

# West Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program 2014 Annual Report

Prepared by: WV

#### **Disclaimer**

#### Protection of Data from Discovery & Admission into Evidence

23 U.S.C. 148(h)(4) states "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for any purpose relating to this section [HSIP], shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location identified or addressed in the reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or other data."

23 U.S.C. 409 states "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential accident sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings, pursuant to sections 130, 144, and 148 of this title or for the purpose of developing any highway safety construction improvement project which may be implemented utilizing Federal-aid highway funds shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data."

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#### **Executive Summary**

West Virginia's Highway Safety Improvement Program is coordinated by the Mobility and Safety Section of the WVDOH's Traffic Engineering Division. The Section is responsible for reviewing and evaluating any project that is a candidate for highway safety funds. The initial review and evaluation of a potential project will include the analysis of crash data for the location, a field review of the site, and the collection of any other information found appropriate to evaluate the proposed project.

Once a positive safety benefit is determined to exist for a project, the methodology discussed later is used to select and prioritize projects for the State's HSIP. Once a project is selected for the HSIP, the Section is responsible for selecting an HSIP funding category for the project and submitting appropriate programming documents where HSIP fnds are encumbered and projects are assigned to the State's Statewide Transportaiton Improvement Program (STIP). The Mobility and Safety Section remains responsible for monitoring and balancing the use of HSIP funds, and evaluating the effectiveness of a project following its completion.

#### Introduction

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is a core Federal-aid program with the purpose of achieving a significant reduction in fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. As per 23 U.S.C. 148(h) and 23 CFR 924.15, States are required to report annually on the progress being made to advance HSIP implementation and evaluation efforts. The format of this report is consistent with the HSIP MAP-21 Reporting Guidance dated February 13, 2013 and consists of four sections: program structure, progress in implementing HSIP projects, progress in achieving safety performance targets, and assessment of the effectiveness of the improvements.

#### **Program Structure**

Program Administration						
How are Highway Safety Improvement Program funds allocated in a State?						
∑ Central						
District						
Other						

Describe how local roads are addressed as part of Highway Safety Improvement Program.

West Virginia Division of Transportation maintains approximately ninety-five percent (95%) of the roads in the State, including all secondary or county routes. As such, all HSIP funds are typically used for highway safety projects on State Highway System. Very few of the State's municipalities own city streets. These are typically lower volume and do not have significant numbers of fatal or serious injury crashes occuring on them; however, should a safety concern exist on a municipal street, the project would be eligible to compete for available HSIP funds.

Identify which internal partners are involved with Highway Safety Improvement Program planning.

2014	West Virginia	Highway Safety Improvement Program
⊠Des	ign	
— ⊠Plar		
⊠Mai	ntenance	
⊠Оре	erations	
Gov	ernors Highway Safety	Office
Oth	er:	
Briefly	describe coordination	with internal partners.
and Sa	fety Section to see if sa	dentify potential objects throughout the state. They contact the Mobility fety funds can be used to fund the proposed projects. Often during road pertise is often sought for potential solutions to found safety issues.
plans f the im	or the project. The Mo provement and provide	d, it is often the responsible of the design division to prepare all necessary bility and Safety Section will provide them with the proposed location of any necessary expertise throughout the design phase. Planning Division rnal partners, mainly the Metropolitan Planning Organizations.
Identif	y which external partn	ers are involved with Highway Safety Improvement Program planning.
⊠Me	tropolitan Planning Org	anizations

 $\square$ Governors Highway Safety Office

Local Government Association

Other:

\_\_\_Local Safety

Identify any program administration the last reporting period.	ation practices used to implement th	e HSIP that have changed since
Multi-disciplinary HSIP steering	ng committee	
◯Other: Other-no change		
Describe any other aspects of H would like to elaborate.	ighway Safety Improvement Progran	n Administration on which you
	y Improvement Program is coordinate	
	Engineering Division. The Section is re	•
	andidate for highway safety funding. the analysis of crash data for the loc	
	nformation found appropriate to eval	
·	is determined to exist for a project, the	, , , ,
	ate's HSIP. Once a project is selected	= -
•	funding category for the project and	• ,, ,
	HSIP funds are encumbered and proj	•
· · ·	vement Program (STIP). The Mobility palancing the use of HSIP funds, and e	· ·
project following its completion.	_	valuating the effectiveness of a
h. electronic 0 combrene		
<b>Program Methodology</b>		
Select the programs that are ad	ministered under the HSIP.	
Median Barrier	Intersection	Safe Corridor
Horizontal Curve	Bicycle Safety	Rural State Highways
Skid Hazard	Crash Data	Red Light Running Prevention
⊠Roadway Departure	Low-Cost Spot Improvements	Sign Replacement And Improvement

Pedestrian Safety

Right Angle Crash

Left Turn Crash						
	Shoulder Improvement	Segments				
_						
Program:	Roadway Departure					
Date of Program Methodology	: 9/17/2007					
What data types were used in	the program methodology?					
Crashes	Exposure	Roadway				
⊠All crashes	⊠Traffic	Median width				
Fatal crashes only	Volume	Horizontal curvature				
Fatal and serious injury crashes only	Population	Functional classification				
Other	Lane miles	Roadside features				
	Other	Other				
What project identification me	ethodology was used for this program?					
Crash frequency						
Expected crash frequency w	ith EB adjustment					
Equivalent property damage	e only (EPDO Crash frequency)					
EPDO crash frequency with I	EB adjustment					
Relative severity index						

⊠Crash rate
Critical rate
Level of service of safety (LOSS)
Excess expected crash frequency using SPFs
Excess expected crash frequency with the EB adjustment
Excess expected crash frequency using method of moments
Probability of specific crash types
Excess proportions of specific crash types
Other
Are local roads (non-state owned and operated) included or addressed in this program?
⊠Yes
⊠Yes □No
□No
☐No  If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?
No If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?  ∑Yes
No If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?  ∑Yes
<ul> <li>No</li> <li>If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?</li> <li>✓Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
No If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Select the processes used to prioritize projects for implementation. For the methods selected, indicate the relative importance of each process in project prioritization. Enter either the weights or numerical rankings. If weights are entered, the sum must equal 100. If ranks are entered, indicate ties by giving both processes the same rank and skip the next highest rank (as an example: 1, 2, 2, 4).

