

FY 2026-2029

Transportation Improvement Program

TIP

November 2025



**Regional
Intergovernmental
Council**

Kanawha-Putnam Metropolitan Planning Organization

Charleston, WV Urban Area

315 D Street

South Charleston, WV 25303

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Introduction

As a condition of receiving Federal capital or operating assistance for transportation planning, improvements, or operations, the Charleston, WV urbanized area must maintain a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive planning process that results in plans and programs consistent with the comprehensively planned development of the urbanized area. The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is a multi-modal transportation document required by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) to fulfill the objectives of the Metropolitan Transportation Planning (MTP) Process. For the purposes of conducting regional comprehensive transportation planning and implementing transportation improvements, the Charleston, WV Metropolitan Planning Area includes all of Kanawha and Putnam counties.

The Fiscal Year 2026-2029 TIP for the Charleston, West Virginia Metropolitan Area includes transit and highway improvement or maintenance projects to be implemented from FY 2026 through FY 2029. The fiscal year, followed by the State of West Virginia and the Regional Intergovernmental Council Metropolitan Planning Organization (RIC MPO), begins on July 1, and ends on June 30. The TIP is prepared in cooperation with the US Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT), the Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority (KRT), and local communities.

Federal code regarding the planning and implementation of federally funded transportation projects includes provisions regarding the preparation of the TIP and the program's contents. These provisions encompass project selection, project prioritization, a financial plan demonstrating that funding can reasonably be expected to be available, and an opportunity for public comment prior to approval.

RIC Planning Area

The Region 3 Planning and Development Council, known as the B-C-K-P Regional Intergovernmental Council, (RIC) consists of Boone, Clay, Kanawha and Putnam counties and its municipalities and citizens. On December 5, 1973, the RIC assumed responsibility for coordinating transportation planning in Region 3 as the Charleston Urban Area is fully contained within Kanawha and Putnam counties.

Titles 23 and 49 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 134 (k) (I) (A) and 49 U.S.C. 5303 (k) (I) (A) requires the Secretary of Transportation to designate urbanized areas over 200,000 population as Transportation Management Areas (TMA). It can also be designated by special request from the state Governor or by the designated MPO for the urbanized area.

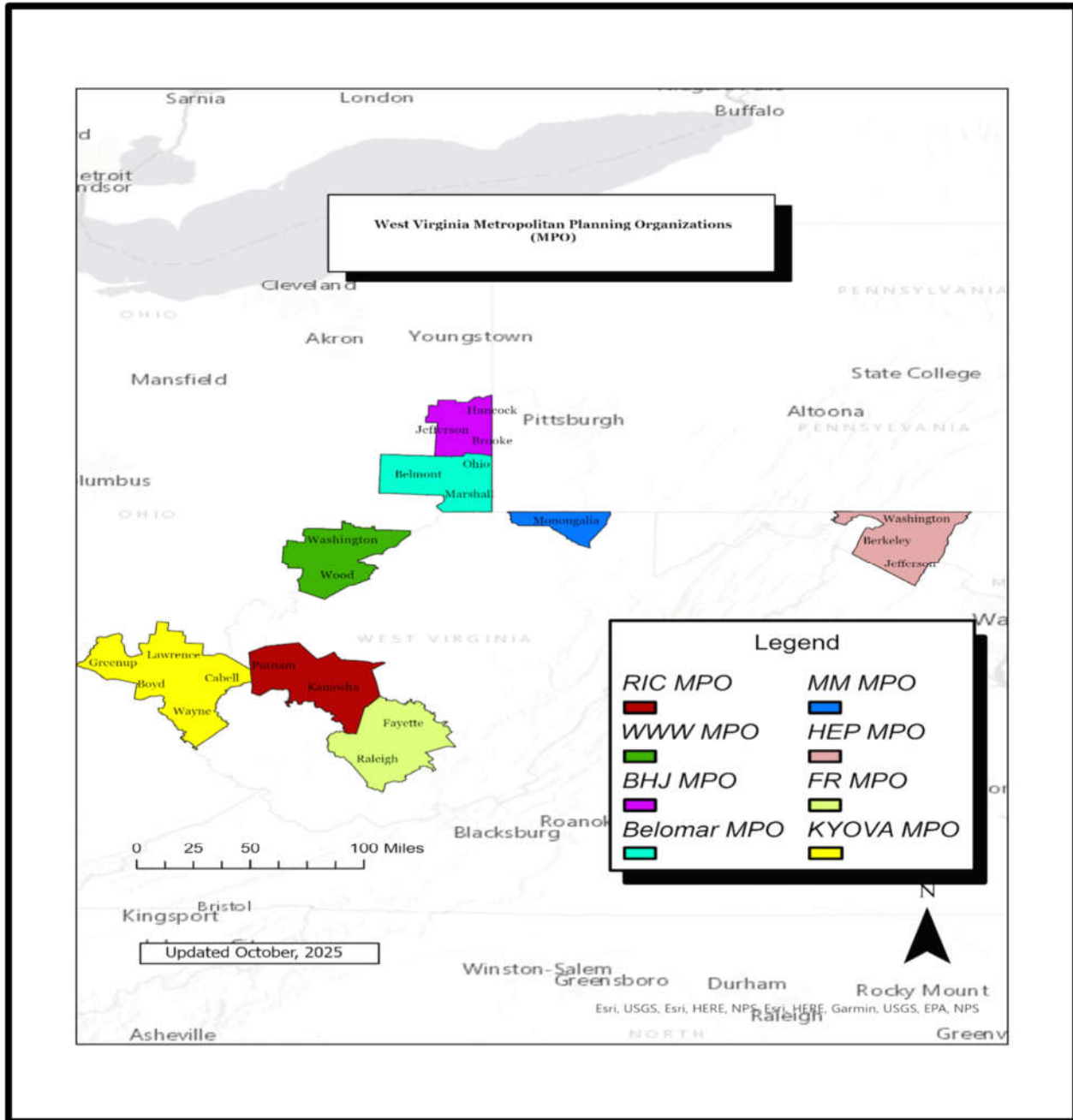
On July 16, 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau released its urbanized area delineations from the 2010 Census. The Huntington, WV-KY-OH urbanized area exceeded the 200,000-population threshold signifying a new TMA which included portions of Cabell, Putnam, and Wayne counties in WV, portions of Boyd and Greenup counties in KY, and part of Lawrence County, OH.

The KYOVA Interstate Planning Commission began to oversee the transportation planning activities in the Huntington, WV-KY-OH TMA on July 1, 2013, except for the TMA portion in Putnam County, WV. The Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) Metropolitan Planning Organization located in South

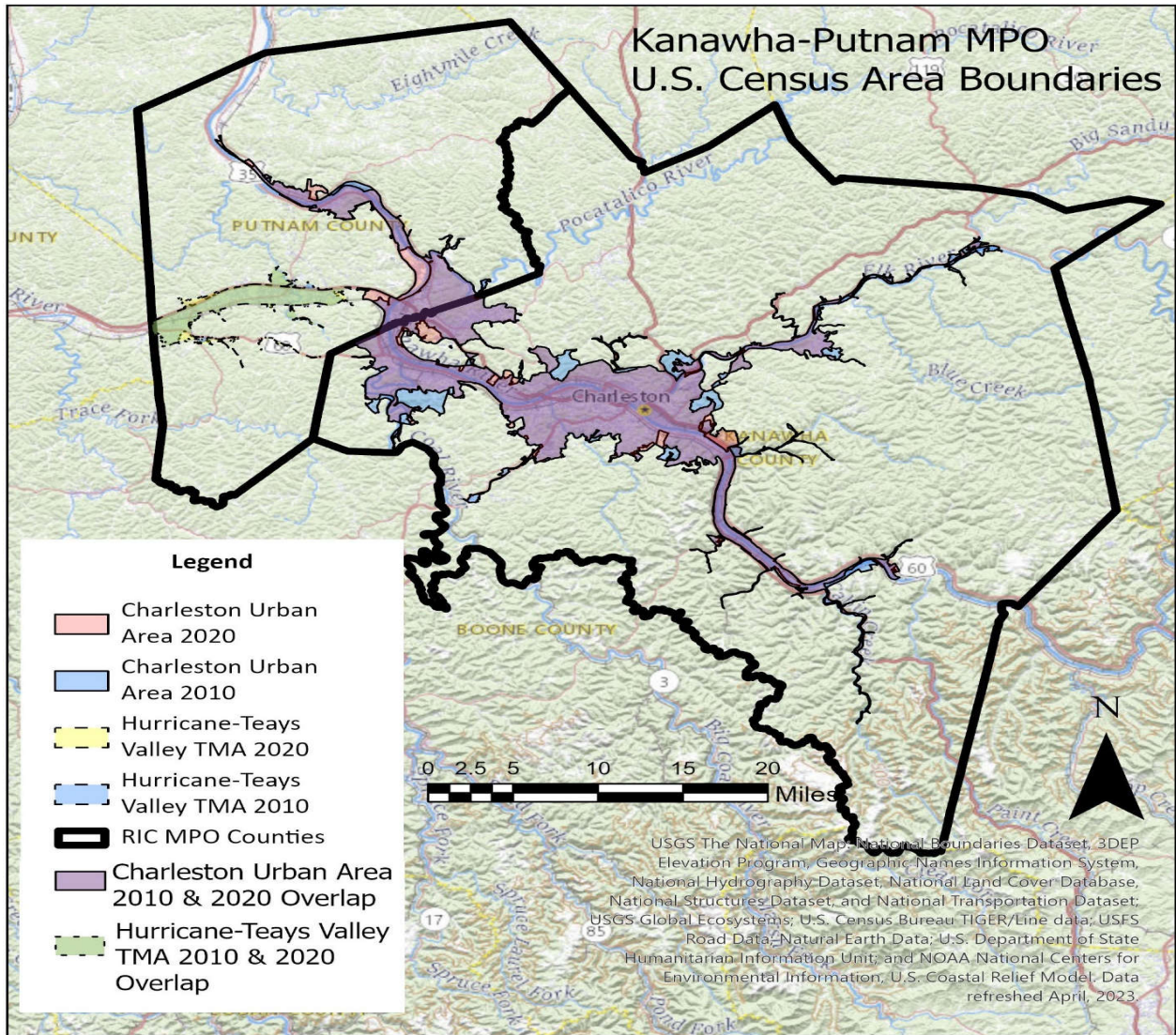


Charleston, WV retains all transportation planning responsibility for the Putnam County portion of the Huntington, WV-KY-OH TMA.

Below is a map of all the metropolitan planning organizations in the state of West Virginia and their study areas.



Below is a map of the Charleston Urban Area and the Hurricane-Teays Valley portion of the Huntington TMA, and the respective changes of those boundaries based on the 2010 and 2020 Census. According to the U.S. Census Bureau Urban Area Data, the entire Huntington TMA, including the Hurricane-Teays Valley TMA portion, had a population of 202,637 in 2010, which declined by 2,480 to 200,157 by 2020. The total land area was 130.34 mi² in 2010, which declined by 1.47 mi² to 128.87 mi² in 2020. The Charleston, WV Urban Area had a population of 153,199, which declined by 12,241 to 140,958 by 2020. As a result, the total land area in 2010 was 98.21 mi², which declined by 5.29 mi² in 2020 to 92.92 mi².





Purpose

The primary purpose of RIC's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is to provide a mechanism for enabling local input into the use of federal funds for surface transportation and public transit projects, determine regional transportation priorities, and demonstrate a short-range transportation vision for the region. Metropolitan Planning Organizations prepare a fiscally constrained document that promotes continued investment in the existing infrastructure, emphasizes public involvement in the transportation planning process, introduces new transportation technologies, develops alternative transportation, introduces alternative funding strategies, and offers a pragmatic approach to new construction projects. All TIP projects are consistent with RIC's 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). Since this plan is fiscally constrained all projects shown are anticipated to be authorized over the selected years of the TIP.

TIP Content

Improvements to be included in the TIP originate from WVDOT project lists, KRT's capital program, and RIC's Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). These projects consist of highway, transportation alternative projects, suballocated projects from the MPO, and transit operating and capital projects. All projects that receive full or partial federal funding are in the TIP. Large regionally significant state or locally funded projects may also be found in the TIP. The complete highway project listing for 2026-2029 can be found in Section 2 of this document. The transit project listing can be found in Section 3.

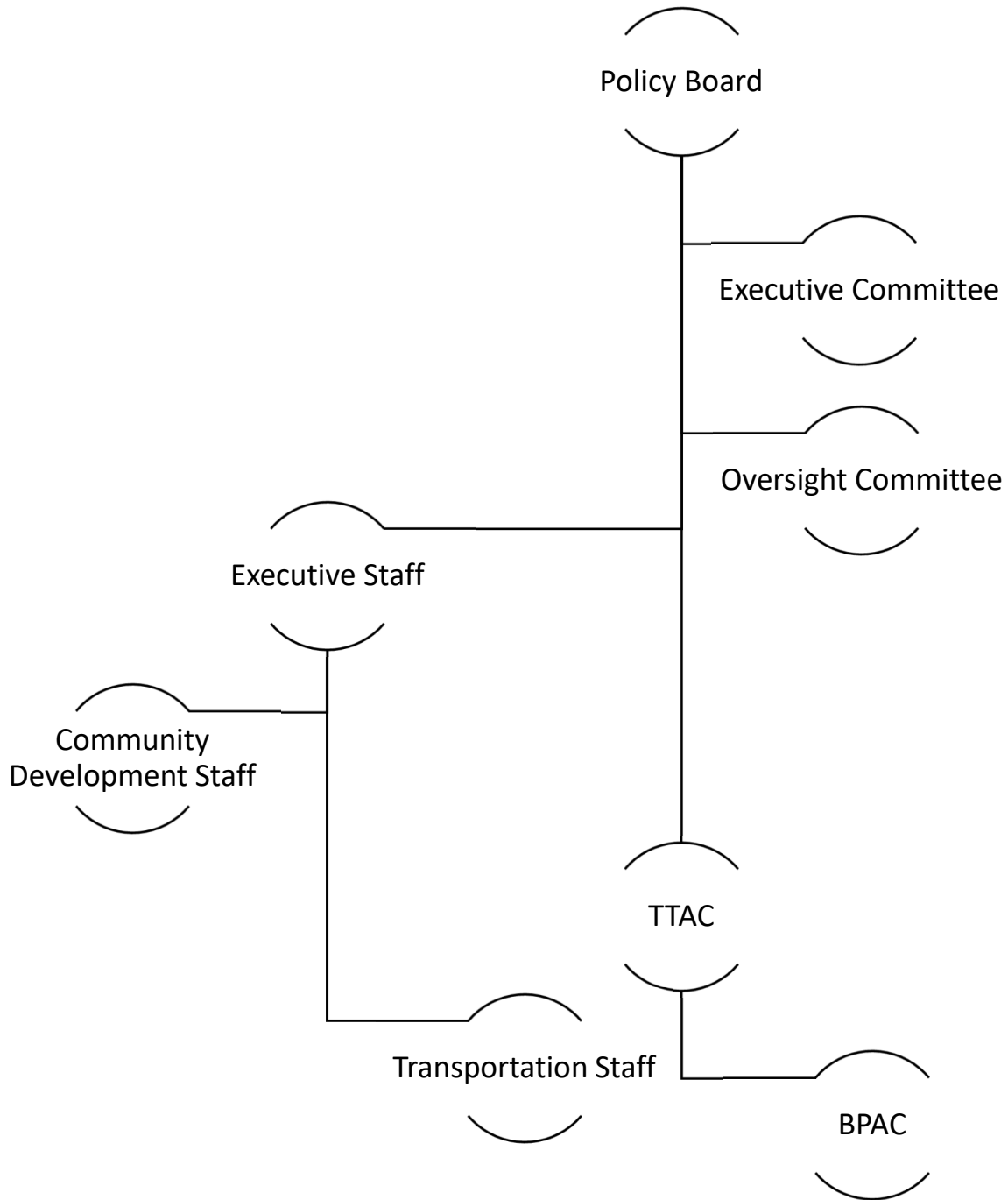
TIP Process and RIC Organization

Projects included in RIC's FY 2026-2029 TIP are endorsed by the West Virginia Department of Transportation and approved by various committees providing input into RIC's decision-making process. The Transportation Technical Advisory Committee (TTAC) monitors the activities of RIC's transportation planning staff and reviews the technical procedures and standards for conducting the process. Members of the public, as well as private transit operators, are also given an opportunity to provide input into the TIP. RIC details public involvement procedures in its Public Participation Plan.

Recommendations from the TTAC regarding the TIP are approved or disapproved for presentation to the Regional Intergovernmental Council's Policy Board, which is responsible for the overall policy, guidance, and direction for the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Process in the Charleston, West Virginia Urbanized Area. The policy board's voting membership consists of the mayors and county commissioners of each of the municipalities and counties that comprise the total RIC Planning Area. In addition, the voting membership includes one citizen from each county and the City of Charleston, two minority interest representatives, citizens appointed by the RIC policy board, and one member each from the KRT and the WVDOT. The members approve or disapprove any projects presented to them and have the authority to propose any projects they believe should be included in the TIP. They can also recommend a change in priorities for the projects presented for their approval. However, any projects submitted for approval are subject to endorsement by the West Virginia Department of Transportation. The RIC Policy Board makes the final decision on the document to be submitted to the West Virginia Department of Transportation for their final review. Other supplemental committees to RIC operations are the Oversight Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee




(BPAC). The Oversight Committee monitors the budget and approves large purchases. The Executive Committee makes policy and staffing recommendations to the Executive Staff and Policy Board. The BPAC, a subcommittee of the TTAC, oversees the implementation of and recommends changes to RIC planning activities that involve vulnerable road users such as bicyclists and pedestrians. Below is an illustration of the Regional Intergovernmental Council's Organizational Chart:



TIP Amendments/Administrative Adjustments





Amendments to the TIP are usually made quarterly, except for the rare need to call a special meeting or conduct a proxy vote. An amendment to the TIP requires compliance with 23 CFR 450 including the public involvement procedures, air quality conformity and fiscal constraint.

In the event of a minor project change in the TIP, an administrative adjustment may be performed. The following actions are eligible as administrative adjustments to the TIP:

- A minor change in project description that does not change the Air Quality conformity finding or change the project scope; or
- Shifting programmed funds between projects (i.e., funding sources and projects already identified in the TIP); or
- Moving programmed projects from year to year within an approved TIP, except those that cross Air Quality horizon years; or
- A cost change to a groupable project that is less than \$10,000,000 and doesn't change the groupable highway program size by more than 10%; or
- A change to a project that is considered groupable as long as the change does not make it not groupable.

Administrative adjustments shall be tracked by RIC staff and made available to appropriate committees through electronic communication and/or a written display of changes. Since administrative adjustments do not require RIC Policy Board approval, no notice is required to be given to the RIC Policy Board or the public prior to approval. They shall, however, be presented to the TTAC and RIC Policy Board for review and comment.

Groupable Projects

The West Virginia Association of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (WVAMPO) in coordination with the West Virginia Department of Transportation have developed a proposed system of Groupable and Non-groupable projects for the TIP and the STIP. Upon adoption of this TIP by the RIC Policy Board, groupable projects will not require approval from the MPO Policy Boards nor require Air Quality analysis since they do not add capacity to the existing highway system. The absence of these requirements will lessen the administrative burden on both the MPO and the WVDOT.

Projects with a phase cost larger than \$10,000,000, safety projects, new signal projects, new travel lane additions, new roads or new bridges, expansion projects that add capacity, projects that affect air quality, and regionally significant non-federal aid projects are considered not groupable. All other projects will be considered groupable under the STIP/TIP procedures. The TTAC will continue to review changes to the TIP, but no formal approval by the TTAC or Policy Board will be required. Any project that adds capacity, or is regionally significant, will be part of the non-Groupable Project list and will require approval from the MPO Policy Board and will follow the typical TIP amendment schedule detailed on page 15.

A major change to a groupable project will require an amendment to the STIP/TIP. It is defined as follows:



- Adding, deleting, or moving across federal fiscal years a number of projects with a sum cost greater than 10% of the STIP highway program size, which is found in the STIP document; or
- A major change of project scope, such as a change that is inconsistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation or will change the NEPA determination, or a change that affects the approved Air Quality conformity finding; examples include changing the number of through lanes, adding/deleting non-motorized facilities, changing mode (FTA – rolling stock or facility type), changing capital category (FTA), and may include changing termini which changes the project from groupable to not groupable; or
- Any change requiring a new regional air quality conformity finding which changes the project from groupable to not groupable; or
- A greater than \$10,000,000 cost increase or cost decrease in a phase of a project listed in the current STIP/TIP which changes the project from groupable to not groupable.

For non-groupable projects, an amendment is any major change in the approved TIP. It is defined as follows:

- Adding or deleting any safety project; or
- Adding or deleting any project that adds new traffic signals; or
- Adding or deleting any project that affects air quality; or
- Adding or deleting any project that changes traffic capacity of a road or bridge; or
- Adding or deleting any expansion project; or
- Adding or deleting any regionally significant, non-federal aid project; or
- Major change in scope of work or cost changes greater than \$10,000,000 or 10% of the project's total STIP program size, whichever is greater.

Planning Requirements and Statutory Provisions

1. Annual listing of projects (23U.S.C. 135(g)(5); 49 U.S.C. 5303(g)(5):

“An annual listing of projects for which Federal funds have been obligated in the preceding year shall be published or otherwise made available by the metropolitan planning organization for public review. The listing shall be consistent with categories identified in the Transportation Improvement Program.”

2. Sharing of revenue estimates for TIP's and Plan's (23 U.S.C. 134 (i)(2)(E)(iii) and (23 U.S.C.)134(j)(1)(C); 49 U.S.C. 5303(i)(2)(E)(iii) and (j)(1)(C)


“For the purpose of developing the transportation plan, the metropolitan planning organization, transit operator, and State shall cooperatively develop estimates of funds that will be available to support plan implementation.”

“For the purpose of developing the TIP, the metropolitan planning organization, public transportation agency, and the State shall cooperatively develop estimates of funds that are reasonably expected to be available to support program implementation”.

3. State consultation with local officials in non-metropolitan areas (23 U.S.C. 135 (f)(2)(B)(i)(g)(2)(B)(i); 49 U.S.C. 5304(f)(2)(B)(i), (g)(2)(B)(i):

“With respect to non-metropolitan areas, the statewide transportation plan shall be developed in





cooperation with affected non-metropolitan officials with responsibility for transportation or, if applicable, through regional planning organizations...”

