IV - 10 <br> 2017 LEVEL OF SERVICE ALTERNATIVE 9 - SR 95 BRIDGE BYPASS

## ${ }^{\mathrm{N}}$



TABLE IV-3. COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC VOLUMES FOR THE MOUNTAIN VIEW/ASHLEY ROÁD CORRIDOR

| Alternative | Number of <br> Lanes | 2017 Daily Traffic Volumes <br> Camp Mohave <br> to Rodeo | Boundary Cone <br> to King |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Alternative 10 | 4 |  |  |
| SR 95 | 4 | 37,800 | 30,900 |
| Mountain View Road | 4 | 9,300 | 16,200 |
| Vanderslice Road | 2 | 6,900 | 8,800 |
| Alternative 11 | 4 | 37,800 | 31,100 |
| $\quad$ SR 95 | 2 | 8,900 | 14,000 |
| Mountain View Road | 4 | 7,300 | 10,700 |
| Vanderslice Road |  |  |  |
| Alternative 12 | 4 | 38,500 | 27,500 |
| $\quad$ SR 95 | 2 | 5,900 | 15,000 |
| Mountain View Road | 2 | 1,200 | 7,600 |
| Vanderslice Road | 4 | 8,200 | 7,800 |
| Ashley Road* |  |  |  |

*assumes improvement as a high speed limited access arterial

## SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF IMPROVEMENTS

Major findings of the analysis of potential improvements include the following:

- A new bridge between Bullhead City and the Town of Laughlin would improve the level of service on SR 95 and reduce traffic on the existing Laughlin Bridge.
- The closer that a new bridge is to the existing Laughlin Bridge, the more that traffic would be reduced on the existing bridge.
- New east-west and north-south streets between SR 95 and the Bullhead Parkway, as identified in the Bullhead City General Plan and Capital Improvement Program, will distribute traffic more uniformly between SR 95 and Bullhead Parkway and reduce traffic on SR 95.
- Construction of arterial roadways parallel to SR 95 , such as Mountain View Road, Vanderslice Road, and Veterans Parkway, significantly reduces traffic on SR 95 and will provide better local traffic circulation.
- The paving of selected roads in Golden Valley will improve the continuity of roadways and improve the internal traffic circulation.
- Paving existing unpaved roads, located in the Bullhead City Particulate $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}\right)$ nonattainment area, will reduce vehicle particulate emissions.
- The widening of SR 68 to four lanes through the mountain pass will significantly improve the LOS and increase operating speeds on SR 68.
- The completion of the programmed widening of SR 95 will improve the LOS and increase operating speeds on SR 95.
- The widening of SR 95 between Courtwright Road and Needles Bridge will improve the level of service and increase operating speeds on SR 95 south of Courtwright Road.
- A direct connection of SR 95 to I-40 would reduce traffic delay through the City of Needles and improve the connection from other areas of Arizona and California to the Bullhead/Laughlin area.


## V. TRANSPORTATION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

This chapter presents the recommended long-range plan for Bullhead City, Mohave Valley, and Golden Valley. A Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is also presented along with cost estimates and the agencies responsible for implementing the improvements.

## RECOMMENDED TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The recommended 2017 long-range transportation plan is shown in Figure V-1. Major new facilities are shown in Figure V-2. The 2017 long-range plan includes the following improvements:

- Complete widening SR 95 from Needles Bridge to Central Avenue.
- Widen SR 68 to four lanes through the mountain pass.
- Construct city collector and arterial streets in the Bullhead City General Plan and Capital Improvement Program.
- Construct a new Colorado River crossing between Bullhead City and the vicinity of the Town of Laughlin.
- Construct Mountain View Road and Vanderslice Road as continuous two-lane arterials between Courtwright Road and the Bullhead Parkway.
- Construct a four-lane road along an existing alignment in the Mountain View Road/Vanderslice Road/Ashley Road corridor. Mohave County should designate either Mountain View Road, Vanderslice Road, or Ashley Road as a future fourlane arterial. This designation would include a roadway cross-section, adequate right-of-way width, and access management control. The County should reserve right-of-way along this future designated four-lane arterial.
- Widen Camp Mohave Road, Boundary Cone Road, King Street, and Courtwright Road to four lanes between SR 95 and the future designated four-lane arterial.
- Extend Bullhead Parkway from SR 95 west to Veterans Memorial Parkway.

Improvement Plan Network
N 4 Through Paved Lanes

- Improve to 2 Through Paved Lanes

Existing 2 Lane Roadway
$\therefore$, Study Area Boundary

- Special Area
- Future Traffic Signal


FIGURE V-2

Improvement Plan Volumes in 100s of Vehicles
Existing Roadway
( Planned Roadway
Study Area Boundary Special Area

## TRANSPORTATION STUDIES

The following studies are either in progress or recommended by this study:

- Complete the design concept and public meetings for a bridge crossing.
- Complete the design concept and the design for SR 68 through the mountain pass.
- Complete a design concept for widening SR 95 from Courtwright Road to Needles Bridge.
- Initiate and complete a feasibility study of relocating SR 95 from the vicinity of Courtwright Road connecting I-40 just northwest of the City of Needles.
- Initiate and complete a feasibility study of relocating SR 95 from Bullhead Parkway southeast connecting to I-40 east of the Colorado River.
- Conduct a detailed traffic analysis for the proposed Hoover Dam Bypass crossing the Colorado River in the Bullhead/Laughlin area.
- Initiate and complete a Bullhead City Transit Planning Study.


## OTHER PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

## Planning and Designing Streets

The following recommendations will help improve traffic circulation in the study area as new streets are constructed and existing streets are reconstructed:

- Since Bullhead City and portions of Mohave Valley are within the Bullhead Particulate $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ nonattainment area, local and collector streets in future subdivisions in Mohave Valley should be paved with either curbs or paved shoulders to reduce vehicle particulate emissions.
- The internal circulation systems for newly developed and redeveloped areas should be coordinated through a partnership of the City, County, Indian Reservation, ADOT and private developers.
- New and improved arterial streets should be continuous and run parallel to SR 95 in order to reduce traffic on the state route.
- To minimize the number of new access points along state routes, access for newly developed and redeveloped areas should be coordinated among the City, County, Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, and ADOT.


## Metropolitan Planning Organization

An urban area of 50,000 persons or more is eligible to be designated as a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) by the Federal Department of Transportation. An MPO would have transportation planning responsibility for the urban area and would be eligible for federal funds. According to the population forecasts, the combined population of Bullhead City and the Town of Laughlin will reach approximately 50,000 within ten years. In addition, the urban growth in the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation; Mohave County, Arizona; and Clark County, Nevada could accelerate the population growth in the contiguous urban area. Local governments should begin to work with the Local Government Section of ADOT's Transportation Planning Group, NDOT, and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in laying the groundwork for an MPO. Recommendations for plan monitoring and updating will help set the technical groundwork. In addition, local governments should begin to discuss objectives for the MPO and begin to research the technical and institutional requirements for forming an MPO.