Other

Add/Upgrade/Modify/Remove Traffic Signal

What process is used to identify potential countermeasures?
∑Engineering Study
⊠Road Safety Assessment
Other:
dentify any program methodology practices used to implement the HSIP that have changed since the ast reporting period.
Highway Safety Manual
Road Safety audits
Systemic Approach
∑Other: Other-no change

Describe any other aspects of the Highway Safety Improvement Program methodology on which you would like to elaborate.

The overall purpose of the HSIP is to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and incapacitating injuries through the implementation of infrastructure related highway safety improvements. Components of West Virginia's HSIP include the Strategic Highway Safety Program (SHSP), the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), the High Risk Rural Roads Program (HRRRP), the Railway-Highway Grade Crossing Program (HRGX) and the Penalty Transfer (OCRO).

The High Risk Rural Road Program (HRRRP) no longer has a set aside amount, and was absorbed by the larger HSIP. In West Virginia, the HRRRP is managed through the Traffic Engineering Division' Traffic Mobility and Safety Section, as a part of the overall HSIP. Rural collectors or rural local roads generally correlate to the county route highway class and WVDOH maintains all of the State's more than 28,000 miles in country routes. The State has been able allocate HSIP funds to some of the routes; however, as County Routes are the most rural and low-volume of the highway classes they often lose out when competing for funding against projects on routes in higher classifications. The availability of HRRRP funding has provided WVDOH with the ability to combat this problem by utilizing HRRRP funding to implement safety improvements on routes within this system which have fatal and/or serious injury crash rates above the statewide average for county routes.

# **Progress in Implementing Projects**

#### **Funds Programmed**

Reporting period for Highway Safety Improvement Program funding.
Calendar Year
State Fiscal Year
Federal Fiscal Year

#### Enter the programmed and obligated funding for each applicable funding category.

Funding Category	Programmed*		Obligated		
	49512690	74 %	15556808		
HRRRP (SAFETEA-LU)	1629800	2 %	1837800	10 %	
	0	0 %	0		
Penalty Transfer - Section 154	15935606	24 %	1333400	7 %	
	0	0 %	0		
Incentive Grants - Section 163	0	0 %	0	0 %	
	0	0 %	0		
Other Federal-aid Funds (i.e. STP, NHPP)	0	0 %	0	0 %	

Totals	67078096	100%	18728008	100%

How much funding is	programmed to local	(non-state owned and	maintained)	safety	projects?
	programmed to recar	(o state ettea aa		,,	p. ojete.

\$908,000.00

How much funding is obligated to local safety projects?

\$908,000.00

How much funding is programmed to non-infrastructure safety projects?

\$6,989,500.00

How much funding is obligated to non-infrastructure safety projects?

\$6,989,500.00

How much funding was transferred in to the HSIP from other core program areas during the reporting period?

\$0.00

How much funding was transferred out of the HSIP to other core program areas during the reporting period?

\$0.00

Discuss impediments to obligating Highway Safety Improvement Program funds and plans to overcome this in the future.

West Virginia has observed several impediments to obligating Highway Safety Improvement Program funds. First, many throughout the DOH orignation are not familiar with the safety program. Often they are unaware that there are potential funds to correct a safety problem. Second, even though the Mobility and Safety Section is responsible for monitoring and balancing the use of HSIP funds, they do not handle the design of the project. We have found that people who are responsible for the design of the project have too much work. Often these people have other projects from other core programs.

To overcome this, member of the Mobility and Safety Section are attempting to reach out to the districts and other division to familiarize them with the safety program. They are also keeping contact with people who are responsible for the design during the entire process and checking with their workload before assigning the design of the project to them.

Describe any other aspects of the general Highway Safety Improvement Program implementation progress on which you would like to elaborate.

Nothing to add.

#### **General Listing of Projects**

List each highway safety improvement project obligated during the reporting period.

Project	Improvement Category	Output	HSIP Cost	Total Cost	Funding Categor y	Functional Classificati on	AAD T	Spee d	Roadway Ownersh ip	Relationship SHSP	o to
					,				•	Emphasis Area	Strate gy
Jerry Dove I/C Lighting	Lighting Site lighting - interchange	1 Miles	23569 00	26188 00	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	4200 0	70	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	
Wayne CR 52/4	Roadside Barrier- metal	2 Miles	14750 0	16390 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Local Road or Street	450	25	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	
US 50 / WV 18 Traffic Light	Intersection traffic control Systemic improvements - signal- controlled	1 Numbe rs	21000	21000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	7700	65	State Highway Agency	Intersectio ns	
Kanawha Turnpike Signal	Intersection traffic control Systemic improvements - signal- controlled	1 Numbe rs	20150 0	20150	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Minor Arterial	9200	35	State Highway Agency	Intersectio ns	
Hampshire County High	Intersection traffic control Systemic improvements - signal-	1 Numbe rs	12020 0	13360 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Minor Arterial	7800	45	State Highway Agency	Intersectio ns	

nt		rs			148)			Agency		
Statewide Safety Campaign	Non-infrastructure Outreach	1 Numbe rs	45233 42	50260 00	HSIP (Section 148)	Statewide		State Highway Agency	Training	

# **Progress in Achieving Safety Performance Targets**

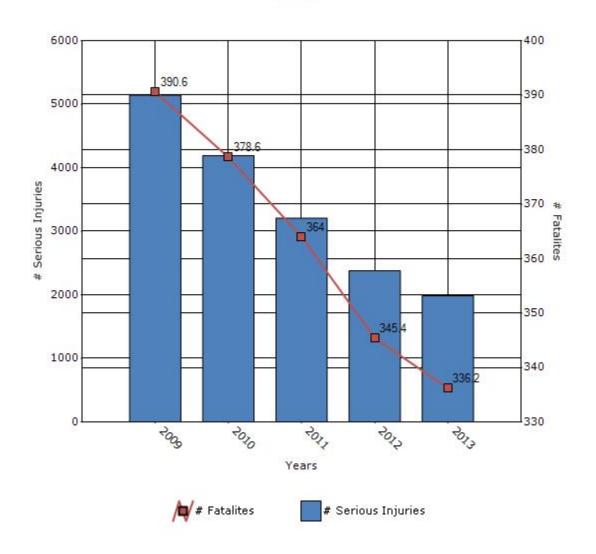
#### **Overview of General Safety Trends**

Present data showing the general highway safety trends in the state for the past five years.

