

St. Mary's County Local Roadway Safety Plan

June 2023



ST. MARY'S COUNTY COUNCIL
IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND



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Introduction: Fatalities and Injuries on St. Mary's County Roadways

From 2017 – 2021, there were 1,567 crashes on St. Mary's County roadways resulting in an occupant or other roadway user being killed or seriously injured (KSI). There was a total of 82 deaths and 2,390 injuries to motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists and others on all roads in St. Mary's County over those five years. Nationally, roadway fatalities and the fatality rate declined consistently for 30 years, but progress has stalled over the last decade and went in the wrong direction in 2020. St. Mary's County is no different as local trends have mirrored outcomes in Maryland and across the nation.

Every traffic-related crash impacts the lives of those involved. Fortunately, 95% of all crashes result in property damage only as well as annoyance, inconvenience, aches, or pains. But for the 5% of crashes resulting in serious injury or fatality, the consequences are devastating to families and communities. Thus, this plan and most other roadway safety plans focus on the crashes which cause the most direct and indirect harm – those involving fatality or injury.

While property damage crashes tend more dispersed in time, location, and manner, there are clear patterns that emerge when reviewing the KSI crashes in St. Mary's County between 2017 and 2021.

- More than 63% of all KSI crashes involved impairment by of alcohol or drugs.
- More than 46.3% of all KSI crashes occurred on just 60 miles of roadway.
- More than 32% of all KSI crashes occurred between 12:00 PM and 6:00 PM on weekdays.
- More than 7% involved vulnerable roadway users such as bicyclists and pedestrians.

Part I: Traffic Safety Baseline for St. Mary's County

Project Overview

Through the National Roadway Safety Strategy, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) has established an ambitious long-term goal of zero roadway fatalities. Achieving this goal requires sustained partnership of at all levels of government and spanning a range of agencies and disciplines including public health, law enforcement and the judiciary, public works, education, and many others. The state of Maryland, acting through the Department of Transportation (MDOT), has adopted a zero-deaths plan that is led by the Maryland Highway Safety Office (MHSO). The plan's philosophy is that all crashes are preventable, and every injury is avoidable; saving lives and preventing injuries can only be achieved through a comprehensive set of traffic safety programs.

In turn, MDOT has challenged every local government to examine their programs, policies, and practices and develop a local strategic roadway safety plan (LRSP). The plan not only drives local efforts to improve traffic safety but also is a prerequisite to receiving funds through the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and the USDOT's *Safe Streets for All (SS4A)* grant program which makes \$1 billion available annually on a competitive basis for comprehensive safety implementation activities. This LRSP is intended to meet the required elements of a Comprehensive Safety Action Plan as defined by USDOT to be eligible for supplemental action plan or implementation grant funds.

Through a grant from MHSO, the Tri-County Council of Southern Maryland (TCC-SMD) has taken the lead to develop LRSP's for St. Mary's County. Partnering agencies and private organization representatives met over six months to analyze traffic safety data and develop locally supported actions that will save lives and reduce injuries on Southern Maryland roadways. To qualify as a eligible plan for HSIP funds and SS4A, each county must adopt its own LRSP¹.

This LRSP for St. Mary's County is prepared in two parts:

- Part 1 is a "benchmark" report that describes the county, recent traffic safety data, and stakeholder views on the nature of the traffic safety problem and potential solutions.
- Part 2 is the local roadway strategic plan itself with areas of emphasis and agreed-upon strategies to save lives and reduce injuries.

¹ It is typical that the County's legislative body, chief executive, and chief law enforcement officer sign the LRSP.

County Overview

Located approximately 60 miles south of Washington, DC, St. Mary's County has been one of Maryland's fastest growing jurisdictions with population having risen from approximately 86,000 in 2000 to nearly 114,000 in 2020. Over the past thirty years, St. Mary's County has transitioned from a largely rural jurisdiction to one that has high density suburban-style residential and commercial areas. Much of this growth can be attributed to significant expansion of programming at Naval Air Station Patuxent River and associated contractors operating outside the base gates. The MD 5/235 corridor which runs parallel to the Patuxent River through Hollywood, California, and Lexington Park is hub of the county's commercial activity while dense suburban-style residential areas radiate east-west along MD 4 (St. Andrew's Church Road) and MD 225 (Great Mills Road). The MD 234 corridor (which becomes MD 5 south of Leonardtown) connects several rural villages and the county seat to Lexington Park to the south and US 301 to the north. Rural villages like Chaptico, Charlotte Hall, and others are situated throughout the county. St. Mary's County is home to an Amish community in the Mechanicsville area in the northern part of the county.

St. Mary's County is one of the wealthier communities in Maryland with median household income of \$102,859; 33% of residents aged 25 or older have a bachelor's degree or higher. Despite the overall wealth of the county, there are a few can be considered as "equity emphasis areas" meaning they have higher concentrations of low-income individuals and/or traditionally disadvantaged racial and ethnic population groups.² These include Charlotte Hall, Bushwood and Longview along the Wicomico River, and portions of California and Lexington Park. Equitable transportation planning and resource allocation demands that heightened awareness be paid to these communities.

Governance

St. Mary's County is a code home rule county governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners. A County Administrator manages the day-to-day work of the local government; most of the agencies with responsibilities related to traffic safety report to the County Administrator. This includes the Department of Land Use and Growth Management and Department of Public Works and Transportation, although the Health Department and Board of Liquor License Commissioners are quasi-state agencies that effectively report to the County Administrator. The St. Mary's County Public Schools are governed by a separately elected Board of Education. The County Sheriff is the county's chief law enforcement officer and is elected by the voters countywide. Judges of the District Court of Maryland adjudicate most traffic-related charges; they are appointed by the Governor of Maryland with the advice and consent of the State Senate. One independent municipality (Leonardtown) also provides municipal services including police and public works functions. All these agencies – each with their separate reporting and accountability structures – must act in concert to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries.