A formal Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) should be set up to monitor population growth and the progress made toward implementing the transportation plan. The committee should also develop a time schedule, process, and list specific steps for the transition to an MPO. It is important that political leadership be established for the TPO and that a "champion" be identified to steer the implementation of the transportation plan.

## Transit Planning

Although transit planning was not within the scope of this study, transit will fulfill mobility needs, particularly for the transportation disadvantaged, and help to reduce vehicle-miles traveled. Bullhead City is currently negotiating with ADOT to conduct a citywide transit study. A transit study is needed to identify transit needs, develop a transit plan, and prepare a transit program with definite transit projects and funding sources.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Important transportation issues in the Colorado River Region include a new bridge crossing in the Bullhead Laughlin area, the Hoover Dam Bypass, and a direct connection of SR 95 to I-40. All these issues have far reaching local, regional, and statewide consequences in both Arizona and California. A partnership' of the state transportation agencies, cities, counties, and the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation should be formed to: 1) build a consensus on the major issues, 2) structure an organized approach to the issues, 3) and partner on funding the needed transportation improvements. The partnership could collectively work to identify existing funding sources and focusing on finding new sources of funding.

A formal regional transportation planning organization should be formed as a focus for identifying transportation needs and solutions. As the urbanized area approaches 50,000
population, the transportation planning organization could develop into an MPO. The tr: isportation planning organization and then an MPO would be an organized forum for implementing solutions and leveraging transportation funding for needed improvements.

## TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

A transportation improvement program was developed for implementing the recommended transportation plan. Horizon year, costs, and the responsible agency or agencies summarized improvements in the plan. Estimated improvement costs include funds previously programmed by ADOT, Bullhead City, or Mohave County. Costs for projects that have not been programmed were estimated based on the unit costs presented in Table $\mathrm{V}-1$. The improvement costs are also summarized by the total cost for each agency in Table $\mathrm{V}-2$. The improvement program shown in Table V-3 includes a phasing of design and construction of improvements over a 20 -year period. Table V-4 summarizes improvements according to estimated costs and the appropriate agency or agencies responsible for implementing the improvements.

## TABLE V-1. UNIT COSTS

| Item | Unit Cost |
| :--- | ---: |
| Improvement Type |  |
| Construct and pave a 2-lane city/county road | $\$ 150,000 /$ mile |
| Construct a New 4-Lane City/County Road or | $\$ 500,000 /$ mile |
| $\quad$ Reconstruct a 2-lane City/County Road to 4 Lanes |  |
| Construct a new 4-lane rural state road | $\$ 700,000 /$ mile |
| Construct a New Bridge | $\$ 10,000,000$ |
| Install Traffic Signal | $\$ 100,000$ |
| Study |  |
| Design Concept Report | $\$ 150,000$ |

Note: Costs include design and contingencies

TABLE V-2. SUMMARY OF COSTS BY AGENCY

| Agency | $\mathbf{1 9 9 7 - 2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2 - 2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7 - 2 0 1 7}$ | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Bullhead City | $\$ 9,125,000$ | $\$ 28,240,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 37,365,000$ |
| Mohave County | $\$ 1,135,000$ | $\$ 3,525,000$ | $\$ 16,500,000$ | $\$ 21,160,000$ |
| ADOT | $\$ 34,200,000$ | $\$ 31,150,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 65,350,000$ |
| Fort Mojave Indian | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 2,900,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 2,900,000$ |
| Tribe | $\$ 800,000$ | $\$ 10,650,000$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 11,450,000$ |
| Partnership | $\$ 45,260,000$ | $\$ 76,465,000$ | $\$ 16,500,000$ | $\$ 138,225,000$ |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |

TABLE V-3. CRRTS AREA IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN ARIZONA

TABLE V-3. CRRTS AREA IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN ARIZONA (continued)

TABLE V-4. CRRTS AREA IMPROVEMENT COSTS IN ARIZONA (continued)

| Location | Description | Miles | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Estim.Cost } \\ (\$ 000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Responsible Agency | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002-2007 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bullhead Pkwy. from SR 95 to Locust | Improve to Minor Arterial | 9.5 | \$5,000 | BHC | Programmed |
|  | Standards |  |  |  |  |
| City Minor Arterial Streets (see Table 3) | Improve to City Minor Arterial Standards | 24.3 | \$12,600 | BHC | Programmed |
| City Collector Streets (see Table 3) | Improve to City Collector Standards | 13.3 | \$10,640 | BHC | Programmed |
| (efor ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Bridge - location to be determined | Construct 4-lane bridge | -- | \$10,000 | Local Gov. Partnership | Concept |
| Extension of Bullhead Parkway to possible new bridge. | Design and Construct 4-lane road | 1.3 | \$650 | Local Gov. <br> Partnership | Concept |
| Veterans Memorial Parkway from Temple Bridge to Oatman Rd. | Widen to 4 lanes | 3.5 | \$1,750 | FMIT | Concept |
| Aztec Rd. from Temple Bridge to SR 95 | Widen to 4 lanes | 2.3 | \$1,150 | FMIT | Concept |
| Vanderslice Rd. from King St. to Bullhead Pkwy | Pave 2 lanes | 10.0 | \$1,500 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| Mountain View Rd. from Courtwright to Bullhead Pkwy | Pave 2 lanes | 13.5 | \$2,025 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| SR 95 from Courtwright to Needles Bridge | Widen to 4 lanes | 2.0 | \$1,400 | ADOT | Concept |
| SR 68 from Milepost 3 to Milepost 17 | Widen to 4 lanes | 14.0 | \$29,750 | ADOT | $\begin{gathered} \text { Programmed } \\ 2003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2007-2017 |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain View Rd. or Vanderslice Rd, from Courtwright | Construct and pave 4 lanes | 14.0 | \$7,000 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| Kd. to Bullhead Pkwy. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sacramento Rd./Yucca Dr. from I-40 Griffith Interchange to SR 68 | Construct and pave 2 lanes | 11.0 | 1,650 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| Colorado Rd. from SR 68 to SR 93 | Construct and pave as 2 lanes | 7.0 | \$1,05 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| Aqua Fria Rd. from Bapchule Rd. to SR 93 | Construct and pave 4 lanes | 12.0 | \$1,80 | Mohave Co. | Concept |
| Famp Mohave Rd. from SR 95 to Vanderslice Rd. | Widen to 4 lanes | 2.0 | \$1,000 | Mohave Co | Concept |
| King St. from SR 95 to Vanderslice Rd. | Widen to 4 lanes | 2.0 | \$1,000 | Mohave Co | Concept |
| Boundary Cone Rd. from Veterans Pkwy. to Vanderslice | Widen to 4 lanes | 4.0 | \$2,000 | Mohave Co | Concept |
| Rd. | Widen to 4 lanes | 2.0 |  | Mohave Co | Concept |
| Courtwright Rd. |  | 2.0 | \$1,000 | Mohave Co | Concept |

## PLAN MONITORING AND UPDATING

The rapid growth of the area necessitates that the transportation system be monitored on a regular basis and the transportation plan be updated every five-years. Continuous monitoring of the transportation system will allow for efficient periodic updating of the transportation plan. The following databases should be maintained for monitoring land use and transportation systems:

- Street inventory
- Travel characteristics
- Socioeconomic conditions

Maintenance of these databases will provide an up-to-date record of the transportation system and will provide the City and County with information on how well the system is performing.