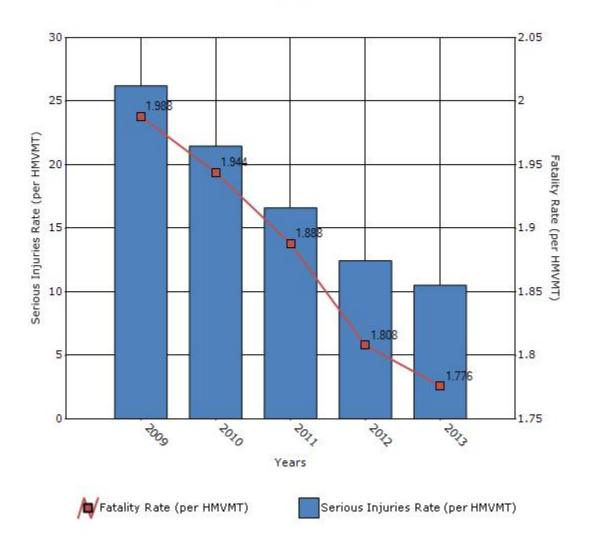
Performance Measures*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of fatalities	390.6	378.6	364	345.4	336.2
Number of serious injuries	5143.4	4192	3208	2379	1986.8
Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	1.988	1.944	1.888	1.808	1.776
Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	26.21	21.47	16.612	12.448	10.526

<sup>\*</sup>Performance measure data is presented using a five-year rolling average.

# Number of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years



# Rate of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years

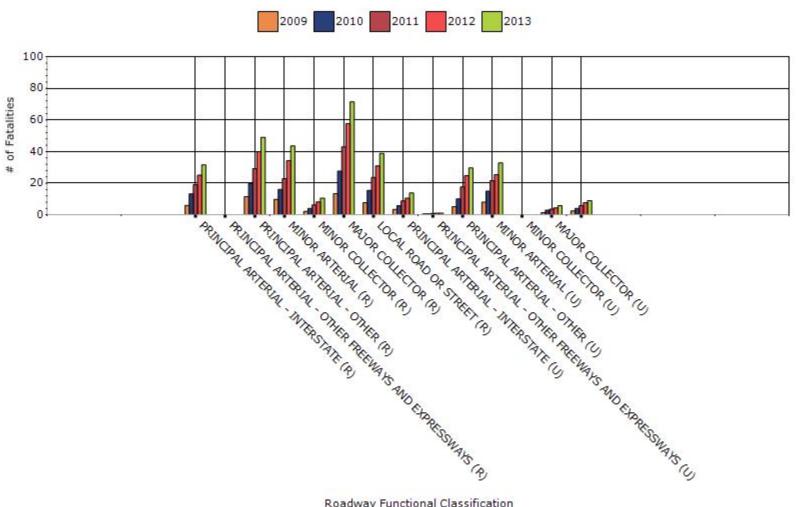


To the maximum extent possible, present performance measure\* data by functional classification and ownership.

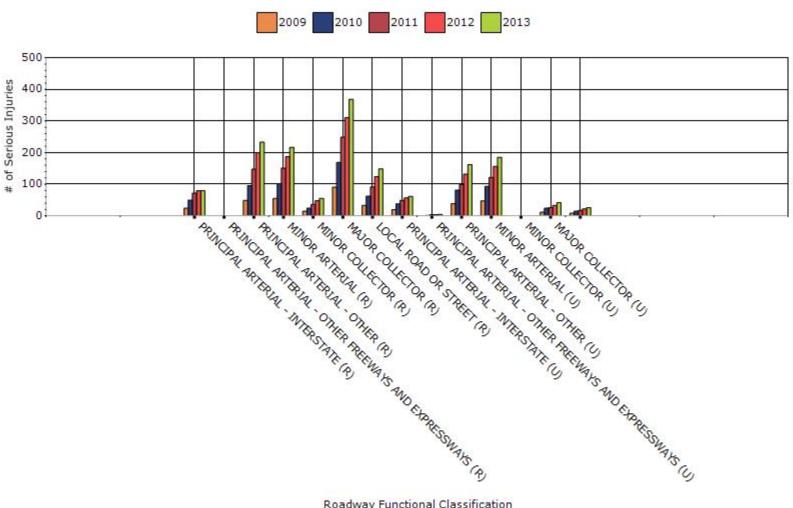
Year - 2013

Function Classification	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - INTERSTATE	31.6	79.4	1.02	2.52
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS	0	0	0	0
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER	49	232.8	1.89	8.96
RURAL MINOR ARTERIAL	43.6	216.6	2.68	13.02
RURAL MINOR COLLECTOR	10.6	54.6	2.8	14.44
RURAL MAJOR COLLECTOR	71.4	368.6	2.52	12.97
RURAL LOCAL ROAD OR STREET	38.8	148.6	3.93	15.05
URBAN PRINCIPAL	13.8	61.4	0.58	2.51

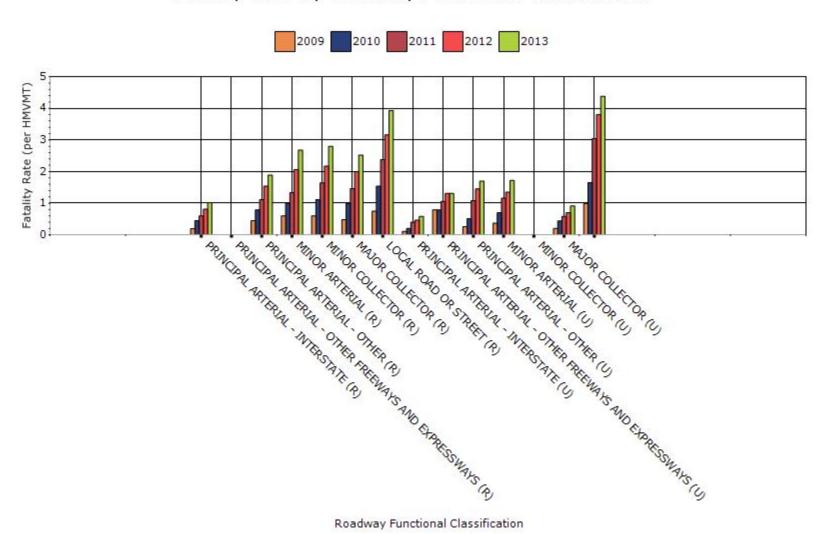
### # Fatalities by Roadway Functional Classification