² [Map Detail | Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments \(mwcog.org\)](https://www.mwcog.org)

Transportation Network

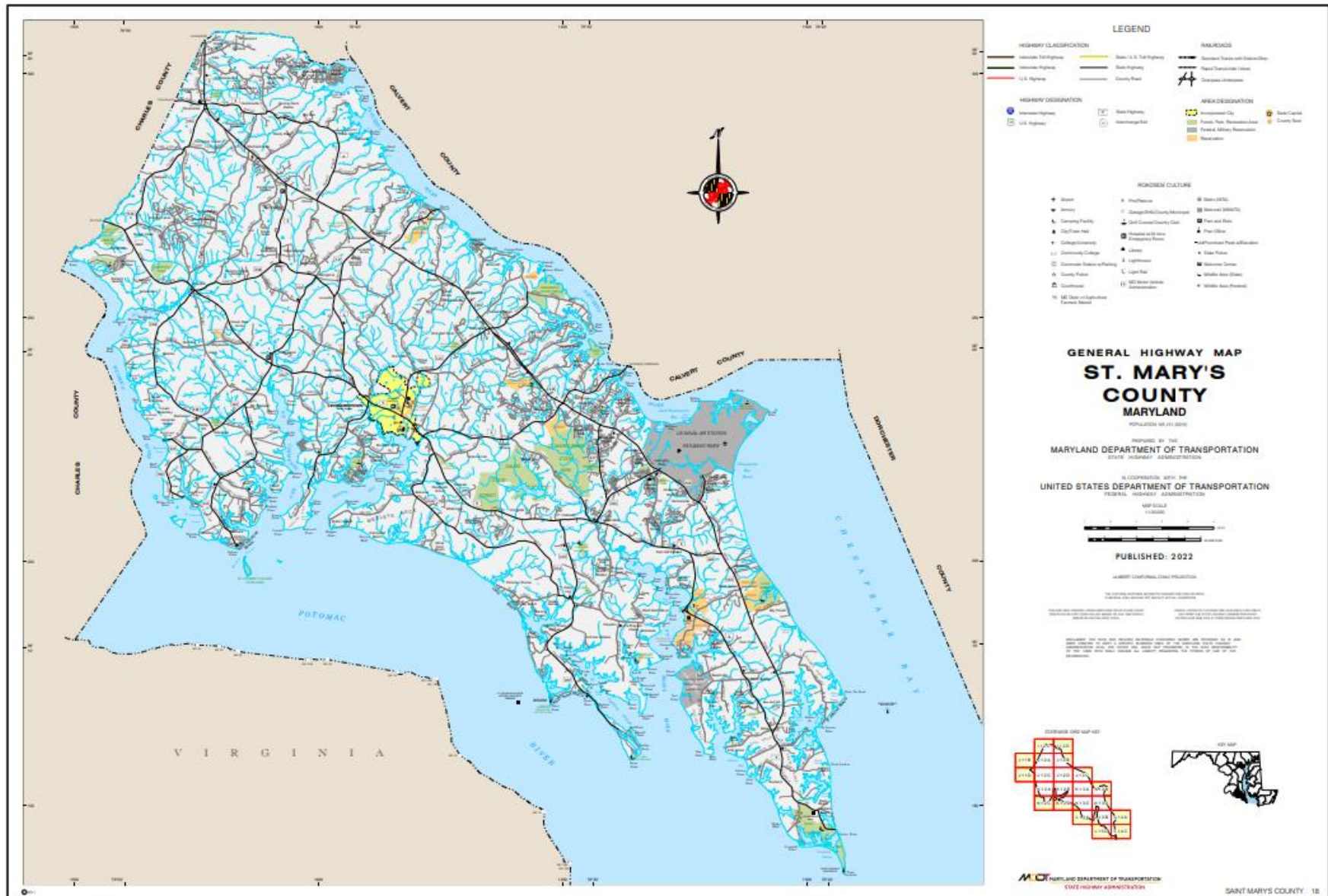
Because the county has grown as a “bedroom community” to Washington DC and its immediate suburbs, the average commute time to work is nearly 45 minutes and the single occupant vehicle is the predominant mode of travel.

Roads

MD 5/235 (Three Notch Road) is the most heavily travelled roadway in St. Mary’s County ranging from approximately 39,500 annualized average daily traffic (AADT) near the Charles County line to approximately 60,400 AADT just north of Chancellor’s Run Road near NAS Patuxent River. Through Leonardtown, MD 234/5 (Point Lookout Road) carries approximately 24,400 and stays at roughly the same volume until reaching Great Mills Road.³ Of the 860 centerline roadway miles in St. Mary’s County, approximately 197 miles are owned, operated and maintained by the MDOT State Highway Administration. On an individual roadway basis, state roads are the highest volume roadways in the county, where SHA estimates 659 million vehicle miles are travelled annually. By contrast, the county and municipalities control approximately 663 centerline miles which are estimated to carry 249 million vehicle miles travelled annually.⁴

³ [St. Mary's.pdf \(maryland.gov\)](#)

⁴ [2021 Mileage Reports.pdf \(maryland.gov\)](#)



Transit Services

Although ridership has fallen significantly post-COVID, the Maryland Transit Administration offers extensive commuter bus service between St. Mary’s County and Washington, DC with more than 50 daily round trips along MD 235 and MD 5 to Washington Metrorail stations and downtown Washington, DC. The county’s “locally operated transit system” *St Mary’s Transit System (STS)* operates eleven routes that operate every one to two hours. In 2021, *STS* averaged 550 riders per day according to the National Transit Database. *STS* tends to serve economically- and socially-disadvantaged persons with access to jobs, school, shopping, and medical appointments, while MTA commuter bus service tends to serve white-collar professionals.



Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

St. Mary’s County has a limited number of dedicated bicycle and pedestrian facilities with most rural roads being too narrow, windy, or hilly to accommodate such facilities and limited demand for them. Some of the more urbanized roads have sidewalks although this is not always a requirement in subdivisions or provided on the roads leading to them. No bicycle/pedestrian plan has been updated since the County’s 2006 transportation plan although the county has made strategic and targeted efforts through its capital improvement program to build the Three Notch Trail and sidewalks at key locations.

