## WHO IS FACESA ?

## Families Against Chronic Excessive speed

## Our Mission

Is to prevent deaths and reduce injuries on our roadways due to excessive speeding.

## Our Goal

Is to heighten public awareness of the dangers of excessive speed through education and the involvement of our community.

## WHY

## ?

Every fatality on our roadways due to excessive speed has a face and a story to tell. The families of these victims are here to tell the stories of their cherished loved ones. The number " 4 " stands for the age of little Devin Westerhoff when his life was taken by the senseless act of a chronic speeder. We are the

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## WHEN?

was incorporated in October 2005 after the death of Nicole \& Devin Westerhoff.
first started working with IDOT on an Injury Prevention Grant October 2006.


Nicole \& Devin Westerhoff Killed October 10, 2005


Matthew Brant Killed March 11, 2004


## What FACESA Has Accomplished?

- Education- Drivers Ed- Health \& Safety Fairs-Prom- Mock Crashes
- Law Enforcement- Palm Cards- Safety Check Points- Roll Call
- Community- Health \& Safety Fairs
- Judicial- Victim impact- Driver Improvement School Presentations- Judge \& States Attorney Education


## EDUCATION



## LIFE IN THE <br>  <br> DOESNWT ALWAYY GER YOUCO

## WHERE YOU WANT TO GO!






## LAW ENFORCEMENT



## JUDICIAL



## COMMUNITY




Illinois State Fair Springfield 2007


Award Presented to FACES4 by John Kocinski (Center) from Dupage County States Atty. Joe Birkett

## Community



## An Attitude Problem

ØOne of the most disturbing problems with speeding is that while most people accept that speeding increases crash risk; Most people continue to speed.
ØWhile drunk driving is generally viewed as socially unacceptable, speeding is not.

## An Attitude Problem

Ø Research has shown that people make false distinctions about categories of speeding.
Ø Many people define speeding by 5-10 mph as merely 'driving over the limit' and even view speeding by 10-20 mph as 'acceptable speeding'. Many people consider 'real speeding' to be only speeding by more than 20 mph .
Ø These are dangerous attitudes because there is no such thing as safe speeding.

## Underestimating stopping distance

$\emptyset$ A key issue in speeding related crashes is the fact that most motorists underestimate the distance needed to stop.
Ø When traveling at 65 mph , your vehicle is moving at 95 feet per second.
With reaction time and stopping distance, it will take your vehicle over 100 yards to come to a com

SPEEDING $\backslash$ KILLS
What will it take YOU to STOP!


## Physics Rule

ØThe Severity of a crash grows exponentially for every 10 mph over 50 a vehicle travels.
ØThe crash risk at 60 mph is about twice the risk at 50 mph . At 70 mph the crash risk is more than four times the risk at 50 mph .

## Statistics

ØOf all drivers under the age of 21 involved in fatal crashes, 38\%were speeding.
ØOver 1000 people are Killed each month in speeding related fatalitiesThat's an average ot 37 people Killed every Day!

## Strategies:

$\emptyset$ (1) ensuring that posted speed limits are reasonable and appropriate for conditions;
$\emptyset(2)$ providing public information and education on the risks associated with speeding;
$\varnothing(3)$ understanding who speeds, where, when, and why;
$\varnothing$ (4) using a variety of techniques and technologies beyond enforcement for speed management; and
$\emptyset(5)$ targeting enforcement where speeding presents the most serious hazard and accompanying it with public information and education.

This approach has been successful in addressing impaired driving, occupant protection, red- light running, and commercial motor vehicle safety issues. Public information and education also contribute to public support for speed management by increasing the awareness of the consequences of speeding.

## Think SPEFDING Isn't dangerous?

## ØThen consider the following!

$\varnothing$ Effectiveness of restraint devices like air bags and safety belts, and vehicular construction such as crumple zones and side member beams decline as impact speed increases.
$\emptyset$ When a speeding vehicle crashes, it under goes a rapid change of speed. However, the occupants keep moving at the vehicle's previous speed until they are stopped- either by hitting an object or by being restrained by a safety belt or airbag.

