

Spending on Transportation Projects in

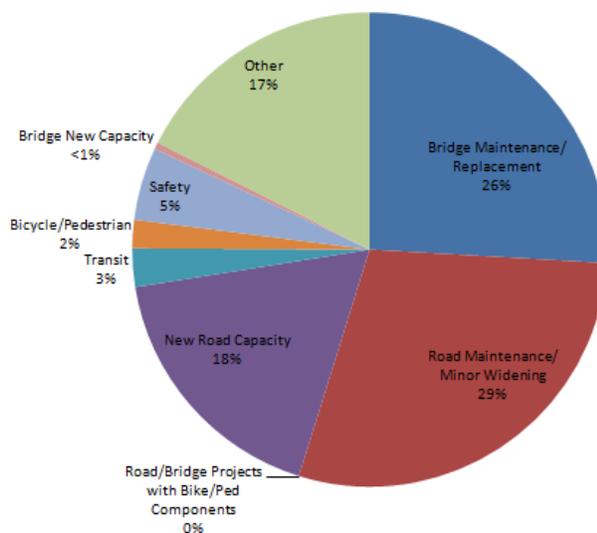
West Virginia



An examination of West Virginia's 2011-2016 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program reveals that road maintenance/minor widening projects account for the largest chunk of planned spending (29 percent). Bridge maintenance/replacement projects follow, making up 26 percent of the STIP. New road capacity projects comprise 18 percent of the planned spending. Projects classified as “other,” which include unspecified spending and administrative projects, account for 17 percent. Safety projects make up 5 percent, and transit projects* ** 3 percent. Bicycle/pedestrian projects account for 2 percent of the planned spending. Bridge capacity expansion projects make up less than 1 percent of the STIP. No road or bridge projects with bicycle/pedestrian components (such as adding sidewalks when reconstructing a roadway) were identified.

Proposed Spending, FY 2011-2016

Project Type	Cost (\$millions)
Bridge Maintenance/ Replacement	821.83
Road Maintenance/ Minor Widening	918.30
Road/Bridge Projects with Bike/Ped Components	0
New Road Capacity	559.65
Transit* **	82.84
Bicycle/Pedestrian	61.31
Safety	156.74
Bridge Capacity Expansion	14.71
Other	557.86
Total* ** ***	\$3,173.24



* Transit total includes \$5.34 million in ARRA grants to 11 West Virginian transit providers. The use of these grants (capital or operating) was not specified in the STIP.

** The STIP does not include state and local contributions to federal transit assistance.

*** Total does not include \$508,500 for projects in federal fiscal year 2017.

These summary sheets were produced by the Tri-State Transportation Campaign, a non-profit organization working toward more balanced, transit-friendly and equitable transportation policies in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. The full report is available at Trackstatedollars.org. The analysis was conducted using the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP). TSTC staff analyzed each individual project listing in the STIP, categorizing projects by either an assigned project type where available, or by the project description and supporting documentation. This analysis examines all projects listed in the STIP. States are required to list all transportation projects that receive federal aid, though many states also include projects that only receive state dollars. However, there may be certain projects not included in the STIP, such as those undertaken by toll road authorities or through state infrastructure banks. All percentages have been rounded. For more information on the methodology utilized, please contact TSTC. Image of West Virginia from 50states.com. This project was made possible by support from the Rockefeller Foundation.

TRI-STATE TRANSPORTATION CAMPAIGN