Data Driven Analysis of Traffic Safety

Local Roadway Safety Plans are intended to be data driven, although the qualitative experience of community residents, planners and engineers, law enforcement officials and others cannot be discounted. From 2017 – 2021, there were 8,317 reported⁵ traffic crashes in St. Mary’s County of which 1,092 resulted in an occupant or other roadway user being killed or seriously injured (KSI). This section explores a few datapoints which shape the Local Roadway Safety Plan for St. Mary’s County.

Data Sources and Analytical Methods

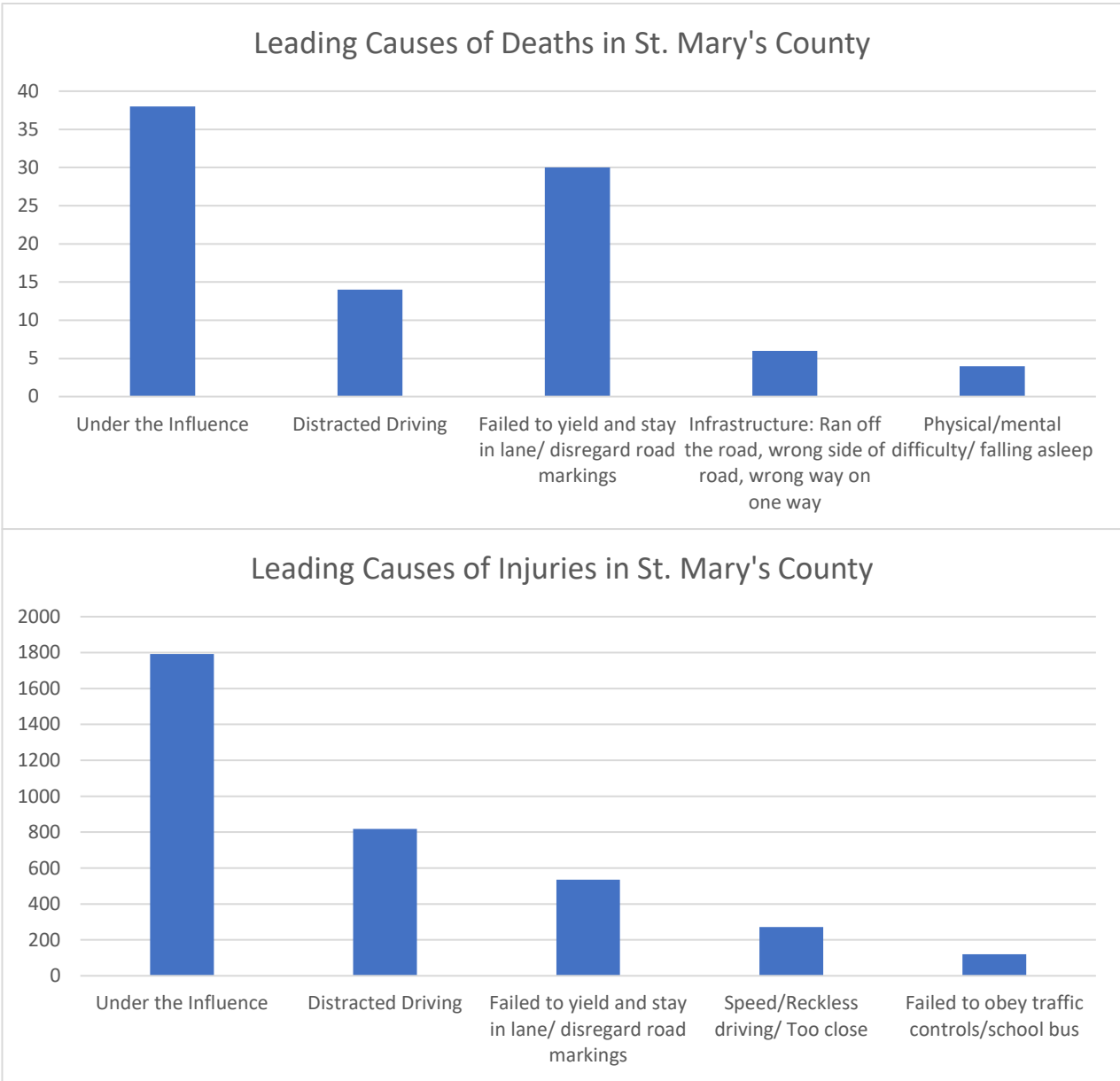
All crash data was sourced from the MDOT SHA Office of Traffic and Safety for calendar years 2017 through and including 2021. Data on roadway mileage, traffic volumes, etc. was sourced from the MDOT SHA Data Services Division’s annual reports. The analysis herein may or may not align specifically with the analysis of MDOT SHA or MHSO because of differences in calculation methods. For example, there are four causes/contributing factor categories in the datasets relating impairment which include alcohol, illegal drugs, medications, or combinations thereof. All were combined into a single category here because they are so interrelated.

The LRSP is focused on “top lines” of traffic safety data, meaning that the findings below should be considered indicative of crash patterns. More granular analysis as to crashes at certain locations or by certain causes or contributing factors is necessary in making specific programmatic decisions or investments.

Leading Causes and Contributing Factors of KSI Crashes

The causes and contributing factors of KSI crashes are primarily behavioral in nature; that is, decisions made by drivers’ lead to poor outcomes. Examples of behavioral factors include driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs, driving while distracted, speeding, and aggressiveness. While improving roadway infrastructure can reduce the seriousness of crashes, changing driver behavior through enforcement and education will have the most significant impact on fatalities and serious injuries.

⁵ Discussions within the advisory committee indicated that there are hundreds, if not thousands more crashes that occur every year that do not get reported. Failure to document these crashes – although they tend to be minor and involve only property damage – indicates that a full picture of traffic safety is not available.



High Injury Network

Although the leading causes and contributing factors of KSI crashes are behavioral in nature, those outcomes are disproportionately concentrated on just a few roadway segments; 72% of all KSI crashes occur on just 7% (60 miles) of all roadways in the County. These roadway segments are deemed the “High Injury Network” for St. Mary’s County and shown/listed in the maps and accompanying tables below.