4. Consultation with transit users and freight shippers and service providers (23 U.S.C. 134(i)(6)(A) and 49 U.S.C. 5303(i)(6)(A):

“Each metropolitan planning organization shall provide citizens, affected public agencies, representatives of public transportation employees, freight shippers, providers of freight transportation services, private providers of transportation, representatives of users of public transportation, representatives of users of pedestrian walkways and bicycle facilities, representatives of the disabled, and other interested parties with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the transportation plan.”

5. Federal planning finding for STIP (23 U.S.C. 135(g)(8);49 U.S.C. 5304(g)(8):

“A finding shall be made by the Secretary at least every 4 years that the transportation planning process through which statewide transportation plans and programs are developed is consistent with this section 134.”

Performance-Based Planning and Programming

State Department of Transportation and Metropolitan Planning Organization agencies are required to establish performance targets for the national performance areas pertaining to safety, infrastructure conditions, and system performance.

Title 23 of United States Code Chapter 1 Section 150 guides the general requirements and national goals for regional transportation agencies, such as the Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC), to make decisions based on the development and monitoring of performance-based data. The national goals of the Federal-aid program are:

- 1) Safety
- 2) Infrastructure condition
- 3) Congestion reduction
- 4) System reliability
- 5) Freight movement and economic vitality
- 6) Environmental sustainability
- 7) Reduced project delivery delays

In summary, the code requires state DOTs and MPOs to establish and report on performance targets that allow decision makers to:

- Assess the National Highway Performance Program with measures that evaluate:
 - the condition of pavements on the Interstate System;
 - the condition of pavements on the National Highway System;
 - the condition of bridges on the National Highway System;
 - the performance of the Interstate System; and
 - the performance of the National Highway System.
- Assess the Highway Safety Improvement Program with measures that evaluate:
 - serious injuries and fatalities per vehicle mile traveled; and



- the number of motorized and non-motorized serious injuries and fatalities.
- Assess the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program with measures that evaluate:
 - traffic congestion; and
 - on-road mobile source emissions.
- Assess freight movement on the Interstate System.

PM1 - Safety

In compliance, the RIC policy board adopted the WVDOTs performance targets on the following measures for the Highway Safety Improvement Program (PM 1) on December 14th, 2017, on December 13th, 2018, December 12th 2019, and December 10th, 2020:

- Number of fatalities;
- Number of serious injuries;
- Fatality rate per hundred million vehicle miles traveled (HMVMT);
- Serious injury rate per HMVMT;
- Number of non-motorized fatalities and serious injuries.

PM2 – Pavement and Bridge

Additionally, the RIC policy board adopted the WVDOT’s performance targets on the following measures for Pavement and Bridge Condition Performance (PM 2) on March 9th, 2023:

- Assess the condition of pavements on the Interstate System and on the Non-Interstate National Highway System (NHS).
- Assess the condition of bridges carrying NHS.

PM3 – System Performance, Freight, Congestion, and Air Quality

The RIC policy board adopted the WVDOT’s performance targets on the following measures for System Performance, Freight on June 14, 2018, and December 10th, 2020, and CMAQ (PM 3) on March 9th, 2023:


- Assess the performance of the Interstate and Non-Interstate NHS.
- Assess freight movement on the Interstate System.
- Assess traffic congestion and on-road mobile source emissions for carrying out the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ).

Transit Performance Measures

The Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority (KRT) is responsible for state of good repair (SGR) and safety performance targets. KRT is classified by the Federal Transit Administration as a Tier II provider.

Transit Asset Management Plan (TAM) - Tier II providers may develop their own plans or participate in a Group Plan, which is compiled by a Group Plan Sponsor. KRT was invited by the West Virginia Division of Public Transit (WVDPT) to participate in the statewide Group TAM plan and opted to do so. KRT has designated its Executive Director as the Accountable Executive to ensure that the necessary resources are available to carry out the TAM plan.





The TAM Plan asset inventory includes assets that are used in the provision of public transit. This includes (except for equipment) assets that are owned by a third party or shared resources. The inventory must include all service vehicles, and any other owned equipment assets over \$50,000 in acquisition value. Agencies only need to include condition assessment for assets for which they have direct capital responsibility.

Targets have been set by KRT and the WVDPT for each applicable asset class for the coming year and are updated annually in the fall. To the extent feasible, targets are supported by data such as the most recent condition data and reasonable financial projections for the future, but the overall end goal is to be in a system-wide State of Good Repair (SGR).

A TAM plan must be updated in its entirety at least every 4 years, and it must cover a horizon period of at least 4 years. The RIC supported the performance targets set by the WVDOT Division of Public Transit in the Group Asset Management Plan on December 8th, 2022.

The WVDPT reports annually to FTA’s National Transit Database (NTD). This submission should include: (1) projected targets for the next fiscal year; (2) condition assessments and performance results; and (3) a narrative report on changes in transit system conditions and the progress toward achieving previous performance targets. KRT is responsible for submitting the TAM asset inventory SGR report to the WVDPT (thru its AVIS system) by July 31st of each fiscal year to allow the WVDPT to comply with Annual NTD reporting requirements.

Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) - KRT is required to develop safety plans that include the processes and procedures to implement Safety Management Systems (SMS). It establishes performance measures to improve the safety of public transportation systems that receive federal financial assistance. The plan must include safety performance measures (fatalities, injuries, safety events and system reliability) selected by FTA that are intended to provide “state of the industry” high-level measures and help focus individual agencies on the development of specific performance indicators and measurable targets relevant to their operations.

KRT also must certify they have a safety plan in place to meet the requirements. The KRT Board of Members adopted the Authority’s PTASP on November 21, 2019. The plan must be updated and certified by the transit agency annually. Targets set in the most recently adopted KRT PTASP were adopted by the RIC Policy Board on December 8th, 2022.

All performance targets adopted by RIC for PM1, PM2, PM3, and transit can be viewed in Section 5 of this document.





Implementation

The Regional Intergovernmental Council, in collaboration with the WVDOH, FHWA, KRT, and other interagency regional partners have developed the 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). The six guiding statements, listed below, the Congestion Management Process of the MTP, and the seven national policy goals, listed above, are the foundation and framework for selecting projects for performance-based planning and programming in the TIP. The TIP, therefore, is the vehicle for implementation of the MTP. Each project in the TIP seeks to work through a guiding statement towards a given performance target. The guiding statement and performance measure associated with each project is listed below each project in the Highway Improvement Project List in Section 2. The guiding statements of the MTP are discussed below.

Culture and Environment

- Preserve and sustain the natural and built environments.

Economic Vitality

- Promote economic development through targeted transportation investments.

Land Use and Transportation Integration

- Improve the integration of land use and transportation.

Mobility and Accessibility

- Promote an efficient, interconnected, and accessible transportation network.

Safety and Security

- Improve the travel safety and security in the Greater Kanawha Valley

System Preservation and Efficiency

- Support and strengthen the current transportation network.

STIP/TIP Subprogram Information

West Virginia's STIP, and therefore RIC's TIP, is divided into eight generalized programs based upon a combination of the nature of the work being conducted, the asset being impacted, the performance measure being addressed, etc. Invariably, most projects have elements that would enable them to be placed in multiple programs. WVDOT Programming Division staff will assign each project to the program that best reflects its primary intent from information supplied during project initiation. The eight programs of the STIP are:

- Bridge Program
- Pavement Program
- Traffic Program
- Localized Mobility Improvement Program
- Community Development and Connectivity Program
- Planning and Workforce Development Program
- Regional Mobility Program





Bridge Program

The Bridge program contains projects that have the primary emphasis of helping maintain or improving the condition of the State's bridge assets. In order for a project to be assigned to this program, the primary asset being worked on must meet the federal definition of a bridge (i.e., primary work on drainage structures (less than 20') and minor culverts without BARS numbers would be in other programs). Projects in this program would generally be intended to address or impact National Performance Measure 2 (PM 2), which addresses the condition of Pavement and Bridge infrastructure. Bridge projects for Condition Based and Cyclical Maintenance, Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Replacement of existing structures as outlined in the State's Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP), as well as Bridge Inspections and in some cases the construction of new bridges would be included in this program. If eligible for grouping, projects in this program could include, but are not limited to deck overlays/sealing, bridge inspections, cleaning and painting structures, substructure repair, superstructure replacement or total replacement of the existing structure.

Pavement Program

The Pavement program contains projects to help maintain or improve the condition of the State's pavement assets. Projects in this program would be intended to address National Performance Measure 2 (PM 2), which addresses the condition of Pavement and Bridge infrastructure. Pavement Projects classified as Preventative Maintenance, Preservation, Rehabilitation, Replacement or Reconstruction would be included, if eligible. Projects in this program could include, but are not limited to Microsurfacing, Minor Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) overlays, Major diamond grinding with Concrete Pavement Rehabilitation (CPR) and Full depth replacement of HMA or Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) pavements. It should be noted that any project for the construction of new roads and interchanges or adding pavement as part of the construction of a new roadway is specifically excluded from this program.


Traffic Program

The Traffic program contains projects for initiatives that not only maintain and improve the State's existing signing, lighting and railroad and traffic signal assets, but also initiatives to address spot safety problems that have been identified or which have a significant safety element. Projects contained within the Traffic Program would typically be intended to maintain or improve the overall safety of the State's transportation network and address National Performance Measure 1 (PM 1), which addresses the Safety of the transportation network. If eligible, grouped projects in this program could include but are not limited to, sign and signal renovation/and or replacements, High Friction Surface Treatments (HFST), Roadway Departure projects or updates to railroad grade crossing infrastructure and Roadway striping. It should be noted that any projects for new traffic signals regardless of cost in MPO counties are considered non-groupable.

Localized Mobility Program

The Localized Mobility program often funds projects that are designed to reduce spot congestion issues, improve air quality, address urban sprawl issues, and address roadside safety issues caused by landslides. Projects contained within the Localized Mobility Program, would typically be intended to





address National Performance Measure 3 (PM 3), which addresses the reliability of the transportation system, freight and congestion mitigation and air quality. As with other programs some of the actions required to address these issues may have high costs, involve adding capacity or constructing a new road, therefore some of the work conducted within this Program would not be groupable. If eligible, grouped projects in this program could include, but are not limited to slide correction, construction of auxiliary lanes and minor road and curve improvements.

Community Development and Connectivity Program

The Community Development and Connectivity Program is comprised primarily of the State’s nontraditional grant initiatives in conjunction with projects associated with federal lands (federal lands access program, Transportation Alternative and Recreational Trail Programs). Projects contained within the Community Development and Connectivity Program, would typically be intended to address National Performance Measure 3 (PM 3). The program advances projects that preserve or enhance the State’s bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, as well as preserving and expanding access to motorized and non-motorized trail facilities statewide. Pedestrian and bicycle projects are typically associated with sidewalks, crosswalks, ADA compliant ramps, the addition of bicycle lanes or other improvements that improve modal choice. Trail projects, from maintenance and enhancement of existing trails (adding public facilities, parking, signage, etc.) to the creation of new trail facilities statewide, are included under this program.

Planning and Workforce Development Program

The Planning and Workforce Development Program covers not only projects that are intended to ensure federal requirements associated with statewide and metropolitan planning are adhered to, but also transportation related research, funding of interagency positions and federally sponsored training. Projects falling within this program are generally technical in nature and generally result in no physical construction. As such, it is assumed that all work conducted would be of a “groupable” nature. Projects in this category would include any work covered in the federally required Statewide Planning and Research Work Program and Unified Planning Work Programs (UPWP’s) and programs approved by FHWA. Since no physical construction occurs on projects in this program performance measures are not generally directly affected.


Transit Program

The Transit Program covers all projects that are overseen and submitted by the West Virginia Division of Public Transit (WVDPT) for approval by FTA. Funding for these initiatives is a combination of federal, state, and local sources. Projects in this category would be intended to address Transit Performance Measures, which address the reliability of the transportation system, freight and congestion mitigation and air quality. Projects in this program cover both operating assistance and capital assistance for the state’s rural and urban transit systems. It is assumed that all projects within this program would be groupable, since they do not involve physical construction of highway facilities.

Regional Mobility Program

The Regional Mobility Program incorporates individual projects that make up portions of corridor length expansion and improvement efforts statewide. Due to the size, scope and overall importance of





these projects, no project falling within this program will be considered eligible for grouping. Projects contained within the Regional Mobility Program would typically be intended to address National Performance Measure 3 (PM 3). Most of the State’s Regional Mobility projects are located on NHS facilities. In addition to the expansion and improvement projects mentioned above, any project that cannot readily be assigned to one of the other seven core programs will be added to the Regional Mobility Program and treated as not groupable.

System Performance Report


RIC has created and maintains a System Performance Report to optimize transportation investments. RIC monitors performance measures and implementation of the Transportation Performance Management (TPM) framework into the planning process. This report serves as a component of the Congestion Management Process (CMP) from the most recent MTP update, the 2050 Metropolitan Transportation Plan. FHWA defines a CMP as, “a systematic approach collaboratively developed and implemented throughout a metropolitan region, that provides for the safe and effective management and operation of new and existing transportation facilities through the use of demand reduction and operational management strategies”. The RIC System Performance Report will be updated annually or on an as-needed basis during the interim years of the 4-year metropolitan transportation plan update cycle. A report of this nature aids in assessing the efficiency of the existing transportation system and provides guidance to implement performance-based planning into transportation planning activities while supporting FHWA’s TPM and Performance-Based Planning and Programming framework to the maximum extent practicable.

Financial Feasibility

The FY 2026-2029 TIP is a cost constrained document. All highway projects listed in the TIP have been programmed by the WV Division of Highways and are reasonably expected to be funded as programmed within the time frame of the TIP. While the RIC MPO’s MTP and TIP are driven by the public, policy board, and stakeholders – realistically, the state of West Virginia remains the primary stakeholder to keep the document financially feasible. There are many reasons for this. One reason is that in the RIC region there are no county level departments of transportation, road budgets, maintenance, or ownership of streets or roads. On the city level, while street departments exist, they share planning and engineering staff across disciplines. Still, cities and towns can leverage federal dollars with assistance from the state, the MPO, or independently, but few do without administrative and technical project support from the State of West Virginia through the West Virginia Department of Transportation and the West Virginia Division of Highways. The WVDOT is historically the only organization with adequate staff and resources to continuously meet the complexities required to leverage federal dollars for highways.

The federal government primarily uses the national highway functional classification system of roadways as the basis for determining which facilities are eligible for federal-aid. Due to the national focus on these roadways, except under special circumstances, roads that are functionally classified as Rural Minor Collector, Rural Local Service, or Urban Local Service are not eligible for federal-aid. Throughout the State, only 27% (10,477 miles) of West Virginia’s certified public highway mileage (38,850 miles) are traditionally eligible for federal-aid.





A map of the national highway functional classification system is available online through the WVDOT open data portal.

https://data-wvdot.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/cd84644b6c4d4245a175a3e73402185b_0/explore

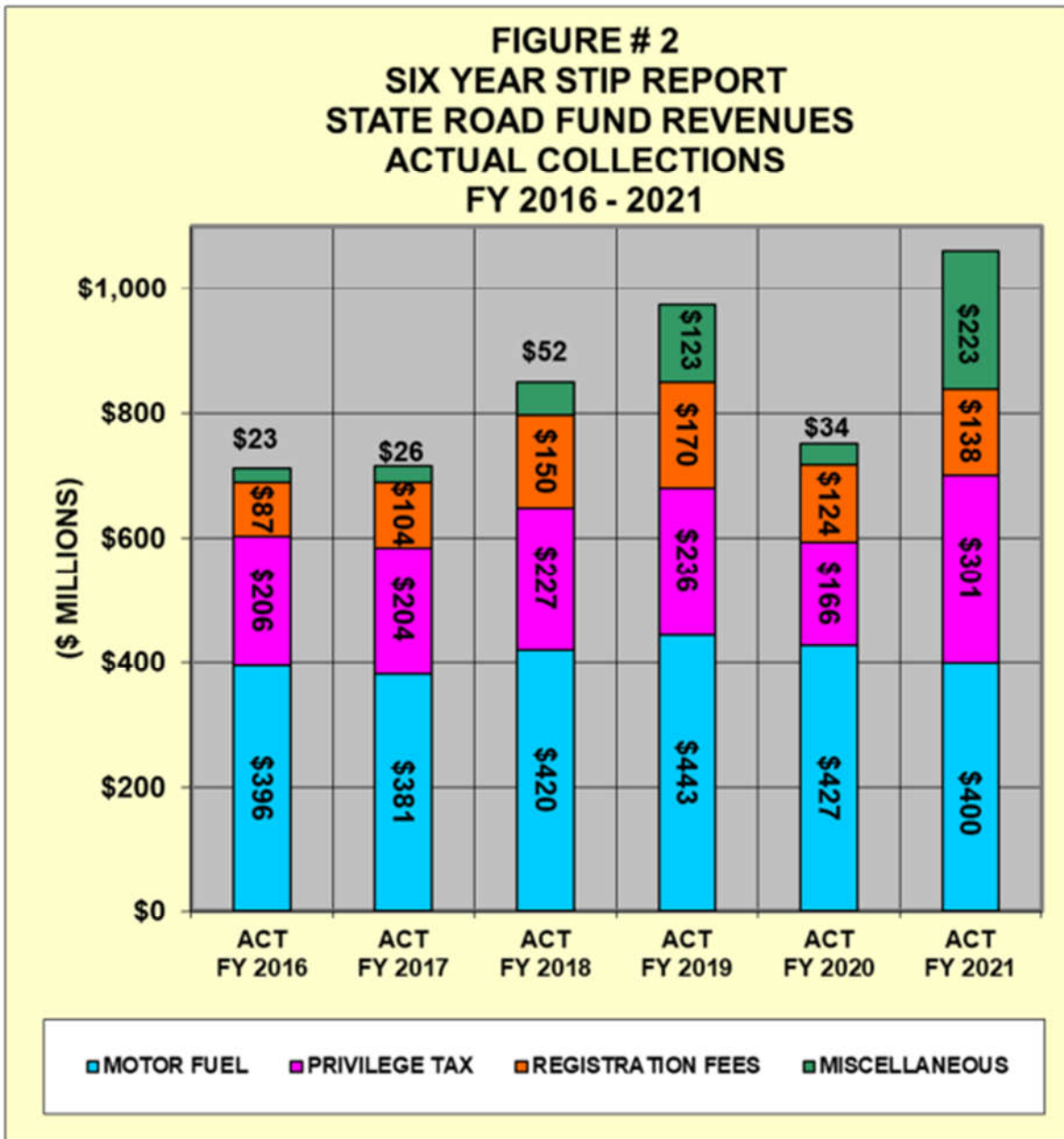
The remaining 73% (28,373 miles) must be funded entirely by the governmental entity having jurisdiction over those highways. In West Virginia, where the WVDOH has statutory responsibility for almost all roads (i.e. 34,961 miles, or 90% of the certified mileage, which excludes 1,316 miles of roadways classified as Primitive), almost all maintenance, improvements, and construction initiatives on the 28,373 miles of Non-FA-Eligible roadways are funded with 100% State revenues. In addition to the previously listed classifications, the federal government also prohibits use of federal-aid funds for specific activities. Federal funds may not be typically used to pay for the top three mandated priorities of the WVDOH (Debt Service, Administrative Support, and Routine Maintenance expenditures). As a result, not only are almost all roadways under the WVDOH jurisdiction not eligible for federal assistance, but neither are its top three mandated priorities. It should be noted that in response to the pandemic the federal government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. One aspect of the CARES Act made approximately \$106.7 million in funds available to the WVDOH for many eligible activities performed by the Agency. The WVDOH has been using these resources to offset its required Debt Service payments, essentially freeing up those State Road Fund resources for other purposes and to compensate for the short-term downturn in State revenue. The CARES Act funds are exhausted by FFY 2022, and like the one-time revenue infusions provided by the Legislature cannot be factored into future revenue projections. With nearly 39,000 miles of public roadways, West Virginia is one of only four states (Delaware, North Carolina, and Virginia are the others) in which there is no county and almost no township ownership of highways. As a result, the WVDOH has statutory authority for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of almost all public highway miles (34,961 miles or 90%) in the State, which is one of the highest percentages in the nation. Furthermore, despite its relatively small size, the WVDOH is responsible for the sixth-largest state-maintained highway network in the nation. The activities of the WVDOH are funded almost exclusively from the State Road Fund, which receives its funding from State revenue collections and federal reimbursement. The State revenue component of the State Road Fund is derived from motor fuel taxes, registration fees, privilege taxes, and miscellaneous income levied and generated at the State level. The federal component is derived from federal-aid reimbursements available to the State through national federal-aid highway legislation. Federal-aid highway funds are generated predominantly by motor fuel taxes and fees levied at the national level and are deposited in the Highway Trust Fund. To help highway departments plan and schedule projects, Congress will typically pass legislation that authorizes the expenditure of federal-aid funds over a multi-year period and specifies how those funds are to be distributed among the states. The current multi-year federal reauthorization legislation as mentioned previously is the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which was signed into law on November 15, 2021, adds to the prior multi-year legislation (FAST). The IIJA covers FFY 2022-2026. As such, two of the six years covered in the WVDOT's FFY 2023-2028 STIP will have to be based solely on assumptions regarding the potential size and scope of any federal transportation program after FFY 2026. To this end, it is assumed the federal government will continue to invest in highway and transit initiatives at the same level as IIJA. Given the uncertainty that exists surrounding the level of federal support in the outer years and the direct impact



it will have on West Virginia's STIP, conservative assumptions are made.