## Street Inventory

Inventory of current street conditions presented in this report should be updated on a yearly basis and include the following characteristics: 1) number of travel and parking lanes, 2) roadway width, 3) estimates of street segment capacity, and 4) location of traffic signals and stop signs.

## Travel Characteristics

The City currently maintains a database of traffic counts. Furthermore, the City and County should establish a regular traffic count program so there will be accurate traffic count information over a three-year period. The traffic count program would collect 48hour average daily traffic counts on selected street segments. In addition, the agencies should continue to perform traffic counts of traffic signal warrant studies in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices as well as maintain a yearly database on accidents.

## Street and Traffic Database

Street condition and traffic count data should be maintained on a regular basis using database management software. The agencies would maintain the data according to a plotted TRANPLAN network map and then transfer the data into a TRANPLAN format database. The data would be referenced by street name, ANODE, and BNODE.

## Socioeconomic Conditions

In order to maintain the TRANPLAN traffic forecast model, it is important that the following socioeconomic data be kept up to date: 1) number of dwelling units; 2) population; and 3) employment for commercial, office, and industrial uses. The City should continue to maintain its residential and commercial permit database by tract, block, and lot number. The current permit database should be modified to include the corresponding TAZ number, tract and block, and a classification of commercial, industrial, and office uses.

## TRAFFIC FORECASTING MODEL

The TRANPLAN traffic forecasting model for the CRRTS area was updated for this study. As noted previously, the street and traffic data should be maintained in a database referenced by ANODE and BNODE numbers. The TRANPLAN model could then be updated quickly and inexpensively. Due to limited staff resources and funds, it is recommended that the City use an outside consultant to run the TRANPLAN model as needed. The following data for a TRANPLAN model have been submitted to the City: 1) 1995 and future network data, 2) spreadsheet for socioeconomic data and trip generation, and 3) TRANPLAN control files.

## REVENUE SOURCES

This section discusses potential revenue sources for funding the recommended transportation improvements.

## Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF)

The HURF is the primary state highway funding source. Revenues are generated by the following taxes and fees related to motor vehicle use:

- Gasoline and fuel taxes
- Motor carrier taxes
- Vehicle licenses taxes
- Motor vehicle registration fees
- Border crossing fees
- Other miscellaneous fees

The State Constitution limits the use of HURF revenues to fund only highways, not other transportation modes. The HURF revenues are collected and deposited into the Fund and distributed to ADOT, cities, towns, and counties. Funds are distributed as an entitlement share and are proportional to population and to the Economic Strength Project Fund. HURF distributions may be used as a debt service for revenue bond projects.

## Local Transportation Assistance Fund (LTAF)

The LTAF is funded by the Arizona Lottery for use by cities and towns requesting the funds. The LTAF funds are allocated in proportion to the relative population of all Arizona cities and towns. Each requesting municipality is guaranteed a minimum of $\$ 10$ thousand dollars. Currently, $\$ 23$ million may be deposited in LTAF from the Arizona lottery fund each fiscal year. Cities and towns greater than 300,000 persons must use LTAF funds for public transportation. In addition, up to ten percent of the requested funds may be used for the arts, or disabled and handicapped assistance.

## The Regional Area Road Fund (RARF)

Some counties are granted authority by State law (A.R.S. 42-1482 through 42-1484) to exact transportation excise taxes subject to voter approval. The statute permits an increase in existing sales taxes by as much as 10 percent for transportation projects.

## Federal Highway Funds

Federal funds are apportioned in accordance with the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). The funds include the following categories:

- Interstate Construction
- Interstate Maintenance
- National Highway System
- Surface Transportation Program (STP)
- Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ)
- Transportation Enhancement Funds
- Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Funds
- Safety Funds
- Rail-Highway Crossing Improvement Funds.
- Highway Planning Research
- Metropolitan Planning
- Minimum Allocation
- Donor State Bonus
- Maintenance

The FY 95-96 estimated statewide apportionment was approximately $\$ 271.3$ million.

## Local Government Transportation Program

The Arizona Department of Transportation administers a federally funded Local Government Transportation Program for the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and the rural Councils of Governments (COGs). Approximately $\$ 52.0$ million was allocated for Local Government projects in FY 95-96. The bulk of this amount, approximately $\$ 44.3$ million, was allocated to the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) and the Pima Association of Governments (PAG). The remainder was allocated to the four rural COGs and to the Yuma Metropolitan Planning Organization (YMPO).

Funds which are eligible to be distributed to the rural COGs include: 1) State Transportation Program (STP) funds, 2) bridge replacement and/or rehabilitation funds, 3) safety funds, and 4) rail-highway improvement funds.

## Economic Strength Projects Fund

Local governments are eligible sponsors and co-sponsors of transportation projects financed by the Arizona Economic Strength Projects fund. This fund is sponsored by the Arizona Department of Commerce and funded by HURF. A local match must provide at least 10 percent of the project cost. The fund finances selected road projects that support economic development objectives.

## Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Federal funds are allocated to finance state and local government highway safety projects. These program funds, in the form of reimbursable contracts, are administered by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety. Funds are provided under the National Highway Safety Act and funded through grants from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHSTA). The safety priority areas are listed below:

NHSTA Priority Program Areas

- Police traffic services
- Emergency medical services
- Impaired driving
- Occupant protection
- Traffic records
- Motorcycle safety
- Pedestrian/bicycle safety


## FHWA Priority Program Areas

- Corridor safety improvement programs
- Rural and local technical assistance programs
- Safety studies of specific safety problems
- Pedestrian and bicycle safety
- Outreach programs
- Safety management systems


## Public Transit

Public transit for small urban and rural areas is funded by federal transportation funds from Sections 5310, 5311, 5303, and 5313. Section 5311 funds general public service in rural areas. Approximately $\$ 3.8$ million is funded annually for general public systems in Arizona's rural and small urban areas. Sections 5303 and 5313 funds are available for statewide planning transit assistance. The Section 5310 Program funds vehicles for specialized transportation services for the elderly or disabled. These services include passenger trips, meal deliveries, and miscellaneous trips. Revenue sources for the specialized services include older America Act Funds, Community Development Block Grant funds, County funds, and private funds.

ADOT is also the designated grantee for Federal Transit Authority (FTA) Section 5303, MPO Transit Planning Assistance, and Section 5313 for rural transit planning assistance.

## Pedestrian/Bicyclist Funding

Revenue sources for bicycle facilities primarily used for transportation are available from the following sources:

- Federal funds are available to construct bicycle transportation facilities and pedestrian walkways on land adjacent to any highway on the National Highway System (NHS).
- Federal Lands Highway Funds are available to construct bicycle facilities and pedestrian walkways in connections with roads, highways, and parkways. These funds are distributed at the discretion of the department administering the funds.

Other available funding for bicycle and pedestrian facilities are:

- The National Recreational Trails Fund which provides for bicyclist and pedestrian recreational programs.
- The Scenic Byways Program which can fund bicycle facilities along highways.
- Federal Transit Funds which can be used to provide bicycle and pedestrian access to transit facilities, including shelters and bicycle parking facilities.


