

Agenda

- Safety Action Plan (SAP) Update
- Key Existing Conditions Findings
- Engagement Update
- Policy & Process Reviews & Recommendations
- Countermeasures Approach & Toolbox
- Next Steps

Safety Action Plan (SAP) Update

SS4A Action Plan Vision Statement

We envision a future where everyone in the Mid-East RPO region feels safe and empowered to move freely, whether walking, biking, rolling, or driving, by eliminating roadway-related fatalities and serious injuries by 2045 through the Safe System Approach.

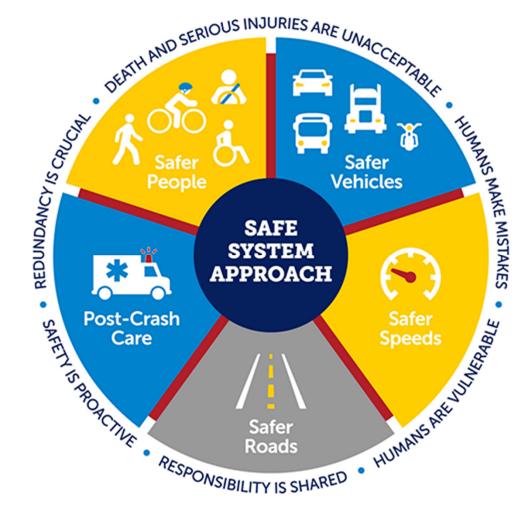


Figure source: transportation.gov/NRSS/SafeSystem

Schedule



Key Existing Conditions Findings

Existing Conditions Analysis

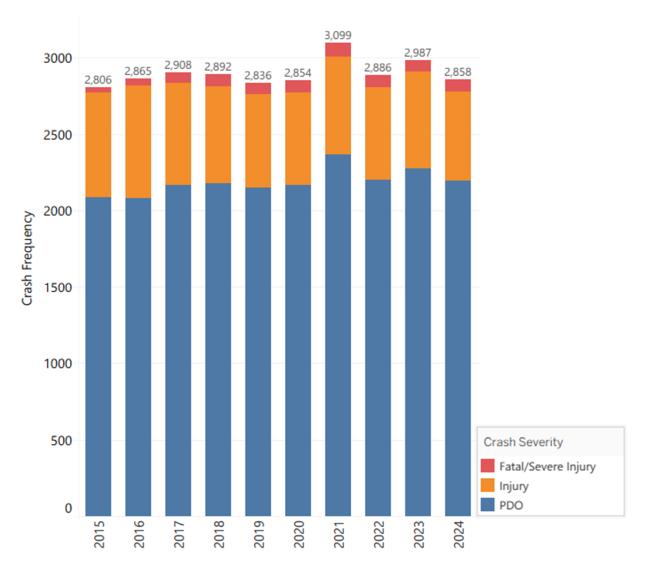
Data evaluation elements:

- Community characteristics
- General crash trends
- Crash severity
- Crash type and contributing factors
- Pedestrian and bicyclist crashes
- High Injury Networks



Crash Severity

The total number of annual crashes has consistently remained above **2,800 per year** across the region



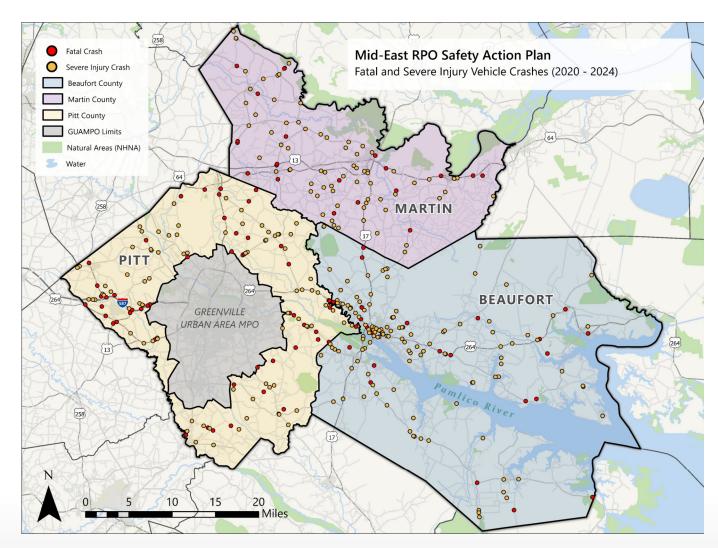
Annual Reported Crashes by Severity (2015 – 2024)

Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes

There have been 116 fatal crashes and 286 severe injury crashes (2020-2024)

Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes Based on Facility Type (2020-2024)

Facility Type	Percent of Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes	Percent of Total Mileage in RPO	
Interstate	1.7%	0.6%	
US Route	23.4%	8.4%	
NC Route	29.4%	10.1%	
Secondary Route	41.3%	53.2%	
Other Routes	4.2%	27.7%	



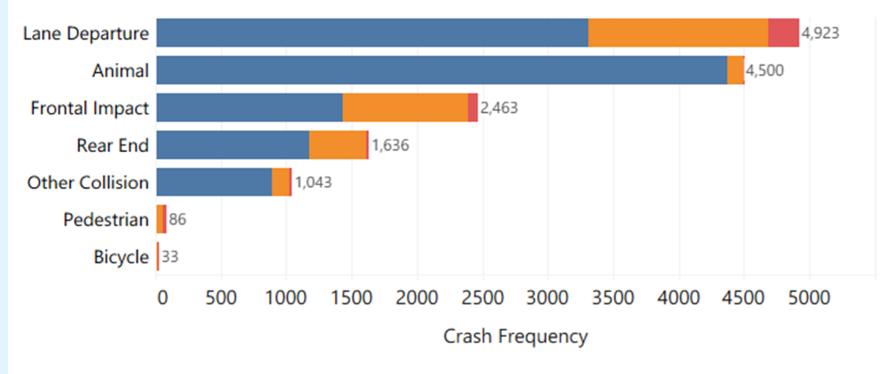
Crash Type and Context

CRASH DEFINITIONS

Lane Departure Crashes - Ran off Road Right, Ran off Road Left, Ran off Road Straight Ahead, Overturn/Rollover, Fixed Object, Head On, Sideswipe Same Direction, Sideswipe Opposite Direction

Animal Crashes - Crashes that involve a vehicle and an animal, herded or unattended.

Frontal Impact Crashes - Left Turn Same Roadway, Left Turn Different Roadways, Right Turn Same Roadway, Right Turn Different Roadways, Angle Collision