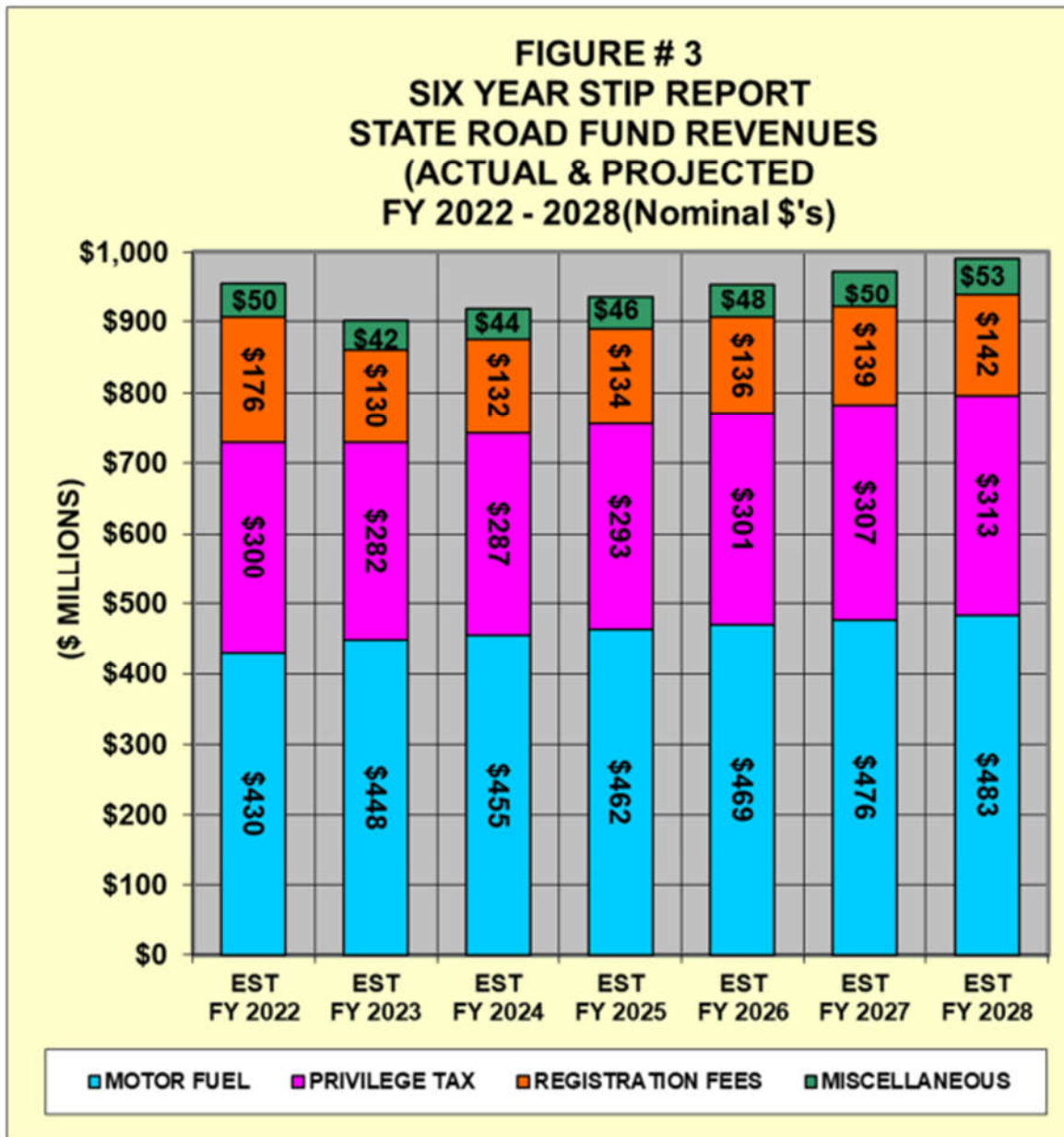
The State Road Fund collected \$1.062 billion in State revenue for State Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. The revenues were generated from four basic categories: Motor Fuel Taxes, Registration Fees, Privilege Taxes, and Miscellaneous Revenues. The chart below illustrates the total collections from the State Road Fund for FY 2016 - FY 2021.

West Virginia 2023-2028 STIP



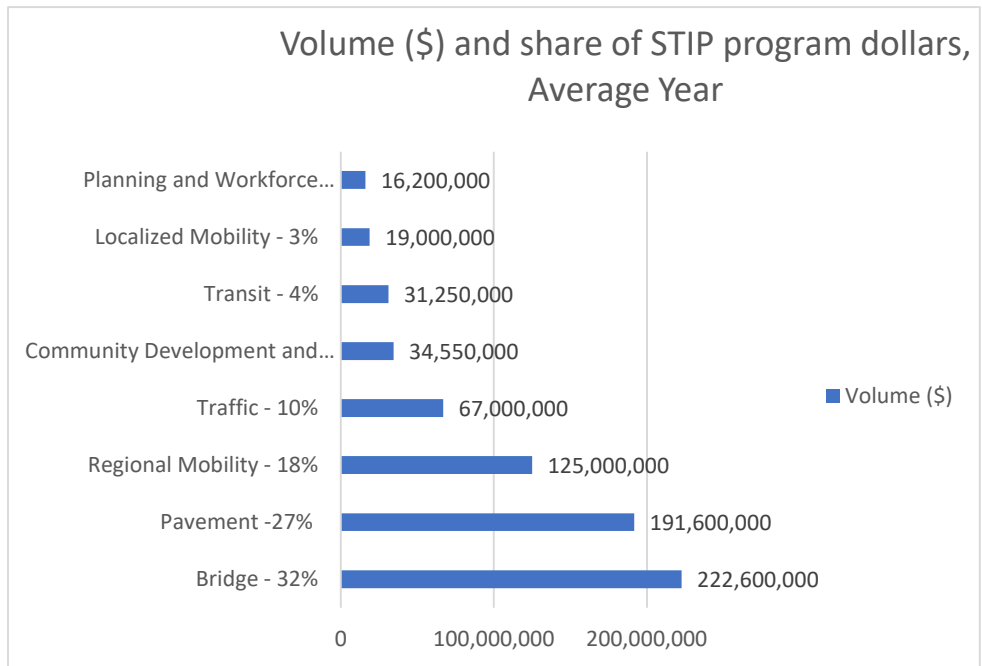
The below chart illustrates actual and projected State Road Fund revenues for FY 2022 – FY 2028.

West Virginia 2023-2028 STIP





These funds are implemented through performance-based planning and programming. The chart below illustrates the average year projected STIP obligations from FY 2023 - FY 2028. The RIC MPO will provide the projected program-based funding summary for the RIC MPO based on TIP obligations in the Highway Project List. The RIC MPO should expect a similar apportionment by program percentage, with the volumes scaling down to a population-based apportionment. According to data from the 2023 American Community Survey U.S. Census, Kanawha County had a population of 174,805 and Putnam County had a population of 57,250, with a RIC MPO total of 232,055 people. That is approximately 13% of the state of West Virginia’s population of 1,770,071. As a result, the RIC MPO should reasonably estimate expected program and funding type volumes at a minimum of 13% of those displayed in the STIP.



The Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority (KRT), the public transit provider for Kanawha County, WV, certifies that, pursuant to FTA Circular 7008.1, it has the financial capacity to carry out programs and projects included in RIC's TIP. While KRT has experienced recent increases in operating costs, due largely to inflation and increased fuel costs; the Authority has been able to absorb

these increases because of:

- management practices to curtail unproductive service;
- annual fuel program administration which takes advantage of long-term fuel contracts; and
- the historic average increases (2% per year) in the local funding generated annually through revaluations of property taxes.

KRT’s current excess levy is in effect until June 30, 2024. Renewal of the levy was approved May 2022 and provides funding from July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2029. The levy receipts should assure financial stability over the next fiscal year. KRT expects federal funding levels to remain at current levels. KRT’s financial stability over the period of RIC’s TIP is assured. The Public Transit Improvement Plan Justifications and Project List can be viewed in Section 3 of this document.

Transit projects are dependent on future Section 5307 and 5310 (formula) funding at current levels and Section 5309 (discretionary) funding which can reasonably be anticipated. Programmed federal funding

by type and fiscal year are shown on the table in Section 4.

Explanation of Acronyms

	Federal Funding Category	Federal Portion	Local Portion*
ACHP	Advance Construction High Priority	80%	20%
ACST	Advance Construction	80%	20%
AUG REDI	August Redistribution	TBD	
BR	Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation	80%	20%
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	80-90%	10-20%
CMAQ 2.5	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality, PM 2.5	80%	20%
CRP	Carbon Reduction Program	80-100%	0-20%
ER	Emergency Relief Program	80-100%	0-20%
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program	80-90%	10-20%
NHFP	National Highway Freight Program	80-90%	10-20%
NHPP	National Highway Performance Program	80-90%	10-20%
NHPP-EXE	National Highway Performance Program (Exempt)	90%	10%
NHS	National Highway System	80%	20%
NRT	Recreational Trails	80%	20%
RR/HWY XI	Railroad Crossings/ Highway Crossings	90%	10%
Section 5307	FTA Formula (Operating/Capital)	50/80%	50/20%
Section 5309	FTA Discretionary Capital Grant	80%	20%
Section 5310	FTA Elderly/Handicapped Capital Grants	80%	20%
Section 5339	Bus and Bus Facilities Program	50%	50%
STBG	Surface Transportation Block Grant Program	80-90%	10-20%
STP	Surface Transportation Program	80%	20%
STP-OFF	Surface Transportation Program - Off System Bridge	80%	20%
TAP	Transportation Alternatives Program	80-90%	10-20%
-(# POP)	Population Range	80-90%	10-20%
-FLEX	Flexible Funds	80-90%	10-20%
-TMA	Transportation Management Area	80%	20%
HIP	Highway Infrastructure Program	80%	20%

*The maximum share of project costs that may be funded with Federal-aid highway funds (the “Federal share”) varies based upon the Federal-aid program from which the project receives funding.

In some cases, the Federal share is also adjusted based on related statutory provisions. See (23 U.S.C. 120)





	Phase of Work / Other
ENG	Engineering
ROW	Right of Way
CON	Construction
FS	Feasibility Study
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
BMP/mi	Beginning Mile Point/miles (unit)

	Project Name/ Type of Work
BR	Bridge
C&P	Clean & Paint
O/L	Overlay
INSP	Inspection
I/C	Interchange
TPK	Turnpike
N/S/E/WB	North/South/East/West Bound

	Agency
WVDOT	West Virginia Department of Transportation
WVDOH	West Virginia Division of Highways
KRT	Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation



RIC TIP/TIP Amendments and Public Involvement Schedule

Schedule (calendar days)	Activity
30 days before RIC Policy Board meeting	RIC staff requests draft TIP amendment project data from WV DOH Planning Division.
15 days before RIC Policy Board meeting	Publication of legal notice in the Charleston Gazette-Mail and social media notifying public of new TIP document or TIP amendments.
15 days before RIC Policy Board meeting	New TIP document or TIP amendments distributed to air quality conformity interagency consultation group for concurrence.
Two days before RIC Policy Board meeting	Proposed TIP or TIP amendments presented to the RIC Transportation Technical Advisory Committee (TTAC) for review, comment, and recommendation
The day of the RIC Policy Board meeting	New TIP or TIP amendments presented to RIC Policy Board for adoption at quarterly RIC Policy Board meeting
One day after the RIC Policy Board meeting	The adopted TIP or TIP Project amendments list is submitted to the WVDOT Secretary for approval
Approximately 30 days after TIP or TIP amendments adoption	Notice of approval of new RIC TIP or TIP amendments is distributed by WVDOT Secretary to RIC, FHWA, FTA and WVDEP.
Approximately 30 days after TIP or TIP amendments adoption	Notice is issued by WVDOH that RIC TIP Amendments have been added to the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) project list





Public Involvement

The public is notified through legal advertisements and social media of any new amendments to the TIP or new TIP adoptions at least fifteen days before the RIC Policy Board meeting. Throughout RICs transportation planning process there are many opportunities for public involvement that are detailed in RIC's Public Participation Plan, which is available at the RIC office, or can be viewed on RIC's website, www.wvregion3.org. KRT uses the TIP development process of the RIC MPO to satisfy the public hearing requirements of 49 U.S.C. Section 5307(b). The TIP public notice of public involvement activities and time established for public review and comment on the TIP satisfies the program-of-projects requirements of the Urbanized Area Formula Program.

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, income, national origin, or educational level with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. RIC identifies minority and low-income population groups to contribute to the evaluation and assessment of any plan or program produced by RIC or by consultants under contract for RIC. By ensuring opportunities for minority and low-income communities to influence the transportation planning and decision-making processes through enhanced engagement and meaningful input, the MPO serves as a policy mechanism to mitigate or prevent disproportionately high and adverse effects of transportation projects on minority and low-income communities. Members of minority and low-income communities have an opportunity to influence project decisions with their input. More information on RICs Environmental Justice and Public Participation may be found within the Public Participation Plan and Title VI Plan on RIC's website, www.wvregion3.org.


Interagency Consultation

In order to ensure that all transportation improvement projects contained within RIC's TIP do not adversely affect regional air quality, an interagency consultation process is maintained by RIC staff with participation by a representative from the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection-Division of Air Quality, the West Virginia Department of Transportation and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. All proposed amendments to RIC's TIP shall be distributed to each representative for review and comment at least 15 days prior to the date of the RIC Policy Board meeting. Comments from each representative or one designee may be submitted to the RIC in writing at least three days before the RIC Policy Board meeting. If there is an opinion of no adverse effects regarding air quality, an email stating that there are no adverse effects from the appointed designee will be sufficient. If no response is given or received by the deadline, then no adverse effects on air quality are assumed.

Air Quality Conformity

The Charleston Metropolitan Planning Area (Kanawha and Putnam counties) is currently designated as a maintenance area for the PM 2.5 (particulate matter, 2.5 microns) air pollutant component. On April 30, 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency determined that PM 2.5 mobile emissions are not a significant contributor of air pollution within the planning area. As a result, no regional mobile source emissions modeling analysis is required. The requirement to demonstrate air quality conformity per the





requirements of 40 CFR 93.109 (f) still applies. Additionally, federally funded transportation improvement projects within the planning area are still subject to project level transportation conformity analysis requirements.

The revocation of the 1997 eight-hour ozone standard and the final rule for implementing the 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) (the “2008 ozone NAAQS”) became final on April 6, 2015. As a result, the Charleston Metropolitan Planning Area is no longer required to conduct mobile source air quality conformity determinations for the 1997 eight-hour ozone standard. In April 2018 the EPA revoked the 1997 revocation of the eight-hour ozone standard. Please see Section 6 for the updated Air Quality Conformity Analysis Report for the region from September 2018.


Digital TIP Map

RIC has made available a Digital TIP Map for Kanawha and Putnam Counties. This map is a general representation of project locations in the region from the Transportation Improvement Program Project Listing. The map is updated following each quarterly Policy Board meeting and approval of new TIP amendments and adjustments to reflect any changes. The purpose of this map is to provide supplemental information to constituents regarding how federal funding is being spent in their area. The map will be available to view from the new Eco Interactive website when launched in the early 2026 TIP iterations.

RIC has developed its efforts to provide information that may assist the public or interagency partners in analyzing the contents of the TIP and how those project types, dollars spent, and their locations, either positively or negatively, impact the communities within close geographic proximity to the project locations. Project locations, along with the corresponding data, will be presented online for consumption by the public. These locations will be layered with latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 5-Year (5Y) American Community Survey (ACS) data that describe traditionally underserved communities, including limited English proficiency, minority, and poverty by census tract. The map can be viewed by visiting RIC’s website, www.wvregion3.org and scrolling over the “Transportation” button, by scrolling to or selecting the “Transportation Improvement Program,” and selecting the button or hyperlink for “Interactive Equity View.” It can also be accessed by entering the following URL into your web browser: <https://arcg.is/1rqLz50>

Other data visualization tools recommended for use are the U.S. Census Bureau Data Equity Tools, the EPA EJScreen, the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Location Affordability Indicator Tool, USDOT’s Transportation Disadvantaged Census Tracts (Historically Disadvantaged Communities), and the White House Council on Environmental Equity: Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST). Search for these items on any major search engine web browser to discover more.





Section 2: Highway Improvement Project List



Kanawha County

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group/Not	PM**
2026	2026	NHPP	CON	I79	Little Sandy Creek Bridge 8.48 SB	Bridge Repair	S3207984800	STBG0079105D	0.02	8.48	22,170,000	17,736,000	Change total phase amount, federal amount	Bridge	G	2
2025	2027	HSIP	CON	0060	VRU Charleston +3	Safety Improvement	U320-06017.6500	HSIP0060440D	1.32	17.65	200,000	180,000		Traffic	G	1
2025	2026	Earmark (WV115)	ENG	NA	Charleston Clay Street Connector	Lighting, SW, PED Improvement	R320CLAYC2500	STBG2025109D			500,000	500,000		Traffic	G	1
2024	2026	NHPP	CON	I77	Charleston Interstate Signing Renovation 01	Signing	U32064530000	STBG0064412D	5.57	53	20,000,000	18,000,000		Traffic	G	1
2024	2027	NHPP	CON	I77	Charleston Interstate Signing Renovation 02 1-77 (Auth AC)	Signing	U32077953400	STBG0077107D	5.68	95.34	22,000,000	9,800,000	Change federal amount	Traffic	NG	1
2024	2026	HWI-BR	CON	0061	Chelyan Ramp Bridge	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-61-0.0702	HWI0061434D	0.02	0.144	0	0		Bridge	G	2
2024	2027	HWI-BR	CON	CO60/12	Georges Creek Bridge	Bridge Replacement	S320601268500	HWI6012003D	0.01	6.85	900,000	720,000		Bridge	G	2
2025	2027	NHPP	ROW	I64	I-64 South Charleston WV ON Ramp D	Bridge Repair	S3206400000	STBG0064435D	0.04	0	100,000	90,000	Change FFY	Bridge	G	2
2025	2026	NHPP	CON	I79	Newhouse Road Overpass Bridge +1	Bridge Repair	S3207902000	STBG0079143D	0.03	0.2	18,000,000	14,400,000	Change federal project number	Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	CMAQ 2.5	CON	0064	Institute Roundabout (Split funded CMAQ)	Roundabout	S320-064/000.190022	NHPP0064419D	0.03		6,500,000	4,500,000	Change fund type, project name, total phase amount, and federal amount	Traffic	NG	2
2026	2026	CMAQ	CON	0064	Institute Roundabout (Split funded CMAQ)	Roundabout	S320-064/000.190023	NHPP0064419D	0.03			800,000	New Project	Traffic	NG	2
2026	2026	PROT	ROW	0051	Keystone DR Slip	Slip Repair	S320-051/030.2600	PROT2026153D	0.11	0.26	50,000	40,000		Community Development	G	3
2026	2027	PROT	CON	0051	Keystone DR Slip	Slip Repair	S320-051/030.2600	PROT2026154D	0.11	0.26	1,000,000	800,000	Change FFY	Community Development	G	3
2026	2026	NRT	CON	NA	Marmet Locks Mary Ingles Mem. Trail	Trails	U320-Loc/ks-1.00	NRT2024090D			265,540	212,432		Community Development	G	3
2026	2026	TAP	CON	NA	Charleston Elk River Trail	Trails	U320-Kanaw-10.001	TAP2025087D			843,126	674,501		Community Development	G	3

Kanawha County

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group/Not	PM**
2026	2026	NHPP	ENG	0077	Charleston Interchange - Edens Fork	Resurfacing	S320-077103.4900	NHPP0077122D	13.06	103.49	15,000	13,500	New Project	Traffic	G	2
2026	2026	NHPP	CON	0077	Charleston Interchange - Edens Fork	Resurfacing	S320-077103.4900	NHPP0077122D	13.06	103.49	9,945,000	8,950,500	New Project	Traffic	G	2
2025	2027	HWI-BR	CON	CO43	US Army SP5 Johnnie Marvin Ayers Mem. Bridge	Bridge Repair	S3204313100	HWI00473142D	0.43	1.31	150,000	120,000		Bridge	G	2
2025	2026	TAP	CON	WV61	Marmet Lens Creek Road	Sidewalk	U320MARMT100	TAP2023337D	0		520,000	416,000		Traffic	G	3
2026	2027	HWI-OFF	CON	NA	Hubbard Road Bridge	Rehabilitation	S320HRBR0100	STBG2023171D	0.02	0.18	850,000	850,000	Change FFY	Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	HWI-OFF	CON	NA	Scraggs Drive Bridge	Bridge Repair	S320SDBR0100	STBG2023220D	0.02	0.2	200,000	200,000		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	STBG-FLEX	CON	622	Rocky Fork Road	Resurfacing	S320-6225.7600	STBG0622039D	4.51	5.76	2,400,000	1,920,000	New Project	Traffic	G	2
2026	2027	NHPP	CON	0114	Greenbrier Street-Lighting Renovation	Lighting	U320-1140.6400	STBG0114037D	1.63	0.64	2,000,000	1,600,000		Community Development	G	1
2026	2026	HWI-OFF	CON	NA	Farnsworth Drive Bridge (Convert AC)	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320FADB0100	STBG2023162D	0.02	0.12		1,753,995		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	STBG 50-200K POP	CON	WV622	Rocky Fork Channel Beam Bridge (Convert AC)	Replace Bridge	S32062255100	STP622032D	0.01	5.51		1,139,712		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	HWI-BR	CON	1038	Quarrier Street Bridge (Convert AC)	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-038/000.970223	STBG1038003D	0.06	0.979		3,126,035		Bridge	G	2
2025	2026	NHPP	ROW	0060	US Navy GM1 Samuel H Slack, JR Memorial Bridge EB Pier	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-06022.8001	NHPP0060453D	0.082	22.807	500,000	400,000		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	NHPP	CON	0060	US Navy GM1 Samuel H Slack, JR Memorial Bridge EB Pier	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-06022.8001	NHPP0060454D	0.082	22.807	1,500,000	1,200,000		Bridge	G	2