## REFERENCES

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Louis Berger, Final Report. Laughlin Bridge Location Study, March 1, 1996.
Presnell Associates, Inc. Preliminary: Transportation Planning Study for the Colorado River Agency. Volume IV. Fort Mojave Indian Reservation.

## APPENDIX A

CURRENT SOCIOECONOMIC DATA BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONE

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES

| TAZ | $1997$ <br> Population | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & \text { DUs } \end{aligned}$ | Retail | Office | General | Casino |
| 1 | 1,027 | 441 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3,091 | 1,327 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1,006 | 432 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 4 | 937 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 964 | 414 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 622 | 267 | 150 | 20 | 30 | 0 |
| 7 | 809 | 347 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 2,094 | 899 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 790 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 834 | 358 | 180 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 1,145 | 491 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 529 | 227 | 190 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 1,869 | 802 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 14 | 422 | 181 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 1,426 | 612 | 650 | 35 | 65 | 0 |
| 19 | 519 | 233 | 75 | 35 | 40 | 0 |
| 20 | 1,090 | 468 | 100 | 0 | 250 | 0 |
| 21. | 588 | 252 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 1,617 | 694 | 205 | 0 | 205 | 0 |
| 23 | 227 | 97 | 25 | 0 | . 300 | 0 |
| 24 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 190 | 0 |
| 25 | 359 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 143 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 296 | 127 | 200 | 15 | 100 | 0 |
| 28 | 2,022 | 868 | 200 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 605 | 260 | 45 | 30 | 80 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | 1997 <br> Population | $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & \text { Dus } \end{aligned}$ | Employment Data |  |  | Casino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General |  |
| 31 | 279 | 120 | 65 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| 32 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | 105 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 36 | 32 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | 34 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | 662 | 284 | 100 | 40 | 425 | 0 |
| 41 | 193 | 83 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| 42 | 630 | 270 | 110 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | 179 | 77 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| 49 | 601 | 258 | 40 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 50 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 |
| 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 53 | 3,861 | 1,657 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 27 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | 75 | 32 | 0 | 33 | 3 | 0 |
| 59 | 557 | 239 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | 363 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | 1997 <br> Population | $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & \text { Dus } \end{aligned}$ | Employment Data |  |  | Casino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General |  |
| 61 | 627 | 269 | 20 | 80 | 61 | 0 |
| 62 | 785 | 337 | 34 | 69 | 61 | 0 |
| 63 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | 255 | 109 | 30 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 65 | 28 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | 28 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | 384 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | 193 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | 675 | 290 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 39 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | 104 | 45 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | 384 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | 340 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | 130 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 77 | 499 | 214 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 78 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | 286 | 123 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 80 | 40 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 81 | 1,006 | 432 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 82 | 250 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | 344 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | 56 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | 161 | 69 | 15 | 5 | 62 | 0 |
| 86 | 1,027 | 441 | 108 | 30 | 72 | 0 |
| 87 | 504 | 216 | 131 | 40 | 60 | 0 |
| 88 | 276 | 118 | 150 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 89 | 33 | 14 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 0 |
| 90 | 1,657 | 711 | 25 | 15 | 60 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $1997$ <br> Population | $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & \text { Dus } \end{aligned}$ | Employment Data |  |  | Casino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General |  |
| 91 | 1,438 | 617 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| 92 | 424 | 182 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 93 | 1,055 | 453 | 0 | 100 | 200 | 0 |
| 94 | 653 | 280 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 95 | 908 | 390 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| 96 | 235 | 101 | 50 | 50 | 250 | 0 |
| 97 | 77 | 33 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 98 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | 60 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 103 | 57 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 105 | 51 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 106 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 107 | 69 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 108 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 109 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 111 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 112 | 124 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115 | 1,322 | 567 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 116 | 692 | 297 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 117 | 199 | 85 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 118 | 224 | 96 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 119 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | 54 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $1997$ <br> Population | $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & \text { Dus } \end{aligned}$ | Employment Data |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino |
| 121 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 122 | 94 | 40 | 80 | 4 | 20 | 0 |
| 123 | 126 | 54 | 65 | 3 | 22 | 0 |
| 124 | 243 | 104 | 80 | 1 | 20 | 0 |
| 125 | 504 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 126 | 246 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 127 | 88 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 128 | 143 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 129 | 115 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 130 | 107 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 131 | 43 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 132 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 133 | 68 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 134 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 138 | 79 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 145 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 147 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $1997$ <br> Population | $\begin{gathered} 1997 \\ \text { Dus } \end{gathered}$ | Employment Data |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino |
| 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 152 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 158 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 161 | 72 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 162 | 252 | 108 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 163 | 378 | 162 | 80 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 164 | 19 | 8 | 55 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 165 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 5,920 |
| 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8,400 |
| 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,320 |
| 171 | 173 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 172 | 1,503 | 645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 |
| 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 177 | 676 | 290 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 178 | 557 | 239 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 | 375 | 161 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

TABLE A-1. EXISTING POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $1997$ <br> Population | $\begin{gathered} 1997 \\ \text { Dus } \end{gathered}$ | Employment Data |  |  | Casino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General |  |
| 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 182 | 128 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 184 | 375 | 161 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 185 | 342 | 147 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 187 | 161 | 69 | 6 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| 188 | 13 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 0 |
| 189 | 69 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 190 | 86 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 192 | 105 | 45 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 57,762 | 24,791 | 5,542 | 1,499 | 4,149 | 18,455 |

## APPENDIX B

FUTURE SOCIOECONOMIC DATA BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONE

TABLE B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES

| TAZ | $2002$ <br> Population | 2002 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 1 | 1,052 | 452 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 3,116 | 1,337 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| 3 | 1,031 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 25 | $0$ | 25 |
| 4 | 950 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 970 | 416 | 0 | 50 | $0$ | $0$ | 50 |
| 6 | 622 | 267 | 150 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 200 |
| 7 | 822 | 353 | 160 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $160$ |
| 8 | 2,107 | 904 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| 9 | 865 | 371 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | 0 | $0$ |
| 10 | 849 | 364 | 180 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 225. |
| 11 | 1,158 | 497 | 120 | $0$ | $0$ | 0 | 120 |
| 12 | 533 | 229 | 190 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 13 | 1,877 | 805 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 100 |
| 14 | 422 | 181 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 0 | $70$ |
| 15 | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | $550$ | 0 | $550$ |
| 16 | 106 | 46 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 0 |  |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $50$ |
| 18 | 1,501 | 644 | 716 | 29 | 55 | 0 | 800 |
| 19 | 524 | 225 | 75 | 35 | $40$ | 0 | 150 |
| 20 | 1,115 | 479 | 100 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 350 |
| 21 | 596 | 256 | 115 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | 115 |
| 22 | 1,617 | 694 | 205 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 410 |
| 23 | 235 | 101 | 13 | 0 | 475 | 0 | 488 |
| 24 | 254 | 109 | 22 | 45 | 308 | 0 | $375$ |
| 25 | 484 | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 418 | 179 | 17 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 27 | 596 | 256 | 333 | 9 | 61 | 0 | 403 |
| 28 | 2,072 | 889 | 200 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 375 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 905 | 388 | 78 | 25 | 66 | 0 | 168 |
| 31 | 404 | 173 | 64 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 185 |
| 32 | 154 | 66 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 17 |
| 33 | 255 | 110 | 5. | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | $0$ | $0$ | $0$ | $0$ |
| 36 | 332 | 142 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 37 | 300 | 128 | 5 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 80 |
| 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $0$ |
| 39 | 509 | 218 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $87$ |
| 40 | 662 | 284 | . 71 | 19 | 809 | 0 | 899 |
| 41 | 218 | 94 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 90 |
| 42 | 880 | 378 | 101 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 193 |
| 43 | 192 | 82 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 |
| 44 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $0$ |
| 45 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $0$ |
| 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 78 |