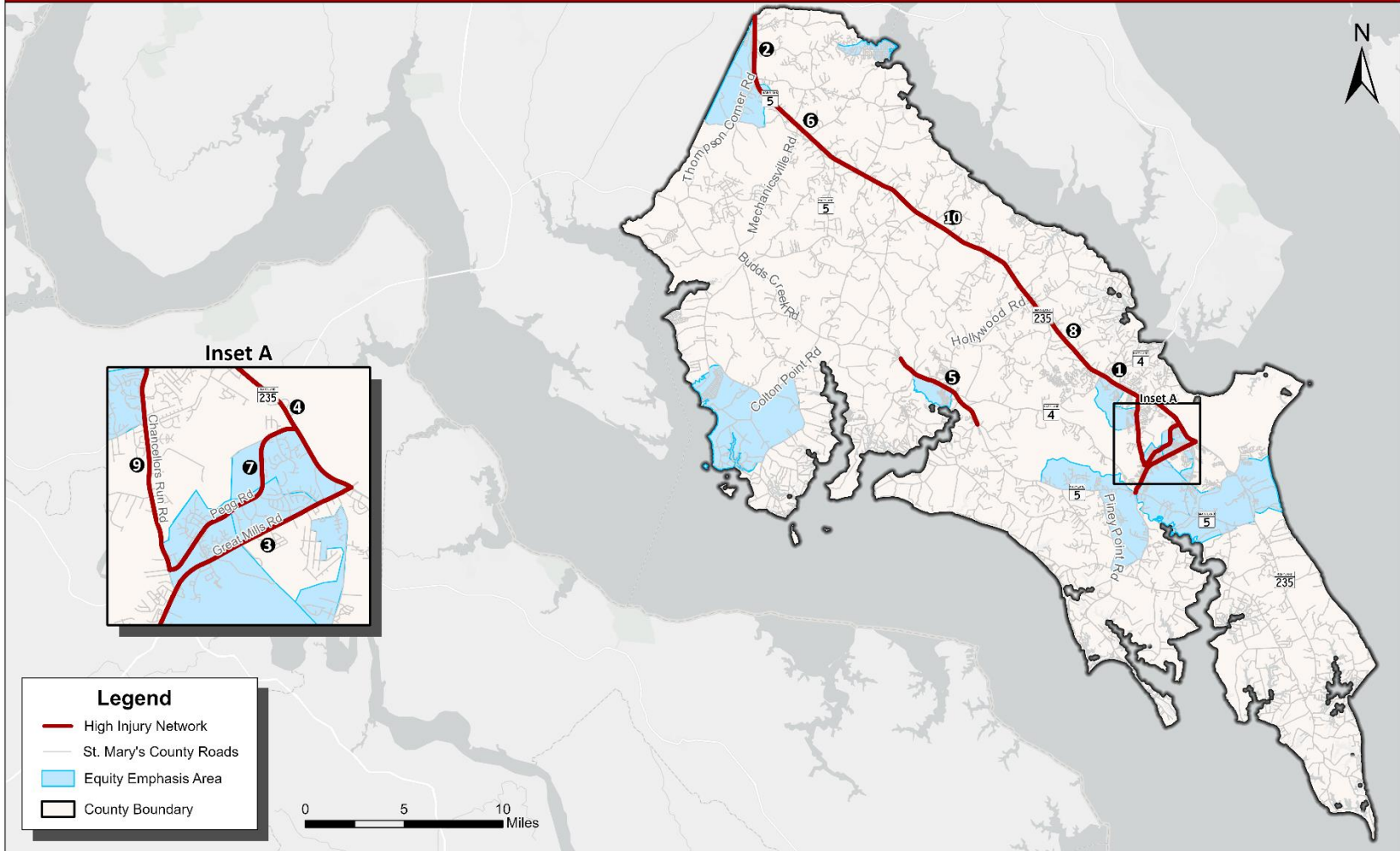
Designation of roadway segments as part of the High Injury Network can focus resources on reducing or mitigating KSI crashes. For example, if a roadway on the High Injury Network has significant horizontal or vertical curves, there are mitigation measures that can be taken to slow traffic, alert drivers of roadway conditions, and lessen the impact at locations when crashes most frequently occur. Long, flat road segments or segments with high traffic volumes on the High Injury Network may lend themselves to saturation patrols and greater enforcement of speed limits. Specific strategies are explored later in the report plan.

	Fatalities & Injuries (2017 - 2021)			Roadway Mileage		
	KSI Crashes on HIN Segments	Total KSI Crashes Countywide	HIN KSI Crashes as % of Total Crashes	HIN Centerline Miles	Total Centerline Mileage	HIN Mileage as a % of Total Mileage
State Roads	591	874	68%	42	197	21.2%
County/ Municipal Roads	191	218	88%	18	663	2.8%
Total	782	1,092	72%	60	860	7.0%

High Injury Network for St. Mary's County, Maryland

Roadway	Total Crashes	Vehicles Injury + Fatal Crashes	Pedestrian Injury + Fatal Crashes	Crashes per Mile per Year	Segment Length (Miles)	Number of Travel Lanes	Speed Limit
MD 235 Wildewood Blvd to MD 237	88	86	2	17.6	2.39	6	45
MD 5 North County Border to MD 236	73	70	3	14.6	2.7	4	55
MD 246 (Great Mills Rd)	83	71	12	16.6	3.27	4	35
MD 235 MD 237 to MD 246	71	64	7	14.2	2.97	6	45
MD 5 MD 234 to MD 244	94	92	2	18.8	4.16	2	50
MD 5 MD 236 to MD 235	53	51	2	10.6	4.23	4	55
Pegg Rd	25	24	1	5	2.34	4	40
MD 235 MD 245 to Wildewood Blvd	36	36	0	7.2	3.38	4	55
MD 237 (Chancellors Run Rd)	25	21	4	5	2.74	4	45
MD 235 MD 5 to MD 245	78	75	3	15.6	9.86	4	55

