NSC's Alive at 25

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What if you knew a secret that could save somebody's life?

Could you keep it to yourself?



Our Goal:

Create a nationwide network of public safety professionals who are committed to reducing young driver deaths.

Saving Lives Through Education!



Presentation Overview

- Alive At 25 Overview
- Why We Need the Program
- The History of the Program
 - Program Breakdown
 - Keys to Success
 - The Road Ahead



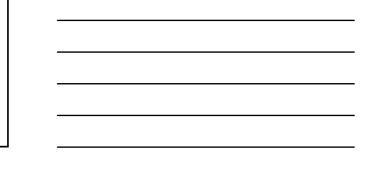
Alive at 25 Mission

The Mission of the Alive at 25 program is to help young drivers choose safe driving practices, take responsibility for their behavior, and be aware of the typical driving hazards.

DDC-Alive at 25 is a highly interactive, young driver, intervention program in which the instructor plays the role of facilitator. The facilitator uses workbook exercises, interactive video segments, small group discussions, role-playing, and short lectures to help young drivers develop convictions and strategies that will keep them safer on the road.

- · Must be a 4-hour LIVE interactive course
- Must focus on issues specific to drivers under the age 25 including:
 - Instruction in alcohol & drug awareness
 - State traffic laws
 - Issues commonly associated with crashes involving young drivers
 - Importance of taking control of potentially dangerous driving situations as driver or passenger
 - · Ticket Dismissal Benefit:
 - Completion of the 4-hour Young Driver Course may qualify for ticket dismissal
 - Prior to attending course must make contact with local court to get permission to atten

 The second second
 - May only attend once in a 12-month period for ticket dismissal



Why Alive at 25

- · As of January 1, 2012, NSC's Alive at 25 was approved as the first 4-hour Specialty Driving Safety Course for young drivers under Senate Bill 1330 .
- \cdot Judges are now able to sentence drivers younger than 25 of age to complete a 4-hour Young Driver Course, $\underline{\mathsf{in}}\,\underline{\mathsf{addition}}\,\mathsf{to}\,\mathsf{the}\,\mathsf{standard}\,\mathsf{6-}$ hour driving Safety course.
- Alive at 25 curriculum specifically focuses on the ages between 15-24: $-\ \ Emphasis$ on the positive attributes of the age group

 - $-\ \$ Highly interactive curriculum that is more appealing to teens
 - $-\,\,$ Encourages teen to take responsibility for the CHOICES they make with their driving behavior
 - Focuses on Peer to Peer Interactions
 - Shows young drivers that whether they are the rider or passenger, they can greatly reduce their risk by taking control
 - Helps younger drivers recognize changing their driving behavior makes personal, financial, and legal sense



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Why We Need the Program...

The #1 killer of all teens in the United States is car crashes.



The Statistics

- · Individuals aged 16-24 make up 14% of all drivers
- · However, they are involved in 28% of all crashes!
 - · Video: Driver Statistics



"Teen driver deaths up 11 percent in first half of 2011"

WASHINGTON | Fri Feb 17, 2012 5:16pm EST

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Deaths of 16- and 17-year-old U.S. drivers rose in the first half of 2011, threatening to reverse an 8-year downturn, the Governors Highway Safety Association said in a report.

An improving U.S. economy could be behind the increase as more teenagers get behind the wheel, the study released on Thursday said.

Based on preliminary data, 211 16- and 17-year-old passenger vehicle drivers were killed in the first half of 2011, up 11 percent from the same period in 2010.



"Teen driver deaths up π percent in first half of 20π "

"If this trend continued in the second half of 2011, it will mark a reversal of longstanding yearly declines in teen driver deaths," the non-profit association said in a statement.

The number of traffic deaths for 16- and 17-year-old drivers has fallen every year since 2002. Deaths hit a record low of 408 in 2010, down from 1,015 in 1995, around the start of phased-in licensing, when young drivers were required to earn their licenses in

Twenty-three states had increases in the first half of last year and 19 had decreases, the study said. Texas had by far the largest number of fatalities at 48.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said on Wednesday overall traffic deaths were estimated to be down 1.6 percent in the first nine months of 2011 from the same period the year before.

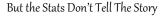
(Reporting By Ian Simpson; Editing by Daniel Trotta)

What is the concern?

- · Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among young drivers
- Even though young drivers represent approximately 7% of the driving population, they account for 15% of all traffic-related fatalities
- In Texas, young drivers account for 22% of all crashes (NHTSA)
- $\cdot \;\;$ In the US during 2012, there were:
 - 1,963 young diver facilities

 - 1,326 fatalities of passengers if young drivers
 1,245 occupants of other vehicles died after being involved in a crash with a young driver
 - 487 non-occupant fatalities
- 487 non-occupant fatalities

 That's more than 5,000 people who died as a result of the actions of a





It's a fact...

· Half of all young driver crashes involve only one vehicle. Typically these are high-speed crashes in which the driver lost control.



What are the causes?

- · Use of drugs, alcohol, and/or other intoxicants
- · Inexperience
- · Willingness to take risks
- · Following to closely
- · Getting too little sleep
- · Night Driving
 - Per miles driven, the fatal crash rate of 16 year-olds is about twice as high at night compared with during the day.

Major Contributing Factors

- · Seat Belt Use
 - Most drivers killed in crashes aren't wearing safety belts
 - Teens tend to buckle up less then adults
 - Seat belt use decreases as the number of passengers increases
- · Number of Passengers
 - Young driver fatality crashes occur more frequently when there are passengers are in the vehicle
 One teen passenger in the vehicle increases the risk of a crash by 50%

 - $-\,\,$ Multiple teen passengers vehicle increases the risk 3-5 times
- · Driver Distractions
 - Include: eating, tuning the radio, using a GPS, putting on-makeup or shaving, talking on a cell phone, texting, etc.
 - 2/3 teens admit to texting while driving



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History

1996:

National Safety Council created the program and came to Colorado (CO), trained the first 20
instructors from the Colorado State Patrol who taught 250 students statewide.

2003:

- Colorado passes education law for new drivers.
- $-\ \$ High School program starts at 32 high schools

2006:

- Program grew from 250 students to over 12,000 students from 24 courts to over 150 courts statewide
- Program began to expand nationwide to include Texas

2008:

- Program started in Lake Travis and Westlake High schools
- Program began to expand statewide to include —Bastrop County, Travis County, City, Georgetown, City Burleson, City of Leander, Hays County, Pflugerville ISD



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Student Workbook/Sessions

- · Session One
- · Session Two
- · Session Three
- · Session Four



Session 3...

ARE YOU A POTENTIAL STATISTIC?

- Get acquainted with other participants.
- $\,-\,$ Face the collision and fatality statistics for this age group.
- $\,-\,$ Discuss why young drivers have such high violation rates and how driving behaviors and attitudes contribute.
- See how inexperience, peer pressure, distraction, and underestimation of risk cause unique driving hazards.
- Videos: Driver Statistics



Collision Prevention Formula

ECOGNIZE THE HAZARD

Scan the road ahead as far as you can see. Check mirrors every 3-5 seconds. $Stay \ focused \ on \ driving.$ Use the "what if" strateg

R NILLERSTANI DEFENSIVE DRIVER?

Know what to do to avoid a traffic hazard.

Know the consequences of the driving choices you make, both positive and negative.

CT CORRECTLY, IN TIME

Be alert and concentrate on the driving task.

Choose the safest driving behavior in time to avoid a crash.



Session 2...

RECOGNIZE THE HAZARD

- Identify different types of driver vs. driving hazards.
- Identify most common driver hazards that Group 1 faces.
- Discuss alcohol, drugs and all state laws.
- Videos: Seven Deadly Drives, Recognize the Hazards
- Understand how hazards, impaired driving, speeding, distractions, fatigue and not wearing a seat belt increase risk.
- Use Defensive Driving strategies to set personal guidelines and guidelines for others.



Session 3...

UNDERSTAND THE DEFENSE

- · Identify situations that lead to feeling out of control as a driver.
- · Discuss forms of consequences.
- · Video: Two Friends
- Analyze several situations and discuss how to use Defensive Driving strategies to take control in each.
- Formulate what to say to peers who are trying to take control, whether as a driver or passenger.
- · Conclude that a real leader drives safely and responsibly._



Session 4...

ACT CORRECTLY, IN TIME

- Recognize positive characteristics of Group 1 that will help them be defensive drivers.
- Explore instances where other young drivers lost control and role-play ways to take charge.
- Videos: Impov Jam, Don't Drive Stupid
- Commit to making a change in driving attitudes and behaviors.



