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**Report available at: [tripnet.org](http://tripnet.org)**

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**DEFICIENT ROADWAYS COST AVERAGE CHARLESTON AREA DRIVER NEARLY \$1,400 ANNUALLY, A TOTAL OF \$1.4 BILLION STATEWIDE. COSTS WILL RISE AND TRANSPORTATION WOES WILL WORSEN WITHOUT INCREASED FUNDING**

*Eds.: The report includes regional pavement condition, congestion levels, highway safety data, and cost breakdowns for the Charleston, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg and Wheeling urban areas. Info-graphics for each area can be downloaded [here](#).*

**Charleston, WV** – Roads and bridges that are deficient, congested or lack desirable safety features cost West Virginia motorists a total of \$1.4 billion statewide annually - \$1,357 per driver in the Charleston urban area - due to higher vehicle operating costs, traffic crashes and congestion-related delays. Increased investment in transportation improvements at the local, state and federal levels could relieve traffic congestion, improve road, bridge and transit conditions, enhance safety, and support long-term economic growth in West Virginia, according to a new report released today by [TRIP](#), a Washington, DC based national transportation organization.

The TRIP report, [\*“West Virginia Transportation by the Numbers: Meeting the State’s Need for Safe, Smooth and Efficient Mobility.”\*](#) finds that throughout West Virginia, 29 percent of major roads are in poor condition. In 2016, West Virginia had the fifth highest share of bridges rated structurally deficient, with 17 percent of the state’s bridges rated structurally deficient. This ranking is up from 12<sup>th</sup> in 2014, when 13 percent of the state’s bridges were rated structurally deficient. The state’s major urban roads are becoming increasingly congested, with drivers wasting significant amounts of time and fuel each year. And, more than 1,500 people were killed in crashes on West Virginia’s roads from 2011 to 2015.

Driving on deficient roads costs each Charleston area driver \$1,357 per year in the form of extra vehicle operating costs (VOC) as a result of driving on roads in need of repair, lost time and fuel due to congestion-related delays, and the costs of traffic crashes in which roadway features likely were a contributing factor. The TRIP report calculates the cost to motorists of insufficient roads in the Charleston, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg and Wheeling urban areas. A breakdown of the costs per motorist in each area along with a statewide total is below.

	<b>VOC</b>	<b>Safety</b>	<b>Congestion</b>	<b>Total</b>
Charleston	\$530	\$346	\$481	\$1,357
Huntington	\$418	\$341	\$362	\$1,121
Morgantown	\$815	\$313	\$311	\$1,439
Parkersburg	\$626	\$331	\$317	\$1,274
Wheeling	\$720	\$320	\$275	\$1,315
<b>West Virginia</b>	<b>\$758 Million</b>	<b>\$461 Million</b>	<b>\$225 Million</b>	<b>\$1.4 Billion</b>

The TRIP report finds that 60 percent of major roads in the Charleston urban area are in poor or mediocre condition, costing the average motorist an additional \$530 each year in extra vehicle operating costs, including accelerated vehicle depreciation, additional repair costs, and increased fuel consumption and tire wear.

“The Charleston area is a mixture of city streets and state-maintained roads, and most of the major routes are supposed to be paved and maintained by the State of West Virginia,” said Charleston Mayor Danny Jones. “Our city leaders recognize the connection between street maintenance and costs to drivers, and we have invested significant funds through our user fee to maintain city streets. Unfortunately, we’ve also had to use some of those funds to help the state do projects within our city where State roads have been in particularly bad shape.”

Traffic congestion in the Charleston area is worsening, causing 21 annual hours of delay for the average motorist and costing each driver \$481 annually in lost time and wasted fuel.

Seventeen percent of West Virginia’s bridges are structurally deficient, with significant deterioration to the bridge deck, supports or other major components. This is the fifth highest rate in the nation. In the Charleston urban area, 16 percent of bridges are structurally deficient.

Traffic crashes in West Virginia claimed the lives of 1,548 people between 2011 and 2015. West Virginia’s 2015 overall traffic fatality rate of 1.35 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel was significantly higher than the national average of 1.13. The fatality rate on West Virginia’s rural non-Interstate roads was 2.24 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel, nearly three times higher than the 0.81 fatality rate on all other roads and highways in the state.

The efficiency and condition of West Virginia’s transportation system, particularly its highways, is critical to the health of the state’s economy. Annually, \$119 billion in goods are shipped to and from sites in West Virginia, mostly by truck. Seventy-two percent of the goods shipped annually to and from sites in West Virginia are carried by trucks and another 10 percent are carried by courier services or multiple mode deliveries, which include trucking.

“These conditions are only going to get worse, increasing the additional costs to motorists, if greater investment is not made available at the state and local levels of government,” said Will Wilkins, TRIP’s executive director. “Without adequate funding, West Virginia’s roads and bridges will become increasingly deteriorated and congested, hampering economic growth and quality of life of the state’s residents.”