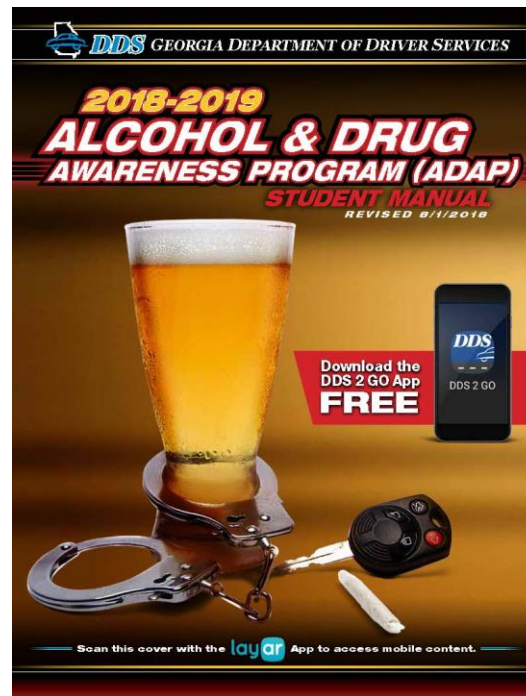




**DDS**  
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT  
OF DRIVER SERVICES



# ALCOHOL AND DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM (ADAP) TRAINING



**Presented by:**  
**Georgia Department of Driver Services**  
**Regulatory Compliance Division**

# What is ADAP?

## Alcohol Drug Awareness Program (ADAP)

O.C.G.A. §20-2-142(b)

- Alcohol and drug course established by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Department of Driver Services for the purpose of informing teens of the dangers involved in consuming alcohol or certain drugs in connection with operating a motor vehicle
- In Georgia, teens under the age of 18 are required by law to show proof that they have completed ADAP in order to obtain their Class D driver's license

## Parent ADAP

O.C.G.A. §20-2-142(b)(2)(B)

- A separate voluntary component for parental or guardian instruction that provides drug prevention strategies, legal accountability information, an opportunity for questions, and other information on protecting their children from alcohol and drug use
- Parents who complete the online Parent ADAP course may receive a free 3 year non-certified MVR through the DDS Online Services portal






## eADAP

O.C.G.A §20-2-142(b)(4)

- The alcohol and drug course offered electronically online
- Designed for those teens unable to take the traditional (classroom) ADAP course through their high school

# Rules & Regulations

## *375-5-4-.07 Testing*

-  A student must attend all sessions of the course to take the exam
-  A student may retest with a subsequent class if necessary
-  Only 2 retests without further instruction are allowed
-  Oral tests are given at the discretion of the instructor or school principal
-  Each student must pass with a score of 70 or higher to obtain a Certificate of Completion

**O.C.G.A. 40-5-22 (a) requires that any person under 18 years of age complete the Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program (ADAP) in order to obtain a Georgia driver's license.**