Roads of Concern in St. Mary's County, MD



Equity Analysis

Equity considerations in transportation planning emphasize an understanding how the benefits and burdens of decisions affect vulnerable or historically disadvantaged populations. In 2021, the Board of County Commissioners affirmed that “diversity, equity, and inclusion should be at the forefront of the way in which [they] would consider and establish policy” and instructed St. Mary’s County government employees to develop an equity impact assessment for all proposed policies, practices, programs, plans, and budgetary decisions before the Board of County Commissioners.⁶

In a location such as St. Mary’s County, equity considerations in traffic safety are both overlapping and sometimes difficult to discern. As described above, there are thirteen census block groups defined “equity emphasis areas” in St. Mary’s County. Two of these areas (Patuxent Park and California) have experienced many KSI crashes. That said, the roadways on which the KSIs have occurred are primary arterials with considerable through traffic and therefore it does not necessarily correlate that the KSI crashes involved persons of economic or social disadvantage. Reliable data does not exist in this regard. It can only be noted that there were 574 injury or fatal crashes occurred within equity emphasis areas. Of these crashes, 51 involved pedestrians or cyclists, making up 46% of all pedestrian injury or fatal crashes.

Still, the opportunity for equity to be considered in policy, program, and budget decisions is apparent. For example, areas of greater economic and social disadvantage tend to have lower rates of auto ownership and higher rates of travel on foot or bicycle. Focusing on pedestrian-safety investments in the equity emphasis areas could have a positive outcome in reducing KSI crashes. A potential negative outcome could occur, though, if a higher rate of traffic stops in equity emphasis areas disproportionately impacts persons of economic and social disadvantage. The importance of creating and fostering an environment for transportation safety for all modes of transportation in the equity emphasis areas relies on the approach reaching and communicating such needs, including the potential positive and negative consequences, with the residents and visitors to these areas at a common ground. It is key that all those who travel through these areas receive the benefits associated with traffic safety improvements. Crashes are preventable, and knowledge regarding how to do so needs to be made available to all.

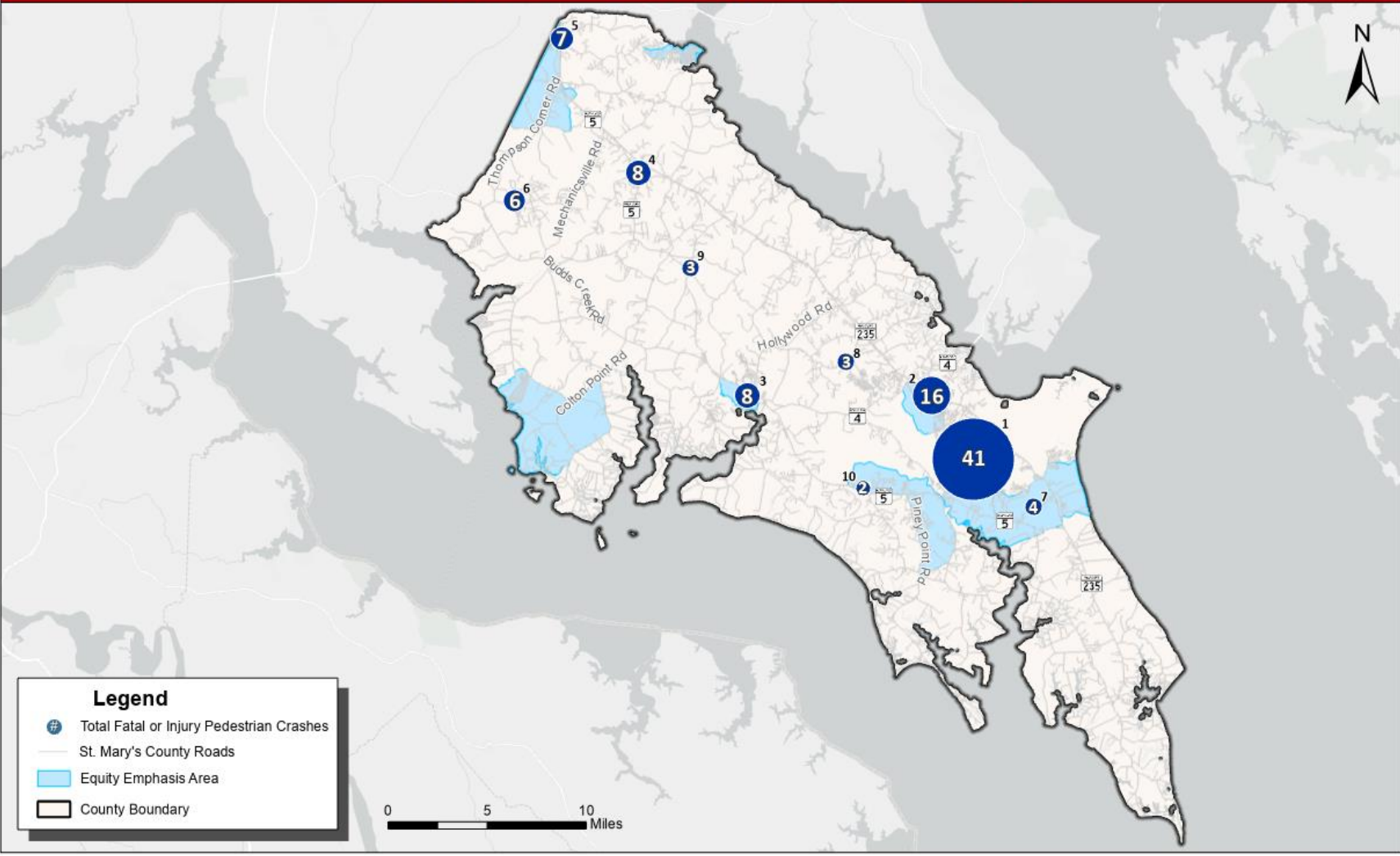
The high number of pedestrian injuries and deaths in Lexington Park and California can be largely explained by the large number of shopping centers and other pedestrian trip generators which are separated from each other and from residential areas by busy roads with high speed limits. Providing safer conditions for pedestrians near shopping areas would not only help reduce the largest pedestrian crash hotspot of the county but would also directly benefit the safety of nearby vulnerable and historically disadvantaged residents.