Kanawha County

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group/Not	PM**
2026	2026	STBG-FLEX	CON	NA	West Kanawha County Curb Ramps	Design/Build ADA Ramps	U320RAMPS	STBG2026168D			2,150,000	1,720,000	New Project	Community Development	G	1
2026	2026	STBG 50-200K POP	CON	0060	Montrose Drive Overpass + 2 (Split Funded) (Convert AC)	Superstructure Replace	S320-060/640.2300	STBG6064004D	0.09	0.232		7,920,000		Bridge	G	2
2026	2027	HWI-OFF	CON	NA	School Street Bridge (Convert AC)	Bridge Replacement	S320SSBR200	STBG2023210D	0.02	0.17		2,451,495		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	NHPP	CON	177	US Army PFC Teddy Ray Chandler Mem. Bridge + 1	Bridge Rehabilitation	S32077981000	STBG0077126D	0.02	98.1	9,400,000	7,520,000	Change total phase amount, federal amount	Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	HWI-BR	ROW	FANS1063	Louden Heights Bridge	Bridge Replacement	S3206300900	STBG1063003DB C	0.02	0.09	100,000	100,000		Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	RAISE	CON	NA	Charleston Capitol Connector (Not a WVDOH Project)	Commuter Traffic Enhancements		693JJ32440100			26,000,000	24,995,250	Change phase, total phase amount, and federal amount	Traffic	G	1
2027	2026	HWI-OFF	CON	NA	School Street Bridge (Convert AC)	Bridge Replacement	S320SSBR200	STBG2023210D	0.02	0.17		1,000,000		Bridge	G	2
2027	2026	NHPP	CON	0064	Eugene A. Carter Mem. Bridge + 3 (Auth AC)	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-06457.4400	NHPP0064497D	0.654	57.448	100,000,000	53,775,000	Change FFY, Project name, total phase amount, and federal amount	Bridge	NG	2
2027	2027	NHPP	CON	0064	Eugene A. Carter Mem. Bridge + 3 (Convert AC)	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320-06457.4401	NHPP0064497	0.654	57.448		26,225,000	New Project	Bridge	NG	2
2027	2027	STBG 50-200K POP	CON	0060	Montrose Drive Overpass + 2 (Split Funded) (Convert AC)	Superstructure Replace	S320-060/640.2300	STBG6064004D	0.09	0.23		7,920,000		Bridge	NG	2
2026	2027	HWI-OFF	CON	FANS1656	South Side CSX Ramp	Bridge Rehabilitation	S320SCSXR0100	STBG2023127DB C	0.02	0	200,000	200,000	Change FFY	Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	HWI-BR	CON	WV62	Tyler Creek Slab	Bridge Replacement	S3206206300	STBG0062876D	0.02	0.63	3,060,000	2,448,000		Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	HWI-BR	ROW	US60	Lee Street Bridge	Bridge Rehabilitation	S32060165700	STBG0060418D	0.09	16.57	1,000	800		Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	HWI-BR	ENG	CO21	Kanawha Two Mile Bridge 1536	Design Study	S2202126700	STBG0021927D	0.01	2.67	100,000	80,000		Bridge	G	2

Kanawha County

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group/ Not	PM**
2027	2027	NHPP	CON	I64	I-64 South Charleston WV ON Ramp D	Bridge Repair	S3206400000	STBG0064436D	0.04	0	2,249,353	2,024,418		Bridge	G	2
2027	2027	HWI-BR	ROW	US60	US60 Washington Street Bridge	Bridge Replacement	S3206055900	STBG0060421D	0.01	5.59	1,000	800		Bridge	G	2
2027	2026	HWI-BR	CON	WV94	Marmet CSX Overpass	Bridge Rehabilitation	S3209470000	STBG0094181D	0.03	7	5,990,000	4,792,000		Bridge	NG	2

Putnam County

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group / Not	PM**
2024	2026	HWI-BR	ROW	CO19	Hurricane Creek Bridge	Replace Bridge	S34019 85400	STP0019491D	0.03	8.54	112,500	90,000		Bridge	G	2
2024	2027	HWI-BR	CON	WV62	Plymouth Bridge	Bridge Replacement	S3406263700	STBG0062882D	0.02	6.37	2,500,000	2,000,000		Bridge	G	2
2022	2026	STBG-TMA	CON	CO34/14	Mount Vernon Road Sidewalk (Split Funded) (Auth AC)	Sidewalks	U340341400100	STPTMA0034093D	1.75	0	8,100,000	2,480,000		Community Development	NG	3
2025	2026	TAP	CON	CO34/14	Mount Vernon Road Sidewalk (Split Funded) (Auth AC)	Sidewalks	U341400100	STPTMA0034093D	1.75	0		1,000,000		Community Development	NG	3
2026	2026	NHPP	CON	0035	Hurricane Creek Road-Five and Twenty Mile Bridge	Resurfacing	S340-0358.6500	STBG2026124D	2.4	8.65	1,200,000	960,000	New Project	Bridge	G	2
2025	2026	STBG-Flex	CON	CO34/14	Mount Vernon Road Sidewalk (Split Funded) (Auth AC)	Sidewalks	U340341400100	STPTMA0034093D	1.75	0		1,000,000		Community Development	NG	3
2026	2026	HSIP	CON	34/16	Sleepy Hollow Road Widening	Road Widening	U34034160000	HSIP3416001D	1.13	0	6,300,000	5,040,000		Community Development	G	1
2026	2027	STBG-Flex	CON	CO34/14	Mount Vernon Road Sidewalk (Split Funded) (Convert AC)	Sidewalks	U340341400100	STPTMA0034093D	1.75	0		3,120,000	Change Project Name	Community Development	NG	3
2026	2026	HWI-BR	CON	WV34	US ARMY CPL Roy E Clark Mem. Bridge	Bridge Repair	S3403494500	STBG0034097D	0.02	9.45	4,260,000	3,408,000	Change total phase number, and federal amount number	Bridge	G	2
2027	2026	HWI-BR	CON	WV25	Armour Creek Bridge	Bridge Replacement	S340-025/000.460022	STBG0025147D	0.01	0.46	4,500,000	3,600,000	Change total phase number, and federal amount number	Bridge	G	2
2026	2027	HWI-OFF	CON	0050	Charley Creek Bridge	Replace Bridge	S340-05012.7800	STBG0050490D	0.004	12.785	1,000,000	800,000	Change Fund type	Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	HWI-OFF	ROW	0050	Charley Creek Bridge	Replace Bridge	S340-05012.7800	STBG00504989D	0.004	12.785	20,000	16,000		Bridge	G	2
2025	2027	CMAQ	CON	WV062	WV62 and Eighteen Mile Upgrade	Add Turn Lanes	S3400620021200 22	STBG0062864D	0.4	21.2	1,000,000	800,000		Traffic	G	3

Districtwide

Original FFY	FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Length (mi)	Beg. MP	Total Phase \$ Amount	Federal \$ Amount	Comment	Project Program*	Group / Not	PM**
2026	2027	HSIP	CON	0060	VRU HIN District 1 +3	Safety Improvement	U381060 9.3700	HSIP0060 457D	0.93	9.37	250,000	225,000		Traffic	G	1
2026	2027	STBG- FLEX	ENG	NA	FY27 SF Bridge Inspect - D1	Bridge Inspection BY SF	T681NBI S2700	NHST202 7012D	-	-	800,000	640,000		Bridge	G	2
2026	2026	STBG- FLEX	CON	NA	D-1 Recall Striping	Pavement Markings (PAINT)	S381REC AL2600	STBG202 6200	-	-	499,860	399,888		Traffic	G	1
2026	2027	STBG- OFF	ENG	NA	FY27 SF Bridge Inspect - D1	Bridge Inspection BY SF	T681NBI S2700	NHST202 7012D	-	-	800,000	640,000		Bridge	G	2
2022	2027	STBG- FLEX	CON	NA	Roadway Striping (D1)	Insert Pavement Mark (PAINT)	S381STRI P2700	STP2025 006D	-	-	1,165,724	652,805		Traffic	G	1

EIGHT CORE PROGRAMS (GROUPS)*

- 1) BRIDGE PROGRAM
- 2) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT and CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM
- 3) LOCALIZED MOBILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
- 4) PLANNING AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
- 5) RESURFACING PROGRAM
- 6) TRAFFIC PROGRAM
- 7) REGIONAL MOBILITY PROGRAM
- 8) TRANSIT PROGRAM

PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

PM1 - Safety

- Number of fatalities;
- Number of serious injuries;
- Fatality rate per HMVMT;
- Serious injury rate per HMVMT;
- Number of non-motorized fatalities and serious injuries.

PM2 - Pavement and Bridge

- Assess the condition of pavements on the Interstate System and on the Non-Interstate National Highway System (NHS)
- Assess the condition of bridges carrying the Non-Interstate NHS.

PM3 - System Performance, Freight, Congestion and Air Quality

- Assess the performance of the Interstate and Non-Interstate NHS.
- Assess freight movement on the Interstate System.
- Assess traffic congestion and on-road mobile source emissions for carrying out the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ).

Kanawha County - Obligations

FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Federal Dollar Amount	Total Phase Amount
2024	STBG-Flex	ENG	0021	Guthrie- Wallace (Split Funded)	1" Resurface	S32002158800	STBG00221929D	\$4,411	\$5,531
2024	STBG <5k Pop	ENG	0021	Guthrie- Wallace (Split Funded)	1" Resurface	S32002158800	STBG00221929D	\$3,589	\$4,487
2025	NHPP	OTH	0064	Glenn L Lough Mem. Bridge (Dunbar-S. Charleston)	Bridge Inspection	T620064531800	NBISNBIS457D	\$1,080,000	\$1,200,000
2025	NHPP	OTH	0064	Bigley Ave CBD 1-7	Inspections	S620064585500	NBIS0064489D	\$1,200,000	\$1,500,000
2025	PROT	CON	0064	I-64 Montrose Pipe Bore	Pipe	S320064566802	PROT0064499D	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000

Putnam County - Obligations

FFY	Fund Type	Phase	Route	Project Name	Type of Work	State Project #	Federal Project #	Federal Dollar Amount	Total Phase Amount
2025	RHCH	CON	0062	Smith Concrete RD RR XX	RR Crossing Upgrade	U3400620704500	RHCH6207001D	\$60,585	\$67,317



Section 3: Public Transit Improvement Plan and Project List



Transit Amendments and Administrative Adjustments

Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority		2021 (Actual)		2022 (Actual)		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		DEFINITIONS
Charleston, WV		Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	Federal	Local	
Source																		
Operating Assistance																		
Operating Assistance	5307, CM, IQ, 5310	CARES Act Funds	American Rescue Plan Act Funds	\$3,563,000	\$3,563,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,700,000	\$4,700,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	Costs necessary to operate, maintain, and manage a public transportation system. Operating expenses usually include such costs as driver salaries, fuel, and items having a useful life of less than one year.
Capital Assistance																		
Revenue Rolling Stock Replacement	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary 5310	\$3,529,999	\$82,473	\$2,345,500	\$911,275	\$257,676	\$64,419	\$635,000	\$158,750	\$295,000	\$73,750	\$1,900,000	\$475,000	\$520,000	\$130,000	\$580,000	\$145,000	All revenue producing vehicles.
Revenue Rolling Stock Expansion	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary 5310																	All revenue producing vehicles.
Support Vehicles	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$22,400	\$5,600	\$23,000	\$5,750	\$0	\$0	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$64,000	\$16,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$52,000	\$13,000			Support/shop vehicles.
Buildings - A&E	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Buildings and grounds
Buildings - Construction	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,545,153	\$386,288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,254,874	\$5,563,719	\$0	\$0		Buildings and grounds
Buildings Rehabilitation	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$474,000	\$118,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Buildings and grounds
Computers - Hardware	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$34,000	\$8,500	\$32,000	\$8,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Computer hardware.
Computers - Software	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$25,000	\$6,250	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$20,000		\$0	Computer software.
Maintenance	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	PMs, spare parts, tires, oil/lubricants, coolants
Office Equipment	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$3,000	Furniture, copiers, etc.
Planning	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Planning activities related to transit.
Radios	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Communications equipment
Security	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$60,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$24,000	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$1,000	Security Systems for facilities or vehicles.
Shelters	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$125,600	\$31,400	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Shelter and bus stop related infrastructure.
Shop Equipment	5307, 5339, 5339 Discretionary	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$91,000	\$22,750	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	Bus washers, tools, fuel systems, etc.
Federal 5311(f) Intercity	5311																	Regularly scheduled bus service for the general public that operates with limited stops over fixed routes connecting two or more urban areas not in close proximity, that has the capacity for transporting baggage carried by passengers, and that makes meaningful connections with scheduled intercity bus service to more distant points, if such service is available.
Mobility Management	5307, 5310																	Mobility management is a capital project activity that consists of short-range planning and management activities and projects for improving coordination among public transportation and other transportation service providers carried out by a recipient or sub-recipient through an agreement entered into with a person, including a government entity.
		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	\$5,893,829	\$4,759,000	\$9,972,000	\$6,692,000	\$26,438,874	\$4,096,000									
		5,922,376	5,922,376															
		\$0	\$0	\$1,945,153														
		1,745,153	1,745,153															

KVRTA - Charleston, WV - FY 2023 - 2028 Transportation Improvement Program - Transit Projects

Submitted to RIC 2/18/2026

	<i>Actual</i>								
FUNDING PROGRAM	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Total Federal Programed - 5307	4,016.0	4,492.0	3,713.0	6,612.0	5,018.0	3,912.0	3,992.0		
Total Federal Programed - 5339	775.0	267.0	263.0	80.0	25,500.0	250.0	172.0		
COVID Relief		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total Local Programed	3,843.0	4,085.0	3,800.0	3,615.0	5,083.0	3,806.0	3,799.0		
Total Funds Programed	8,634.0	8,844.0	7,776.0	10,307.0	35,601.0	7,968.0	7,963.0		
Sources of Funding									
Carryover 5307 Funding from prior years	0.0	-96.5	-588.5	-301.5	-2,913.5	-3,931.5	-3,843.5		
New FFY 5307 Apportionment	3919.5	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0		
CRRSSA Act (Operating only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
ARP Act (Operating only)	7,426.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Carryover 5339 (capital only)	697.0	697.0	720.5	748.0	961.4	-24,242.3	-24,193.0		
5339 (Capital only)	290.5	290.5	290.5	293.4	296.3	299.3	302.3		
5339 (Capital Only WVDPT pass-thru grant)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Federal Funds Available	12,333.9	4,891.0	4,422.5	4,739.9	2,344.2	-23,874.5	-23,734.2		
KVRTA Local Match Required	3,843.0	4,085.0	3,800.0	3,615.0	5,083.0	3,806.0	3,799.0		
<i>Add. Funding From Capital Reserve</i>									
Federal Carryover Unrestricted (5307)	-96.5	-588.5	-301.5	-2,913.5	-3,931.5	-3,843.5	-3,835.5		
Federal Carryover Capital Only (5339)	697.0	720.5	748.0	961.4	-24,242.3	-24,193.0	-24,062.7		
Total Carryover	600.5	132.0	446.5	(1,952.1)	(28,173.8)	(28,036.5)	(27,898.2)		
FEDERAL TRANSIT FUNDING SUMMARY BY CATEGORY (1,000'S)									
February 18th, 2026									

KVRTA – (FY 2026-2029) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Justifications

New justification changes are highlighted in yellow. Other changes in supporting documentation reflect the reallocation of funding sources to reconcile previously approved TIP projects.

Operating & Planning Assistance, FY 2026 - FY 2029: (Ongoing) Section 5307: allocations for operating assistance and expenses (Salaries, Wages & Fringes) incurred by KVRTA for transit service in the service area.

Purchase 30 ft. & 35 ft. Buses, FY 2026- FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339, &/or Other: funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for the replacement and or expansion of the existing fleet. Vehicles that will be replaced will, at the time of replacement, have met or exceeded FTA’s useful life requirements. **(3) vehicles in FY 2027, and utilizing Section 5307 funding.**

Effect on TAM/PTASP – the replacement of older fleet assets will improve the overall State of Good Repair (SGR) and increase system reliability.

Purchase < 30 ft. Buses, FY 2026 - FY 2029: 5307, 5339, &/or Other: funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for the replacement and/or expansion of existing fleet. Vehicles that will be replaced will, at the time of replacement, have met or exceeded FTA’s useful life requirements.

Effect on TAM/PTASP – the replacement of older fleet assets will improve the overall State of Good Repair (SGR) and increase system reliability.

Purchase ADA Converted Lift Equipped Vehicles, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339, &/or Other: funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for the replacement and/or expansion of existing fleet. Vehicles that will be replaced will, at the time of replacement, have met or exceeded FTA’s useful life requirements. KVRTA has programmed the replacement of these vehicles as follows, utilizing Section 5339 funding: **(2) vehicles in FY 2025, and utilizing Section 5307 funding: (1) vehicles in FY 2025.**

Effect on TAM/PTASP – the replacement of older fleet assets will improve the overall state of good repair and increase system reliability.

Purchase Support Vehicle, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 or Other: funds for the replacement and or expansion of existing support fleet. Vehicles that will be replaced will, at the time of replacement, have met or exceeded FTA’s useful life requirements. KVRTA has programmed the replacement of these vehicles as follows: utilizing Section 5339 funding for **FY 2027, (1) vehicles.**

Effect on TAM/PTASP – the replacement of older fleet assets will improve the overall state of good repair (SGR) and increase system reliability.

Associated Capital Maintenance Items, Shop & Misc. Equipment, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 &/or Other: funds to be used for the replacement and/or expansion of KVRTA's equipment inventory including, but not limited to: spare engines, new farebox system on-bus video monitors, transmissions, tire re-grooving equipment continuation of the placement of vehicle and office equipment, copiers, phone systems, cash registers, and money counting equipment to ensure efficient operations. Specific items will be identified in grant applications based on need.

Misc. ADP Hardware and/or Software, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 &/or Other: funds to be used for the replacement and or expansion of KVRTA's existing computer hardware and software systems including, but not limited to: on-bus video monitors, network systems, server, printers, standalone computers, portable computers, fleet fueling systems, automated notification system for paratransit, and other computerized systems in KVRTA's Administration, Operations and Maintenance Divisions. **Upgrade of existing software programs utilizing 5307 funding**

Passenger Shelters & Station Improvements, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 &/or Other: funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for the replacement, renovation or expansion of KVRTA bus shelters and stations located throughout the service area.

Misc. Renovations, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 &/or Other: funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for renovation and maintenance of the facilities located at 1550 Fourth Avenue to ensure the facilities are kept up to code and provide a safe and efficient working environment. KVRTA has programmed funding annually for repairs and renovations to its existing facilities which were constructed in the 1950's. Projects under consideration are improved lighting, replacement of doors, upgrading ventilation, installing catwalks on above ground fuel tanks, maintenance pits upgrades, carpeting, painting facilities, etc. Section 5307, 5339 &/or other funds secured by KVRTA or State of West Virginia for construction of a new facility at the current 1550 Fourth Avenue location. Specific items will be identified in grant applications based on need. **Utilizing 5307 and 5339 funding to build a new maintenance facility.**

Purchase Surveillance & Security Equipment, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307, 5339 &/or Other: funds for the replacement and or expansion of existing surveillance and security equipment currently employed by KVRTA to ensure passenger and employee safety throughout the system. KVRTA has programmed annual funding for the replacement of cameras (on buses and in facilities), recording equipment upgrades to the security system, and video monitors. Specific items will be identified in grant applications based on need.

Misc. Communications Equipment, FY 2026 - FY 2029: Section 5307 &/or Other: funds to be used for the replacement and/or expansion of KVRTA's existing communications

equipment systems on vehicles and in our facilities, including, but not limited to: radios, modems, routers, etc., and other communications devices to increase efficiency and improve passenger amenities.



Section 4: Federal Financial Summary



Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Kanawha County

Project Program Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Program Total
Bridge			114,962,742	43,230,513	\$ 158,193,255
Community Development			2,646,933	2,400,000	\$ 5,046,933
Regional Mobility					\$ -
Resurface					\$ -
Traffic			35,100,000	34,975,250	\$ 70,075,250
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$152,709,675	\$80,605,763	\$ 233,315,438

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Putnam County

Project Program Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Program Total
Bridge			8,074,000	2,800,000	\$ 10,874,000
Community Development			9,520,000	3,120,000	\$ 12,640,000
Regional Mobility					\$ -
Resurface					\$ -
Traffic				800,000	\$ 800,000
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$17,594,000	\$6,720,000	\$ 24,314,000

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Districtwide

Project Program Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Program Total
Bridge				1,280,000	\$ 1,280,000
Community Development					\$ -
Regional Mobility					\$ -
Resurface					\$ -
Traffic			399,888	877,805	\$ 1,277,693
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$399,888	\$2,157,805	\$ 2,557,693

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Suballocated

Project Program Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Program Total
Bridge					\$ -
Community Development			332,000	1,200,000	\$ 1,532,000
Regional Mobility					\$ -
Resurface					\$ -
Traffic					\$ -
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$332,000	\$1,200,000	\$ 1,532,000

Regional Intergovernmental Council

RIC Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$171,035,563	\$90,683,568	\$ 261,719,131
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Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Kanawha County

Funding Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Fund Total
CMAQ			800,000		\$ 800,000
CMAQ 2.5			4,500,000		\$ 4,500,000
CRP <5K POP					\$ -
CRP 5-50K POP					\$ -
CRP 50-200K POP					\$ -
Earmark (WV115)			500,000		\$ 500,000
HSIP				180,000	\$ 180,000
HWI-BR			7,918,035	3,469,600	\$ 11,387,635
HWI-OFF			2,953,995	3,501,495	\$ 6,455,490
NHPP			121,995,000	39,739,418	\$ 161,734,418
NHPP-BR					\$ -
NHPP-EXEMPT					\$ -
NRT			212,432		\$ 212,432
OTHER					\$ -
OTHER-BOND					\$ -
OTHER-FED					\$ -
PROT			40,000	800,000	\$ 840,000
RAISE				24,995,250	\$ 24,995,250
RHCH					\$ -
RR/HWY XI					\$ -
STBG					\$ -
STBG <5K POP					\$ -
STBG 5-50K POP					\$ -
STBG 50-200K POP			9,059,712	7,920,000	\$ 16,979,712
STBG-FLEX			3,640,000		\$ 3,640,000
STBG-OFF					\$ -
STP					\$ -
STP-OFF					\$ -
TAP			1,090,501		\$ 1,090,501
TAP <5K POP					\$ -
TAP 5-50K POP					\$ -
TAP 50-200K POP					\$ -
TAP-FLEX					\$ -
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$152,709,675	\$80,605,763	\$233,315,438

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Putnam County

Funding Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Fund Total
CMAQ				800,000	\$ 800,000
CMAQ 2.5					\$ -
CRP <5K POP					\$ -
CRP 5-50K POP					\$ -
CRP 50-200K POP					\$ -
CRP >200K POP					\$ -
CRP-FLEX					\$ -
HSIP			5,040,000		\$ 5,040,000
HWI-BR			7,098,000	2,000,000	\$ 9,098,000
HWI-OFF			16,000	800,000	\$ 816,000
NHPP			960,000		\$ 960,000
NHPP-BR					\$ -
NHPP-EXEMPT					\$ -
NRT					\$ -
OTHER					\$ -
OTHER-FED					\$ -
STBG					\$ -
STBG <5K POP					\$ -
STBG 5-50K POP					\$ -
STBG 50-200K POP					\$ -
STBG-FLEX			1,000,000	3,120,000	\$ 4,120,000
STBG-TMA			2,480,000		\$ 2,480,000
STBG-OFF					\$ -
STP					\$ -
STP-OFF					\$ -
STP-TMA					\$ -
TAP			1,000,000		\$ 1,000,000
TAP <5K POP					\$ -
TAP 5-50K POP					\$ -
TAP 50-200K POP					\$ -
TAP-FLEX					\$ -
TAP-TMA					\$ -
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$17,594,000	\$6,720,000	\$ 24,314,000