**Chapter 1  
TADRA**

**Chapter 2  
Traffic Laws and Safe Driving**

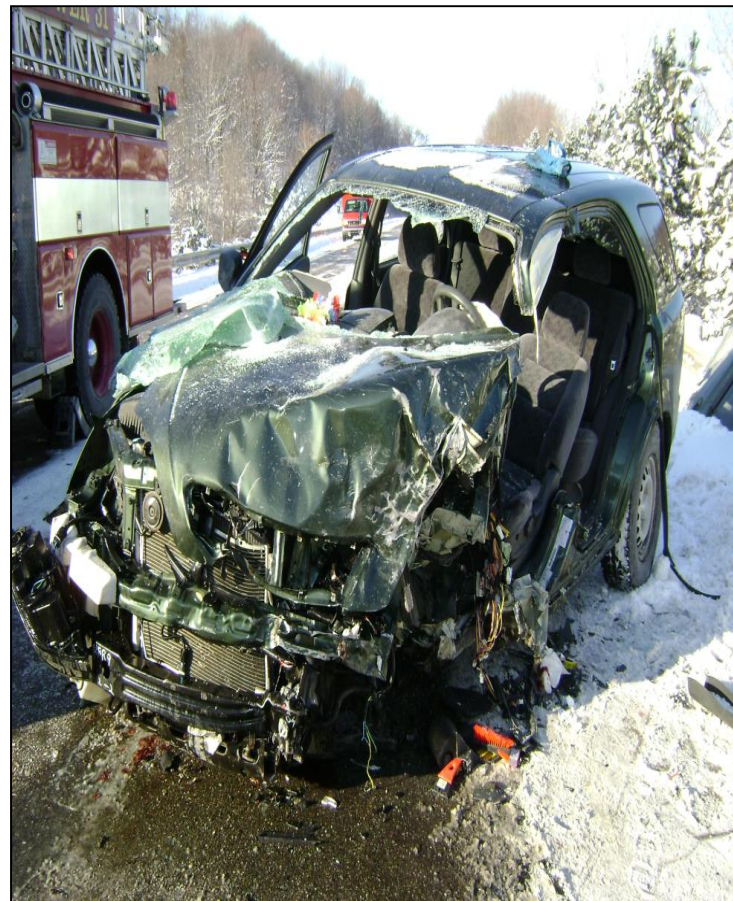
**Chapter 3  
Alcohol and Drug Awareness**

**Chapter 4  
Summary and Discussion**

# Chapter 1

## TADRA

- **Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act (TADRA) is a Graduated Driver's Licensing process for newly licensed drivers 15 to 18 years of age.**
- **TADRA contains important provisions specifically related to driving under the influence (DUI) prevention /enforcement and school conduct/attendance requirements.**
- **Since enactment of TADRA in 1997;**
  - **Fatal crash rate (16 years of age) -36.8% decline**
  - **Speed related crashes (16 years of age) - 42% decline – According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, in 2015, there were 268 speed related traffic fatalities in Georgia.**
  - **Alcohol related crashes (16 years of age) - 60% decline**



## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process



**STEP THREE: The Class C License**

**STEP TWO: The Provisional License (Class D)**

**STEP ONE: The Instructional Permit (Class CP)**

## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process

### STEP ONE: The Instructional Permit (Class CP)

- Granted to the persons at least 15 years of age upon passing a written examination
- Instructional Permit (Class CP) holders may operate any Class C vehicle:
  - **When** accompanied by a person at least 21 years of age who is licensed to drive a Class C vehicle
  - **Who** is fit and capable of exercising control over the vehicle
  - **Who** is occupying a seat beside the driver





## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process

### STEP TWO: The Provisional License (Class D)

- 16 and 17 year-olds who have:
  - Held an Instructional Permit (Class CP) for 1 year and one day
  - No major traffic violations that resulted in the mandatory suspension of their permit
  - Completed the Alcohol & Drug Awareness Program (ADAP)
  - Passed a behind-the-wheel skills' test
- Teens that do not complete the driver education requirement are not eligible to obtain a Provisional License (Class D) until 17 years of age



## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process

### Restrictions of a Provisional License (Class D)

Class D holders may not drive between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 5:00 a.m., without exception.

During the first 6 months following issuance, only the immediate family members may ride in the vehicle being driven by the Class D holder.

During the second 6 months following issuance, only 1 passenger under 21 years of age who is not an immediate family member may ride in the vehicle being driven by the Class D holder.

After the first and second 6-month periods, only 3 passengers under 21 years of age who are not immediate family members may ride in the vehicle being driven by the Class D holder.

## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process

### STEP THREE: The Class C License

Provisional License (Class D) holders may apply for a Class C Georgia driver's license upon reaching 18 years of age; provided, however, they have held a valid Provisional License (Class D) which is not under suspension and have not been convicted of any major traffic violations during the 12 months preceding application.



## TADRA Suspensions (non-DUI)

- The State of Georgia applies strict penalties to teens who fail to obey the laws regarding the operation of a motor vehicle.
- The driver's license of any person under 21 years of age convicted of any major offense shall be suspended for a period of 6 months for a first conviction, or for a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent suspension.