⁶ [Board of County Commissioners Resolution 2021-24](#)

Vulnerable Roadway Users

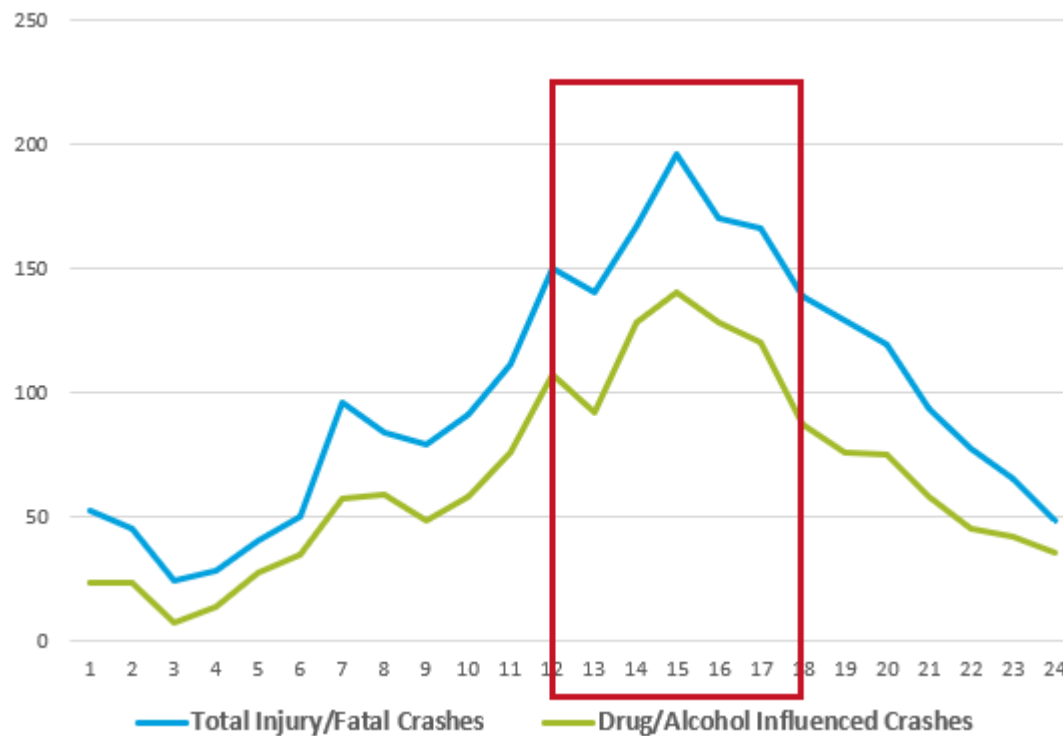
Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, low-speed and farm vehicle operators, and other roadway users with less protection from collisions are considered “vulnerable roadway users.” Of the 82 traffic fatalities between 2017 and 2021 in St. Mary’s County, eight were pedestrians or bicyclists. Nearly all these fatalities occurred in the greater Lexington Park area.

Fatal or Injury Pedestrian Crash Hotspots in St. Mary's County, MD



Time of KSI Crashes

KSI crashes occur at all times of day but are most heavily concentrated between noon and 6pm; and driving while impaired KSI crashes occur in the same temporal pattern as all other KSI crashes. This has implications for resource allocation. For example, DUI checkpoints typically occur in the overnight hours when traffic volumes and KSI crashes occur less frequently than other times of the day. With more than one-third of all traffic fatalities caused by driving under the impaired by alcohol, medication, or illegal drugs, consideration should be given to adjusting the hours of DUI enforcement efforts to occur during the mid to late afternoon.



Stakeholder Engagement & Viewpoints

Stakeholder engagement is an important part of the strategic process to develop roadway safety plans. TCCSMD selected two primary means of stakeholder engagement: a project advisory committee and information-gathering interviews with agency and community leaders to gain their views on policy and program gaps, opportunities, and priorities. Broader stakeholder engagement will occur when the LRSP is brought to the Board of County Commissioners for public hearing and adoption.

From St. Mary's County, agencies and organizations invited to serve on the project advisory committee included:

- Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA)
- Maryland State Police
- St. Mary's County Health Department
- St. Mary's County Alcoholic Beverage Board
- St. Mary's Department of Land Use and Growth Management
- St. Mary's County Public Schools
- St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
- St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office
- Tri-County Council's Bike and Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BIAC)
- Calvert-St. Mary's Metropolitan Planning Organization

Interviews were conducted confidentially so that stakeholders could openly share their views on traffic safety challenges in the County. Several key themes emerged from these interviews:

- While recognized as a problem by stakeholders, traffic safety issues do not seem to have risen to a level of public consciousness that demands action by agencies and elected officials.
- Agencies are not resourced for success in reducing serious injuries and fatalities. For example, law enforcement officers who are supposed to be dedicated to traffic safety are often deployed to escort oversized vehicles, provide funeral details, and backfill patrol shifts. The County's capital improvement program is generally focused on delivering major capital projects and system preservation projects with fewer resources for minor safety-related projects such as spot geometric improvements, traffic calming, guardrail and rumble strip installation, and warning beacons.

