

# 4-H CARTEENS Skill Stations

## *OVI Curriculum*

### ***Station Objectives:***

The participants will...

- Recognize how driving under the influence will affect oneself
- Answer questions dealing with substance abuse driving
- Complete answers to questions dealing with OVI and Substance Abuse Driving

### ***Materials Needed:***

- Copies of the questions without the answers marked for each of the participants
- One copy of the questions with the answers marked for the group leader
- Educational display board
- Two small toy cars

### ***Activity Description:***

- On an educational display board, the two short sides are for pictures of OVI accidents, pictures of good and bad livers, and other items that will gross out normal people.
- In the middle (large section), two roads made from black construction paper, laminated, with Velcro dots in the middle for a small toy car to be attached (with Velcro).
- Each time a right answer is given the car moves up one dot.
- If a team misses the question, the other team can try to answer the question to steal their points.
- The team to reach the top first wins.

### ***Acknowledgments:***

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- Revised in 2006 by: Jackie Lankfer, Butler County 4-H CARTEENS Program Assistant and Kathryn J. Cox, Extension 4-H Specialist, Youth Development

# OVI Activity Answer Sheet

## Station Activity:

### Level One

Team 1: What does BAC stand for?

- A. Bagel Advertising Company
- B. Big Addiction Crisis
- C. Blood, Arteries, and Capillaries
- D. **Blood Alcohol Concentration**

Team 2: What is the legal BAC for a person over age 21?

- A. .01
- B. .20
- C. 0.05
- D. **0.08**

### Level Two

Team 1: True or False. Someone on a full stomach will become intoxicated faster than someone with an empty stomach?

- A. True
- B. **False**

Team 2: A law allows police to press charges against someone under what age if they have any alcohol in their blood?

- A. **21**
- B. 18
- C. any age
- D. 19

### Level Three

Team 1: The \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the body most affected by alcohol.

- A. foot
- B. **brain**
- C. liver
- D. stomach

Team 2: Name the kinds of tests that can be taken to determine if you have been using any kind of drugs.

- A. Pee
- B. Hair
- C. Blood
- D. Spinal
- E. Breathalyzer
- F. **All of the above**

### Level Four

Team 1: The rate of intoxication depends on what?

- A. your height and weight
- B. experience with alcohol
- C. the food eaten before drinking
- D. **all of the above**

Team 2: How many teenagers die in alcohol related crashes everyday?

- A. 55
- B. 0
- C. **14**
- D. 12

### Level Five

Team 1: \_\_\_\_\_ speeds up intoxication.

- A. **salt**
- B. water
- C. marshmallows
- D. caffeine

Team 2: What age does alcohol use usually begin?

- A. 12
- B. 6
- C. 15
- D. **13**

### Level Six

Team 1: What age group is involved in 44% of all nighttime fatalities?

- A. 13-18
- B. 50-65
- C. **16-24**
- D. 16-22

Team 2: How long does it take for one ounce of alcohol to leave the body?

- A. 3 hours
- B. 6 hours
- C. **1 hour**
- D. 12 hours

### Level Seven

Team 1: How does Marijuana affect driving? Disables your...

- A. Alertness
- B. Concentration
- C. Reaction
- D. Judgement
- E. **All the above**

Team 2: Name some of the long term effects of Marijuana.

- A. Breathing problems
- B. Cancer
- C. Weak immune cells
- D. **All of the above**

### Level Eight

Team 1: What percentage of people will be involved in an alcohol related crash at some point in their lives?

- A. 16%
- B. 58%
- C. **60%**
- D. 50%

Team 2: Besides auto accidents, what other transportation accidents have been caused by alcohol?

- A. tractors
- B. **aircraft**
- C. bikes
- D. horse back riding

### Level Nine

Team 1: Drinking and driving is the \_\_\_\_\_ highest cause of death for teenagers.

- A. 2nd
- B. 5th
- C. **1st**
- D. 20<sup>th</sup>

Team 2: True or False. Time sobers you up.

- A. **True, it is the only thing**
- B. True and cold showers do too
- C. True, but coffee does too
- D. Both B and C

### Level Ten

Team 1: A 12 oz. can of beer, a 5 oz. glass of table wine, a 1.5 oz. shot of 80 proof distilled spirits all contain what amount of alcohol?

- A. unequal; only beer and wine are equal
- B. unequal; only wine and distilled spirits are equal
- C. unequal
- D. **equal**

Team 2: Which are ways to spot a drunk driver?