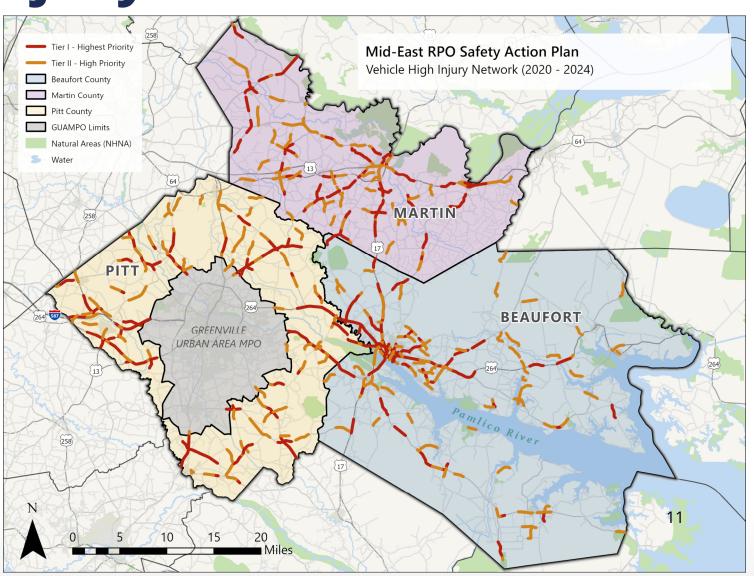


Crash Severity by Type

Vehicle High Injury Network

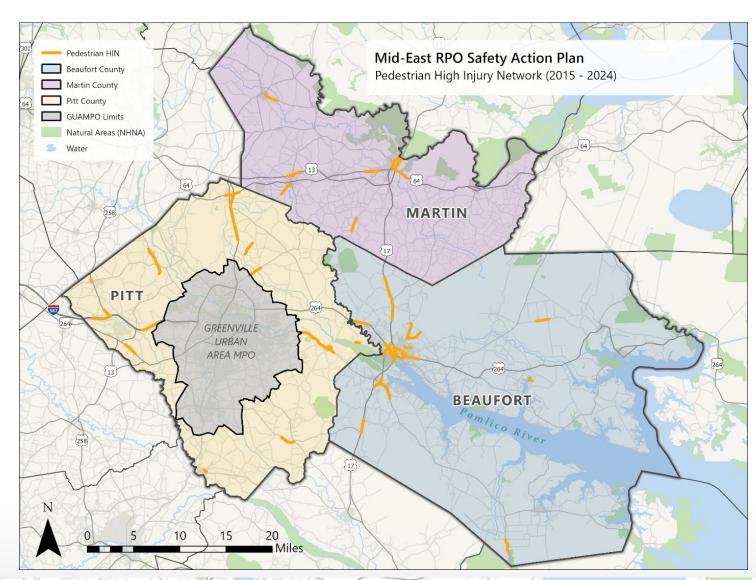
A **High Injury Network (HIN)** shows the roadway segments where a disproportionate amount of fatal or severe injury crashes occur.

Tier I represents the top 10% and **Tier II** represents the top 10-20% of the high priority segments.



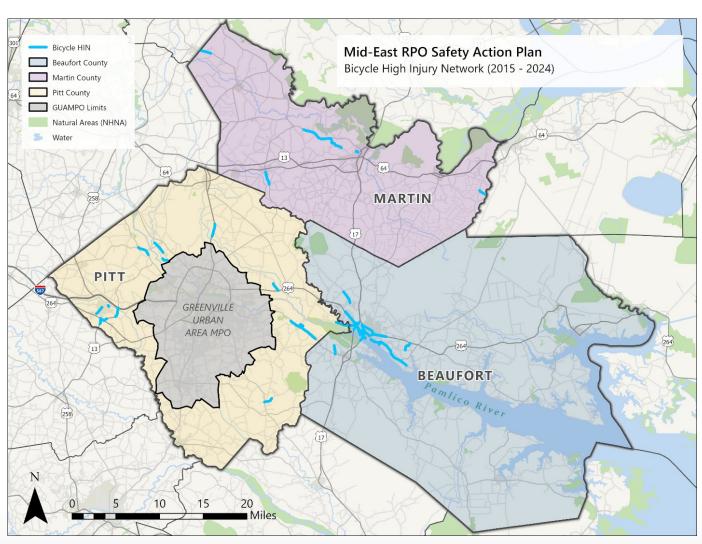
Pedestrian High Injury Network

This threshold represents the top 50 percent of roadway segments with the most frequent and severe pedestrian crashes



Bicyclist High Injury Network

This threshold represents the top 75 percent of roadway segments with the most frequent and severe bicycle crashes



Contributing Factors

Contributing Factors Data Summary for the Mid-East Region

Contributing Factor	Crashes	Percent of Total Crashes	Fatal and Severe Injury Crashes	Percent of All Fatal and Severe Crashes
Lighting	5,449	37%	143	36%
Older Drivers	2,759	19%	590	21%
Weather	2,040	14%	33	8%
Young Drivers	1,778	12%	238	13%
Speeding	1,076	%	95	24%
Speeding	1,076	7%	95	24%
Alcohol and Drugs	939	6%	115	29%
Seat Belts	811	6%	160	40%
Motorcycle	140	1%	35	9%

Your Community's Results

Beaufort County Transportation Safety Fact Sheet

6,445
crashes occurred on roadways in
Beaufort County between 2020 and

2024

128 対 ら crashes involved people walking or bicycling. 161 crashes resulted in a fatality or serious injury.

Of fatal and serious injury crashes in Beaufort County between 2020 and 2024.

49% involved a senior driver

22% involved a teenage driver.



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The Mid-East RPO Safety Action Plan aims to improve transportation safety. Visit the project website to learn more. **mideastrpo.com/transportation-safety-plan**

swerving, and failure to yield.



Pitt County Transportation Safety Fact Sheet

4,925

crashes occurred on roadways in Pitt County between 2020 and 2024.

65 から crashes involved people walking or bicycling. 142 crashes resulted in a fatality or serious injury.

Of fatal and serious injury crashes in Pitt County between 2020 and 2024,

49% involved a senior driver

20% involved a teenage driver.