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Districtwide

Funding Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Fund Total
HSIP				225,000	\$ 225,000
HWI-BR					\$ -
PL					\$ -
NHPP					\$ -
STBG					\$ -
STBG-FLEX			399,888	1,292,805	\$ 1,692,693
STBG-OFF				640,000	\$ 640,000
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$399,888	\$2,157,805	\$ 2,557,693

Federal Highway Summary by Type FY 2024 - 2027

Suballocated

Funding Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Fund Total
CRP			332,000		\$ 332,000
STBG				1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$332,000	\$1,200,000	\$ 1,532,000

Regional Intergovernmental Council

RIC Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$171,035,563	\$90,683,568	\$ 261,719,131
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Federal Highway Summary by Phase FY 2024 - 2027					
Kanawha County					
Phase Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Phase Total
CON			151,756,175	80,334,163	\$ 232,090,338
ENG			513,500	80,000	\$ 593,500
OT					\$ -
ROW			440,000	191,600	\$ 631,600
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$152,709,675	\$80,605,763	\$ 233,315,438

Federal Highway Summary by Phase FY 2024 - 2027					
Putnam County					
Phase Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Phase Total
CON			17,488,000	6,720,000	\$ 24,208,000
ENG					\$ -
OT					\$ -
ROW			106,000		\$ 106,000
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$17,594,000	\$6,720,000	\$ 24,314,000

Federal Highway Summary by Phase FY 2024 - 2027					
Districtwide					
Phase Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Phase Total
CON			399,888	877,805	\$ 1,277,693
ENG				1,280,000	\$ 1,280,000
OT					\$ -
ROW					\$ -
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$399,888	\$2,157,805	\$ 2,557,693

Federal Highway Summary by Phase FY 2024 - 2027					
Suballocated					
Phase Type	2024	2025	2026	2027	Phase Total
CON			319,400	1,140,000	\$ 1,459,400
ENG			12,600	60,000	\$ 72,600
OT					\$ -
ROW					\$ -
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$332,000	\$1,200,000	\$ 1,532,000

Regional Intergovernmental Council					
RIC Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$171,035,563	\$90,683,568	\$ 261,719,131



Section 5: Performance Targets



Safety Performance Measure	Goal	Safety Performance Target Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
		Baseline for Safety Performance Target Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2037	2042	2047	2052
		5 Year Time Period	2017-2021	2018-2022	2019-2023	2020-2024	2021-2025	2022-2026	2023-2027	2024-2028	2025-2029	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050
Annual VMT	NA	Avg Actual VMT	25.904	24.745	23.605	23.419										
		Avg VMT (Including Estimates)	26.3997	24.5158	23.6055	23.017	23.842	24.762	25.457	25.971	26.0854	26.2002	26.7817	27.3761	27.9837	28.6048
Fatalities	Zero Fatalities by 2050 (from 2021)	Actual 5-Year Average	36.0	33.6	30.8	31.0										
		Target 5-Year Average	5.6	6.1	6.7	30.2	32.2	30.1	29.9	29.6	28.3	27.1	20.9	14.8	8.6	2.5
		Target Met/Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met										
		Better than Baseline?	No	No	Yes	Yes										
		Met or Made Significant Progress	No	No	Yes	Yes										
Fatality Rate	Zero Fatalities by 2050 (from 2021)	Actual 5-Year Average	1.399	1.367	1.319	1.336										
		Target 5-Year Average	1.457	1.558	1.692	1.322	1.364	1.217	1.177	1.139	1.087	1.034	0.782	0.540	0.308	0.086
		Target Met/Not Met	Not Met	Met	Met	Not Met										
		Better than Baseline?	No	No	Yes	Yes										
		Met or Made Significant Progress	No	Yes	Yes	Yes										
Serious Injuries	66% Reduction in Serious Injuries by 2050 (from 2021)	Actual 5-Year Average	104.0	98.6	92.2	91.0										
		Target 5-Year Average	33.9	30.2	29.4	91.4	82.5	79.3	76.0	73.8	72.0	69.7	60.6	51.5	42.4	33.3
		Target Met/Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met										
		Better than Baseline?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										
		Met or Made Significant Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										
Serious Injury Rate	66% Reduction in Serious Injuries by 2050 (from 2021)	Actual 5-Year Average	4.046	4.015	3.930	3.906										
		Target 5-Year Average	5.023	5.634	5.972	3.975	3.493	3.225	2.995	2.841	2.759	2.662	2.264	1.882	1.516	1.165
		Target Met/Not Met	Met	Met	Met	Met										
		Better than Baseline?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										
		Met or Made Significant Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										
Bike & Ped Fatal & Serious Injuries	66% Reduction in Fatal & Serious Injuries by 2050 (from 2021)	Actual 5-Year Average	19.2	18.8	15.8	16.0										
		Target 5-Year Average	4.6	3.0	2.9	14.8	15.8	15.2	14.4	15.3	14.9	14.5	12.5	10.6	8.7	6.8
		Target Met/Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met	Not Met										
		Better than Baseline?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										
		Met or Made Significant Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes										

Past Performance Measure - Will Not Change

Actual Finalized Numbers



Section 6: Air Quality Conformity Analysis Report



Air Quality Conformity Analysis Report

Kanawha-Putnam 2018-2021 TIP and 2045 Regional Transportation Plan

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Addressed:

- 1997 8-Hour Ozone (Maintenance)

Prepared By:

Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC)
and
West Virginia Department of Transportation

Public Review: August 28th – September 13th, 2018

MPO Approval: September 13th, 2018

September 2018

Overview

This report provides an analysis of the air quality implications of the Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) 2018-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The analysis demonstrates transportation conformity under the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The air quality conformity analysis reflects an assessment of the regionally significant, non-exempt transportation projects included in the TIP and LRTP.

This document ensures that the findings meet all current criteria established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the applicable NAAQS. A conformity determination has been completed to provide a regional forecast of emissions based on planned air quality significant projects and the latest available planning assumptions.

Background on Transportation Conformity

Transportation conformity is a way to ensure that federal funding and approval are awarded to transportation activities that are consistent with air quality goals. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), transportation and air quality modeling procedures must be coordinated to ensure that the TIP and the LRTP are consistent with the area's applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is a federally approved and enforceable plan by which each area identifies how it will attain and/or maintain the health-related primary and welfare-related secondary NAAQS.

In order to receive transportation funding and approvals from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) or the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), state and local transportation agencies must demonstrate that the plans, programs, or projects meet the transportation conformity requirements of the CAA as set forth in the transportation conformity rule. Under the transportation conformity rule, transportation plans are expected to conform to the applicable SIP in nonattainment or maintenance areas. The integration of transportation and air quality planning is intended to ensure that transportation plans, programs, and projects will not:

- Cause or contribute to any new violation of any applicable NAAQS.
- Increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any applicable NAAQS.
- Delay timely attainment of any applicable NAAQS, any required interim emissions reductions, or other NAAQS milestones.

The transportation conformity determination includes an assessment of future highway emissions for defined analysis years. Emissions are estimated using the latest available planning assumptions and available analytical tools, including EPA's latest approved on-highway mobile sources emissions model, the Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES). The conformity determination provides a tabulation of the analysis results for applicable precursor pollutants, showing that the required conformity test was met for each analysis year.

Report Contents

This document includes a summary of the methodology and data assumptions used for the conformity analysis. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, attachments containing additional detail have been provided with the document. In addition, modeling input and output files have been reviewed by EPA Region III and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP).

EXHIBIT 1: SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment	Title	Description
A	Project List	Provides a list of regionally significant highway projects that have been updated or added to LRTP
B	Air Quality Interagency Consultation and Data Checklist	Provides consultation meeting minutes and an air quality data checklist
C	Detailed Emission Results	Provides a detailed summary of emissions by roadway type, source type and emission process.
D	MOVES Sample Run Specification	Provides example MOVES data importer (XML) and run specification (MRS) files.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard Designations

The CAA requires the EPA to set NAAQS for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. A nonattainment area is any area that does not meet the primary or secondary NAAQS. Once a nonattainment area meets the standards and additional redesignation requirements in the CAA [Section 107(d)(3)(E)], EPA will designate the area as a maintenance area.

The RIC MPO region (Kanawha and Putnam counties) is currently designated as part of the *Charleston, WV* maintenance area under both the 1997 8-hour ozone and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The region is in attainment of the 2008 8-hour ozone, 2015 8-hour ozone, and 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Transportation conformity requires nonattainment and maintenance areas to demonstrate that all future transportation projects will not prevent an area from reaching its air quality attainment goals.

1997 and 2008 8-hour Ozone NAAQS

Ozone is formed by chemical reactions occurring under specific atmospheric conditions. Precursor pollutants that contribute to the formation of ozone include volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), both of which are components of vehicle exhaust. VOCs may also be produced through the evaporation of vehicle fuel, as well as by displacement of vapors in the gas tank during refueling. By controlling VOC and NO_x emissions, ozone formation can be mitigated. Both precursor pollutants are analyzed in the transportation conformity process.

The EPA published the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS on July, 18, 1997 (62 FR 38856), with an effective date of September 16, 1997. An area was in nonattainment of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS if the 3-year average of the individual fourth highest air quality monitor readings, averaged over 8 hours throughout the day, exceeded the NAAQS of 0.08 parts per million (ppm). On May 21, 2013, the EPA published a rule revoking the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, for the purposes of transportation conformity, effective one year after the effective date of the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS area designations (77 FR 30160).

The EPA published the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS on March 27, 2008 (73 FR 16436), with an effective date of May 27, 2008. EPA revised the ozone NAAQS by strengthening the standard to 0.075 ppm. Thus, an area is in nonattainment of the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS if the 3-year average of the individual fourth highest air quality monitor readings, averaged over 8 hours throughout the day, exceeds the NAAQS of 0.075 ppm. The Charleston, WV area was designated as an attainment area under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, effective July 20, 2012 (77 FR 30088).

On February 16, 2018 the D.C. Circuit reached a decision in *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*, Case No. 15-1115. In that decision, the court vacated major portions of the final rule that established procedures for transitioning from the 1997 ozone NAAQS to the stricter 2008 ozone NAAQS. While the implications of this ruling are being decided, this conformity determination addresses transportation conformity to the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

2006 24-Hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS

Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) can be emitted directly into the atmosphere (sources include exhaust and dust from brake and tire wear) or formed in the atmosphere by combinations of precursor pollutants (secondary formation). Sulfates and nitrates are two types of pollutants that contribute to secondary formation. Sulfate emissions are a result of power plant and industry emissions, while nitrate emissions result from automobiles, power plants, and other combustion sources. Scientific studies have shown a significant correlation between exposure to fine particulates and severe health issues such as heart disease, lung disease, and premature death.

On December 18, 2006, the EPA issued the 2006 PM_{2.5} standard that tightened the 24-hour fine particle standard from 65 µg/m³ to 35 µg/m³. As part of the 2012 PM_{2.5} standard (issued January 15, 2013), the EPA affirmed the 24-hour PM_{2.5} threshold set in 2006, maintaining a value of 35 µg/m³. The Charleston area (Kanawha and Putnam counties) was designated as a nonattainment area under the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard. The area was redesignated to an attainment area on April 30, 2014.

In 2012, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) initiated the process to redesignate the Charleston area to reflect a finding of insignificance for highway sources for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard. The redesignation request for a finding of mobile source insignificance was approved. The federal requirements—40 CFR 93.109(f)—stipulate that areas designated as attainment with SIP insignificant motor vehicle emissions findings are not required to satisfy a regional emissions analysis for §93.118 and/or §93.119 for a given pollutant/precursor and NAAQS. Instead, areas with SIP insignificance findings adopt a qualitative conformity determination for regional transportation plans and

TIPs. Although the area is designated as attainment and there is a finding of insignificance, this does not preclude RIC from complying with the other still-effective requirements of the transportation conformity rule, such as interagency consultations, hot spot analyses as necessary, latest planning assumptions, public participation, etc.

Interagency Consultation

As required by the federal transportation conformity rule, the conformity process includes a significant level of cooperative interaction among the federal, state, and local agencies. For this air quality conformity analysis, an interagency consultation conference call including EPA, FHWA, RIC, WVDEP and WVDOH was conducted on June 19, 2018 to review all input planning assumptions, methodologies and analysis years. **Exhibit 2** summarizes key decisions made by the interagency consultation group.

EXHIBIT 2: INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION DECISIONS

Item	Decision
Traffic Forecasts	Use of RIC TransCAD regional travel model as used for 2045 LRTP
EPA Emission Model	MOVES2014a
Ozone Conformity Test	Analysis for Kanawha and Putnam Counties Compare to 2018 Maintenance Plan budgets Analysis Years: 2018, 2025, 2035, 2045

Analysis Methodology and Data

This transportation conformity analysis was conducted using EPA’s MOVES model. MOVES is an upgrade to EPA’s modeling tools and replaces MOBILE6.2 as the official model for estimating emissions from highway vehicles for SIP emission inventories and transportation conformity (75 FR 9411), effective March 2, 2010. MOVES2014a has been used for this conformity determination and is the latest approved model version for SIP and transportation conformity purposes (79 FR 60343).

Planning assumptions are updated following EPA and FHWA joint guidance (EPA420-B-08-901) that clarifies the implementation of the latest planning assumption requirements in 40 CFR 92.110. This analysis utilizes the latest available traffic, vehicle fleet and environmental data to estimate regional highway emissions. The analysis methodology and data inputs for this analysis were developed through interagency consultation and used available EPA guidance documents that included:

- *Policy Guidance on the Use of MOVES2014 for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, and Other Purposes*, US EPA Office of Air and Radiation, EPA-420-B-14-008, July 2014.
- *MOVES2014 and MOVES2014a Technical Guidance: Using MOVES to Prepare Emission Inventories in State Implementation Plans and Transportation Conformity*. US EPA Office of Air and Radiation, and Office of Transportation and Air Quality, EPA-420-B-15-093, November 2015.

- *MOVES2014a User Guide*, US EPA Office of Transportation and Air Quality, EPA-420-B-15-095, November 2015.

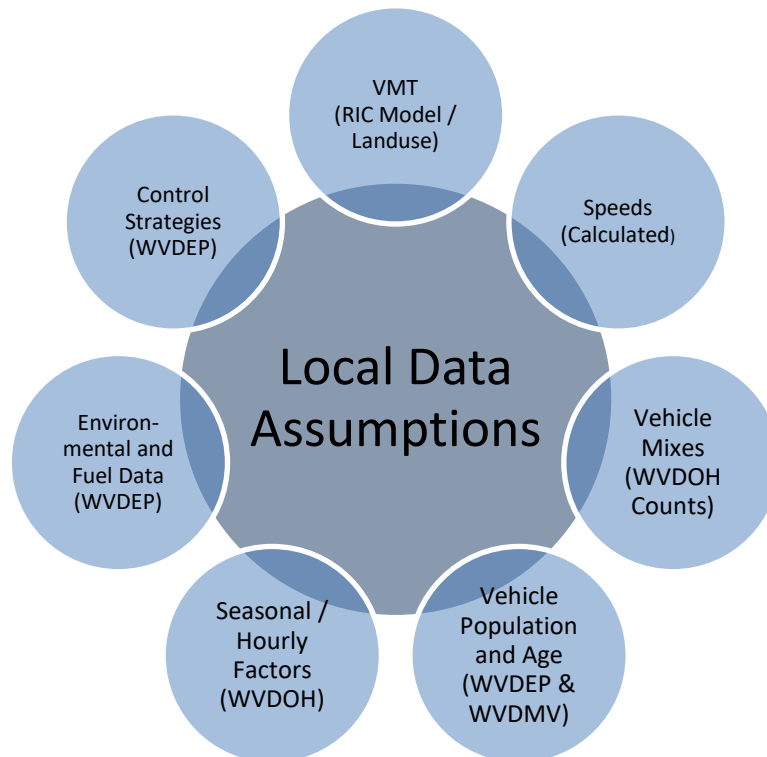
A mix of local and national default (internal to MOVES) data is used in the analysis. As illustrated in **Exhibit 3**, local data has been used for data items that have a significant impact on emissions, including: vehicle miles of travel (VMT), vehicle population, congested speeds, and vehicle type mix, as well as environmental and fuel assumptions. Local data inputs to the analysis process reflect the latest available planning assumptions using information obtained from the WVDOH, WVDEP, RIC and other local/national sources.

The methodology used for this analysis is consistent with resources used for past SIP inventories and other regional planning analyses. This includes the use of the regional travel demand model and custom post-processing software (PPSUITE) to calculate hourly speeds and prepare key traffic input files to the MOVES2014a emission model.

PPSUITE consists of a set of programs that perform the following functions:

- Analyzes highway operating conditions.
- Calculates highway speeds.
- Compiles VMT and vehicle type mix data.
- Prepares MOVES runs and processes MOVES outputs.

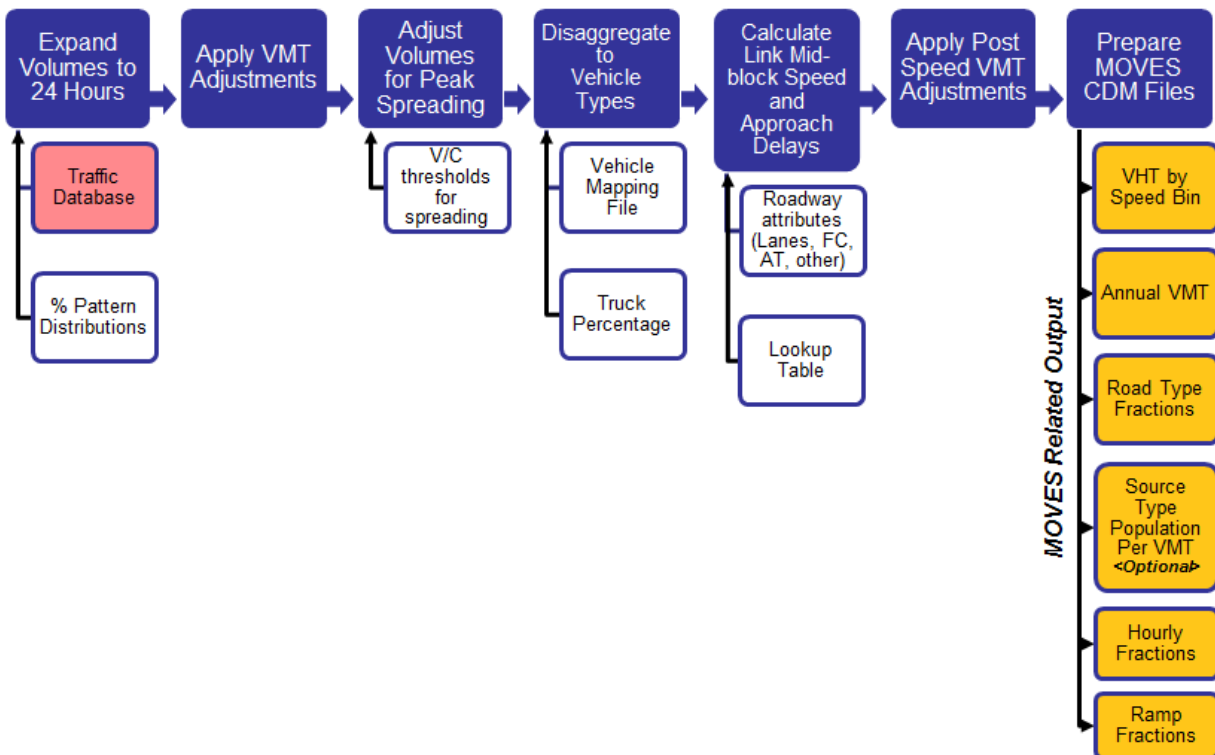
EXHIBIT 3: LOCAL DATA INPUTS USED FOR CONFORMITY RUNS



PPSUITE is a widely used and accepted tool for estimating speeds and processing emissions rates. The PPSUITE tool has been used for developing on-highway mobile source inventories in SIP revisions, control strategy analyses, and conformity analyses in other states. The software was developed to utilize accepted transportation engineering methodologies. The PPSUITE process is integral to producing traffic-related input files to the MOVES emission model. **Exhibit 4** summarizes the key functions of PPSUITE within the emission calculation process. Other MOVES input files are prepared externally to the PPSUITE software, including vehicle population, vehicle age, environmental and fuel input files.

The CENTRAL software is also used in this analysis. CENTRAL is a menu-driven software platform that executes the PPSUITE and MOVES processes in batch mode. The CENTRAL software allows users to execute runs for a variety of input options and integrates custom MySQL steps into the process. CENTRAL provides important quality control and assurance steps, including file naming and storage automation.

EXHIBIT 4: EMISSION CALCULATION PROCESS



Description of Emission Modeling Input Data and Sources

A large number of inputs to MOVES are needed to fully account for the numerous vehicle and environmental parameters that affect emissions. These inputs include traffic flow characteristics, vehicle descriptions, fuel parameters, I/M program parameters and environmental variables. MOVES includes a default national database of meteorology, vehicle fleet, vehicle activity, fuel and emission control program data for every county; EPA, however, cannot certify that the default data is the most current or best available information for any specific area. As a result, local data, where available, is recommended for use when conducting a regional conformity analysis. A mix of local and default data is used for this analysis. These data items are discussed in the following sections.

Roadway Data

The roadway data input to emissions calculations for this conformity analysis is based on information from the RIC regional travel demand model. The travel model estimates roadway volumes based on input demographic forecasts and expected changes to the transportation roadway network. The RIC travel demand model follows the basic “four-step” travel demand forecasting process and utilizes the TransCAD (Version 7.0) software platform. Given the small portion of daily travel carried by the bus system in the Charleston region, a separate mode choice or transit model is not included. Auto-occupancy factors are used to convert person trips into vehicle trips.

The model is driven by socio-economic and transportation network data. These data include items such as zonal population, households, income, school enrollment, and employment by type for over 400 zones defined in the region.

Transportation network data, as illustrated in **Exhibit 5**, includes facility type, length, and speed limit for each of the highway links in the region. The highway network database contains attributes for each individual line in the line layer and includes all attributes needed to perform a traffic assignment.