- A. A car straddling the center line
- B. Weaving
- C. Stopping in traffic without a cause
- D. **All the above**

### Level Eleven

Team 1: 35% of what alcoholic beverage is sold to high school and junior high students?

- A. Beer
- B. Whiskey
- C. **Wine Coolers**
- D. Liquor

Team 2: Alcohol use is the cause of 1/3 – 2/3 of what type of criminal offense?

- A. sexual assault
- B. date rape
- C. homicide
- D. **both A and B**

### Level Twelve

Team 1: What month is the National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention month?

- A. July
- B. January
- C. **December**
- D. May

Team 2: What is the penalty for Driving under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs?

- A. **One year license suspension, sentenced to jail for a minimum of 48 hours, pay a fine no less than \$300, required to participate in Alcohol Highway Safety classes, and if necessary, be ordered to under go alcohol and drug rehabilitation treatment.**

### Level Thirteen

Team 1: List two ways you can get out of riding in a vehicle with an impaired driver?

- A. Sleep at a friends house
- B. Find someone else to take you home
- C. Call a taxi
- D. **All of the above**

Team 2: List some signs that a driver has been drinking.

- A. Smell of alcohol
- B. Slurred speech
- C. Lack of balance, not able to walk a straight line
- D. **All of the above**

# OVI Activity

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# OVI Safety Facts

**The legal blood-alcohol limit in Ohio:** Ohio Law states that no person shall operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or both. The state of Ohio has set a per se level of .08 BAC (blood-alcohol content) as the presumptive level at which an adult is considered to be an impaired driver of a passenger car. However, being under the presumptive .08 BAC level does not mean you are not impaired and, depending upon roadside sobriety checks, you may be charged with OVI with a BAC which measures below .08. In other words, the presumptive BAC level is the level at which you are automatically considered to be “legally” impaired — it does not mean that you are not illegal if you are not at the .08 BAC level. As such, there is no absolute “legal limit” except “zero.”

## **The penalties for impaired driving in Ohio:**

- Administrative license suspension for a refusal of the BAC test will last from 1 to 5 years, depending on the number of prior refusals. For a failure, the administrative license suspension is 90 days to 3 years, depending on the number of prior drunk driving convictions.
- Those convicted of the offense are subject to the mandatory penalties of time in jail, a court-imposed driver license suspension, and a minimum of \$200 to a maximum of \$10,000 fine. Penalties are based upon the number of previous OVI convictions over 5 years.
- **FIRST OFFENSE** — at least 72 consecutive hours in jail, court license suspension from 6 mo. to 3 years.
- **SECOND OFFENSE** – at least 10 consecutive days in jail, court license suspension from 1 to 5 years.
- **THIRD OFFENSE** — at least 30 consecutive days in jail, license suspension from one year to 10 years.
- **FOURTH OFFENSE** — at least 60 consecutive days in jail, court license suspension from three years to permanent revocation.
- To regain a suspended license, all OVI offenders must pay a \$250 reinstatement fee and show proof of a policy for liability insurance or bond. Repeat offenders will be required to file proof of liability coverage and maintain coverage for three years. Third and fourth time impaired driving offenders are also subject to having their vehicle immobilized or forfeited. A vehicle owner who knowingly allows someone whose license is suspended to operate their vehicle may also be subject to these penalties.
- Motorists who are convicted of vehicular homicide or aggravated vehicular homicide and are judged to have been under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offense will, in addition to other penalties, suffer permanent loss of driving privileges.

## **Troopers test suspected impaired drivers:**

When a trooper observes a suspected impaired driver, s/he will stop the car for observed traffic offenses and make personal contact with the driver. If the officer detects possible impairment once contacting the driver, divided-attention sobriety tests will be conducted. Among these are:

- the finger-to-nose touch
- the heel-toe walk
- the one-leg stand
- and the “Gaze Test” which traces involuntary eye movements

In addition, the trooper will observe how well the driver can understand and respond to questions and follow instructions. If, after conducting these tests, the officer detects impairment, an arrest is made and the suspect is taken into custody for a formal BAC test.

## **What use are sobriety checkpoints?**

Sobriety checkpoints are designed to be a deterrent, not a trap. The Supreme Court has ruled that before conducting a sobriety checkpoint, several criteria must be met. First, the location of the checkpoint must have a historically high rate of alcohol-related crashes. Second, the agency must follow specific guideline for notification that the checkpoint is to be conducted. Also, if traffic is too heavy to stop each car passing through the checkpoint, cars must be stopped according to a predetermined formula (ie: every other car, every fourth car, etc.)

