





# **Emergency Situations**

# **Dealing With A Collision**

# What to Do:

# Stop Immediately, Stay at the Scene

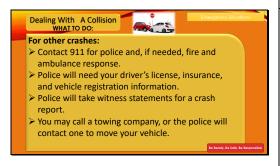
- Don't Panic
- Don't argue with others involved
- Don't assign or admit blame
- Prevent other crashes
- Warn others if possible-hazard-flashers, flares
- Stay Safe- be aware of:
- Fallen wires
- Other Traffic-Stay off road
- If minor damage, move vehicle to roadside
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# Emergency Situations Dealing With A Collision What to Do:

# For a crash that does not involve injury or major damage to the vehicle:

- Stop Immediately, Stay at the Scene
- Move vehicles from the roadway.
- Exchange insurance, driver and vehicle information, and phone numbers for insurers.
- Note damage, or take photos, and write down a statement of what happened.
- You may contact police to respond.



# Dealing With A Collision What to Do:

### For other crashes:

- Contact 911 for police and, if needed, fire and ambulance response.
- Police will need your driver's license, insurance, and vehicle registration information.
- Police will take witness statements for a crash report.
- You may call a towing company, or the police will contact one to move your vehicle.



Dealing With A Collision

# What to do:

# **STAY AT THE SCENE**

- Call 911 if injuries and vehicles can't safely be moved
- Exchange information with others involved
- Get names & addresses of witnesses
- Take pictures of damage

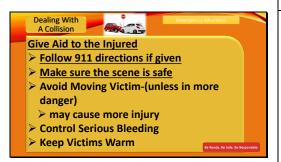


Dealing With A Collision

# Give Aid to the Injured

# **Call 911**

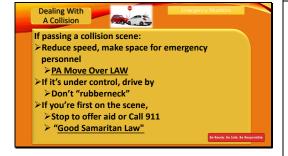
- Explain Situation, Give location
- Explain that there are injuries
- Number of people
- Stay on the line
- 911 operator may assist with instructions



Dealing With A Collision

# Give Aid to the Injured

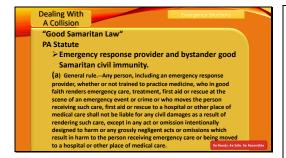
- Follow 911 directions if given
- Make sure the scene is safe
- Avoid Moving Victim-(unless in more danger)
  - This may cause more injury
- Control Serious Bleeding
- Keep Victims Warm



**Dealing With A Collision** 

# If passing a collision scene:

- Reduce speed, make space for emergency personnel
- PA Move Over LAW
- If it's under control, drive by
  - Don't "rubberneck"
- If you're first on the scene,
  - Stop to offer aid or Call 911
  - "Good Samaritan Law"



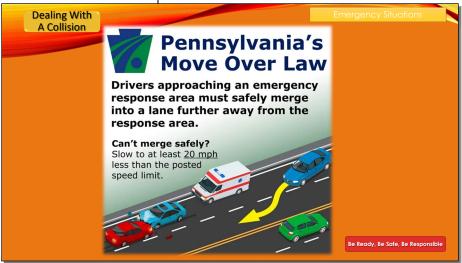
Dealing With A Collision

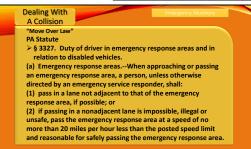
"Good Samaritan Law"

### **PA Statute**

Emergency response provider and bystander good Samaritan civil immunity.

(a) General rule.--Any person, including an emergency response provider, whether or not trained to practice medicine, who in good faith renders emergency care, treatment, first aid or rescue at the scene of an emergency event or crime or who moves the person receiving such care, first aid or rescue to a hospital or other place of medical care shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of rendering such care, except in any act or omission intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving emergency care or being moved to a hospital or other place of medical care.





Dealing With A Collision

"Move Over Law"

### **PA Statute**

§ 3327. Duty of driver in emergency response areas and in relation to disabled vehicles.

- (a) Emergency response areas.--When approaching or passing an emergency response area, a person, unless otherwise directed by an emergency service responder, shall.
- (1) pass in a lane not adjacent to that of the emergency response area, if possible; or
- (2) if passing in a nonadjacent lane is impossible, illegal or unsafe, pass the emergency response area at a speed of no more than 20 miles per hour less than the posted speed limit and reasonable for safely passing the emergency response area.



# Traffic Stops WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE STOPPED BY THE POLICE Law enforcement officers issue written traffic citations to persons who are charged with violating the Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Law. You must follow the directions of the officer at the time of the stop, or you may be subject to arrest. You will know a police officer wants you to pull over when they activate the flashing red and blue lights on top of the police vehicle. In some instances, an unmarked police vehicle may be equipped with a flashing red light only.

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# Traffic Stops WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE STOPPED BY THE POLICE FLEEING OR ELUDING POLICE

Each year, there are about 450 crashes caused when a driver attempts to flee or elude police, resulting in 40 to 50 major injuries or fatalities on Pennsylvania roadways.

If a driver is convicted of fleeing or attempting to elude police, the penalty is a one-year suspension of the driving privilege, a fine of \$500, plus court costs and other fees, and could include imprisonment.

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# Traffic Stops WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE STOPPED BY THE POLICE You may also see flashing white lights used in addition to these lights. If the vehicle is flashing only blue lights, then it is not a police officer. If you see flashing red and blue lights or flashing red lights only and you are still not certain the person pulling you over is actually a police officer, you may drive to the nearest well-lift, populated area, but acknowledge you understand the request to stop by turning on your flashers and driving at a reduced speed. You may ask the officer for identification and should do so if the individual who has stopped you is not in uniform or has an unmarked vehicle. Most officers in unmarked vehicles are wearing police uniforms, and police officers always possess a photo ID card and a badge.