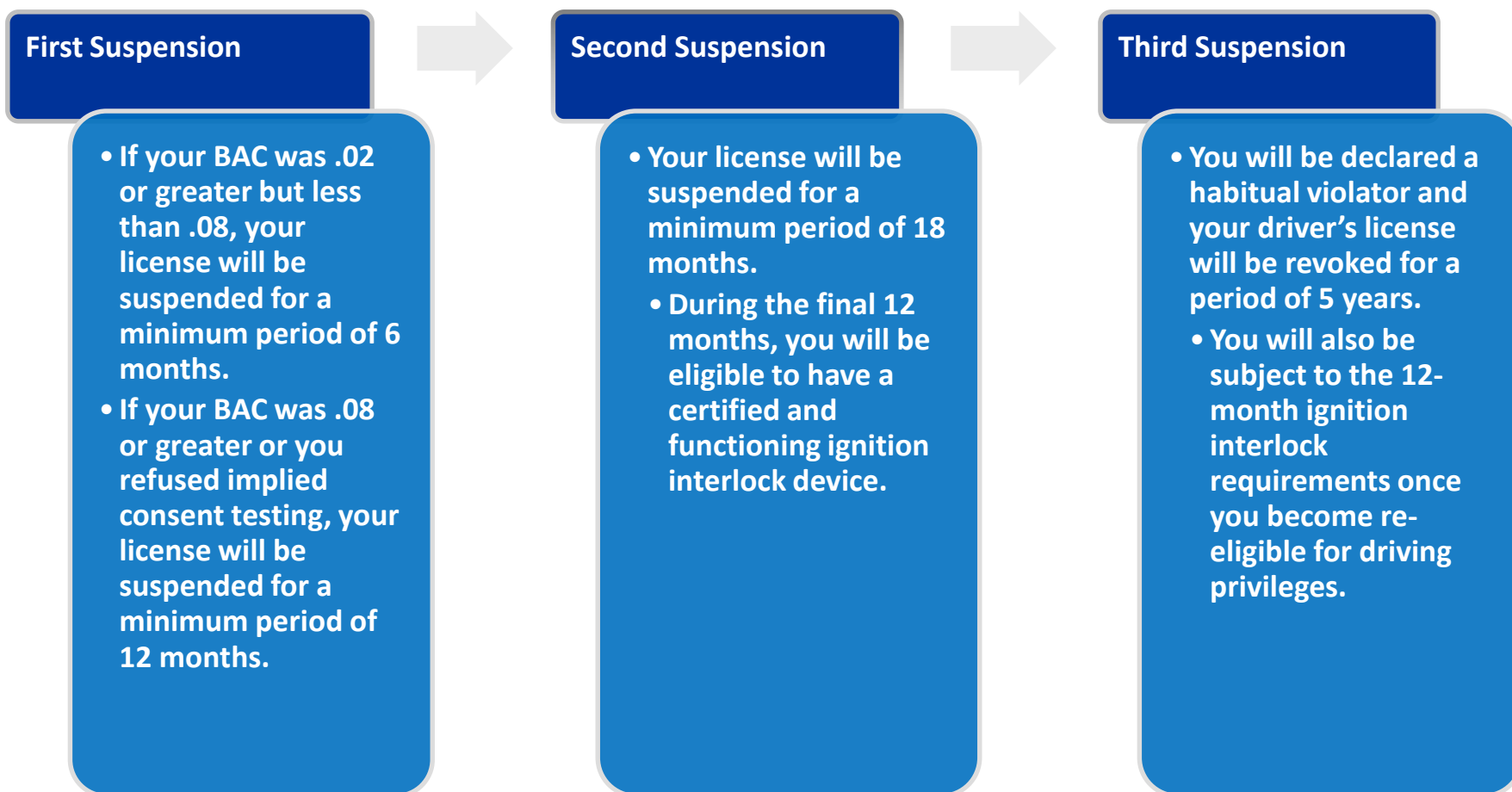
## What are the MAJOR Offenses?