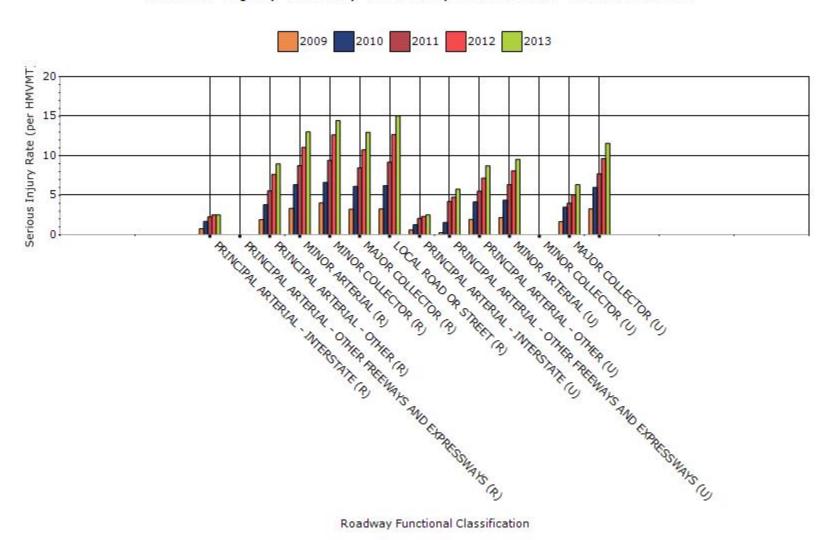
#### # Serious Injuries by Roadway Functional Classification



## Fatality Rate by Roadway Functional Classification

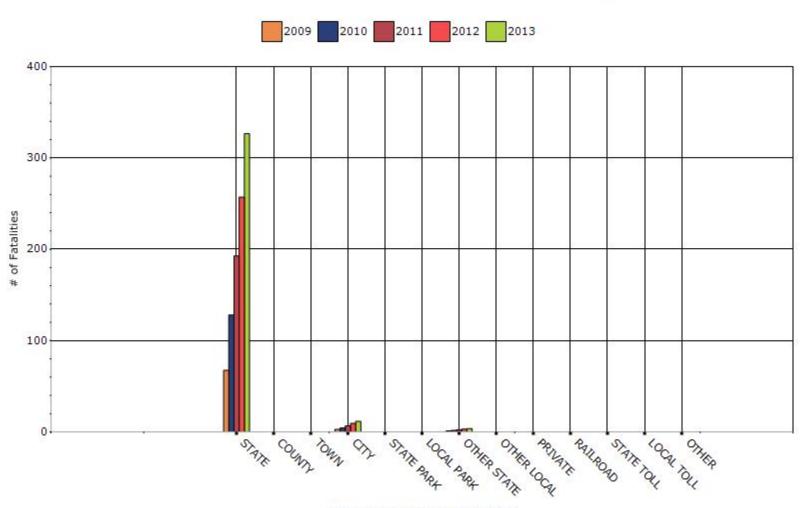


#### Serious Injury Rate by Roadway Functional Classification

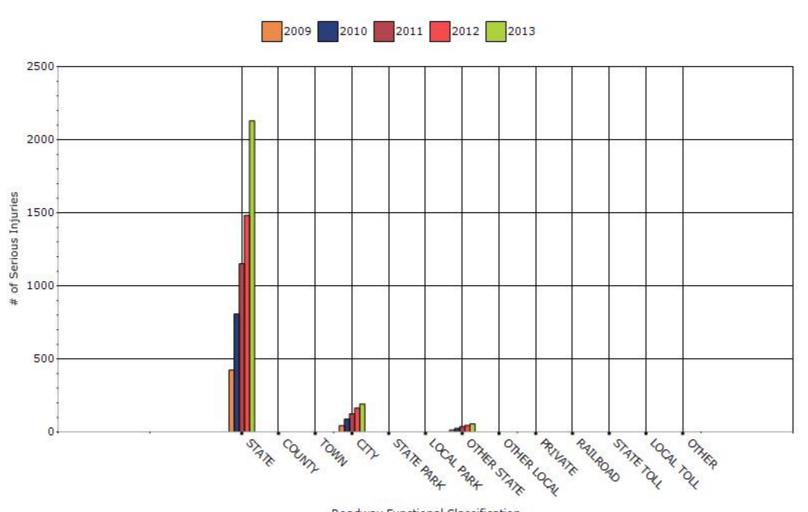


Roadway Ownership	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)
STATE HIGHWAY AGENCY	326.6	2129	1.74	11.32
COUNTY HIGHWAY AGENCY	0	0	0	0
TOWN OR TOWNSHIP HIGHWAY AGENCY	0	0	0	0
CITY OF MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY AGENCY	11.6	191	0	0
STATE PARK, FOREST, OR RESERVATION AGENCY	0	0	0	0
LOCAL PARK, FOREST OR RESERVATION AGENCY	0	0	0	0
OTHER STATE AGENCY	3.8	55.2	0	0
OTHER LOCAL AGENCY	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE (OTHER THAN RAILROAD)	0	0	0	0
RAILROAD	0	0	0	0
STATE TOLL AUTHORITY	0	0	0	0
LOCAL TOLL AUTHORITY	0	0	0	0
OTHER PUBLIC INSTRUMENTALITY (E.G. AIRPORT, SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY)	0	0	0	0

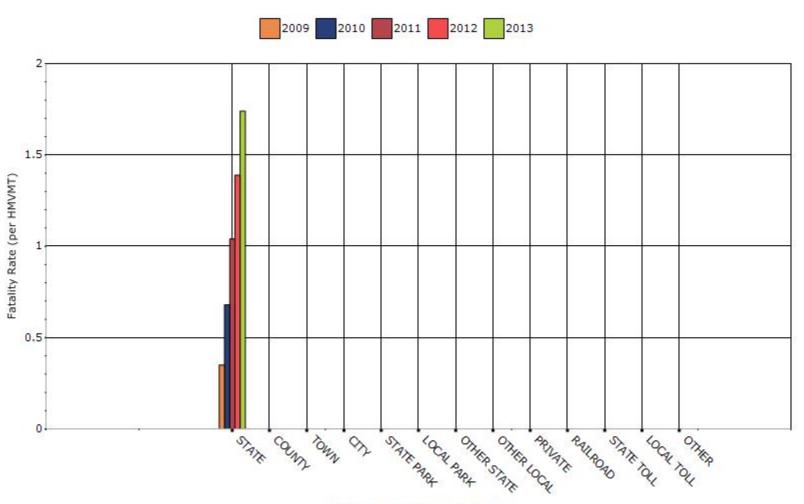
## Number of Fatalities by Roadway Ownership