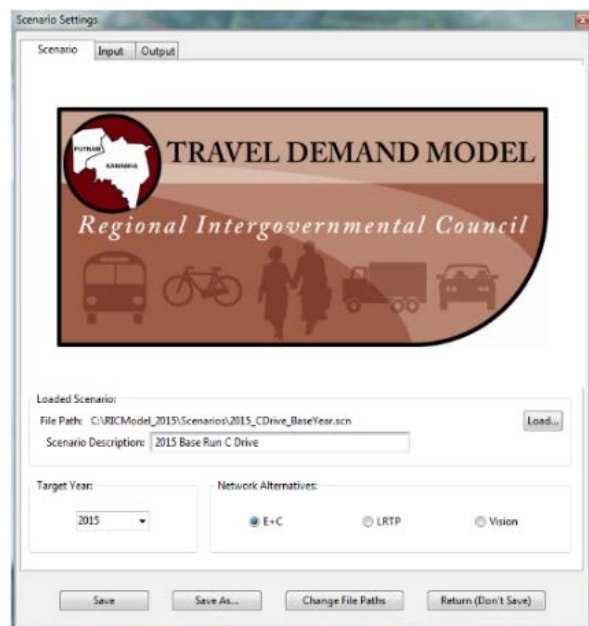
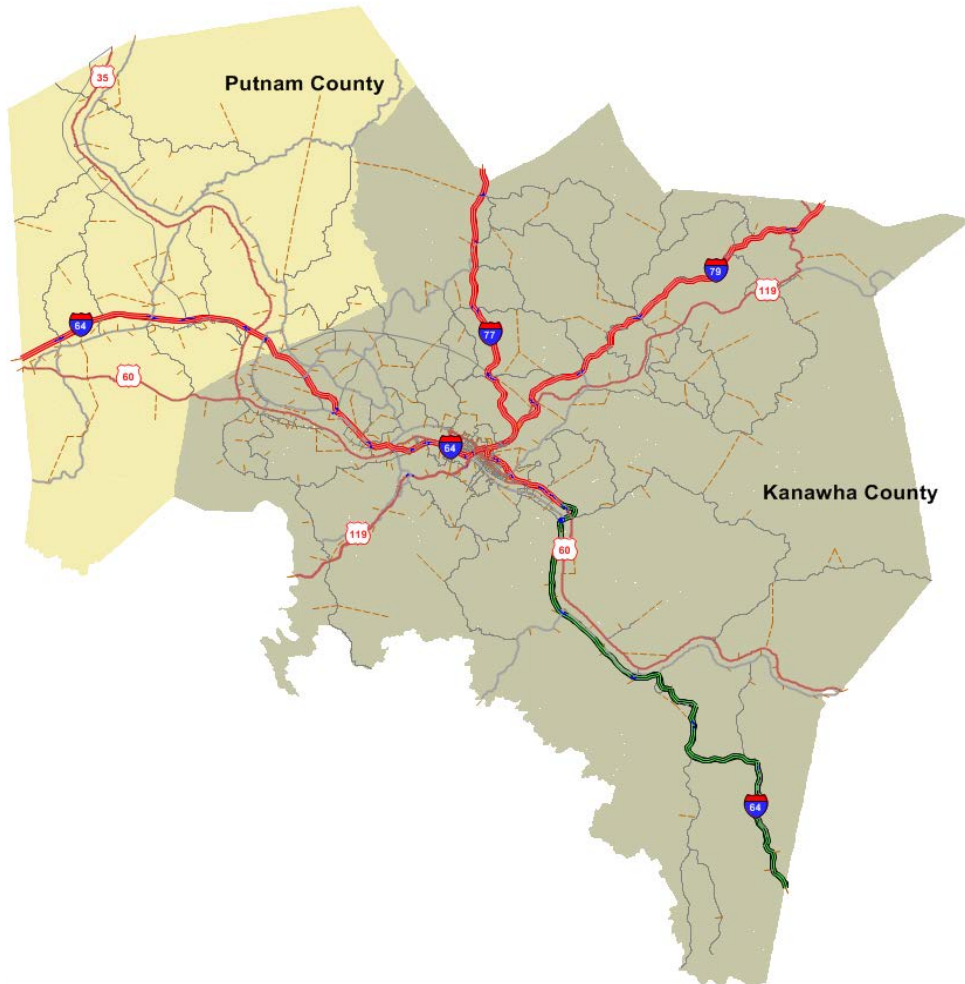


EXHIBIT 5: RIC REGIONAL TRAVEL DEMAND MODEL



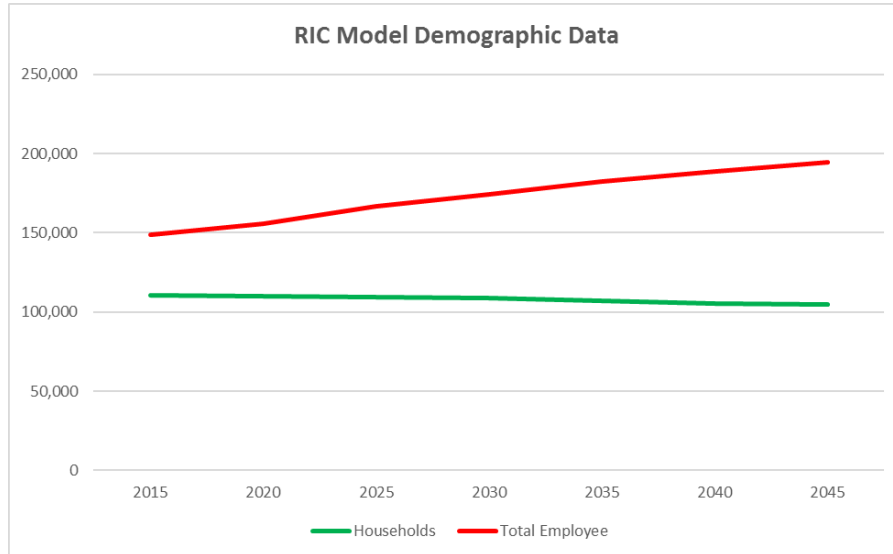
Demographic Forecasts

Forecast traffic volumes from the regional travel model are based on the demographics input to the model. Demographic data for the RIC model was obtained from several sources, including the U.S. Census, and InfoUSA (a commercial provider of employment data), RIC Staff, and the previous model socioeconomic data. The previous model utilized 2010 Census data to develop the 2010 household totals by TAZ. Information from the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) helped in developing household totals by household size and number of workers. This information was used for the development of the 2015 socioeconomic data. **Exhibit 6** summarizes the demographics for the 2015 base year and 2045 horizon year of the LRTP. Demographics for other analysis years were forecasted using interpolation. **Exhibit 7** shows the demographic trends in the model region. The region is forecasted to have lower population but higher employment in future.

EXHIBIT 6: DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS TO THE TRAVEL MODEL

County	Year	Population	Employment
Kanawha County	2015	194,750	128,834
	2045	176,855	161,106
Putnam County	2015	60,860	20,252
	2045	69,260	33,684
Total	2015	255,610	149,086
	2045	246,115	194,790

EXHIBIT 7: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS



The travel model network and assigned traffic volumes are processed by the PPSUITE post processor to prepare the traffic inputs needed to the MOVES emission model. The following information is extracted from the model for emission calculations:

- lanes
- roadway capacity
- distance
- weekday traffic volume
- area type code
- facility class code

The lane values, capacities, area type, and facility class are important inputs for determining the congestion and speeds for individual highway segments. The PPSUITE processing software allows for many additional variables other than those available in the regional travel model. Using these variables

improves the calculation of congested speeds. Such variables include information regarding free-flow speeds, traffic signal and control parameters, and volume-delay functions. This data is determined from lookup tables based on the model link's area type and facility class. Much of the lookup table data was developed from information contained in the Highway Capacity Manual.

Other Supporting Traffic Data

Other traffic data is used to adjust and disaggregate traffic volumes. Key sources used in these processes include the following:

- *Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS VMT)*: According to EPA guidance, baseline inventory VMT computed from the regional model must be adjusted to be consistent with HPMS VMT totals. The VMT contained in the HPMS reports are considered to represent average annual daily traffic (AADT), an average of all days in the year, including weekends and holidays. Adjustment factors were calculated for 2017 as part of the model's validation process. These factors are used to adjust locally modeled roadway data VMT to be consistent with the reported HPMS totals and are applied to all county and facility group combinations within the region. These adjustments are important for accounting for missing local roadway VMT that is not represented within the regional travel model.
- *Seasonal Factors*: The traffic volumes estimated from the regional travel demand model are adjusted to summer condition, using seasonal adjustment factors. July weekday seasonal factors were applied to the AADT for ozone analyses. Seasonal adjustment factors were obtained from the WVDOH. The factors are based on data processing of West Virginia's permanent traffic count stations. The seasonal factors are also used to develop the MOVES daily and monthly VMT fraction files, allowing MOVES to determine the portion of annual VMT that occurs in each month of the year.
- *Hourly Patterns*: Speeds and emissions vary considerably depending on the time of day. Therefore, it is important to estimate the pattern by which roadway volume varies by hour of the day. Pattern data is in the form of a percentage of the daily volumes for each hour. Distributions are provided for all the counties within the region and by each facility type grouping. This data was not directly available from WVDOH but was determined through an assessment of available data in other states. The same factors are also used to develop the MOVES hourly fraction file.

Vehicle Class Data

Emission rates within MOVES also vary significantly by vehicle type. MOVES produces emission rates for thirteen MOVES vehicle source input types. VMT, however, is input to MOVES by five HPMS vehicle groups (note that passenger cars and light trucks are grouped for input to MOVES2014a). **Exhibit 8** summarizes the distinction between each classification scheme.

EXHIBIT 8: MOVES SOURCE TYPES AND HPMS VEHICLE GROUPS

<u>SOURCE TYPES</u>		<u>HPMS Class Groups</u>	
11	Motorcycle	10	Motorcycle
21	Passenger Car	25	Passenger Car
31	Passenger Truck	25	Passenger/Light Truck
32	Light Commercial Truck	40	Buses
41	Intercity Bus	50	Single Unit Trucks
42	Transit Bus	60	Combination Trucks
43	School bus		
51	Refuse Truck		
52	Single Unit Short-haul Truck		
53	Single Unit Long-haul Truck		
54	Motor Home		
61	Combination Short-haul Truck		
62	Combination Long-haul Truck		

For this regional inventory, vehicle type pattern data was developed for each county and facility class combination based on WVDOH classification counts and internal MOVES defaults. As the first step, WVDOH truck count data was used to develop percentage splits of the total volume to the following vehicle groups: (1) autos and (2) heavy trucks and buses. MOVES default VMT by HPMS vehicle type (for Kanawha and Putnam counties) were then used to split the vehicle groups (autos and trucks) into the HPMS vehicle classes needed by MOVES.

The vehicle type percentages are also provided to the capacity analysis section of PPSUITE to adjust the speeds in response to trucks. That is, a given number of larger trucks take up more roadway space than a given number of cars, and this is accounted for in the speed estimation process by adjusting capacity using information from the Highway Capacity Manual.

Vehicle Ages

Vehicle age distributions are input to MOVES for each county by the thirteen source types. The distributions reflect the percentage of vehicles in the fleet up to 31 years old. The vehicle age distributions were prepared by WVDEP based on information obtained from West Virginia Division of Motor Vehicle (WVDMV) 2016 registration data. MOVES default values were used for source types 41, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 61, and 62, which includes all heavy trucks and buses.

Vehicle Population

The information on the vehicle fleet including the number and age of vehicles impacts forecasted start and evaporative emissions within MOVES. Similar to vehicle ages, MOVES requires the population of vehicles by the thirteen source type categories. The vehicle population data were prepared by WVDEP for year 2016. Since regional population and households are not forecast to increase, the base year vehicle population data was also used for all future analysis years.

Environmental and Fuel Characteristics

Information on environmental, fuel, vehicle technology and other control strategy assumptions were determined based on a review of MOVES2014a default information and other available local data. MOVES2014a default temperature and humidity values as well as MOVES2014a default fuel assumptions were used for the region. Key fuel assumptions include:

- RVP=9.7 for E10 fuel; RVP=8.7 for E15 fuel.
- A 95.7% market share of E10 and a 4.3% market share of E15 in 2018.
- A 90.2% market share of E10 and a 9.8% market share of E15 in 2025.
- A 74.7% market share of E10 and a 25.3% market share of E15 in 2035.
- A 61.9% market share of E10 and a 38.1% market share of E15 in 2045.

Other Vehicle Technology and Control Strategies

West Virginia does not have a vehicle inspection maintenance program and there are no state vehicle technology strategies included in the highway emissions inventory. Current federal vehicle emissions control and fuel programs are incorporated into the MOVES2014a software. These include the National Program standards covering model year vehicles through 2025. Modifications of default emission rates are required to reflect the early implementation of the National Low Emission Vehicle Program (NLEV) program in West Virginia. To reflect these impacts, EPA has released instructions and input files that can be used to model these impacts. This inventory utilized the October 2014 version of the files (<https://www.epa.gov/moves/tools-develop-or-convert-moves-inputs>).

Analysis Process Details

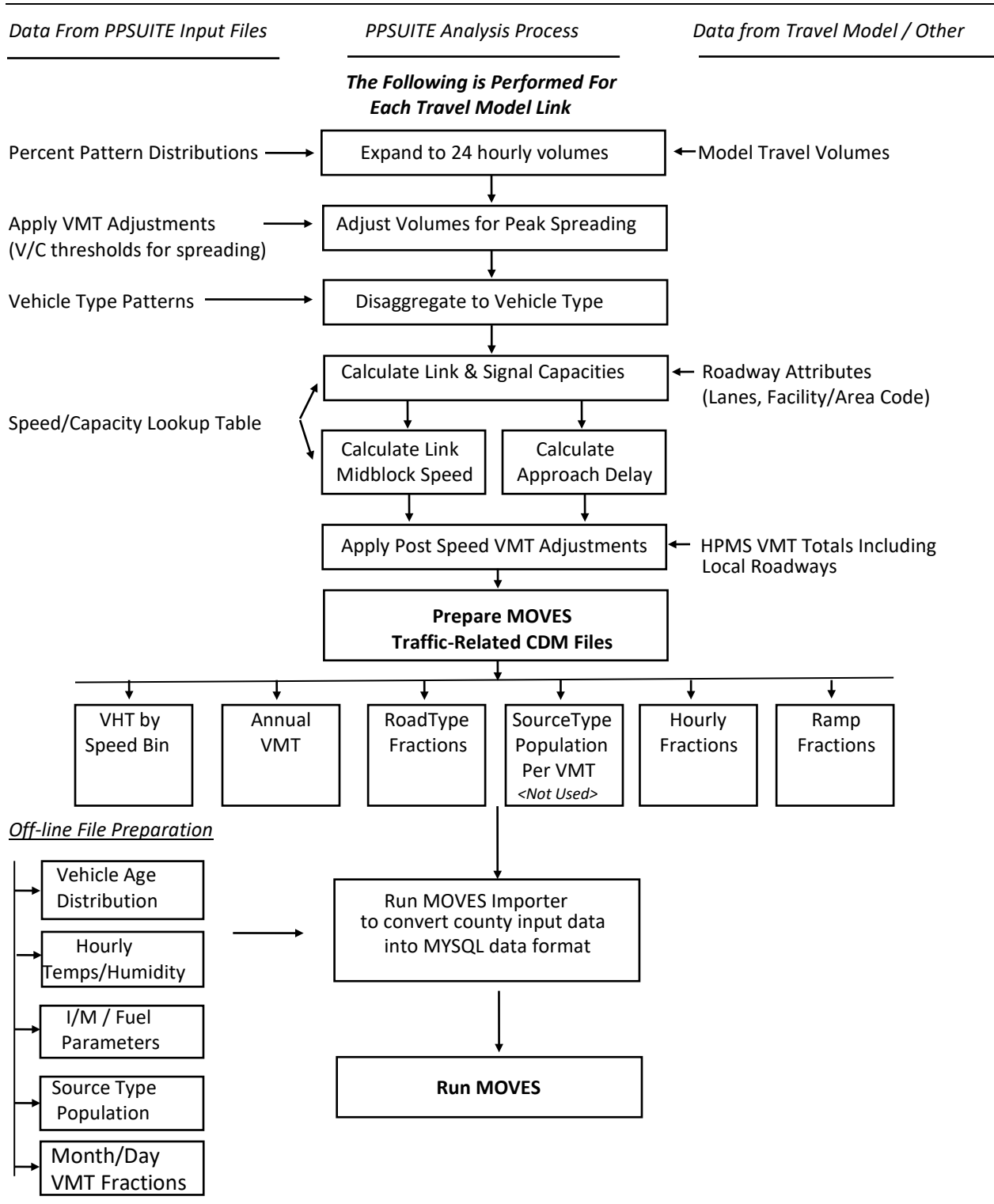
The previous sections have summarized the input data used for computing speeds and emission rates for this conformity analysis. This section explains how PPSUITE and MOVES use that input data to produce emission estimates. **Exhibit 9** provides a more detailed overview of the PPSUITE analysis procedure using the available traffic data information described in the previous section.

VMT Preparation

Producing an emissions inventory with PPSUITE requires a process of disaggregation and aggregation. Data is available and used on a very small scale – individual travel model roadway segments for each of the 24 hours of the day. This data needs to be processed individually to determine the distribution of vehicle hours of travel (VHT) by speed and then aggregated by vehicle class to determine the input VMT to the MOVES emission model. Key steps in the preparation of VMT include:

- *Assemble Travel Model Link VMT* - The RIC regional travel model contains the roadway links, distances and travel volumes needed to estimate VMT. The PPSUITE software processes each link by simply multiplying the assigned travel volume by the distance to obtain VMT.
- *Disaggregate to Hours* - The traffic volumes are distributed to each hour of the day. This allows for more accurate speed calculations (effects of congested hours) and allows PPSUITE to prepare the hourly VMT and speeds for input to MOVES.
- *Peak Spreading* - After dividing the daily volumes to each hour of the day, PPSUITE identifies hours that are unreasonably congested. For those hours, PPSUITE then spreads a portion of the volume to other hours within the same peak period, thereby approximating the “peak spreading” that normally occurs in such over-capacity conditions. This process also helps prevent hours with unreasonably congested speeds that may impact emission calculations.
- *Disaggregation to Vehicle Types* - EPA requires VMT estimates to be prepared by source type, reflecting specific local characteristics. The hourly volumes are disaggregated to the HPMS MOVES vehicle groupings based on WVDOH vehicle classification count data in combination with MOVES defaults as described in the previous section.
- *Apply HPMS VMT Adjustments* - Volumes must also be adjusted to account for differences with the HPMS VMT totals, as described previously. VMT adjustments are provided as input to PPSUITE and are applied to each of the roadway segment volumes. These adjustments were developed from reported HPMS VMT totals for 2017. The VMT adjustments are applied to all analysis year runs. The VMT added or subtracted to the travel model links assume the speeds calculated using the original volumes for each roadway segment for each hour of the day.
- *Apply Seasonal Adjustments* – PPSUITE adjusts the traffic volumes to the appropriate analysis season. These traffic volumes are assembled by PPSUITE and extrapolated over the course of a year to produce the annual VMT file input to MOVES.

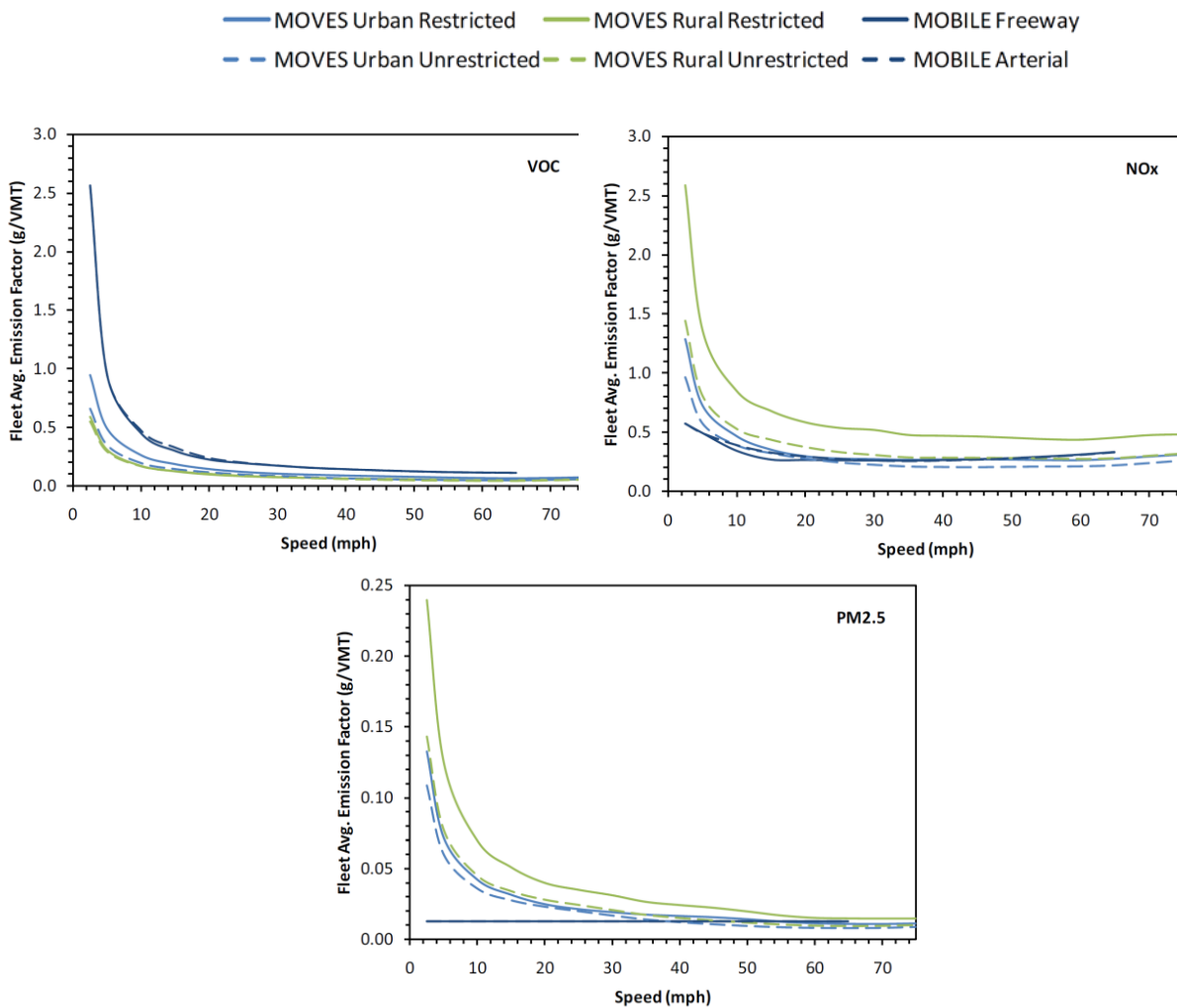
EXHIBIT 9: PPSUITE SPEED/EMISSION ESTIMATION PROCEDURE



Speed Estimation

Emissions for many pollutants (including VOC and NO_x) vary significantly with travel speed. VOC emissions generally decrease as speed increases, while NO_x emissions decrease at low speeds and increases at higher speeds, as illustrated in **Exhibit 10**. Because emissions are so sensitive to speed changes, EPA recommends special attention be given to developing reasonable and consistent speed estimates. EPA also recommends that VMT be disaggregated into subsets that have roughly equal speeds, with separate emission factors for each subset. At a minimum, speeds should be estimated separately by road type.