TABLE B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMIPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $2002$ <br> Population | 2002 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | 2,235 | 959 | 101 | 9 | 74 | 0 | 184 |
| 49 | 1,207 | 518 | 78 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 97 |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,352 | 1,352 |
| 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,142 | 1,142 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 48 |
| 53 | 4,735 | 2,032 | 155 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 194 |
| 54 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 2,059 | 884 | 0 | 0 | 493 | 0 | 493 |
| 57 | 524 | 225 | 58 | 5 | 42 | 0 | 105 |
| 58 | 89 | 38 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 34 |
| 59 | 663 | 285 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| 60 | 421 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 38 |
| 61 | 747 | 320 | 22 | 87 | 67 | 0 | 176 |
| 62 | 935 | 401 | 40 | 81 | 71 | 0 | 192 |
| 63 | 728 | 312 | 145 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 161 |
| 64 | 304 | 127 | 37 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 59 |
| 65 | 33 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 66 | 965 | 414 | 104 | 9 | 76 | 0 | 189 |
| 67 | 463 | 199 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 35 |
| 68 | 232 | 100 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| 69 | 1,823 | 849 | 209 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 279 |
| 70 | 1,893 | 813 | 205 | 19 | 149 | 0 | 373 |
| 71 | 124 | 52 | 112 | 10 | 82 | 0 | 204 |
| 72 | 1,389 | 591 | 121 | 11 | 88 | 0 | 220 |
| 73 | 1,864 | 800 | 205 | 19 | 149 | 0 | 373 |
| 74 | 405 | 174 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 30 |
| 75 | 1 | 1 | 103 | 9 | 75 | 0 | 188 |
| 76 | 155 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 77 | 594 | 248 | 49 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 82 |
| 78 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | 276 | 126 | 237 | 102 | 68 | 0 | 407 |
| 80 | 63 | 27 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 |
| 81 | 1,197 | 514 | 68 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 104 |
| 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | 477 | 220 | 24 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 44 |
| 84 | 75 | 32 | 209 | 19 | 152 | 0 | 380 |
| 85 | 192 | 80 | 14 | 5 | 57 | 0 | 76 |
| 86 | 1,222 | 524 | 111 | 31 | 74 | 0 | 216 |
| 87 | 600 | 251 | 124 | 38 | 57 | 0 | 218 |
| 88 | 236 | 109 | 295 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 393 |
| 89 | 590 | 185 | 115 | 115 | 229 | 0 | 458 |
| 90 | 1,389 | 596 | 22 | 13 | 53 | 0 | 88 |
| 91 | 1,179 | 509 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 58. |
| 92 | 323 | 138 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 0 | 248 |

TABLE B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | 2002 <br> Population | 2002 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 93 | 1,203 | 502 | 0 | 87 | 174 | 0 | 261 |
| 94 | 811 | 345 | 39 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 77 |
| 95 | 954 | 403 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 240 |
| 96 | 335 | 133 | 53 | 53 | 263 | 0 | 368 |
| 97 | 212 | 85 | 42 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 83 |
| 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0$ |
| 100 | 127 | 54 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 24 |
| 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 103 | 71 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 105 | 60 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 106 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 107 | 81 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 108 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 109 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 110 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 111 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3. |
| 112 | 143 | 61 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 15 |
| 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115 | 1,548 | 664 | 92 | 8 | 67 | 0 | 167 |
| 116 | 811 | 348 | 130 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 162 |
| 117 | 233 | 100 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| 118 | 262 | 113 | 82 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 103 |
| 119 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | 63 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| 121 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 122 | 110 | 47 | 69 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 90 |
| 123 | 148 | 63 | 60 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 83 |
| 124 | 285 | 122 | 84 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 106 |
| 125 | 590 | 253 | 35 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 63 |
| 126 | 288 | 124 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 31 |
| 127 | 130 | 56 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 19 |
| 128 | 168 | 72 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 18 |
| 129 | 135 | 58 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 14 |
| 130 | 125 | 54 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| 131 | 50 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 132 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 133 | 80 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 134 | 7 | 3 | - 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 138 | 93 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 |

TABLE B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $2002$ <br> Population | 2002 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 145 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 147 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 152 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 158 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 161 | 84 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 162 | 502 | 215 | 16 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| 163 | 628 | 269 | 97 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 108 |
| 164 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 129 |
| 165 | 0 | 0 | 259 | 0 | 0 | 6,308 | 6,567 |
| 166 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 97 |
| 167 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8,552 | 8,561 |
| 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,333 | 2,333 |
| 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,225 | 1,225 |
| 172 | 1,402 | 602 | 81 | 7 | 59 | 0 | 147 |
| 173 | 874 | 375 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 2,625 | 2,675 |
| 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | 1,456 | 625 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 31 |
| 176 | 1,456 | 625 | 34 | 3 | 25 | 0 . | 62 |
| 177 | 844 | 362 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| 178 | 663 | 284 | 50 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 | 446 | 187 | 28 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 45 |
| 181 | 1,456 | 625 | 449 | 41 | 327 | 0 | 817 |
| 182 | 152 | 65 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 184 | 446 | 192 | 17 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 43 |

TABLE B-1. 2002 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $2002$ <br> Population | 2002 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 185 | 407 | 175 | 23 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 38 |
| 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 187 | 1,432 | 613 | 17 | 0 | 214 | 0 | 231 |
| 188 | 16 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 39 |
| 189 | 81 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 190 | 101 | 43 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 192 | 123 | 52 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| 193 | 2,235 | 959 | 160 | 15 | 116 | 0 | 290 |
| TOTALS | 87,304 | 37,423 | 9,556 | 2,043 | 7,498 | 23,537 | 42,678 |