*Source: The Ohio State Highway Patrol*

- Drinking and driving is the number one killer of people under the age of 21 today. In 2005, alcohol-impaired drivers age 16 to 20 were responsible for 113 (out of 468) fatal crashes and 2,231 (out of 46,017) injury crashes in Ohio.
- If you weigh 120 pounds and drink one ounce of 100 proof liquor, three ounce of table wine, or one 12 ounce can of beer during one hour, your blood alcohol concentration would be .03 percent.
- Court costs (\$250-\$500); attorney fees (\$750-\$2500); court ordered rehabilitation program (\$250+); potential reinstatement fees and cost of insurance (3 to 10 times your current premium); Total cost as high as \$3,500+ plus increased insurance costs.

*Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety*

## Impacts of OVI on the Safety & Well-Being of Ohio Citizens

### *In Ohio...*

- One person is injured every 48 minutes and one is killed every 19 hours in an alcohol-related traffic crash (2001-2005).
- One in three traffic deaths are alcohol-related (2001-2005).
- One-third of alcohol-related crashes occur in just six large metropolitan counties (2001-2005).
- Alcohol-related fatalities have increased 26 percent (from 2001 to 2005).
- Impaired motorists drove an estimated 3.8 billion miles on Ohio roads, an average of 2 million miles per day (2001-2005).
- Nearly 250,000 Ohio drivers were convicted of OVI; 44 percent were repeat offenders (2001-2005)..
- 33,000 habitual offenders (five or more OVI convictions) account for 12 percent of all OVI convictions in the state (1980-)..
- Impaired driving cost state and local economies a combined \$4 billion (2001-2005).

### *Nationally...*

- Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for the age group four through 34 in the United States.
- Three in 10 Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related traffic crash.
- At night, one in seven drivers is impaired..
- Less than one percent of self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving results in an arrest.
- Traffic safety countermeasures can reduce alcohol-related traffic crashes by 10 to 24 percent.

*Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol. 2006.*

*Impaired Driving: The Danger on Ohio Roads.*  
<http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/publications/Impaired%20Driving.pdf>

## 2001-05 Alcohol-Related Crash Statistics - Ohio

<u>Yr</u>	<u>Crashes</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Injuries</u>
2001	16,794	375	11,131
2002	17,560	482	11,533
2003	17,361	463	10,645
2004	17,244	477	10,561
<u>2005</u>	<u>16,474</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>10,510</u>
<b>Avg.</b>	<b>17,087</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>10,876</b>

*Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety.*

*2006. Ohio Traffic Crash Facts 2005.*

<http://www.publicsafety.ohio.gov/publicat/HSY7606/HSY7606-2005.PDF>

### **How to get the keys away from someone who is about to drink and drive:**

- If the person is a close friend, try and use a soft, calm approach at first. Suggest to them that they've had too much to drink and it would be better if someone else drove or if they took a cab.
- Be calm. Joke about it. Make light of it.
- Try to make it sound like you are doing them a favor.
- If the person is somebody you don't know well, speak to their friends and have them make an attempt to persuade them to hand over the keys. Usually they will listen.
- If the person is a good friend, spouse, or significant other, tell them that if they insist on driving, you are not going with them. Tell them that you will call someone else for a ride, take a cab, or walk.
- Locate the person's keys while they are pre occupied and take them away. Most likely, they will think they've lost their keys and will be forced to find another mode of transportation.
- If possible, avoid embarrassing the person or being confrontational. This makes them appear vulnerable to alcohol and its effects.

*Source: Progressive Insurance. 2006*

[http://affinity.progressive.com/auto\\_insurance\\_center/safety/get\\_keys.asp](http://affinity.progressive.com/auto_insurance_center/safety/get_keys.asp)