EXHIBIT 10: EMISSION FACTOR VS. SPEED VARIANCES (VOC, NO_x, AND PM_{2.5})



Source: Figure 3 from *Implications of the MOVES2010 Model on Mobile Source Emission Estimates*, Air & Waste Management Association, July 2010.

The computational framework used for this analysis meets and exceeds the recommendation above relating to speed estimates. Speeds are individually calculated for each roadway segment and hour. Rather than accumulating the roadway segments into a particular road type and calculating an average speed, each individual link hourly speed is represented in the MOVES vehicle hours of travel (VHT) by a speed bin file. This MOVES input file allows the specification of a distribution of hourly speeds. For example, if 5% of a county's arterial VHT operates at 5 mph during the AM peak hour and the remaining 95% operates at 65 mph, this can be represented in the MOVES speed input file. For the roadway vehicle emissions calculations, speed distributions are input to MOVES by road type and source type for each hour of the day.

To calculate speeds, PPSUITE first obtains initial capacities (i.e., how much volume the roadway can serve before heavy congestion) and free-flow speeds (speeds assuming no congestion) from a speed/capacity lookup table. As described previously, this data contains default roadway information indexed by the area and facility type codes. For areas with known characteristics, values can be directly coded to the database and the speed/capacity default values can be overridden. For most areas where known information is unavailable, the speed/capacity lookup tables provide valuable default information regarding speeds, capacities, signal characteristics, and other capacity adjustment information used for calculating congested delays and speeds. The result of this process is an estimated average travel time for each hour of the day for each highway segment. The average travel time multiplied by traffic volume produces vehicle hours of travel (VHT).

Developing the MOVES Traffic Input Files

The PPSUITE software is responsible for producing the following MOVES input files during any analysis run:

- VMT by HPMS vehicle class.
- VHT by speed bin.
- Road type distributions.
- Hourly VMT fractions.
- Ramp fractions.

These files are text formatted files with a *.csv extension. The files are provided as inputs within the MOVES County Data Manager (CDM) and are described below:

- *VMT Input File*: VMT is the primary traffic input affecting emission results. The roadway segment distances and traffic volumes are used to prepare estimates of VMT. PPSUITE performs these calculations and outputs the MOVES annual VMT input file to the County Data Manager (CDM). The annual VMT is computed by multiplying the travel model adjusted VMT by 365 days (366 days in a leap year).
- *VHT by Speed Bin File*: As described in the previous section, the PPSUITE software prepares the MOVES VHT by speed bin file, which summarizes the distribution of speeds across all links into each of the 16

MOVES speed bins for each hour of the day by road type. This robust process is consistent with the methods and recommendations provided in EPA's technical guidance for the MOVES2014a model (<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/models/moves/>) and ensures that MOVES emission rates are used to the fullest extent.

- *Road Type Distributions:* Within MOVES, typical drive cycles and associated operating conditions vary by roadway type. MOVES defines five different roadway types as follows:
 - 1 Off-Network.
 - 2 Rural Restricted Access.
 - 3 Rural Unrestricted Access.
 - 4 Urban Restricted Access.
 - 5 Urban Unrestricted Access.

For this analysis, the MOVES road type distribution file is automatically generated by PPSUITE using defined equivalencies. The off-network road type includes emissions from vehicle starts, extended idling, and evaporative emissions. Off-network activity in MOVES is primarily determined by the Source Type Population input.

- *Ramp Fractions:* The RIC regional travel model has separate facility classes (urban and rural) for ramps. As a result, PPSUITE assembles ramp VMT for these links and prepares the Ramp Fraction file for input to MOVES.

MOVES Runs

After computing speeds and aggregating VMT and VHT, PPSUITE prepares traffic-related inputs needed to run EPA's MOVES software. Additional required MOVES inputs are prepared externally from the processing software and include temperatures, I/M program parameters, fuel characteristics, vehicle fleet age distributions, and source type population. The MOVES county importer is run in batch mode. This program converts all data files into the MySQL format used by the MOVES model. At that point, a MOVES run specification file (*.mrs) is created which specifies options and key data locations for the run. The MOVES run is then executed in batch mode. A summary of key MOVES run specification settings is shown in **Exhibit 11**. MOVES can be executed using either an inventory or rate-based approach. For this analysis, MOVES is applied using the *inventory-based* approach. Using this approach, actual VMT and population are provided as inputs to the model; MOVES is responsible for producing the total emissions for the region.

EXHIBIT 11: MOVES RUN SPECIFICATION FILE PARAMETER SETTINGS

Parameter	Setting
MOVES Default Database Version	11/17/2017
Scale	COUNTY
Analysis Mode	Inventory
Time Span	July Weekday Runs: July month, Weekday, 24 hours
Time Aggregation	Hour
Geographic Selection	54039 – Kanawha County 54079 – Putnam County
Vehicle Selection	All source types Gasoline, Diesel, CNG, E85
Road Type	All road types including off-network
Pollutants and Processes	VOC, NOx
Database selection	Early NLEV database
General Output	Units: Emission = grams Distance = miles Time = hours Energy = Million BTU
Output Emissions	Time = Hour, Emissions by Process ID, Source Type and Road Type

Conformity Analysis

A transportation conformity analysis of the current TIP and LRTP has been completed for the Charleston area. The analyses were performed according to the requirements of the Federal transportation conformity rule at 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart A. The analyses utilized the methodologies, assumptions and data as presented in previous sections. Interagency consultation has been used to determine applicable emission models, analysis years and emission tests.

Emission Tests

A SIP redesignation plan for the *Charleston, WV* nonattainment area (Kanawha and Putnam counties) was approved on August 10, 2006 under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (reclassifying the area to “Maintenance”). The SIP established 2009 and 2018 motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs) for the area. The MVEBs were subsequently revised using EPA’s MOVES2010a emission model effective November 14, 2011 (76 FR 56975) and were corrected on July 11, 2018 (83 FR 32062). The ozone transportation conformity analysis has been conducted to evaluate emissions in comparison to the applicable ozone MVEBs as summarized in **Exhibit 12**.

EXHIBIT 12: 1997 8-HOUR OZONE MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSION BUDGETS

County / Pollutant	2009 Budget (tons/day)	2018 Budget (tons/day)
VOC	16.7	13.7
NOx	38.9	17.1

Analysis Years

Section 93.119(g) of the Federal Transportation Conformity Regulations requires that emissions analyses be conducted for specific analysis years as follows:

- The last year of the LRTP’s forecast period.
- The attainment year of the standard if within timeframe of TIP and LRTP.
- An intermediate year or years such that if there are two years in which analysis is performed, the two analysis years are no more than ten years apart.

All analysis years were determined through the interagency consultation process. **Exhibit 13** provides the analysis years used for this conformity analysis.

EXHIBIT 13: TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY ANALYSIS YEARS

Analysis Year	Description
2018	Budget Year
2025	Interim Year
2035	Interim Year
2045	Last Year of LRTP

Regionally Significant Highway Projects

For the purposes of conformity analysis, highway networks are created for each analysis year. For the horizon years, regionally significant projects from the LRTP were coded onto the networks. Detailed assessments were only performed for those new projects which may have a significant effect on emissions in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 51 and 93. Only those projects which would increase capacity or significantly impact vehicular speeds were considered. Projects such as bridge replacements and roadway restoration projects, which constitute the majority of the TIP and LRTP list, have been excluded from consideration since they are considered exempt under 40 CFR 93.126-127. A list of highway projects is shown in **Attachment A**.

Conformity Analysis Results

An emissions analysis has been completed for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. **Exhibit 14** summarizes the Charleston area ozone emission results for a summer weekday in each analysis year. All years are lower than the applicable conformity budgets established in the regional maintenance plan for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. A summary of MOVES input parameters is provided in **Attachment B**. A detailed emission summary is also provided in **Attachment C**. Example MOVES importer (XML) and run specification (MRS) files are provided in **Attachment D**.

EXHIBIT 14: OZONE EMISSION ANALYSIS RESULTS AND CONFORMITY TEST
 (SUMMER WEEKDAY)

Pollutant	2018 BUDGET (tons/day)	2018 (tons/day)	2025 (tons/day)	2035 (tons/day)	2045 (tons/day)
VOC	13.7	4.10	2.71	1.55	1.41
NOX	17.1	11.34	6.50	4.31	4.56
Conformity Result		Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Conformity Determination

Financial Constraint

The planning regulations, Sections 450.322(b)(11) and 450.324(e), require the transportation plan to be financially constrained while the existing transportation system is being adequately operated and maintained. Only projects for which construction and operating funds are reasonably expected to be available are included. RIC, in conjunction with WVDOH, FHWA and FTA, has developed an estimate of the cost to maintain and operate existing roads, bridges and transit systems in the MPO region and have compared the cost with the estimated revenues and maintenance needs of the new roads over the same period. The TIP and LRTP have been determined to be financially constrained.

Public Participation

The TIP and LRTP have undergone the public participation requirements as well as the comment and response requirements according to the procedures established in compliance with 23 CFR part 450, the region's Public Participation Plan, and the Conformity SIP. The draft document was made available for a public review and comment period.

Conformity Statement

The conformity rule requires that the TIP and LRTP conform to the applicable SIP(s) and be adopted by the MPO/RPO before any federal agency may approve, accept, or fund projects. Conformity is determined by applying criteria outlined in the transportation conformity regulations to the analysis.

The TIP and LRTP for the RIC MPO area is found to conform to the applicable air quality SIP(s) or EPA conformity requirements. This finding of conformity positively reflects on the efforts of the MPO and its partners in meeting the regional air quality goals, while maintaining and building an effective transportation system.

Resources

MOVES model

Modeling Page within EPA's Office of Mobile Sources Website (<http://www.epa.gov/omswwww/models.htm>) contains a downloadable model, MOVES users guide and other information.

Policy Guidance on the Use of MOVES2014 for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, and Other Purposes, US EPA Office of Air and Radiation, EPA-420-B-14-008, July 2014.

MOVES2014 and MOVES2014a Technical Guidance: Using MOVES to Prepare Emission Inventories in State Implementation Plans and Transportation Conformity. US EPA Office of Air and Radiation, and Office of Transportation and Air Quality, EPA-420-B-15-093, November 2015.

MOVES2014a User Guide, US EPA Office of Transportation and Air Quality, EPA-420-B-15-095, November 2015.

Traffic Engineering

Highway Capacity Manual, Transportation Research Board, presents current knowledge and techniques for analyzing the transportation system.

Highway Vehicle Inventory Glossary

AADT: Average Annual Daily Traffic, average of ALL days.

County Data Manager (CDM): User interface developed to simplify importing specific local data for a single county or a user-defined custom domain without requiring direct interaction with the underlying MySQL database.

Emission rate or factor: Expresses the amount of pollution emitted per unit of activity. For highway vehicles, usually in grams of pollutant emitted per mile driven.

FC: Functional code, applied in data management to road segments to identify their type (freeway, local, etc.).

Growth factor: Factor used to convert volumes to future years.

HPMS: Highway Performance Monitoring System

I/M: Vehicle emissions inspection/maintenance programs ensure that vehicle emission controls are in good working order throughout the life of the vehicle. The programs require vehicles to be tested for emissions. Most vehicles that do not pass must be repaired.

MOVES: The latest model EPA has developed to estimate emissions from highway vehicles.

Pattern data: Extrapolations of traffic patterns (such as how traffic volume on road segment types varies by time of day, or what kinds of vehicles tend to use a road segment type) from segments with observed data to similar segments.

PPSUITE: Post-Processor for Air Quality, a set of programs that estimate speeds and processes MOBILE emission rates.

Road Type: Functional code, applied in data management to road segments to identify their type (rural/urban highways, rural/urban arterials, etc.)

Source Type: One of thirteen vehicle types used in MOVES modeling.

VHT: Vehicle hours traveled.

VMT: Vehicle miles traveled. In modeling terms, it is the simulated traffic volumes times link length.

ATTACHMENT A
Project List

RIC MPO Transportation Conformity Analysis
Kanawha-Putnam 2018-2021 TIP and 2045 Regional Transportation Plan

County	District	Project	Improvement	Planning Year	Analysis Year	Bond Project
Kanawha	1 (CL-8)	WV 622, I-64 to N of WV 62	Widen existing roadway from 3 to 5-lanes, I-64/Cross Lanes I/C to WV 62, Kanawha County - 0.8 mi	2036-2045	2025	YES
Kanawha	1	Oakwood Road Improvements (US 119 improvements from MacCorkle Ave to Jefferson Rd)	Construct new I/C on US 119 at Lucado Road; construct frontage roads (Add lanes, flyovers, I/C's, frontage roads, etc. along US 119)	Phases: 1-2025 2-2035 3-2045	2025	YES
Putnam	1	US 35 Paving and Interchange	Pave 14 miles of US 35 currently under a Grade and Drain project including a new I/C near Buffalo Bridge		2025	YES
Putnam	1 (PC-3)	I-64 Widening	Widen I-64 from US 35 to Nitro including new bridge across Kanawha River	2026-2035	2035	YES
	PC-6A	Teays Valley Rd (CR 33)	Widening	2036-2045	2045	
	KC-8A	Dupont Avenue (US 60)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	YES
	PC-8A	Charleston Road (WV 62)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-9	Greenbrier St (WV 114)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-U1	Institute Connector	New Location	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-7	Lens Creek Rd (WV 94)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	

ATTACHMENT B

Interagency Consultation / Air Quality Data Checklist Summary

RIC Metro Mobility Plan
Air Quality Conformity Analysis: Interagency Consultation Conference Call
Meeting Minutes
 June 19, 2018 10:00 AM

1. Attending

WVDOH and Michael Baker International (MBI) hosted the Interagency Consultation Group (ICG) conference call / webinar to kick-off the transportation conformity analysis on June 19, 2018 at 10AM. The purpose and goals for the meeting are to:

- Review ICG roles and responsibilities
- Review data collection efforts
- Review and approve latest planning assumptions
- Protocol for identifying Exempt, Non-exempt and Regionally Significant Projects
- Understanding of the conformity process and future review and public comment period requirements
- Discuss future Maintenance Plan Requirements

The participants on the call included:

Participant	Agency	Participant	Agency
Perry Keller	WVDOH	Kara Greathouse	RIC
Chris Kinsey		Randy Durst	WWW
David Fewell	WVDEP	Tracy Brown	
Laura Crowder		Saleem Salameh	
Alanna Keller		Terri Sicking	
Chandra Inglis-Smith	FHWA-WV	Dave Moore	ODOT
Laura Toole	FHWA-OH	Mike Maleski	OEPA
Leigh Oesterling		Thomas Witt	KYDOT
Bernadette Dupont	FHWA-KY	Jim Frazier	MBI
Gregory Becoat	EPA Region 3	Dan Szekeres	
Michele DeAngelis	FTA-Region 3	Ying-Tzu Chung	
		Avinash Sinha	

2. Conformity Areas:

Five areas were identified in the FHWA guidance that are subject to transportation conformity for the 1997 Ozone NAAQS. All five areas have approved Maintenance Plans. MBI will perform the conformity analysis for:

- Charleston, WV
- Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY
- Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH

ODOT will perform the conformity analysis for:

- Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV
- Wheeling, WV-OH

3. Conformity Areas and MVEBs

The ICG reviewed the motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) as listed in the table below. For the multi-state areas, it was agreed that MBI will perform the analysis for the Ohio portion of WWW. The approved budget for Washington County, OH was added to the table below. For KYOVA, the Kentucky portion of the conformity analysis will be performed by KYOVA. MBI will assist as needed.

Area	MPO	Counties	Budget Year	VOC (tpd)	NOx (tpd)
Charleston	RIC	Kanawha	2009	16.7	38.9
		Putnam	2018	13.5	17.1
Huntington	KYOVA	Cabell	2009	7.4	14.0
		Wayne	2018	6.6	13.5
Parkersburg	W-W-W	Wood	2009	5.5	7.3
			2018	4.7	7.3
		Washington	2018	1.93	3.25
Weirton	BHJ	Brooke	2009	3.4	4.2
		Hancock	2018	1.9	3.9
Wheeling	Bel-O-Mar	Marshall	2009	10.4	9.1
		Ohio	2018	7.7	3.1

4. Conformity Tools and Models

The ICG reviewed the proposed analysis years required to meet the conformity guidance of the last year of the plan, intermediate years not more than 10 years apart, the attainment year and budget years in the timeframe of the TIP/plan. EPA Region 3 stated that 2018 is a required analysis year for all three MPOs as it is a budget year in the timeframe of the TIP. The following was approved by the ICG:

- Analysis Years

RIC: 2018, 2025, 2035, 2045

KYOVA/WWW: 2018, 2020, 2030, 2040

- b. EPA Emissions Model – MOVES2014a
- c. MPO TRANSCAD models and roles
 - a. RIC: MPO will provide the modeling setups for MBI to run the model.
 - b. KYOVA/WWW: MPO model final assigned networks for each analysis year
 - c. MBI’s PPSUITE Pre/Post-Processing

5. Project Lists

The project lists include all TIP / Plan and State Road Bond projects that identify exempt and nonexempt projects with draft regionally significant project identified. The MPOs will review the lists and provide any adjustments/comments to WVDOH and MBI. The group discuss that KY and OH projects should be included in the list. Below are the draft regionally significant projects for each MPO.

RIC Projects

County	District	Project	Improvement	Planning Year	Analysis Year	Bond Project
Kanawha	1 (CL-8)	WV 622, I-64 to N of WV 62	Widen existing roadway from 3 to 5-lanes, I-64/Cross Lanes I/C to WV 62, Kanawha County - 0.8 mi	2036-2045	2025	YES
Kanawha	1	Oakwood Road Improvements (US 119 improvements from MacCorkle Ave to Jefferson Rd)	Construct new I/C on US 119 at Lucado Road; construct frontage roads (Add lanes, flyovers, I/C's, frontage roads, etc. along US 119)	Phases: 1-2025 2-2035 3-2045	2025	YES
Putnam	1	US 35 Paving and Interchange	Pave 14 miles of US 35 currently under a Grade and Drain project including a new I/C near Buffalo Bridge		2025	YES
Putnam	1 (PC-3)	I-64 Widening	Widen I-64 from US 35 to Nitro including new bridge across Kanawha River	2026-2035	2035	YES
	PC-6A	Teays Valley Rd (CR 33)	Widening	2036-2045	2045	
	KC-8A	Dupont Avenue (US 60)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	YES
	PC-8A	Charleston Road (WV 62)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-9	Greenbrier St (WV 114)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-U1	Institute Connector	New Location	2026-2035	2035	
	KC-7	Lens Creek Rd (WV 94)	Widening	2026-2035	2035	

6. Latest Planning Assumptions

MBI led the discussions to review each planning assumption for the ICG to approve. The planning assumptions included MOVES inputs, traffic data and identified local data inputs and national defaults. ODOT has protocol for inter-zonal VMT adjustments; MBI will incorporate the protocol when preparing HPMS VMT adjustments for Washington County, OH. The tables below show the latest planning assumptions approved for this conformity analysis.

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL Latest Planning Assumptions - MOVES

Data Item	Inputs Assumptions		
	Charleston, WV (RIC)	Huntington, WV (KYOVA)	Parkersburg, WV (WWW)
MOVES RunSpec			
MOVES Version	MOVES2014a		
MOVES Default Database	MOVESDB20161117		
Scale/Calculation Type	County Scale Inventory Run		
Analysis Counties	Kanawha (FIPS: 54039), Putnam (FIPS: 54079)	Cabell (FIPS:54011), Wayne (FIPS:54099)	Wood (FIPS:54107)
Analysis Years	2018, 2025, 2035, 2045	2018, 2020, 2030, 2040	2018, 2020, 2030, 2040
Analysis Days/Months	July Weekday		
Pollutants	VOC, NOx		
Stage II Refueling Emissions	Not Included		
Fuel Types	Gasoline, Diesel, CNG, E85		

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL Latest Planning Assumptions - Traffic

Data Item	Inputs Assumptions		
	Charleston, WV (RIC)	Huntington, WV (KYOVA)	Parkersburg, WV (WWW)
Traffic Data			
Highway Network	2018, 2025, 2035 and 2045 networks and setups to run model, socio-economic inputs/summary data	2018, 2020, 2030 and 2040 assigned networks and socio-economic inputs/summary data	2018, 2020, 2030 and 2040 assigned networks and socio-economic inputs/summary data
County HPMS VMT Adjustments	Data request: Latest available HPMS VMT Calculate AADT HPMS adjustments for 2018 (Ensure VMT is consistent with reported HPMS)		
Seasonal Adjustments	Data request: Monthly and daily seasonal adjustment factors Use July weekday seasonal factors to convert AADT to average July weekday traffic		
Vehicle Mixes	Data request: Truck count/vehicle mix data by functional class, by county MOVES VMT required by 5 HPMS vehicle classes. Use DOT truck count data to split model traffic volumes into auto and trucks, and use MOVES2014a default VMT distributions for the region to divide the two vehicle groups (auto and trucks) into MOVES 13 source types, which are recombined to the 5 HPMS vehicle classes.		