The most common contributing factors to fatal and severe injury crashes in Pitt County include speeding, failure to yield, swerving, and distracted driving.

The Mid-East RPO Safety Action Plan aims to improve transportation safety. Visit the project website to learn more. mideastrpo.com/transportation-safety-plan



Martin County Transportation Safety Fact Sheet

3,315 crashes occurred on roadways in

crashes occurred on roadways in Martin County between 2020 and 2024.

35 永念

crashes involved people walking or bicycling.



Of fatal and serious injury crashes in Martin County between 2020 and 2024,

34% involved a senior driver

38% involved a teenage driver.



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yield, and distracted driving.



Engagement Update

Engagement so Far!

- Online survey
- Safety Action Plan Focus Group meetings
- In-person small group meeting (10/8)
- Virtual small group meeting (10/9)

Engagement Next Steps

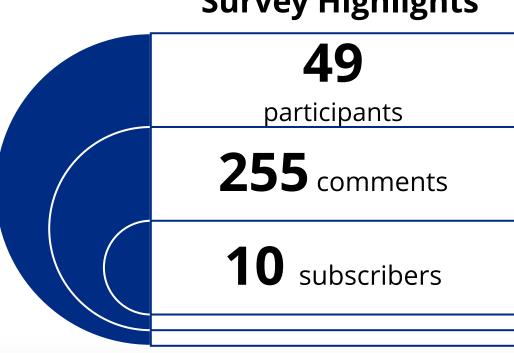
- Interviews with local partners
- Education campaign
- Youth coloring sheet activity

Take the Survey!