- Law enforcement agencies do not effectively and efficiently coordinate resources to reduce serious injuries and deaths. Efforts to create a memorandum of understanding for resource sharing and concurrent jurisdiction among the state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies have not been successful.
- Engineering and law enforcement efforts tend to be complaint-driven rather than data-driven. While citizen complaints about speeding, for example, indicate community quality of life concerns, those complaints tend to not correlate to historical patterns of fatalities or serious injuries. That said, a comprehensive safety education, enforcement, and preventative engineering effort in school zones would be welcomed by all stakeholders.
- Pedestrian error is often the leading cause of pedestrian injuries and fatalities. Roads in St. Mary's County are not often designed with the pedestrian in mind – and even when they are, pedestrians tend to take the shortest distance which is not always the safest route to their destination.
- Rural roadways do not have mitigations or protections that could reduce fatalities and serious injuries. Lighting at intersections, guard rails at sharp curves, centerline and edgeline rumble strips, and micro-surfacing to improve traction, and other efforts should be more widely used.
- Requirements for EMS personnel to remain with patients until fully received at hospital emergency rooms creates a significant operational weakness in EMS response capabilities. Long waits at emergency rooms necessitates repositioning of emergency response units and/or longer response times. While this concern is not limited to traffic-related serious injuries, delays in response time can result in worse patient outcomes.
- Concern was expressed that the judiciary does not impose significant penalties for the violation of serious traffic offenses. Some recent education of judges has occurred, and staff are hopeful that outcomes will improve. It has become more difficult to arrange for victim impact statements due to lack of staff at community-based organizations.

Recommendations for Emphasis Areas & Targets

Based on data analysis, stakeholder views, and to achieve alignment with other local, regional, and state plans, the following emphasis areas are recommended to eliminate fatalities and serious injuries on St. Mary's County roadways. Specific strategies are discussed in Part 2 of the LRSP.

- **Improve Agency Capacity to Proactively Address Traffic Safety**
- **Reduce Driving While Impaired by Alcohol and Drugs**
- **Address Speeding, Aggressive, and Distracted Driving**
- **Systematically Address the High Injury Network**
- **Reduce Crash Potential on High-Risk Rural Roads**
- **Protect Vulnerable Roadway Users**

Part II: Strategies to Eliminate Roadway Deaths and Serious Injuries in St. Mary's County

Emphasis Area #1: Improve Agency Capacity to Proactively Address Traffic Safety

A consistent theme from members of the advisory committee is that despite their efforts in the field, the profile and urgency of traffic safety is not considered a pressing public policy issue. There needs to be a “business case” made for investments to improve the capacity of law enforcement, planning, and public works agencies to address traffic safety. Specific improvements to improve agency capacity include:

- Include traffic safety as a strategic goal and report annual outcomes in the County's annual budget document.
- Improve crash reporting to document all crashes regardless of the seriousness of the occurrence.
- Improve information sharing among the SHA District 5 traffic engineers, law enforcement agencies, planning and public works agencies.
- Establish mutual aid agreements among law enforcement agencies to create force multipliers and ease the administrative burden of resource sharing.
- Strengthen the county's traffic engineering capabilities to address key actions in the LRSP.
- Update the County's road code and land development regulations to manage speeds, provide universal bicycle and pedestrian facilities, broaden the use of traffic calming devices, etc.

Emphasis Area #2: Address Impaired Driving

In the United States, crashing involving alcohol-impaired drivers accounted for 28% of all traffic-related deaths in 2019.¹¹ St. Mary's County mirrors the national average with 27.8% of deaths from 2017-2021 involving a driver impaired from drugs or alcohol. Efforts that can be put forth to help reduce this average include:

- Pilot a “trace to the source” initiative to identify establishments that generate the most impaired driving citations.
- Encourage reinstatement of victim impact statements by MADD or other community-based organizations at sentencing for impaired driving convictions.
- Develop a judicial scorecard that tracks decisions by the State's Attorney and the courts to offer and accept plea bargains; conviction rates; and penalties for driving while impaired.

- With support from MHSO, adjust the time period when grant funds can be used to implement saturation patrols and checkpoints to match the time when most impaired driving crashes occur.
- Implement education and outreach campaigns targeted to young males with support from community groups and liquor licensees.

Emphasis Area #3: Address Speeding, Aggressive, and Distracted Driving

Speeding and distracted driving are consistently amongst the most common causes of automobile crashes in the United States. St. Mary’s County is no different with speeding and distracted driving claiming over 23% of all deaths and over 20% of all injury crashes. The following speed control policies and programs should be brought about in efforts to improve road safety:

- Reduce posted speeds along the High Injury Network.
- Form a speed enforcement task force comprised of the municipal and County agencies, and the Maryland State Police to agree on speed reduction strategies and develop a resource sharing agreement to implement them.
- Encourage the judiciary to strictly adjudicate the most egregious speeding cases.
- Broaden the use of speed enforcement cameras.

Emphasis Area #4: Reduce Crash Potential and Severity on High-Risk Rural Roads

The types of crashes most characteristic of rural areas—single-vehicle roadway departures and head-on collisions—are more likely to result in serious injury or fatality than low-speed, congestion-related collisions in urban areas. While excessive speed and inattention are the driver behaviors that most frequently lead to rural-road crashes, the state and county can take steps to mitigate their severity. A high-risk rural road strategy should be developed to prioritize and deploy proven safety countermeasures such as:

- Installing advanced and enhanced warning signs, reflectors, rumble strips, and guardrails to prevent or minimize the severity of crashes.
- Installing streetlights at curves, decision points, and areas of limited visibility
- conducting reviews of roadway geometry, sight distance, clear zones, roadside objects, and crash history as it resurfaces each rural road segment, as well as for any rural road segment where a serious injury or fatality has occurred in the past five years.
- developing and funding a prioritized list of rural road segments for safety improvements in the capital improvement program.

Emphasis Area #5: Systematically Address the High Injury Network

More than 43% of all serious injuries and fatalities occur on the High Injury Network described in Part 1 of the LRSP. As county and state agencies make resource allocation decisions, they should be mindful of where investments will likely have the greatest impact. The following actions should be pursued:

- Reduce posted speeds along the High Injury Network
- Conduct roadway safety audits on all High Injury Network segments and immediately implement the low-cost, low-effort items generated from the audit.
- Develop and implement a pedestrian safety plan specific to the MD 235 corridor that limits crossings at unsignalized locations, improves pedestrian visibility, manages vehicular speeds, and uses other effective safety countermeasures.
- Conduct near miss studies using camera surveillance to further identify the types and causes of crashes occurring on the High Injury Network.
- Give budget priority to improvements on the High Injury Network.