Data Item	Inputs Assumptions		
	Charleston, WV (RIC)	Huntington, WV (KYOVA)	Parkersburg, WV (WWW)
MOVES Inputs			
Annual VMT	Calculated by PPSUITE from model / seasonal factors / vehicle mapping		
Avg. Hourly Speed Distribution	Calculated by PPSUITE (Minimum Speed = 2.5 mph)		
Road Type Distribution	Calculated by PPSUITE; a RoadType field must be added to the travel model network based on FC.		
Ramp Fraction	Calculated by PPSUITE (use ramp classes coded in model network) or use MOVES2014a defaults		
Month VMT Fractions	Factors to convert AADT to an average day in each month (Local data or MOVES default). Calculated based on seasonal adjustment factors.		
Day VMT Fractions	Calculated based on seasonal adjustment factors		
Hour VMT Fractions	Factors to disaggregate daily traffic volumes by hour for different roadway functional classes. Borrow hourly distributions from other region.		
Source Type Population	Data request: socio-economic data. 2016 Inputs provided by WVDEP --> Grow to future years by applying growth factors developed from socio-economic data (same growth factors for all source types)		Data request: socio-economic data. 2016 Inputs provided by WVDEP. Use 2016 data for all analysis years.
Vehicle Age Distribution	Source Types 11, 21, 31, 32 & 54: based on 2016 WV DMV Registration Data for the region; Source Types 41, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 61 & 62: use MOVES National Defaults.		
Fuel Parameters (Gasoline/Diesel/CNG/E85)	Use MOVES2014a defaults		
I/M Parameters	No I/M programs		
Temperatures/Humidity	Use MOVES2014a defaults		
Control Programs			
Early NLEV / CALLEV	Include EPA provided MOVES override database for early NLEV implementation		
Stage II Refueling Parameters	Not Included		

7. Data Collection Efforts

The data collection efforts are in process as MBI sent request to the MPOs, WVDOH and WVDEP. The group reviewed the status and pending data needed for the conformity analysis. With the addition of Washington County OH, MBI will send data requests to ODOT and OEPA for a list of data needs. MBI will continue to process the existing data to the formats needed for their PPSUITE process.

Still pending data items include:

- KYOVA will prepare and provide 2018 network files to MBI.
- RIC will provide the TRANSCAD modeling setups for MBI this week.
- WVDOH HPMS data

8. Schedule

MBI will perform and finish technical analysis within 30 days after the completion of data collection efforts, and then prepare documentation within 15 days after finishing technical analysis.

RIC, KYOVA and WWW stated that their public comment period is 15 days and will be responsible for completing the public comment requirements. RIC's next board meeting is September 13, KYOVA's is September 23, and WWW's is September 19.

WVDOH requested that once the public comment and conformity reports are complete to pursue special MPO Board meeting to approve the conformity before the next scheduled meeting to ensure timely delivery to FHWA/EPA.

9. Next Steps

To support future WVDEP Maintenance Plans (SIP) efforts, WWW will need to prepare 2025 network and RIC will need to prepare 2030 network files for MBI. MBI will perform the highway emissions summaries for 2025 and 2030 for WVDEP to use for future MVEB that will be included in the new Maintenance Plans.

MBI will finish modeling setups, conduct conformity analysis, and then distribute draft conformity report for ICG review in early/mid August.

Air Quality Data Checklist Summary

Data Item	Inputs Assumptions
Long Range Plan	2045 Regional Transportation Plan
Transportation Improvement Program	FY 2018-2021 TIP
MOVES RunSpec	
MOVES Version	MOVES2014a
MOVES Default Database	MOVESDB20161117
Scale/Calculation Type	County Scale Inventory Run
Analysis Counties	Kanawha (FIPS: 54039), Putnam (FIPS: 54079)
Analysis Years	2018, 2025, 2035, 2045
Analysis Days/Months	July Weekday
Pollutants	VOC, NOx
Stage II Refueling Emissions	Not Included
Fuel Types	Gasoline, Diesel, CNG, E85
Traffic Data	
Highway Network	Use socio-economic forecast and latest network inputs updated for 2045 LRTP
County HPMS VMT Adjustments	Calculate AADT HPMS adjustments for 2017 (Ensure VMT is consistent with reported HPMS)
Seasonal Adjustments	Use July weekday seasonal factors provided by DOT to convert AADT to average July weekday traffic
Vehicle Mixes	MOVES VMT required by 5 HPMS vehicle classes. Use DOT truck count data to split model traffic volumes into auto and trucks, and use MOVES2014a default VMT distributions for the region to divide the two vehicle groups (auto and trucks) into MOVES 13 source types, which are recombined to the 5 HPMS vehicle classes.
MOVES Inputs	
Annual VMT	Calculated by PPSUITE from model / seasonal factors / vehicle mapping
Avg. Hourly Speed Distribution	Calculated by PPSUITE (Minimum Speed = 2.5 mph)
Road Type Distribution	Calculated by PPSUITE; a RoadType field must be added to the travel model network based on FC.
Ramp Fraction	Calculated by PPSUITE (use ramp classes coded in model network) or use MOVES2014a defaults
Month VMT Fractions	Factors to convert AADT to an average day in each month (Local data or MOVES default). Calculated based on seasonal adjustment factors.
Day VMT Fractions	Calculated based on seasonal adjustment factors
Hour VMT Fractions	Factors to disaggregate daily traffic volumes by hour for different roadway functional classes. Borrow hourly distributions from other region.
Source Type Population	Use 2016 Inputs provided by WVDEP for all analysis year
Vehicle Age Distribution	Source Types 11, 21, 31, 32 & 54: based on 2016 WV DMV Registration Data for the region; Source Types 41, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 61 & 62: use MOVES National Defaults.
Fuel Parameters (Gasoline/Diesel/CNG/E85)	Use MOVES2014a defaults
IM Parameters	No IM programs
Temperatures/Humidity	Use MOVES2014a defaults
Control Programs	
Early NLEV	Include EPA provided MOVES override database for early NLEV implementation
AVFT	Not included
Stage II Refueling Parameters	Not Included

ATTACHMENT C
Detailed Emission Results

Detailed Emission Results for Daily Ozone Analysis

2018 Daily Ozone by County

County	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	6,828,359	3.22	9.00
Putnam	1,825,848	0.88	2.34
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits		0.00	0.00
Region Total	8,654,207	4.09 3,714	11.35 10,292

2025 Daily Ozone by County

County	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	7,484,591	2.14	5.31
Putnam	2,110,200	0.57	1.19
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits		0.00	0.00
Region Total	9,594,791	2.70 2,453	6.50 5,895

2035 Daily Ozone by County

County	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	8,331,316	1.25	3.68
Putnam	2,348,371	0.30	0.63
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits		0.00	0.00
Region Total	10,679,686	1.55 1,402	4.31 3,911

2045 Daily Ozone by County

County	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	9,186,424	1.15	3.94
Putnam	2,588,751	0.26	0.62
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits		0.00	0.00
Region Total	11,775,175	1.41 1,279	4.56 4,133

2018 Daily Ozone by Road Type

County	Road Type	Summer Daily VMT	Speed (mph)	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
				VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	2.17	2.39
	Rural Restricted	1,764,438	60.0	0.20	1.76
	Rural UnRestricted	825,171	17.9	0.24	1.51
	Urban Restricted	1,853,368	56.8	0.22	1.92
	Urban UnRestricted	2,385,382	28.4	0.37	1.42
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,828,359</i>		<i>3.22</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Putnam	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.53	0.26
	Rural Restricted	0	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Rural UnRestricted	558,464	22.9	0.13	0.89
	Urban Restricted	703,846	55.3	0.08	0.58
	Urban UnRestricted	563,539	17.1	0.14	0.62
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,825,848</i>		<i>0.88</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits				0.00	0.00
Region Total		8,654,207	(Kg/Day)	4.09	11.35
				3,714	10,292

2025 Daily Ozone by Road Type

County	Road Type	Summer Daily VMT	Speed (mph)	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
				VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	1.56	1.97
	Rural Restricted	2,160,704	59.9	0.12	0.99
	Rural UnRestricted	831,579	17.0	0.12	0.72
	Urban Restricted	1,993,190	56.7	0.12	0.94
	Urban UnRestricted	2,499,118	27.3	0.22	0.69
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>7,484,591</i>		<i>2.14</i>	<i>5.31</i>
Putnam	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.36	0.14
	Rural Restricted	0	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Rural UnRestricted	506,783	22.1	0.06	0.37
	Urban Restricted	972,418	55.2	0.06	0.36
	Urban UnRestricted	631,000	16.4	0.09	0.32
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,110,200</i>		<i>0.57</i>	<i>1.19</i>
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits				0.00	0.00
Region Total		9,594,791	(Kg/Day)	2.70	6.50
				2,453	5,895

2035 Daily Ozone by Road Type

County	Road Type	Summer Daily VMT	Speed (mph)	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
				VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.92	1.90
	Rural Restricted	2,666,952	59.8	0.07	0.59
	Rural UnRestricted	877,849	16.2	0.07	0.40
	Urban Restricted	2,144,709	56.5	0.06	0.49
	Urban UnRestricted	2,641,807	26.9	0.12	0.31
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>8,331,316</i>		<i>1.25</i>	<i>3.68</i>
Putnam	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.18	0.06
	Rural Restricted	0	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Rural UnRestricted	544,404	22.1	0.03	0.21
	Urban Restricted	1,139,149	55.1	0.03	0.20
	Urban UnRestricted	664,817	15.5	0.05	0.17
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,348,371</i>		<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits				0.00	0.00
Region Total		10,679,686		1.55	4.31
			(Kg/Day)	1,402	3,911

2045 Daily Ozone by Road Type

County	Road Type	Summer Daily VMT	Speed (mph)	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
				VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.83	2.16
	Rural Restricted	3,160,833	59.5	0.08	0.63
	Rural UnRestricted	935,283	15.5	0.07	0.40
	Urban Restricted	2,279,928	56.4	0.06	0.47
	Urban UnRestricted	2,810,381	26.1	0.12	0.28
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,186,424</i>		<i>1.15</i>	<i>3.94</i>
Putnam	Off-Network	N/A	N/A	0.14	0.04
	Rural Restricted	0	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Rural UnRestricted	583,009	22.0	0.03	0.21
	Urban Restricted	1,298,999	55.0	0.03	0.20
	Urban UnRestricted	706,743	14.5	0.05	0.17
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,588,751</i>		<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Off-Model Project Emission Benefits				0.00	0.00
Region Total		11,775,175		1.41	4.56
			(Kg/Day)	1,279	4,133

RIC MPO Transportation Conformity Analysis
Kanawha-Putnam 2018-2021 TIP and 2045 Regional Transportation Plan

2018 Daily Ozone by Source Type

County	Source Type	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
			VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Motorcycle	38,173	0.10	0.03
	Passenger Car	2,159,027	0.85	0.69
	Passenger Truck	3,368,989	1.47	1.82
	Light Commercial Truck	134,706	0.12	0.15
	Intercity Bus	3,069	0.00	0.03
	Transit Bus	49,588	0.03	0.31
	School Bus	132	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	4,391	0.00	0.02
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	136,951	0.05	0.26
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	274,031	0.09	0.55
	Motor Home	7,163	0.01	0.03
	Combination Short-haul Truck	206,131	0.05	0.98
	Combination Long-haul Truck	446,008	0.45	4.14
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,828,359</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>9.00</i>
	Putnam	Motorcycle	10,206	0.03
Passenger Car		539,904	0.23	0.18
Passenger Truck		949,192	0.46	0.53
Light Commercial Truck		24,836	0.02	0.03
Intercity Bus		893	0.00	0.01
Transit Bus		13,086	0.01	0.08
School Bus		148	0.00	0.00
Refuse Truck		36,976	0.01	0.20
Single Unit Short-haul Truck		24,168	0.01	0.06
Single Unit Long-haul Truck		48,000	0.02	0.12
Motor Home		3,927	0.01	0.02
Combination Short-haul Truck		64,476	0.02	0.35
Combination Long-haul Truck		110,038	0.05	0.76
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>1,825,848</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Region Total		8,654,207 (Kg/Day)	4.09 3,714	11.35 10,292

2025 Daily Ozone by Source Type

County	Source Type	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
			VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Motorcycle	41,778	0.09	0.03
	Passenger Car	2,362,891	0.60	0.38
	Passenger Truck	3,687,104	0.94	0.91
	Light Commercial Truck	147,426	0.07	0.08
	Intercity Bus	3,565	0.00	0.02
	Transit Bus	54,603	0.01	0.16
	School Bus	143	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	4,603	0.00	0.01
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	145,805	0.02	0.12
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	309,308	0.04	0.29
	Motor Home	7,014	0.01	0.02
	Combination Short-haul Truck	261,809	0.03	0.52
	Combination Long-haul Truck	458,541	0.33	2.79
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>7,484,591</i>	<i>2.14</i>	<i>5.31</i>
	Putnam	Motorcycle	11,910	0.03
Passenger Car		630,073	0.17	0.10
Passenger Truck		1,107,716	0.29	0.27
Light Commercial Truck		28,984	0.02	0.02
Intercity Bus		1,093	0.00	0.01
Transit Bus		14,271	0.00	0.04
School Bus		159	0.00	0.00
Refuse Truck		42,010	0.01	0.09
Single Unit Short-haul Truck		25,262	0.00	0.03
Single Unit Long-haul Truck		53,193	0.01	0.06
Motor Home		3,776	0.00	0.01
Combination Short-haul Truck		80,519	0.01	0.18
Combination Long-haul Truck		111,234	0.02	0.37
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2,110,200</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>1.19</i>
Region Total		9,594,791 (Kg/Day)	2.70 2,453	6.50 5,895

2035 Daily Ozone by Source Type

County	Source Type	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
			VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Motorcycle	46,424	0.09	0.03
	Passenger Car	2,625,661	0.33	0.14
	Passenger Truck	4,097,135	0.44	0.31
	Light Commercial Truck	163,821	0.03	0.02
	Intercity Bus	4,384	0.00	0.01
	Transit Bus	60,931	0.00	0.08
	School Bus	154	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	5,234	0.00	0.01
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	165,082	0.01	0.09
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	346,127	0.02	0.22
	Motor Home	7,585	0.00	0.01
	Combination Short-haul Truck	294,566	0.01	0.37
	Combination Long-haul Truck	514,214	0.30	2.40
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>8,331,316</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>3.68</i>
Putnam	Motorcycle	13,273	0.03	0.01
	Passenger Car	702,188	0.09	0.04
	Passenger Truck	1,234,500	0.14	0.09
	Light Commercial Truck	32,302	0.01	0.00
	Intercity Bus	1,307	0.00	0.00
	Transit Bus	15,666	0.00	0.02
	School Bus	169	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	49,968	0.00	0.07
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	27,059	0.00	0.02
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	56,314	0.00	0.05
	Motor Home	3,863	0.00	0.00
	Combination Short-haul Truck	89,090	0.01	0.13
	Combination Long-haul Truck	122,670	0.01	0.20
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,348,371</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Region Total	10,679,686 (Kg/Day)	1.55 1,402	4.31 3,911	

2045 Daily Ozone by Source Type

County	Source Type	Summer Daily VMT	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
			VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Motorcycle	51,150	0.10	0.04
	Passenger Car	2,892,986	0.27	0.11
	Passenger Truck	4,514,272	0.36	0.21
	Light Commercial Truck	180,500	0.02	0.01
	Intercity Bus	5,354	0.00	0.01
	Transit Bus	66,934	0.00	0.08
	School Bus	168	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	5,804	0.00	0.01
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	182,966	0.01	0.10
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	382,849	0.02	0.24
	Motor Home	8,338	0.00	0.00
	Combination Short-haul Truck	322,283	0.02	0.40
	Combination Long-haul Truck	572,820	0.35	2.74
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,186,424</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>3.94</i>
Putnam	Motorcycle	14,651	0.03	0.01
	Passenger Car	775,073	0.08	0.03
	Passenger Truck	1,362,637	0.11	0.06
	Light Commercial Truck	35,654	0.00	0.00
	Intercity Bus	1,419	0.00	0.00
	Transit Bus	17,160	0.00	0.02
	School Bus	183	0.00	0.00
	Refuse Truck	57,646	0.00	0.08
	Single Unit Short-haul Truck	28,751	0.00	0.02
	Single Unit Long-haul Truck	59,715	0.00	0.05
	Motor Home	4,071	0.00	0.00
	Combination Short-haul Truck	96,502	0.01	0.14
	Combination Long-haul Truck	135,289	0.01	0.20
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,588,751</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Region Total	11,775,175 (Kg/Day)	1.41 1,279	4.56 4,133	

RIC MPO Transportation Conformity Analysis
Kanawha-Putnam 2018-2021 TIP and 2045 Regional Transportation Plan

2018 Daily Ozone by Emission Process

County	Emission Process	Emissions (Tons/Day)		
		VOC	NOx	
Kanawha	Running Exhaust	0.80	6.61	
	Start Exhaust	1.03	0.93	
	Brakewear	0.00	0.00	
	Tirewear	0.00	0.00	
	Evap Permeation	0.25	0.00	
	Evap Fuel Vapor Venting	0.49	0.00	
	Evap Fuel Leaks	0.31	0.00	
	Crankcase Running Exhaust	0.02	0.00	
	Crankcase Start Exhaust	0.01	0.00	
	Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust	0.01	0.00	
	Extended Idle Exhaust	0.29	1.43	
	Auxiliary Power Exhaust	0.01	0.04	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>9.00</i>	
	Putnam	Running Exhaust	0.26	2.08
		Start Exhaust	0.29	0.26
Brakewear		0.00	0.00	
Tirewear		0.00	0.00	
Evap Permeation		0.07	0.00	
Evap Fuel Vapor Venting		0.15	0.00	
Evap Fuel Leaks		0.09	0.00	
Crankcase Running Exhaust		0.01	0.00	
Crankcase Start Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Auxiliary Power Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>0.88</i>	<i>2.34</i>	
Region Total		4.09	11.35	
(Kg/Day)		3,714	10,292	

2025 Daily Ozone by Emission Process

County	Emission Process	Emissions (Tons/Day)		
		VOC	NOx	
Kanawha	Running Exhaust	0.38	3.34	
	Start Exhaust	0.67	0.50	
	Brakewear	0.00	0.00	
	Tirewear	0.00	0.00	
	Evap Permeation	0.14	0.00	
	Evap Fuel Vapor Venting	0.36	0.00	
	Evap Fuel Leaks	0.31	0.00	
	Crankcase Running Exhaust	0.01	0.00	
	Crankcase Start Exhaust	0.01	0.00	
	Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust	0.00	0.00	
	Extended Idle Exhaust	0.24	1.41	
	Auxiliary Power Exhaust	0.02	0.06	
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2.14</i>	<i>5.31</i>	
	Putnam	Running Exhaust	0.13	1.05
		Start Exhaust	0.19	0.14
Brakewear		0.00	0.00	
Tirewear		0.00	0.00	
Evap Permeation		0.04	0.00	
Evap Fuel Vapor Venting		0.11	0.00	
Evap Fuel Leaks		0.10	0.00	
Crankcase Running Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Crankcase Start Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
Auxiliary Power Exhaust		0.00	0.00	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>0.57</i>	<i>1.19</i>	
Region Total		2.70	6.50	
(Kg/Day)		2,453	5,895	

2035 Daily Ozone by Emission Process

County	Emission Process	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Running Exhaust	0.16	1.79
	Start Exhaust	0.24	0.20
	Brakewear	0.00	0.00
	Tirewear	0.00	0.00
	Evap Permeation	0.05	0.00
	Evap Fuel Vapor Venting	0.23	0.00
	Evap Fuel Leaks	0.30	0.00
	Crankcase Running Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Crankcase Start Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Extended Idle Exhaust	0.25	1.60
	Auxiliary Power Exhaust	0.03	0.09
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>3.68</i>
	Putnam	Running Exhaust	0.05
Start Exhaust		0.07	0.06
Brakewear		0.00	0.00
Tirewear		0.00	0.00
Evap Permeation		0.01	0.00
Evap Fuel Vapor Venting		0.07	0.00
Evap Fuel Leaks		0.10	0.00
Crankcase Running Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Crankcase Start Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Auxiliary Power Exhaust		0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Region Total			1.55
	(Kg/Day)	1,402	3,911

2458 Daily Ozone by Emission Process

County	Emission Process	Emissions (Tons/Day)	
		VOC	NOx
Kanawha	Running Exhaust	0.15	1.78
	Start Exhaust	0.16	0.15
	Brakewear	0.00	0.00
	Tirewear	0.00	0.00
	Evap Permeation	0.03	0.00
	Evap Fuel Vapor Venting	0.20	0.00
	Evap Fuel Leaks	0.28	0.00
	Crankcase Running Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Crankcase Start Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust	0.00	0.00
	Extended Idle Exhaust	0.29	1.90
	Auxiliary Power Exhaust	0.03	0.11
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>3.94</i>
	Putnam	Running Exhaust	0.05
Start Exhaust		0.04	0.04
Brakewear		0.00	0.00
Tirewear		0.00	0.00
Evap Permeation		0.01	0.00
Evap Fuel Vapor Venting		0.06	0.00
Evap Fuel Leaks		0.09	0.00
Crankcase Running Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Crankcase Start Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Crankcase Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Extended Idle Exhaust		0.00	0.00
Auxiliary Power Exhaust		0.00	0.00
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Region Total			1.41
	(Kg/Day)	1,279	4,133

ATTACHMENT D
Sample MOVES
Data Importer (XML) Input File
and
Run Specification (MRS) Input File

(Sample For 2018 July Weekday Runs: Kanawha County)

MOVES County Data Manager Importer File – July Weekday Run (MOVESIMPORTER.XML)

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MOVES Run Specification File – July Weekday Run (MOVESRUN.MRS)

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Section 7: RIC Policy Board Adopting Resolution

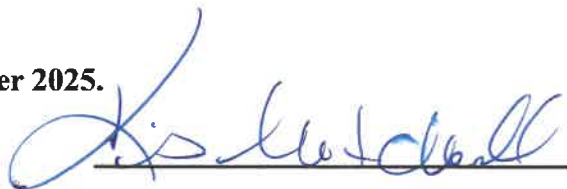


**RESOLUTION OF THE BCKP REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL
POLICY BOARD TO ADOPT THE
FY 2026-2029 TIP
FOR THE CHARLESTON, WV METROPOLITAN PLANNING AREA**

- Whereas** The BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) is the officially designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Charleston, West Virginia Metropolitan Planning Area comprising Kanawha and Putnam counties in West Virginia;
- Whereas** The MPO is required to develop a Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) in accordance with the requirements continued by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA);
- Whereas** The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-2029 TIP is consistent with the 2050 Kanawha-Putnam Metropolitan Transportation plan (MTP);
- Whereas** The FY 2026-2029 TIP was developed in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT) and the Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority;
- Whereas** The proposed TIP meets the conformity requirements of the Clean Air Act;
- Whereas** The FY 2026-2029 TIP was developed in accordance with RIC's Public Participation Plan (PPP).

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council hereby adopts the FY 2026-2029 TIP.

So, resolved this 3rd day of December 2025.



Kris Mitchell, Chair

BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council