## United States OVI Facts

- There were 16,885 alcohol-related fatalities in the United States in 2005 – 39 percent of the total traffic fatalities for the year.
- Traffic fatalities in alcohol-related crashes fell by 0.2 percent, from 16,919 in 2004 to 16,885 in 2005.
- The 16,885 alcohol-related fatalities in 2005 (39% of total traffic fatalities for the year) represent a 5-percent reduction from the 17,732 alcohol related fatalities reported in 1995 (42% of the total).
- The 16,885 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 2005 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 31 minutes.
- In 2005, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had by law created a threshold making it illegal per se to drive with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher.
- Of the 16,885 people who died in alcohol-related crashes in 2005, 14,539 (86%) were killed in crashes where at least one driver or nonoccupant had a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher. Of the 14,539 people killed in such crashes, 71 percent were drivers or nonoccupants with BAC levels at or above .08 g/dL. The remaining 29 percent were drivers or nonoccupants with either no BAC or BAC below .08 g/dL, or were passengers.
- NHTSA estimates that alcohol was involved in 39 percent of fatal crashes and in 7 percent of all crashes in 2005. The national rate of alcohol-related fatalities in motor vehicle crashes in 2005 was 0.57 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.
- An estimated 254,000 persons were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present — an average of one person injured approximately every 2 minutes.
- In 2004, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program estimated that over 1.4 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. This is an arrest rate of 1 for every 139 licensed drivers in the United States.
- In 2005, 21 percent of the children age 14 and younger who were killed in motor vehicle crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.
- In 2005, a total of 414 (21%) of the fatalities among children age 14 and younger occurred in crashes involving alcohol. Of those 414 fatalities, more than half (224) of those killed were passengers in vehicles with drivers who had been drinking, with BAC levels of .01 g/dL or higher. An additional 96 children were killed as passengers in vehicles with drivers who had not been drinking. Another 48 children age 14 and younger who were killed in traffic crashes in 2005 were pedestrians or pedalcyclists who were struck by drivers with BAC .01 g/dL or higher.
- The percentage of drivers with BAC .08 g/dL or above in fatal crashes was highest for motorcycle operators.
- In fatal crashes in 2005, the highest percentage of drivers with BAC levels .08 g/dL or higher was for drivers ages 21-24 (32%), followed by ages 25-34 (28%) and 35-44 (23%).
- The percentages of drivers with BAC levels .08 g/dL or higher in fatal crashes in 2005 were 27 percent for motorcycle operators, 22 percent for passenger cars, and 21 percent for light trucks. The percentage of drivers with BAC levels .08 g/dL or higher in fatal crashes was the lowest for large trucks (1%).

- Safety belts were used by only 28 percent of fatally injured drivers with BAC levels .08 g/dL or higher, compared to 44 percent of fatally injured with BAC levels between .01 g/dL and .07 g/dL and 56 percent of fatally injured drivers with no alcohol (BAC = .00 g/dL).
- Drivers with BAC levels .08 g/dL or higher involved in fatal crashes were 9 times more likely to have a prior conviction for driving while impaired (DWI) than were drivers with no alcohol (BAC = .00 g/dL) (9% and 1%, respectively).
- In 2005, 85 percent (11,921) of the 14,068 drivers with BAC .01 g/dL or higher who were involved in fatal crashes had BAC levels at or above .08 g/dL, and 52 percent (7,330) had BAC levels at or above .16 g/dL. The most frequently recorded BAC
- In 2005, more than half (52%) of the drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking had BAC .16 or above.

*Source: NHTSA National Center for Statistics and Analysis. 2005.*

*<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/AlcoholTSF05.pdf>*

### **Signals that Someone is Driving while Impaired**

- When the driver makes wide, abrupt or illegal turns
- Straddles the center line
- Suddenly swerves or continuously weaves
- Nearly strikes another vehicle or object
- Stops in the roadway without cause
- Uses brakes erratically
- Drives into opposing traffic
- Signals to turn one way and then another
- Follows traffic ahead too closely or drives quickly into traffic
- ahead and then suddenly brakes
- Responds slowly to traffic signals
- Drives without headlights at night
- Drives at high speed or rapidly accelerates
- Drives very slowly
- Drives off the roadway

*Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety*

# Personal Stories

## **Douglas W. Blevins, Sr.**

*March 22, 1960 – June 24, 1988*

For Darleen and Harrice Blevins, June 24, 1998 was the day that a drunk driver cut half of their hearts out. Their son, Douglas, 28, was headed to work, like any normal morning. He was three miles from home at a stoplight, and a drunk driver ran right into him. Both cars went airborne hitting a nearby building. Douglas was killed instantly, crushing every single bone in his body - leaving a mother, father, brother, sisters and his two children heartbroken. June 24 was the day somebody ripped a father out of his two small children's lives forever. Think before you drink and drive... please. Save a life. Save a child's pain. Save a family's anger.