## Number of Serious Injuries by Roadway Ownership

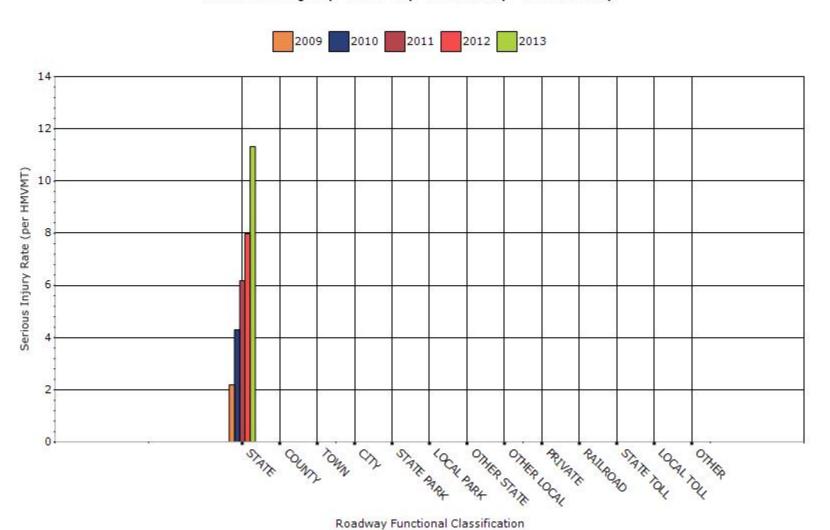


## Fatality Rate by Roadway Ownership



Roadway Functional Classification

## Serious Injury Rate by Roadway Ownership



#### Describe any other aspects of the general highway safety trends on which you would like to elaborate.

West Virginia has seen the number of fatalities decrease since 2009 but during the past three years, it has remained generally constant. The number of serious injuries has decreased over the past five years. In 2009, there were 2,403 serious injuries. By 2013, the number has decreased to 1,506.

The fatality rate has remained constant for the past five years. In 2009, it was 1.80 per HMVMT and in 2013 it was 1.76 per HMVMT

#### **Application of Special Rules**

Present the rate of traffic fatalities and serious injuries per capita for drivers and pedestrians over the age of 65.

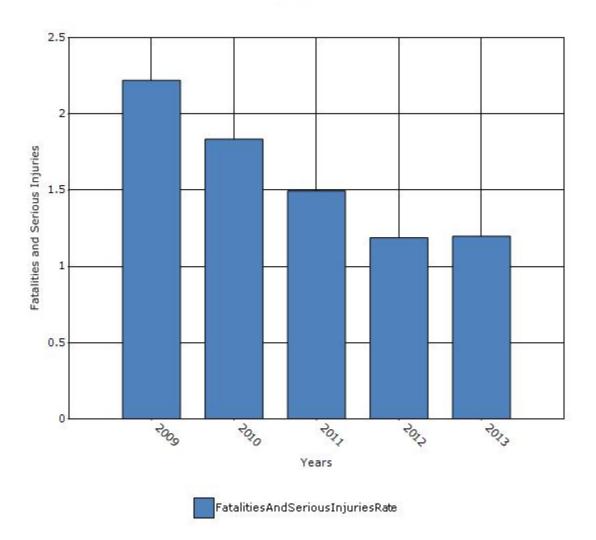
Older Driver Performance Measures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fatality rate (per capita)	0.298	0.296	0.308	0.3	0.276
Serious injury rate (per capita)	1.92	1.536	1.186	0.886	0.92
Fatality and serious injury rate (per capita)	2.22	1.834	1.496	1.188	1.198

<sup>\*</sup>Performance measure data is presented using a five-year rolling average.

The data provided to the HSIP last year was incorrect. Injuries received by those Drivers and Pedestrians Age 65+ who involved in fatal crashes instead of just fatalities which created a double counting of Serious Injuries of those drivers and pedestrians.

In 2012 the population of people in West Virginia Age 65 or older was 168,000. In that year there were 50 fatalities for people 65 and older. The annual per captal rate fatalities of drivers 65 and older is 50 divided by 168.

## Rate of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years



Does the older driver special rule apply to your state?

No

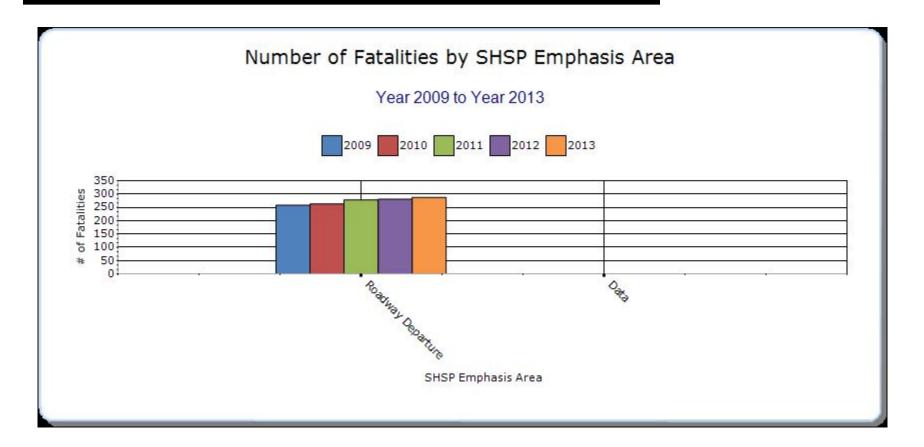
## Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Improvements (Program

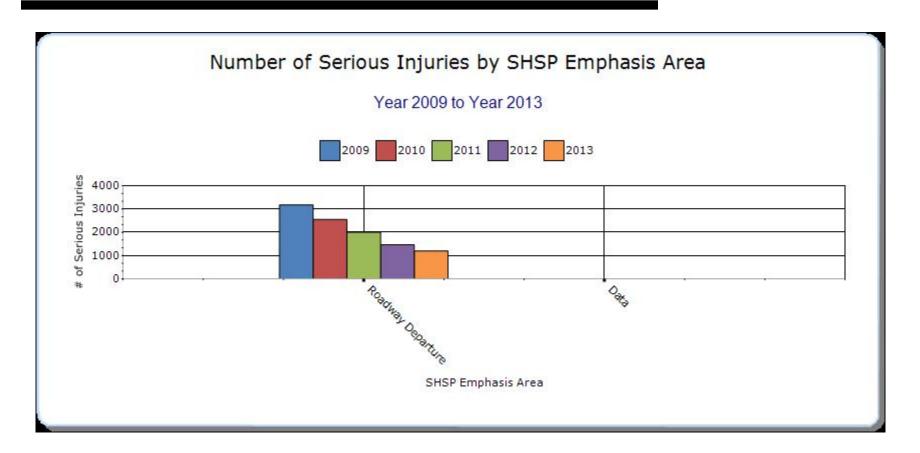
What indicators of success can you use to demonstrate effectiveness and success in the Highway Safety Improvement Program?
□ None
⊠Benefit/cost
Policy change
Other: Other-Significant reduction in traffic fatalities and incapacitating injuries
What significant programmatic changes have occurred since the last reporting period?
Shift Focus to Fatalities and Serious Injuries
Include Local Roads in Highway Safety Improvement Program
Organizational Changes
None
Other:
Briefly describe significant program changes that have occurred since the last reporting period.
None