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What to do when pulled over by the police:

# **DO NOT FLEE**

- Activate turn signal, pull to a safe area at the right edge of road.
- If at night, turn on interior light.
- Shift to Park, Shut off engine, and music.
- Keep seat belt buckled
- <u>Limit your movements, don't reach for anything.</u>
- Roll down window.
- Alert officer immediately if transporting any type of firearm.
- Keep doors closed. Stay inside, <u>unless asked to</u> step out.
- Place hands on steering wheel, in plain sight.
- Wait until asked to retrieve license, registration, and insurance cards.





# Traffic Stop

What to do when pulled over by the police:

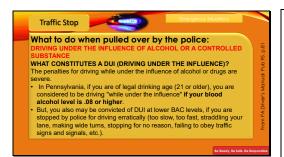
- Be polite.
- The officer will tell you what you did wrong.
- You may receive only a warning, or you may be cited for a traffic violation.
- By signing the citation, you are NOT admitting to guilt, only acknowledging receiving the ticket.
- If you disagree with the citation, you are entitled to a court hearing where you can present your arguments.
- It is not in your best interest to argue with the officer at the scene.
- If you believe you have not been treated in a professional manner, you should contact the appropriate police department at a time following the traffic stop and ask for a supervisor.

What to do when pulled over by the police:

# **PASSENGERS:**

- Stay inside the vehicle, unless asked to exit.
- Limit your movements.
- Keep your hands in plain view.









# What to do when pulled over by the police:

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DUI (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE)?

The penalties for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs are severe.

- In Pennsylvania, if you are of legal drinking age (21 or older), you are considered to be driving "while under the influence" if your blood alcohol level is .08 or higher.
- But, you also may be convicted of DUI at lower BAC levels, if you are stopped by police for driving erratically (too slow, too fast, straddling your lane, making wide turns, stopping for no reason, failing to obey traffic signs and signals, etc.).

# What to do when pulled over by the police:

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

# PENNSYLVANIA'S IMPLIED CONSENT LAW (CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL OR DRUGS)

The Implied Consent law is very important to you as a driver.

- The law covering chemical testing says you have:
- agreed to take such a test -- just by being licensed to drive in Pennsylvania.
- If the police arrest you for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and you refuse to take one (1) or more chemical tests of breath or blood,
- your driving privilege will be automatically suspended for one (1) year.
- This suspension is in addition to the suspension imposed for a conviction or Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) for driving while under the influence.

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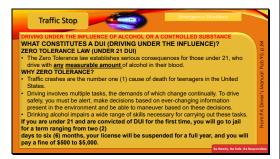
- Even if you are found not guilty of driving while under the influence, your driving privilege will be suspended for one (1) year for a first-time refusal to take a breath or blood test.
- If you refuse to take a test and you are found guilty of DUI, your driving privilege may be suspended for two and a half (2 1/2) years, depending on your BAC level at the time of the arrest.
- If you refuse chemical testing and have had a prior DUI conviction or a prior refusal for chemical
- testing, you will face an 18-month suspension for the refusal, plus 18 more months for the DUI conviction, for a total suspension of three (3) years.



What to do when pulled over by the police:
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

# WHAT CONSTITUTES A DUI (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE)?

- If you are under age 21, Pennsylvania's laws do not permit you to drive with any measurable alcohol in your system.
- If you are under 21, you are considered to be driving under the influence if your blood alcohol level is .02 or greater.



What to do when pulled over by the police:

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DUI (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE)? ZERO TOLERANCE LAW (UNDER 21 DUI)

 The Zero Tolerance law establishes serious consequences for those under 21, who drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their blood.

# WHY ZERO TOLERANCE?

- Traffic crashes are the number one (1) cause of death for teenagers in the United States.
- Driving involves multiple tasks, the demands of which change continually. To drive safely, you must be alert, make decisions based on everchanging information present in the environment and be able to maneuver based on these decisions.
- Drinking alcohol impairs a wide range of skills necessary for carrying out these tasks.
- If you are under 21 and are convicted of DUI for the first time, you will go to jail for a term ranging from two (2)
- days to six (6) months, your license will be suspended for a full year, and you will pay a fine of \$500 to \$5,000.



What to do when pulled over by the police:
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR A CONTROLLED
SUBSTANCE

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DUI (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE)?

### **UNDERAGE DRINKING**

- If you are under age 21, it is against the law to buy alcohol, consume alcohol, have alcohol in your possession or have alcohol in the vehicle you are driving. (Including passengers' possession)
- In addition, if you are underage and are arrested and detained for blood, breath and/or urine testing, <u>parental</u> <u>consent to conduct these tests is not required</u>, but the police will notify your
- parents of the arrest.
- The minimum penalty for underage drinking is a fine of up to \$500 plus court costs.
- The courts may require you to be evaluated to determine the extent of your involvement with alcohol and may also require you to successfully complete a program of alcohol education, intervention or counseling.

ONE FACT REMAINS: It is against the law for anyone under age 21 to consume, possess or transport alcohol

Lessons and Hints to Work With Your New Teen Driver

This resource is based on a behind the wheel program that is used by trained driver education teachers.

### Purpose:

to give adults supervising practice driving with a teen driver, an orderly, standard routine.

To provide objectives and methods similar to those used by in-car driving instructors that may:

reduce stressful situations for adult and teen.

reduce risk by allowing the teen driver to gradually progress through skill levels and driving environments.