TABLE B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { Population } \end{gathered}$ | 2007 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 1 | 1,077 | 462 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 3,141 | 1,348 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| 3 | 1,056 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 4 | 962 | 413 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 977 | 419 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 6 | 622 | 267 | 150 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 200 |
| 7 | 834 | 358 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| 8 | 2,119 | 909 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| 9 | 940 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 864 | 371 | 180 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 11 | 1,170 | 502 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| 12 | 537 | 231 | 190 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 13 | 1,884 | 809 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 100 |
| 14 | 422 | 181 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 70 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| 16 | 213 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 18 | 1,576 | 677 | 761 | 31 | 58 | 0 | 850 |
| 19 | 530 | 227 | 75 | 35 | 40 | 0 | 150 |
| 20 | 1,140 | 489. | 100 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 350 |
| 21 | 603 | 259 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| 22 | 1,617 | 694 | 205 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 410 |
| 23 | 242 | 104 | 17 | 0 | 633 | 0 | 650 |
| 24 | 604 | 259 | 32 | 63 | 435 | 0 | 530 |
| 25 | 609 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 793 | 340 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 27 | 1,096 | 470 | 405 | 11 | 74 | 0 | 490 |
| 28 | 2,122 | 911 | 200 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 375 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 1,405 | 603 | 83 | 26 | 70 | 0 | 180 |
| 31 | 529 | 227 | 81 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 235 |
| 32 | 304 | 130 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 35 |
| 33 | 405 | 174 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | 832 | 357 | 10 | 0 | 0 150 | 0 | 10 |
| 37 | 800 | 343 | 10 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 160 |
| 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | 1,243 | 531 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| 40 | 662 | 284 | 97 | 26 | 1,109 | 0 | 1,232 |
| 41 | 243 | 104 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 90 |
| 42 | 1,130 | 485 | 121 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 230 |
| 43 | 204 | 87 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 |
| 44 | 56 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 0 | $0$ |
| 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 115 |

TABLE B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | 2007 <br> Population | 2007 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | 4,470 | 1,918 | 150 | 14 | 109 | 0 | 273 |
| 49 | 1,812 | 777 | 115 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 144 |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,503 | 1,503 |
| 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0$ | 2,283 | 2,283 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 |
| 53 | 5,609 | 2,407 | 230 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 288 |
| 54 | , 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 4,091 | 1,756 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 0 | 370. |
| 57 | 1,048 | 450 | 115 | 10 | 84 | 0 | 209 |
| 58 | 104 | 44 | 0 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 31 |
| 59 | 770 | 330 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| 60 | 480 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 65 |
| 61 | 867 | 372 | 24 | 95 | 72 | 0 | 191 |
| 62 | 1,085 | 466 | 46 | 93 | 82 | 0 | 221 |
| 63 | 1,456 | 625 | 272 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 302 |
| 64 | 353 | 145 | 43 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 69 |
| 65 | 39 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 66 | 1,903 | 816 | 208 | 19 | 151 | 0 | 378 |
| 67 | 542 | 232 | 39 | 4 | 28. | 0 | 70 |
| 68 | 272 | 117 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 35 |
| 69 | 2,971 | 1,407 | 403 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 537 |
| 70 | 3,748 | 1,608 | 410 | 37 | 298 | 0 | 745 |
| 71 | 144 | 59 | 219 | 20 | 160 | 0 | 399 |
| 72 | 2,394 | 1,017. | 242 | 22 | 176 | 0 | 440 |
| 73 | 3,728 | 1,600 | 410 | 37 | 298 | 0 | 745 |
| 74 | 469 | 201 | 32 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 59 |
| 75 | 1 | 1 | 207. | 19 | 150 | 0 | 376 |
| 76 | 180 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 77 | 689 | 283 | 68 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 113 |
| 78 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | 265 | 128 | 461 | 198 | 132 | 0 | 790 |
| 80 | 86 | 36 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 |
| 81 | 1,389 | 596 | 122 | 47 | 19 | 0 | 187 |
| 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | 610 | 292 | 48 | 4 | 35 | 0 | 87 |
| 84 | 94 | 39 | 418 | 38 | 304 | 0 | 760 |
| 85 | 223 | 92 | 13 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 70 |
| 86 | 1,418 | 607 | 115 | 32 | 76 | 0 | 223 |
| 87 | 696 | 286 | 116 | 35 | 53 | 0 | 204 |
| 88 | 197 | 100 | 440 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 586 |
| 89 | 1,147 | 355 | 179 | 179 | 359 | 0 | 717 |
| 90 | 1,120 | 481 | 19 | 11 | 45 | 0 | 75 56 |
| 91 | 920 | 400 | 0. | 0 | 56 | 0 | 56 |
| 92 | 221 | 95 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 0 | 197 |

TABLE B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { Population } \end{gathered}$ | 2007 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 93 | 1,351 | 552 | 0 | 74 | 148 | 0 | 222 |
| 94 | 968 | 410 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 54 |
| 95 | 1,001 | 417 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 180 |
| 96 | 435 | 165 | 55 | 55 | 276 | 0 | 387 |
| 97 | 347 | 137 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 66 |
| 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | 194 | 83 | 27 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 49 |
| 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | © |
| 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 103 | 85 | 36 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
| 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 105 | 69 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 12 |
| 106 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 107 | 93 | 40 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| 108 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 109 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 110 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 111 | 35 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 112 | 162 | 70 | 17. | 2 | 12 | 0 | 30 |
| 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115 | 1,775 | 762 | 184 | 17 | 134 | 0 | 334 |
| 116 | 929 | 399 | 180 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 225 |
| 117 | 267 | 115 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| 118 | 301 | 129 | 86 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 107 |
| 119 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | 73 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| 121 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 4. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 122 | 126 | 54 | 58 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 76 |
| 123 | 169 | 73 | 56 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 77 |
| 124 | 326 | 140 | 89 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 112 |
| 125 | 676 | 290 | 70 | 6 | 51 | 0 | 127 |
| 126 | 330 | 142 | 34 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 62 |
| 127 | 172 | 74 | 21 | 2 | 15 | :0 | 38 |
| 128 | 192 | 82 | 20 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 36 |
| 129 | 155 | 66 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 29. |
| 130 | 144 | 62 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 27 |
| 131 | 58 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| 132 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| $133$ | 91 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| 134 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $135$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | 8 | $3$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 138 | 106 | 45 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 19 |

TABLE B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { Population } \end{gathered}$ | 2007 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 145 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 147 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 152 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 158 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160 | 22 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 161 | 97 | 41 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 18 |
| 162 | 752 | 323 | 18 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| 163 | 878 | 377 | 108 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 120 |
| 164 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 173 |
| 165 | 0 | 0 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 6,640 | 6,913 |
| 166 | 5 | 2 | 79 | 7 | 58 | 0 | - 144 |
| 167 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $4$ |
| 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8,702 | 8,712 |
| 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,333 | 2,333 |
| 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| 172 | 1,302 | 559 | 162 | 15 | 118 | 0 | 294 |
| 173 | $1,747$ | 750 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 5,250 | 5,350 |
| 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 . | 0 |
| 175 | 2,912 | 1,250 | 34 | 3 | 25. | 0 | 62 |
| 176 | 2,912 | 1,250 | 69 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 125 |
| 177 | 1,012 | 435 | 32 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| 178 | $769$ | $330$ | $89$ | 16 | $0$ | $0$ | $105$ |
| 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 | 518 | 212 | $46$ | $14$ | $14$ | 0 | 74 |
| 181 | 2,912 | 1,250 | 898 | 82 | 653 | 0 | 1,633 |
| 182 | 177 | 76 | 12 | 1 | $9$ | $0$ | $22$ |
| 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 184 | 518 | 222 | 28 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 73 |