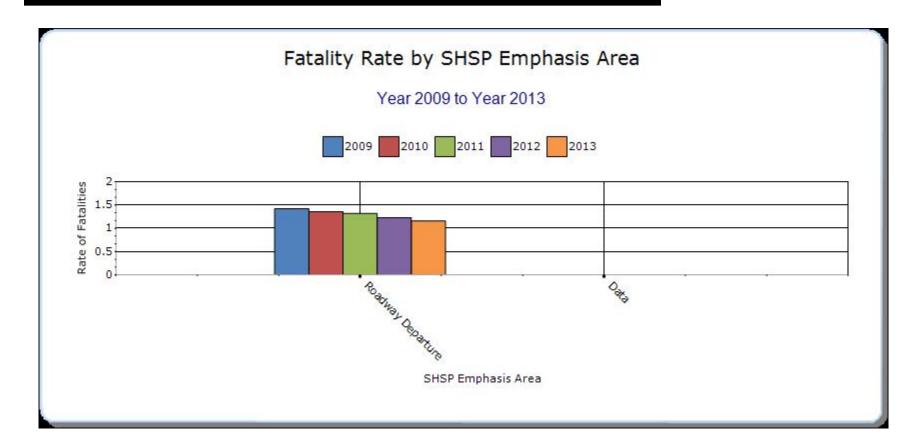
## **SHSP Emphasis Areas**

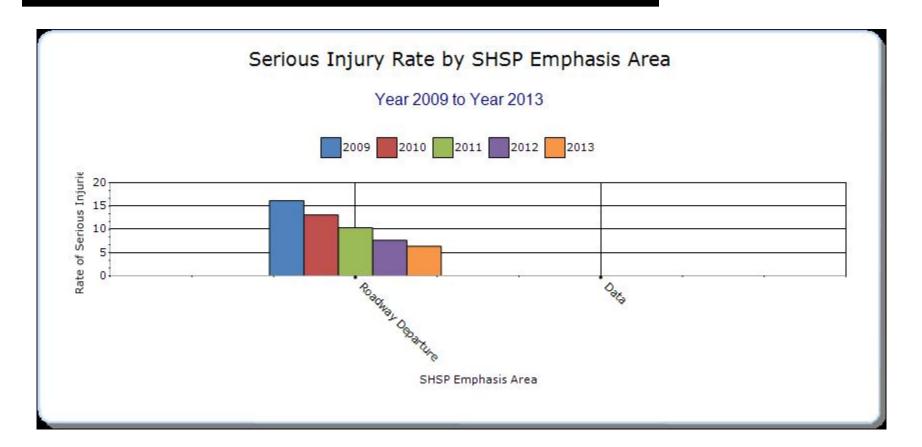
For each SHSP emphasis area that relates to the HSIP, present trends in emphasis area performance measures.

HSIP-related SHSP Emphasis Areas	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	, "		Other- 1	Other- 2	Other-
Roadway Departure		287.8	1202.6	1.16 6.35		0	0	0
Data		0	0	0	0	0	0	0