## **Tiffany Lyn Clawson**

*November 19, 1978 – February 21, 1991*

My 12-year-old daughter Tiffany was visiting her father for the weekend and had gone to the store across the street. She was only three steps from her dad's driveway when a drunk driver, going over 40 mph, hit her. She was thrown on to the hood and rolled up the windshield, landing on the luggage rack of his station wagon. He didn't know he hit her and continued driving while my 10-year-old son watched in horror from his father's front window. Luckily a police officer traveling in the opposite direction turned and followed him, eventually getting him to stop. My daughter had no pulse or heartbeat when removed from the roof of the car. She was revived and when we arrived at the hospital were told she probably would not live through the night. She lived for 26 days on life support and was in a coma. She was struck 1-26-91 and died of her injuries 2-21-91. The man who killed Tiffany was sentenced to four to 10 years and his license was taken away for life. He served eight years and has been released. I am still living my life sentence without my beautiful daughter.

– *Sandra Clawson Rawlings*

## **Jason Patrick Dunegan**

*June 5, 1978 – June 5, 1999*

Jason was a beautiful young man whose life was taken on his 21st birthday when he got into a vehicle with a friend who was under the influence of alcohol. Jason had just begun a career in fire fighting. He had a deep love for God and loved to sing country music. Jason left behind parents, stepparents, two sisters, one stepbrother and three stepsisters. I have lost my only brother and best friend. He was one of the kindest people I have ever known. He knew no prejudices and got along with everyone. I long to see his smile and hear his laughter. I love and miss him more than words could ever express. I long for the day we'll be reunited for eternity. May all who read this realize the consequences of drinking and driving. For the driver, my brother's friend, God has given him a second chance. He has made a full recovery. Unfortunately, I no longer have my brother. Jason will always be alive in my heart and in the hearts of all those who love him.

– *Heather Preston*

**Casey Lee Melton** – *Aug 7, 1981 – May 9, 1998*

**Joe Wright Parnell** – *Jun 28, 1955-Jan 8, 2000*

My daughter was the light of my life. She had a promising future and wanted to be a teacher or pharmacist. She was coming home from prom when a drunk driver pushed her car into a flooded field. He stood there while she screamed for help. After the car went under, he fled the scene. Our family was devastated. Our sentence is a lifetime of grief. People say it gets easier, but it does not. There is not one day that goes by without missing her. Twenty months later, my husband Joe was walking home and was killed by a hit-and-run drunk driver. Joe was the love of my life, my best friend, my teacher of life and my soul mate. Joe was a country boy and loved anything to do with the outdoors. He had one of the biggest hearts I have ever known. The woman ran over him and left him in the road. She was caught the next day. My life now has no meaning, no joy and I am alone. So many lives taken, so many families destroyed. Please take the keys instead of a life.

– *Diann Parnell*

### **Ann Landers Column: Dead at Seventeen**

Agony claws my mind. I am a statistic. When I first got here, I felt very much alone. I was overwhelmed by grief, and I expected to find sympathy. I found no sympathy. I saw only thousands of others whose bodies were as badly mangled as mine. I was given a number and placed in a category, "Traffic Fatalities." The day I died was an ordinary school day. How I wish I had taken the bus! But I was too cool for the bus. I remember how I wheeled the car out of Mom. "Special Favor," I pleaded. "All the kids drive." It doesn't matter how the accident happened. I was goofing off – going too fast, taking crazy chances. The last thing I remember was passing an old lady who seemed to be going awfully slow. I heard a crash and felt a terrific jolt. Glass and steel flew everywhere. I heard myself scream. Suddenly, I awakened. It was very quiet. A police officer was standing over me. I saw a doctor. My body was mangled. I was saturated with blood. Pieces of jagged glass were sticking out all over. Strange that I couldn't feel anything. Hey, don't pull that sheet over my head. I can't be dead. Later, I was placed in a drawer. My folks came to identify me. Why did they have to see me like this? Why did I have to look at Mom's eyes when she faced the most terrible ordeal of her life? Dad suddenly looked very old. He told the man in charge, "Yes, he's our son." The funeral was weird. I saw all my relatives and friends walk toward the casket. They looked at me with the saddest eyes I've ever seen. Some of my buddies were crying. A few of the girls touched my hand and sobbed. Please somebody – wake me up! Get me out of here. I can't bear to see Mom and Dad in such pain. My grandparents are so weak from grief they can barely walk. My brother and sister are like zombies. No one can believe this. I can't believe it, either. Please don't bury me! I'm not dead. I have a lot of living to do. I want to laugh and run again. I want to sing and dance. Please don't put me in the ground! I promise if you give me just one more chance, God, I'll be the most careful driver in the whole world. All I want is one more chance. Please, God, I'm only 17.

*Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety  
SMART Students Make A  
Right Turn Spring 2001 Newsletter*