TABLE B-2. 2007 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

|  |  |  | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TAZ | Population | 2007 DUs | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |  |
| 185 | 472 | 203 | 39 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 65 |  |
| 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 187 | 2,703 | 1,156 | 28 | 0 | 354 | 0 | 382 |  |
| 188 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 29 |  |
| 189 | 93 | 40 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 17 |  |
| 19 | 116 | 50 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 21 |  |
| 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 192 | 141 | 58 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |  |
| 193 | 4,470 | 1,918 | 320 | 29 | 232 | 0 | 581 |  |
| TOTALS | 118,601 | 50,806 | 13,554 | 2,580 | 10,315 | 29,162 | 55,691 |  |

TABLE B-3. 2017 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ \text { Population } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2017 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 1 | 1,127 | 484 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 3,191 | 1,370 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| 3 | 1,106 | 475 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 4 | 987 | 424 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 989 | 424 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 6 | 622 | 267 | 150 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 200 |
| 7 | 859 | 369 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| 8 | 2,144 | 920 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| 9 | 1,090 | 468 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 894 | 384 | 180 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 11 | 1,195 | 513 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| 12 | 545 | 234 | 190 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| 13 | 1,899 | 815 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 100 |
| 14 | 422 | 181 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 70 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 0 | 700 |
| 16 | 426 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 18 | 1,726 | 741 | 850 | 35 | 65 | 0 | 950 |
| 19 | 540 | 232 | 75 | 35 | 40 | 0 | 150 |
| 20 | 1,190 | 511 | 100 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 350 |
| 21 | 618 | 265 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| 22 | 1,617 | 694 | 205 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 410 |
| 23 | 257 | 110 | 25 | 0 | 950 | 0 | 975 |
| 24 | 1,404 | 603 | 50 | 100 | 690 | 0 | 840 |
| 25 | 859 | 369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 1,643 | 705 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| 27 | 2,296 | 985 | 550 | 15 | 100 | 0 | 665 |
| 28 | 2,222 | 954 | 200 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 375 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 2,605 | 1,118 | 95 | 30 | 80 | 0 | 205 |
| 31 | 779 | 334 | 115 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 335 |
| 32 | 604 | 259 | 20 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 70 |
| 33 | 705 | 303 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 40 |
| 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | 2,032 | 872 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 37 | 2,000 | 858 | 20 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 320 |
| 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | 2,953 | 1,267 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| 40 | 662 | 284 | 150 | 40 | 1,709 | 0 | 1,899 |
| 41 | 293 | 126 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 90 |
| 42 | 1,630 | 700 | 160 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 305 |
| 43 | 229 | 98 | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 |
| 44 | 106 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | 8,940 | 3,837 | 248 | 23 | 181 | 0 | 451 |
| 49 | 3,023 | 1,297. | 190 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 238 |
| 50 | 3,023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,806 | 1,806 |

TABLE B-3. 2017 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ \text { Population } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2017 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
|  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,567 | 4,567 |
| 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| 53 | 7,356 | 3,157 | 380 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 475 |
| 54 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 8,155 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| 57 | 2,097 | 900 | 230 | 21 | 168 | 0 | 419 26 |
| 58 | 132 | 57 | 0 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| 59 | 982 | 421 | 196 | 0 | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| 61 62 | 1,106 1,385 | 594 | 57 | 117 | 103 | 0 | 277 |
| 63 | 2,913 | 1,250 | 525 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 583 |
| 64 | 450 | 180 | 56 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 90 |
| 65 | 49 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| 66 67 | 3,777 | 1,620 | 416 77 | 38 7 | 302 56 | 0 | 140 |
| 68 | 350 | 150 | 39 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 70 |
| 69 | 5,266 | 2,525 | 791 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 1,054 |
| 70 | 7,456 | 3,200 | 820 | 75 | 596 | 0 | 1,491 |
| 71 | 183 | 74 | 433 | 39 | 315 | 0 | 787 |
| 72 73 | 4,404 | 1,870 | 485 | 44 | 352 | 0 | 881 |
| 73 74 | 7,456 | 3,200 | 820 66 | 75 | 596 48 | 0 | 1,491 120 |
| 74 75 | 598 1 | 1 | 413 | 38 | 300 | 0 | 750 |
| 76 | 229 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| 77 | 878 | 351 | 106 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 176 |
| 78 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 79 | 244 | 134 | 907 | 389 | 259 | 0 | 1,555 |
| 80 81 | 132 | 55 | 764 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 764 354 |
| 81 82 | 1,771 0 | 760 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 354 0 |
| 83 | 876 | 437 | 96 | 9 | 70 | 0 | 175 |
| 84 | 132 | 54 | 836 | 76 | 608 | 0 | 1,520 |
| 85 | 284 | 114 | 10 | 3 | 43 | 0 | 57 |
| 86 | 1,808 | 773 | 121 | 34 | 81 | 0 | 235 |
| 87 | 887 | 355 | 100 | 31 | 46 | 0 | 177 |
| 88 | 117 | 81 | 728 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 971 |
| 89 90 | 2,261 | 696 | 308 | 308 | 617 | 0 | 1,233 |
| 90 | 583 | 250 | 13 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 51 |
| 91 | 18 | 183 8 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 93 |
| 93 | 1,647 | 651 | 0 | 48 | 95 | 0 | 143 |
| 94 | 1,283 | 539 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 95 | 1,093 | 444 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 60 |
| 96 | 634 | 230 | 60 | 60 | 302 | 0 | 423 |
| 97 | 616 | 240 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 32 |
| 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | 327 | 140 | 54 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 98 |

TABLE B-3. 2017 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

|  |  |  |  | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TAZ | Population | 2017 DUs | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |  |  |
| 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 103 | 112 | 48 | 18 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 34 |  |  |
| 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 105 | 86 | 37 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 26 |  |  |
| 106 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |  |  |
| 107 | 117 | 50 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 35 |  |  |
| 108 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |  |  |
| 109 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |  |  |
| 110 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |  |  |
| 111 | 45 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 14 |  |  |
| 112 | 200 | 86 | 33 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 60 |  |  |
| 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 114 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |  |  |
| 115 | 2,227 | 956 | 367 | 33 | 267 | 0 | 668 |  |  |
| 116 | 1,166 | 500 | 280 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 350 |  |  |
| 117 | 335 | 144 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 101 |  |  |
| 118 | 377 | 162 | 90 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 113 |  |  |
| 119 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |  |  |
| 120 | 91 | 39 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 27 |  |  |
| 121 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 |  |  |
| 122 | 158 | 68 | 36 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 47 |  |  |
| 123 | 212 | 91 | 46 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 64 |  |  |
| 124 | 409 | 176 | 97 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 123 |  |  |
| 125 | 848 | 364 | 140 | 13 | 102 | 0 | 254 |  |  |
| 126 | 414 | 178 | 68 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 124 |  |  |
| 127 | 256 | 110 | 42 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 77 |  |  |
| 128 | 241 | 103 | 40 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 72 |  |  |
| 129 | 194 | 83 | 32 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 58 |  |  |
| 130 | 180 | 77 | 30 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 54 |  |  |
| 131 | 72 | 31 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 22 |  |  |
| 132 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |  |  |
| 133 | 114 | 49 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 34 |  |  |
| 134 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |  |  |
| 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 137 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |  |  |
| 138 | 133 | 57 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 40 |  |  |
| 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 145 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |  |  |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 147 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |  |  |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 150 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE B-3. 2017 POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT BY TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (continued)