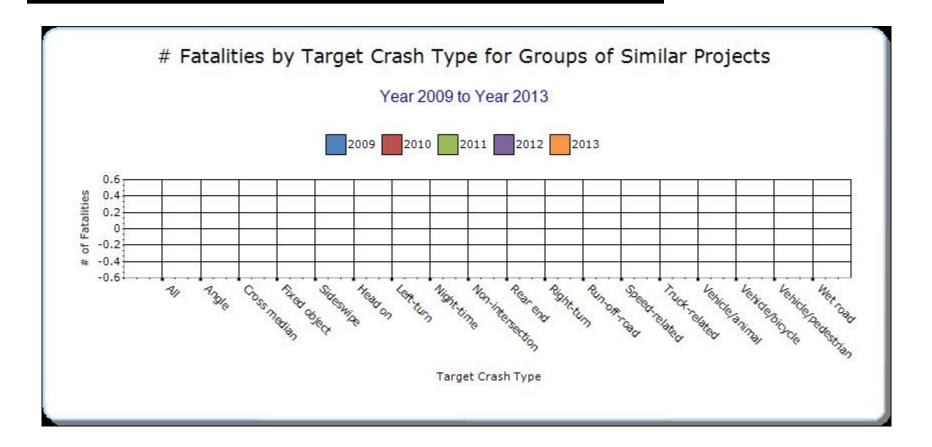


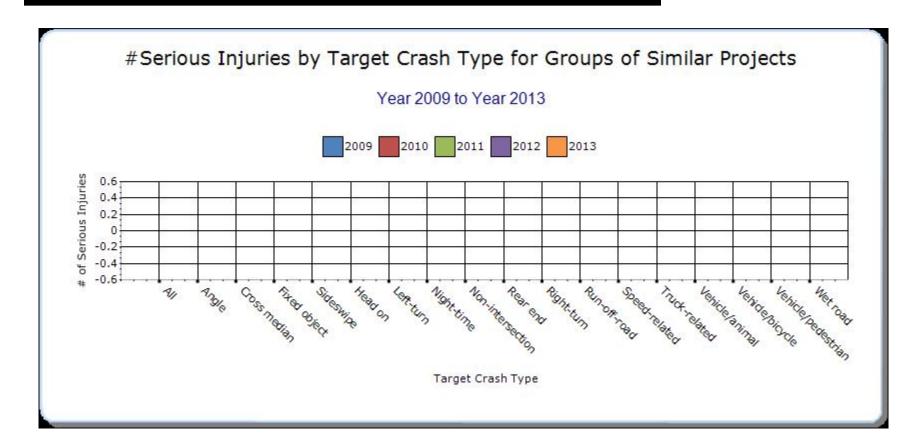


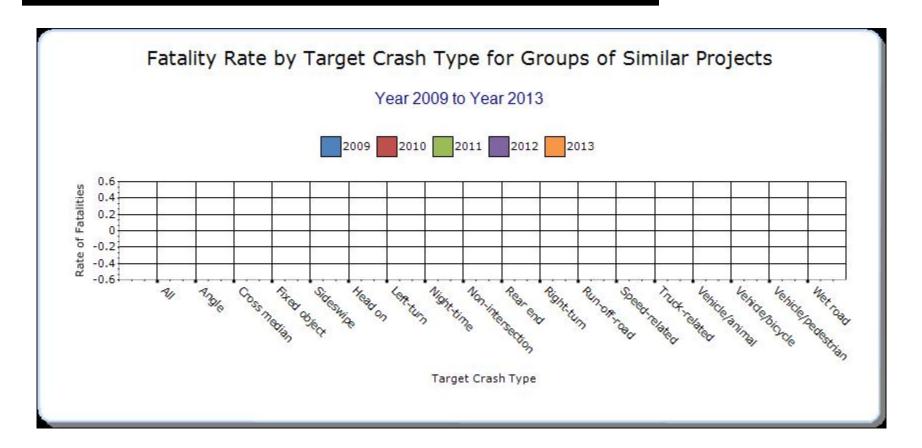
## **Groups of similar project types**

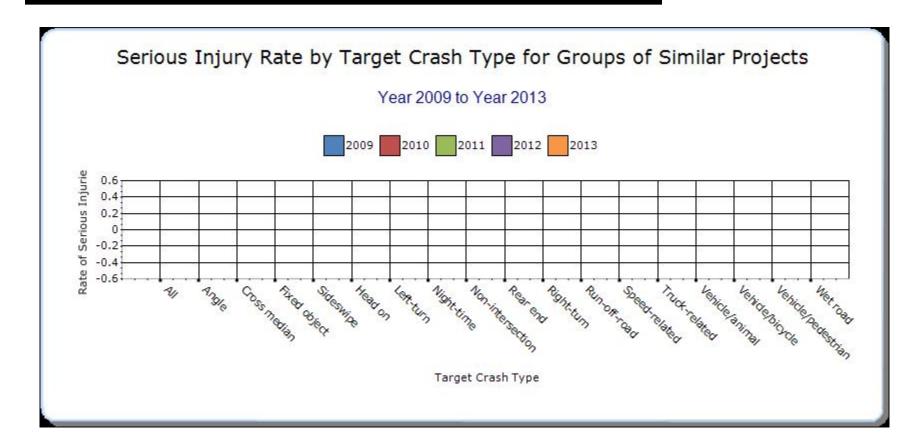
Present the overall effectiveness of groups of similar types of projects.

HSIP Sub- program Types	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	Other- 1	Other- 2	Other-
Roadway Departure		219 1202.6 1.16		6.35	0	0	0	





