



Quick Notes

From the Idaho Office of Highway Safety

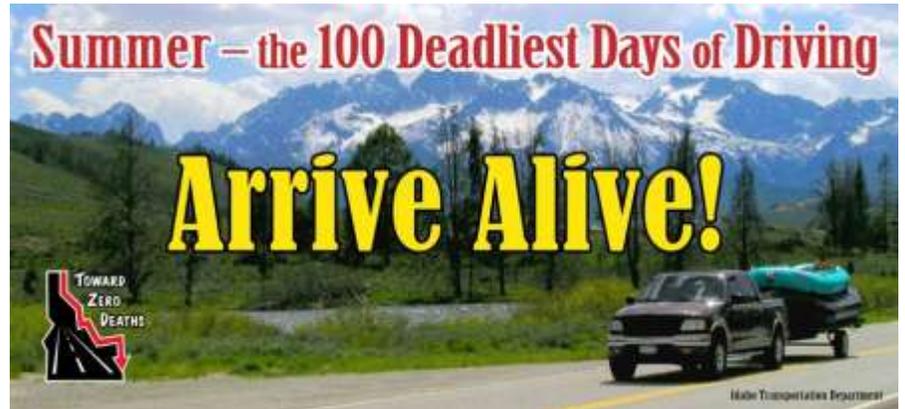
June 3, 2014

Idaho Transportation Department - PO Box 7129 – Boise, ID 83707-1129 - - P: (208) 334-8100 F: (208) 334-4430 - - www.itd.idaho.gov/ohs

Fatalities for 2014 = 54

100 deadliest days on Idaho roads has begun

The 100 days between the Memorial and Labor Day holidays is the deadliest time for crashes on Idaho roads, according to statistics collected by the Idaho Transportation Department. The increase in crashes comes despite the fact that driving and road conditions are often at their best.



Those are the most dangerous days because along with those better road conditions and warmer summer temperatures, there also are more people out on the roads recreating, school is out so more young drivers are using the roads, and more bicyclists and motorcycles are on the highways.

The 100 days between Memorial and Labor Day represents 28 percent of the days in the year, yet in 2012, those days accounted for 40 percent of fatal crashes.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Start Date	23-May	22-May	28-May	27-May	25-May
End Date	1-Sep	7-Sep	6-Sep	5-Sep	3-Sep
Number of Days	102	109	102	102	102

% of total fatal crashes	34	36	36	31	40
% of total Serious Injury Crashes	35	41	39	35	36
% of total days of the year	29	30	28	28	28

This summer, as you participate in the traffic enforcement mobilizations for impaired driving, aggressive driving and seat belts, please share the 100 deadliest days message. Billboards are placed around the state, posters are available for partners and agencies, sample social media messages and other tools are also available. To order posters or to receive the sample social media messages, contact Lisa Losness lisa.losness@itd.idaho.gov , 208-334-8103.

63% of the passenger vehicle occupants 21-24 years old killed in Traffic crashes were not using a restraint

NHTSA Occupant Protection Fact Sheet – March 2014

Seat belt use in 2012 was 86%, up from 84 percent in 2011. This is a huge increase from 79% in 2003 and 58% in 1994. This result is from the National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NOPUS), which is the only survey that provides nationwide probability-based observed data on seat belts in the United States (DOT HS 811691).

In 2012, there were 21,667 occupants of passenger vehicles (passenger cars, pickup trucks, vans and SUVs) who died in motor vehicle traffic crashes. Of the 21,667 total occupants killed, 9,679 were restrained. Restraint use was not known for 1,653 occupants. Looking only at occupants where the restraint status was known, 52% were unrestrained at the time of crashes. [Traffic Safety Fact Sheet DOT HS 811 892](#)

Fatalities in crashes involving large trucks increases



NHTSA Large Trucks Fact Sheet – January 2014 DOT HS 811 868

In 2012, there were 3,921 people killed and 104,000 people injured in crashes involving large trucks (gross vehicle weight rating greater than 10,000 pounds). In the United States, 317,000 large trucks were involved in traffic crashes during 2012.

Fatalities in crashes involving large trucks showed a 4% increase from 3,781 in 2011 to 3,921 in 2012. Of these fatalities in 2012, 73% were occupants of other vehicles, 10% were non-occupants, and 18% were occupants of large trucks. Between 2011 and 2012, fatalities in these crashes showed a 5% increase in the number of occupants of other vehicles killed and a 9% increase in the number of large-truck occupants killed. The number of non-occupants killed decreased by 11%. [Traffic Safety Fact Sheet DOT HS 811 868](#)

Teens Often Copycat Others Who Drink and Drive: Study

MONDAY, March 17, 2014 (HealthDay News) -- Want to make sure your teen doesn't drive while intoxicated? You might want to start by making sure he or she doesn't go riding with peers who have been drinking or using drugs.

That's the message of a new study that found that older high school students are much more likely to drive under the influence if they've ridden with intoxicated friends. Read more http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_145148.html



What to do with a used car seat

With recycling options limited, countless seats end up in landfills

Consumer Reports News: October 17, 2013 05:00 PM, Liza Barth



Many of the 12 million car seats Americans buy every year eventually end up in a landfill.