| TAZ | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ \text { Population } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2017 DUs | Employment Data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retail | Office | General | Casino | Total |
| 151 | $\frac{\text { Population }}{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 152 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 158 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 160 | 27 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 161 | 121 | 52 | 20 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 36 |
| 162 | 1,252 | 537 | 20 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| 163 | 1,378 | 591 | 130 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 145 |
| 164 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 261 |
| 165 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 7,307 | 7,607 |
| 166 | 10 | 4 | 131 | 12 | 95 | 0 | 238 |
| 167 | 69 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9,003 | 9,013 |
| 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,372 | 2,372 |
| 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| 172 | 1,100 | 472 | 324 | 29 | 236 | 0 | 589 |
| 173 | 3,495 | 1,500 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 10,500 | 10,700 |
| 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | 5,825 | 2,500 | 69 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 125 |
| 176 | 5,825 | 2,500 | 138 | 13 | 100 | 0 | 250 |
| 177 | 1,348 | 579 | 61 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 270 |
| 178 | 980 | 421 | 166 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 196 |
| 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 | 660 | 264 | 83 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 132 |
| 181 | 5,825 | 2,500 | 1,797 | 163 | 1,307 | 0 | 3,267 |
| 182 | 225 | 97 | 25 | . 2 | 18 | 0 | 45 |
| 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 184 | 660 | 283 | 51 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 132 |
| 185 | 602 | 258 | 72 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 120 |
| 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 187 | 5,244 | 2,243 | 51 | 0 | 631 | 0 | 682 |
| 188 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| 189 | 116 | 50 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 35 |
| 190 | 145 | 62 | 24 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 44 |
| 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 192 | 177 | 71 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 193 | 8,940 | 3,837 | 639 | 58 | 465 | 0 | 1,162 |
| TOTALS | 182,387 | 78,106 | 21,569 | 3,655 | 15,962 | 40,455 | 81,797 |

# CITY OF BULLHEAD CITY <br> 1255 Marina Boulevard <br> Bullhead City, AZ 86442-5733 <br> (520) 763-9400 TDD (520)763-9400 

June 24, 1998

Mr. Pete Lima
LIMA AND ASSOCIATES
7250 North 16th Street, Suite 412
Phoenix, AZ 85020
Dear Mr. Lima:

## RE: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - ARIZONA UPDATE OF THE COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION STUDY

At their meeting of May 19, 1998, the Bullhead City Council voted to accept the Arizona Update to the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ms. Janice Paul, Planning Official at (520) 763-0123.

Sincerely,


City Clerk
/dlp
cc: Ilene Frisch, Community Development Director Janice Paul, Planning Official

## CITY OF BULLHEAD CITY

## DEPT OF ORIGIN: CDC - PLANNING \& ZONING DIVISION

DATE SUBMITTED: MAY 7, 1998

SUBMITTED BY: ILENE S. FRISCH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

## SUMMARY:

This is a request for the Mayor and City Council to accept the Arizona Update to the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study.

In June, 1996 the Arizona Department of Transportation entered in to a contract with Lima \& Associates to update the Arizona portion of the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study. The first step in update was to analyze existing socioeconomic and transportation conditions. Next, roadway improvements proposed in the 1993 Study were reviewed to identify if enhancements and/or changes should be made to the original yeccimmended improvements. Based on the analysis of future conditions, the recommended transportation plan was revised. In addition, a transportation improvement program was developed.

Development of the update was guided by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprised of individuals representing the following agencies:

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)
Bullhead City
Mohave County
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Clark County, Nevada
Nevada Department of Transportation
This Committee met eight times to review the document and a public hearing was held on October 14, 1997.
The update is now complete and ADOT is asking the City to accept the new document.

FISCAL IMPACT:
REITEWED BY:


There will not be any fiscal impacts to the City as a result of accepting the Arizona Update to the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study.

## ATTACHMENTS:

Executive Summary of the Arizona Update to the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study.

Motion to accept the Arizona Update to the Colorado River Regional Transportation Study.
APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL BY:

# ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 

Governor Jane Dee Hull

John F. Hagen, Acting Director

February 10, 1999

The Honorable Norm Hicks, Mayor
City Administration Building
1255 Marina Boulevard
Bullhead City, Arizona 86442
SUBJECT: Bullhead City Moderate $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ Nonattainment Area

## Dear Mayor Hicks:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is ready to submit to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a request to revoke the nonattainment status for $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ for the Bullhead City area. The request is based on air quality data from 1994-96, which show the area was in attainment for the $24-\mathrm{hr}$ and annual standards and is consistent with EPA's December 1997 guidance regarding the preexisting $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). In addition to having clean air, the state must also demonstrate that each reasonably available control measure (RACM) implemented to help the area reach attainment will continue to ensure there are no future violations of the $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ NAAQS.

As part of its research, ADEQ has verified with Janice Paul that the specified RACMs included in the enclosed list have been implemented by the City for the nonattainment area. We appreciate the assistance of Ms. Paul in this task. It is critical that the RACMs implemented are maintained. Since EPA's action to revoke the $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ standards for the Bullhead City area is dependent upon the RACMs remaining in place, please call me at (602) 207-2308 if you have any concerns over the fact that these RACMs must continue to be implemented by the City.


Enclosures (1)

cc: Janice Paul

## Control Measures Developed and Implemented for the Bullhead City Moderate PM $_{10}$ Nonattainment Area

Measures developed and implemented by the Arizona Department of Transportation:

- Pave, vegetate, or chemically stabilize access points where unpaved traffic surfaces adjoin paved roads.
- Require dust control plans for construction or land clearing projects.
- Provide for traffic rerouting or rapid clean up of temporary sources of dust on paved roads.
Require curbing and pave or stabilize shoulders of paved roads.
Measures developed and implemented by Mohave County:
- Permit required for excavation and grading.
- Prohibit permanent unpaved haul roads and parking or staging areas at commercial, municipal or industrial facilities.
- Require the paving or chemical stabilization of unpaved roads.
- Pave, vegetate, or chemically stabilize unpaved parking areas.
- Provide for storm water drainage to prevent water erosion onto paved roads.

Measures developed and implemented by Clark County, Nevada:

- Dust control permit required for construction activities, including surface grading and trenching.
- Require curbing and pave or stabilize shoulders of paved roads.

Measures developed and implemented by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ):

- Require dust control measures for material storage piles.

Measures developed and implemented by the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Arizona Department of State Lands, in cooperation with ADEQ: - Prescribed burning.

## Arizona Update of the CRRTS

## 2017 Population and Dwelling Units



## Arizona Update of the CRRTS

## 2017 Employment