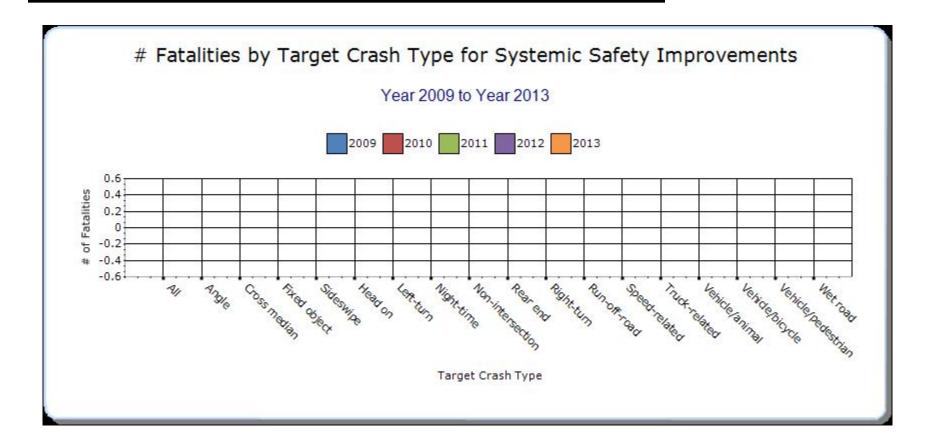


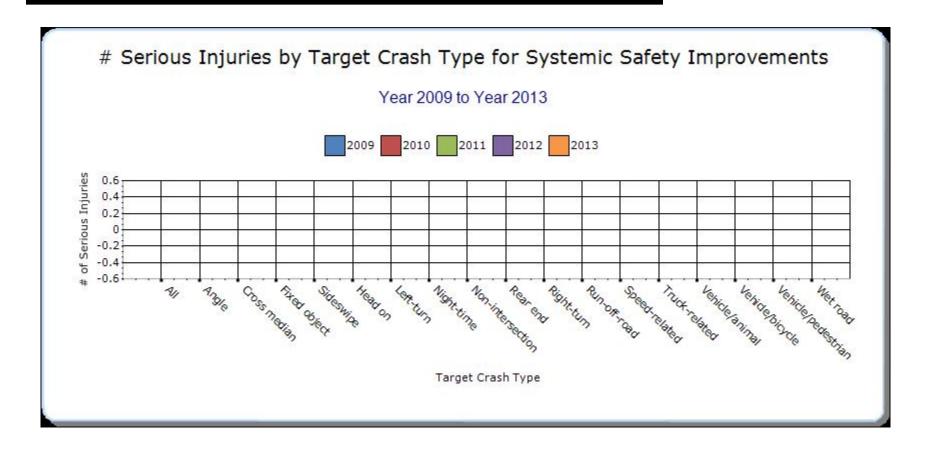


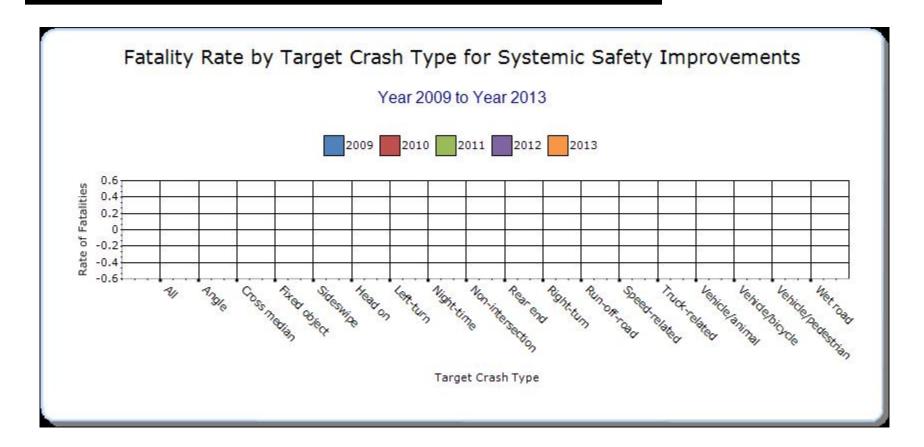
## **Systemic Treatments**

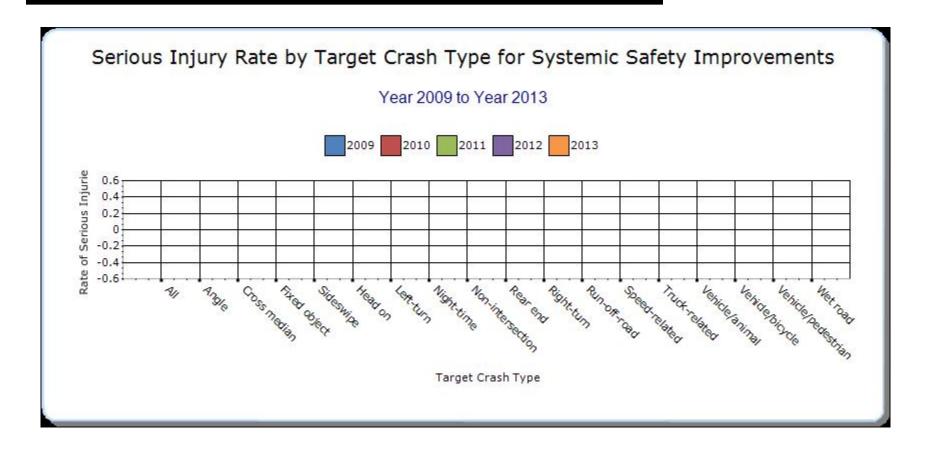
Present the overall effectiveness of systemic treatments.

Systemic improvement	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	Other- 1	Other- 2	Other- 3
Add/Upgrade/Modify/Remove Traffic Signal		336.2	1992.8	1.78	10.52	0	0	0
Install/Improve Signing		336.2	1992.8	1.78	10.52	0	0	0









Describe any other aspects of the overall Highway Safety Improvement Program effectiveness on which you would like to elaborate.

The number of fatalities has generally decreased between 2009 and 2013. In 2009, there were 357 fatalities and it decreased to 315 in 2010. The number has increased but has remained steady for the past three years. The number of serious injuries has decreased between 2009 and 2013. In 2009, there were 2,403 serious injuries. By 2013, this number has decreased to 1,506.

The fatality rate has remained constant between 2009 and 2013. In 2009, the fatality rate was 1.80 per HMVMT. In 2013, the fatality rate was 1.76 per HMVMT. However the serious injury rate has decreased between 2009 and 2013. In 2009, the serious injury rate was 12.15. By 2013, the serious injury rate had decreased to 7.98.

## Provide project evaluation data for completed projects (optional).

Location	Function al Class	Improveme nt Category	Improvement Type		Bef- Seriou s Injury	r	- PD	Bef- Tota I		Aft- Seriou s Injury	Othe r			Evaluatio n Results (Benefit/ Cost Ratio)
Wood County WV 47	Urban Minor Arterial		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	0	1	6	7	0	2	2	5	9	+28.57%
Logan County US 119	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Intersection geometry	Auxiliary lanes - extend existing left-turn lane	1	5	5	14	25	0	1	8	10	19	-24.00%
Berkeley County US 11	Urban Major Collector		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	0	7	29	36	0	0	2	18	20	-44.44%
Berkeley County WV 45	Urban Major Collector		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	8	10	+233.33%
Boone County US 119	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier - cable	3	21	46	96	166	1	8	22	109	140	-15.66%

Hancock	Rural	Intersection	Modify traffic signal -	0	0	4	2	6	0	0	0	3	3	-50.00%
County WV 105	Minor Arterial	traffic control	modernization/replacement											
Mercer County WV 20	Rural Minor Arterial		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	+200.00%
Raleigh County WV 41	Rural Minor Arterial		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	0	11	20	31	0	0	1	22	23	-25.81%
Boone County WV 85	Rural Minor Arterial		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	0	7	5	12	0	2	5	16	23	+91.67%
Monongali a County US 19			Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	1	4	8	13	0	1	0	8	9	-30.77%
Fayette County WV 16	Rural Major Collector	,	Pavement surface - miscellaneous	1	1	6	14	22	0	0	0	3	3	-86.36%
Kanawha County US 60	Urban Principal Arterial - Other		Modify traffic signal - modernization/replacement	0	9	21	25	55	0	0	4	19	23	-55.18%
Harrison County	Urban Minor		Modify traffic signal - miscellaneous/other/unspeci	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

# **Optional Attachments**

Sections **Files Attached** 

#### **Glossary**

**5 year rolling average** means the average of five individual, consecutive annual points of data (e.g. annual fatality rate).

**Emphasis area** means a highway safety priority in a State's SHSP, identified through a data-driven, collaborative process.

**Highway safety improvement project** means strategies, activities and projects on a public road that are consistent with a State strategic highway safety plan and corrects or improves a hazardous road location or feature or addresses a highway safety problem.

**HMVMT** means hundred million vehicle miles traveled.

**Non-infrastructure projects** are projects that do not result in construction. Examples of non-infrastructure projects include road safety audits, transportation safety planning activities, improvements in the collection and analysis of data, education and outreach, and enforcement activities.

**Older driver special rule** applies if traffic fatalities and serious injuries per capita for drivers and pedestrians over the age of 65 in a State increases during the most recent 2-year period for which data are available, as defined in the Older Driver and Pedestrian Special Rule Interim Guidance dated February 13, 2013.

**Performance measure** means indicators that enable decision-makers and other stakeholders to monitor changes in system condition and performance against established visions, goals, and objectives.

**Programmed funds** mean those funds that have been programmed in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) to be expended on highway safety improvement projects.

**Roadway Functional Classification** means the process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to the character of service they are intended to provide.

**Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)** means a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary plan, based on safety data developed by a State Department of Transportation in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 148.

**Systemic safety improvement** means an improvement that is widely implemented based on high risk roadway features that are correlated with specific severe crash types.

**Transfer** means, in accordance with provisions of 23 U.S.C. 126, a State may transfer from an apportionment under section 104(b) not to exceed 50 percent of the amount apportioned for the fiscal year to any other apportionment of the State under that section.