Recycling would reduce the amount of car seat landfill waste, but it's in effect in limited places. Some states and communities offer local recycling of some seat parts, though there isn't a large-scale effort to manage this waste. One reason: Stripping down seats and separating the various materials for recycling is a highly manual (aka expensive) process.

Consumer Reports knows all about the limited recycling options. There's no local outlet for recycling the car seats we've tested, though we have found a place that takes the Styrofoam seat lining of the seats.

The best alternative is to recycle as much of the seat as you can yourself. Before you do the work, ask the local department of public works whether the plastic from the seat is accepted in the local recycling program—some seats have metal molded in.

If you're ready to retire a seat, use these tips, courtesy of the recycling program in Ann Arbor, Michigan. They're especially important, because data shows that you'll go through three car seats for each of your kids over the years.

1. Use scissors to cut off the fabric, foam padding, and harness straps from the seat.
2. Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to remove as much metal as possible. Some cannot be removed easily.
3. Remove the car seat cover and any padding underneath it.
4. Discard the fabric, foam padding, straps, and mixed metal/plastic pieces and small plastic pieces.
5. Mark the plastic as expired or unsafe.
6. Recycle the bulky plastic body and all metal pieces.

A number of organizations offer periodic car-seat recycling programs or continuously accept seats to recycle. Some will strip the seats for you. Otherwise, look into various community programs listed below.

If you find that the only practical alternative is to dispose of the seat in the trash, remove the straps and get rid of them separately, or cut them so that the seat can't be used again.

Don't buy or sell used car seats

While it is nice to share and reuse baby items, car seats are one product you shouldn't reuse, especially if you don't know its history. A seat that has been involved in a crash, for instance, could be dangerous to use, and you might not know whether a manufacturer has recalled a seat. What's more, the components used in the typical car seat deteriorate and weaken over time. That's why car seats have an expiration date stamped on the back, typically six years from the manufacture date.

Source: Consumer Reports. (2013). *What to do with a used car seat. With recycling options limited, countless seats end up in landfills.* Retrieved 3/19/2014 <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2013/10/what-to-do-with-a-used-car-seat/index.htm>
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New AT&T DriveMode Enhancement Helps Parents Monitor their Kids

Safety

AT&T's DriveMode app, to help curb the urge to text and drive, just launched its latest enhancement- Parental Alerts. This enhancement will alert parents when their teens turn the app off and have full access to the phone. It can also send an alert if Auto-mode or GPS is disabled or a new contact is added to the Allow List.

AT&T DriveMode can automatically start when it registers that the vehicle has reached 25 MPH and turns off after it is certain the vehicle has stopped. If someone texts your son or daughter while the app is on, an auto reply message* is sent to your teen's friends letting them know their friend is driving.

To learn more about the app and these latest enhancements, visit att.com/drivemode. Remember no text is worth a life... **It Can Wait®**.

Meridian Police Department, Meridian Youth Advisory Council (MYAC) and Meridian Advocates for Youth Safety (MAYS)

Meridian Police, MYAC are working together on safety in their community, on the roadways and in school. They are encouraging youth leaders to step up and share, to create a culture of safety in their community. View article and pictures in the attachment.



Youth Safety AIC
March 2014.pdf

Pot-Booze Combo More Dangerous for Teen Drivers Than Alcohol Alone

MONDAY, April 28, 2014 (HealthDay News) -- Teenagers who mix alcohol and marijuana are more likely to be dangerous on the road than teens who use one or the other drug, a new study suggests.

Researchers found that previous combined use of alcohol and marijuana further increased a teen's risk of getting a traffic ticket or being in a wreck, as reported in the May issue of the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*. "Simultaneous use makes a big difference in your risk for unsafe driving," said lead researcher Yvonne Terry-McElrath, of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor. "There's a very clear increase in risk for this group of kids, and for the rest of us on the roads."

Dnt Txt and Drive

In a recent story from Boise High School newspaper "Boise Highlights" Angelica Hedegaard, points out "While texting and driving is *incredibly* dangerous, it's also *incredibly* selfish." Find out more <http://www.boisehighlights.com/2014/05/05/dnt-txt-and-drive/>

2014 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

To add an event to the calendar, contact lisa.losness@itd.idaho.gov

Date	Event Description, Location
May 26 – Sep 1	100 Deadliest Days – Summer is the deadliest time in Idaho's roads.
June 13	CPS Tech Update – Meridian, FREE 8am-12:30pm, call 381-3033 for information
June 14	Walk like MADD and MADD dash www.walklikemadd.org/boise
June 29 – July 7	Impaired Driving Traffic Enforcement Mobilization
July 18 – 28	Aggressive Driving Traffic Enforcement Mobilization
August 1 – 18	Seat Belt & Aggressive Driving Mobilization
August 24 – Sept 5	Impaired Driving Traffic Enforcement Mobilization

[Click to view or register for Upcoming Alive at 25 courses in Idaho](#)



Quick Reference Guide – click on the topic to go directly to website.

Idaho Office of Highway Safety Facebook page: www.facebook.com/IDOHS

[OHS](#), Office of Highway Safety

[ITD](#), Idaho Transportation Department

[NHTSA](#), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[FHWA](#), Federal Highway Administration

[2012 Idaho Crash Report](#)

[Alive at 25](#)