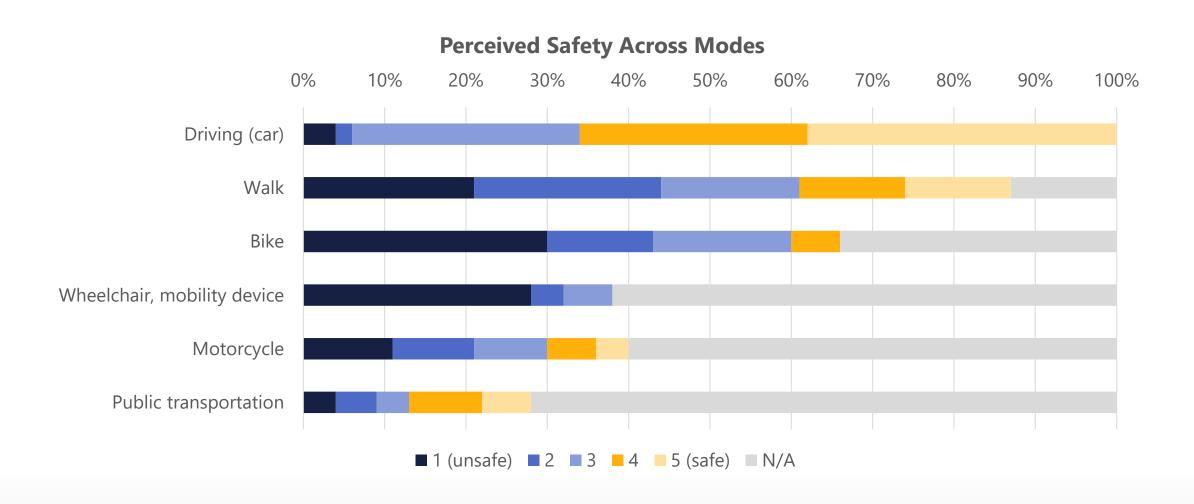


publicinput.com/MERPO-SAP

Survey Highlights



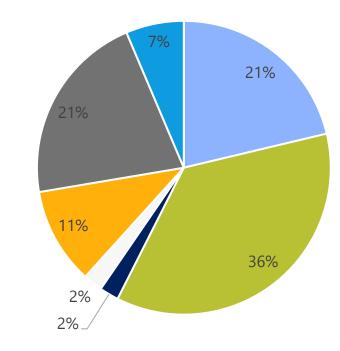
Survey Results - Perceived Safety



Survey Results - Safety Concerns

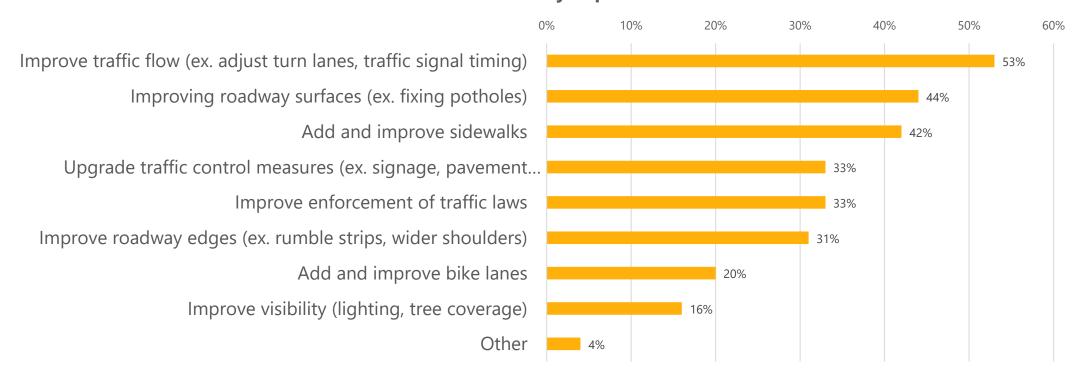
Most Significant Safety Concerns

- Aggressive driving
- Distracted driving (cellphone use, etc.)
- Drunk or impaired driving
- Limited visibility of pedestrians/bicyclists to drivers
- Running red light / failing to stop at stop sign
- Speeding
- Unsafe turning or lane changing



Survey Results - Recommended Improvements

Recommended Safety Improvements



Policy & Process Reviews & Recommendations

Building Solutions



Build on existing conditions and identified safety issues



Incorporate Safe Systems
Approach



Assign proven safety countermeasures



Prioritize projects



Policy and Process



Local ordinance and policy review



Review NCDOT and TPO process, coordination, and implementation opportunities (e.g. funding)

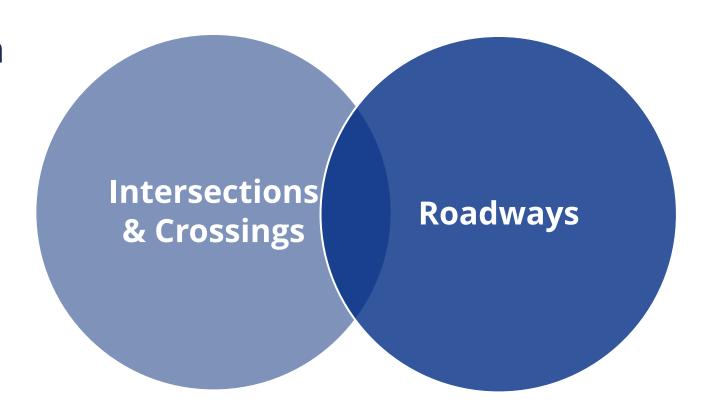


Review state, regional, and local planning coordination section

Countermeasures Approach & Toolbox

Countermeasures

- There are a range of proven countermeasures to address crash types
- Identified from major agencies including USDOT/FHWA and NCDOT



Range of Treatments

Quick Build

A small-scale, time efficient project

Cost Range: \$-\$\$

Systemic Projects

Works to consistently fix underlying issues across the network

Cost Range: \$\$-\$\$\$

Capital Projects

Large, long-term investment project

Cost Range: \$\$\$

Intersections & Crossings



Backplates with Retroreflective Borders



High visibility crosswalk



Raised Median



Roundabout



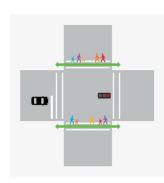
No Right on Red



Pedestrian Push Button



Dedicated Turn Lanes



Leading Pedestrian Intervals

Intersections & Crossings (Cont'd)



Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon



Raised Crosswalk



In-Street Pedestrian Sign



Curb Extension



Pedestrian refuge island



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon

Roadways (Within Towns)



Sidewalk



Shared Use Path



Dynamic Speed Signage



Bike lane



Two-Way Left Turn Lane



Speed bump

Roadways (Outside Towns)



Wider Edge Lines



Enhanced Delineation for Horizontal Curves



Pavement Friction Management



Rumble strips

Next Steps



Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum: November 2025

Next Steps



Action Plan + Implementation Plan January 2026



SAPFG #3 Meeting: January 2026

Thank you!

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