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Keys to Success

Curriculum

- Multi media approach
- Updated as needed

Instructors

- Public Safety Professionals (EMS, Firefighters)
- Stringent training

Marketing, Communications, and Public Relations

Program Development

- Continually finding new way to improve product
- Quality videos

Community Effort

- Local sponsors
- "It takes a Village"



Benefits to Your Agency...

Course will offer outstanding training

Lowering the impact of the leading cause of death for young Americans

Positive connection between instructors and students

Graduates will feel differently about your agency and law enforcement

Increase public trust

Meets mission and goals



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The Road Ahead: Achieving nationwide support

- Colorado
- · South Dakota
- Wyoming
- · Utah
- Kansas
- Texas
- · California
- Washington
- · South Carolina
- · Idaho
- Illinois



We Need Your Involvement!





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AN ACT

relating to driving safety courses for individuals younger than 25 years of age receiving deferred disposition for certain traffic offenses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Effective January 1, 2012, Subsection (b-1), Article 45.051, Code of Criminal Procedure, is amended to read as follows:

- (b-1) If the defendant is younger than 25 years of age and the offense committed by the defendant is a traffic offense classified as a moving violation:
 - (1) Subsection (b)(8) does not apply;
 - (2) during the deferral period, the judge:
- (A) shall require the defendant to complete a driving safety course approved under Chapter 1001, Education Code; and
- (B) may require the defendant to complete an additional driving safety course designed for drivers younger than 25 years of age and approved under Section 1001.111, Education Code; and
- (3) if the defendant holds a provisional license, during the deferral period the judge shall require that the defendant be examined by the Department of Public Safety as required by Section 521.161(b)(2), Transportation Code; a defendant is not exempt from the examination regardless of whether the defendant was examined previously.

SECTION 2. Subchapter C, Chapter 1001, Education Code, is amended by adding Section 1001.111 to read as follows:

Sec. 1001.111. DRIVING SAFETY COURSE FOR DRIVER YOUNGER

THAN 25 YEARS OF AGE. (a) The commissioner by rule shall provide minimum standards of curriculum for and designate the educational materials to be used in a driving safety course designed for drivers younger than 25 years of age.

- (b) A driving safety course designed for drivers younger than 25 years of age must:
- (1) be a four-hour live, interactive course focusing on issues specific to drivers younger than 25 years of age;
 - (2) include instruction in:
 - (A) alcohol and drug awareness;
 - (B) the traffic laws of this state;

- (C) the high rate of motor vehicle accidents and fatalities for drivers younger than 25 years of age;
- (D) the issues commonly associated with motor vehicle accidents involving drivers younger than 25 years of age, including poor decision-making, risk taking, impaired driving, distraction, speed, failure to use a safety belt, driving at night, failure to yield the right-of-way, and using a wireless communication device while operating a vehicle, and the role of peer pressure in those issues;
- (E) the effect of poor driver decision-making on the family, friends, school, and community of a driver younger than 25 years of age; and
- (F) the importance of taking control of potentially dangerous driving situations both as a driver and as a passenger; and
- (3) require a written commitment by the student to family and friends that the student will not engage in dangerous driving habits.
- (c) A course approved for use under this section before January 1, 2012, must comply with the requirements of Subsection (b) and be approved for that purpose by the commissioner not later than January 1, 2012. This subsection expires September 1, 2012.
- SECTION 3. (a) The Texas Education Agency shall adopt the rules required by Section 1001.111, Education Code, as added by this Act, as soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act.
- (b) The change in law made by this Act to Article 45.051, Code of Criminal Procedure, applies only to an offense committed on or after January 1, 2012. An offense committed before January 1, 2012, is governed by the law in effect on the date the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this subsection, an offense was committed before that date if any element of the offense occurred before that date.

President of the Senate	Speaker of the House
I hereby certify that S.B. No. 13 May 10, 2011, by the following vote	-
	Secretary of the Senate
I hereby certify that S.B. No. 13 May 23, 2011, by the following vote present not voting.	<u>-</u>
	Chief Clerk of the House
Approved:	
Date	_
Governor	_

SECTION 4. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, this Act takes effect September 1, 2011.