Emphasis Area #6: Protect Vulnerable Roadway Users

The vulnerability of the different types of roadway users varies based on the method of transportation used, and being aware of the significance between them is a major component of improving traffic safety. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, low-speed and farm vehicle operators, and other roadway users with less protection from collisions are considered “vulnerable roadway users.” The most vulnerable roadway users are bicyclists and pedestrians due to their lack of enforced protection from their transportation mode’s utilization efforts. An individual in a car has the car’s included safety features and mechanisms to protect them should they be involved in a crash. Bicyclists and pedestrians lack those safety measures and requires much more thought and care for their safety, which is of a high priority. The following details various methodologies for increasing and maintaining the safety of vulnerable roadway users being that traffic safety for all is paramount.

- Continue to build out the bicycle and pedestrian network in the urbanized areas of the county.
- Invest in quick-build safety measures including paint, safety posts, temporary sidewalk extensions, traffic calming devices, etc. near schools and community facilities.
- Develop and implement a pedestrian safety plan specific to the MD 235 corridor that limits crossings at unsignalized locations, improves pedestrian visibility, manages vehicular speeds, and uses other effective safety countermeasures.
- Implement measures near bus stops that help transit riders walk safely to and from their destination.

Roadway Safety Targets

As an aspirational goal, St. Mary’s County is committed to achieving zero deaths and serious injuries on its roadways by 2038. The targets below relate to the emphasis areas where the county intends to make significant progress.

<u>Category</u>	<u>2017 – 2021 Five Year Average KSIs (Baseline)</u>	<u>2029 Interim Target Annual KSIs</u>	<u>2035 Interim Target KSIs</u>	<u>2040 Vision</u>
Vulnerable Roadway Users	10	7	3	0
Impaired	366	240	120	0
Speeding, Aggressive, and Distracted Driving	55	38	20	0
Rural Roads	83	50	30	0

Implementation Plan

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Land Use & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/ MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Improve Agency Capacity to Proactively Address Traffic Safety	Include traffic safety as a strategic goal and report annual outcomes in the County's annual budget document.	x						x			x		
	Improve crash reporting to document all crashes regardless of the seriousness of the occurrence.		x						x		x		
	Improve information sharing among agencies.		x		x	x		x			x		
	Establish mutual aid agreements among law enforcement agencies to create force multipliers and ease the administrative burden of resource sharing.		x						x		x		
	Strengthen the county's traffic engineering capabilities to address key actions in the LRSP.						x		x		x		
	Update the County's road code and land development regulations to manage speeds, provide universal bicycle and pedestrian facilities, broaden the use of traffic calming devices, etc.					x	x			x		x	

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Land Use & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Address Impaired Driving	Pilot a “trace to the last drink” initiative to identify establishments that generate the most impaired driving citations.		X							X	X		
	Encourage reinstatement of victim impact statements by MADD or other community-based organizations at sentencing for impaired driving convictions.		X	X				X			X		
	Develop a develop a judicial scorecard that tracks decisions by the State’s Attorney and the courts to offer and accept plea bargains; conviction rates; and penalties for impaired driving.										X	X	
	With support from MHSO, adjust the time period when grant funds can be used to implement saturation patrols and checkpoints to match the time when most impaired crashes occur.		X						X			X	
	Implement education and outreach campaigns targeted to young males with support from community groups and liquor licensees.									X	X	X	

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Planning & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/ MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Address Speeding, Aggressive, and Distracted Driving	Reduce posted speeds along the High Injury Network.					x		x			x		
	Form a speed enforcement task force comprised of the municipal and County agencies, and the Maryland State Police to agree on speed reduction strategies and develop a resource sharing agreement to implement them.		x		x	x		x			x		
	Encourage the judiciary to strictly adjudicate the most egregious speeding cases.		x						x		x		
	Broaden the use of speed enforcement cameras.	x	x						x			x	

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Land Use & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/ MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Reduce Crash Potential and Severity on High-Risk Rural Roads	Installing advanced and enhanced warning signs, reflectors, rumble strips, and guardrails to prevent or minimize the severity of crashes.					X			X		X		
	Installing streetlights at curves, decision points, and areas of limited visibility					x					X		x
	conduct reviews of roadway geometry, sight distance, clear zones, roadside objects, and crash history as it resurfaces each rural road segment, as well as for any rural road segment where a serious KSI crash has occurred in the past five years.					x			X		X		
	developing and funding a prioritized list of rural road segments for safety improvements in the capital improvement program.	x			x	x			x				

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Land Use & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/ MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Systematically Address the High Injury Network	Conduct roadway safety audits on all High Injury Network segments and immediately implement the low-cost, low-effort items generated from the audit.				x	x			x				
	Develop a pedestrian safety plan specific to the MD 235 corridor that limits crossings at unsignalized locations, improves pedestrian visibility, manages vehicular speeds, and uses other effective safety countermeasures.					x						x	
	Conduct near miss studies using camera surveillance to further identify the types and causes of crashes occurring on the High Injury Network.				x	x			x		x		
	Give budget priority to improvements on the High Injury Network.	x			x	x		x	x	x			

Emphasis Area	Action	Agencies Involved						Timeline			Cost		
		Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	Land Use & Growth Mgmt	Public Works/ MDOT SHA	Other	Immediate	Years 1 to 3	Years 4 to 6	Low	Medium	High
Protect Vulnerable Roadway Users	Continue to build out the bicycle and pedestrian network with a focus on the Lexington Park communities nearest to NAS Patuxent River.				x	x			x	x		x	
	Invest in quick-build safety measures including paint, safety posts, temporary sidewalk extensions, traffic calming devices, etc. near schools and community facilities.				x	x			x		x		
	Develop and implement a pedestrian safety plan specific to the MD 235 corridor that limits crossings at unsignalized locations, improves pedestrian visibility, manages vehicular speeds, and uses other effective safety countermeasures.					x			x			x	
	Implement measures near bus stops that help transit riders to walk safely to and from their destination.					x			x	x		x	