- Hit and run or leaving the scene of an accident
- Racing on highways or streets
- Reckless driving
- Aggressive driving
- Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer
- Underage possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle
- Any other offense for which 4 or more points are assessed against the driver's license
- The accumulation of 4 or more points against the driver's license in any 12-month period while under 18 years of age



## TADRA Suspensions (DUI)

In Georgia, persons under 21 years of age are presumed to be DUI if they are operating a motor vehicle and their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is .02 or greater.



# TADRA School Enrollment

- Teen drivers under the age of 18 Must prove they are ENROLLED in school with presentation of a Certificate of Enrollment (DS-1)

## **School Matters!**



**Attend Today, Achieve Tomorrow**



P.O. Box 80447  
Conyers, GA 30013-8047  
678-413-8400  
www.dds.georgia.gov

### Certificate of School Enrollment

#### Part A: Student Information

Student Legal Name (Last, First, Middle): \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Gender: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part B: School Information

School Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part C: Enrollment Certification

This record is to certify that the above-named student is:  
 Enrolled in and not under expulsion from a public or private school.

#### Part D: Signatures

Certifying Official (PRINT NAME): \_\_\_\_\_  
Official's Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Original Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_.  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Notary Seal Here

*Submit this original form to a Department of Driver Services Customer Service Center within thirty (30) days*



## Georgia's Implied Consent Law

- Georgia's Implied Consent law requires you to submit to state-administered chemical tests of your blood, breath, urine, or other bodily substances for the purpose of determining if you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Your refusal to submit to the required testing may be offered as evidence against you in a court of law.

buzzed  
driving is  
drunk  
driving



## **Chapter 2**

# **Traffic Laws and Safe Driving**

# Safety Belts

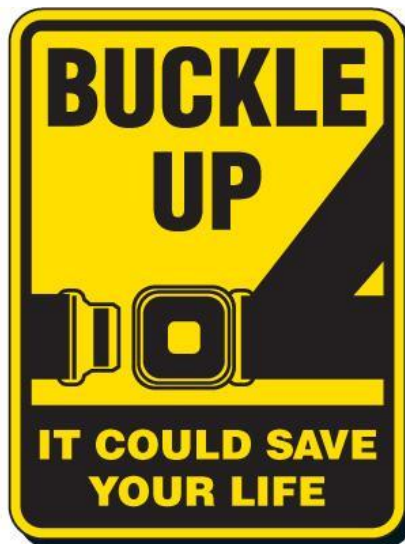


Passenger vehicles include any vehicle designed to carry 10 or fewer passengers

Safety belts are the most effective occupant protection in all types of vehicle crashes.



# Effectiveness of Safety Belts



- **Helps** you to control the vehicle.
- **Helps** keep your head from striking the dashboard or window.
- **Helps** keep people in the vehicle from hitting each other.
- **Helps** keep you from being ejected from the vehicle.

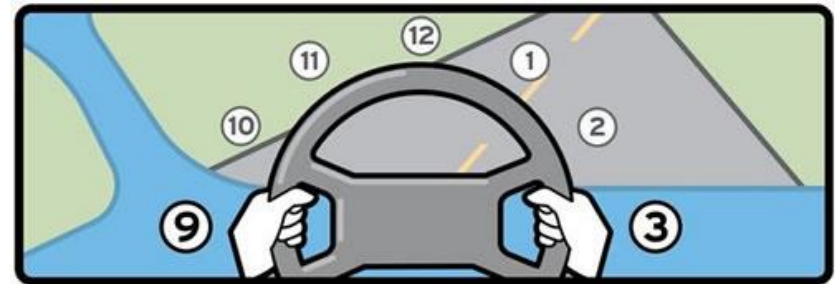
## Safety Restraints for Children



- Infants under the age of 1 year old or up to 20 pounds should be restrained in a properly installed rear-facing infant seat.
- Toddlers up to 4 years old or 40 pounds can be seated in a forward-facing car seat.
- Children ages 4-8 between 40 and 80 pounds should be in a booster seat. ([www.safeamericadrivers.org](http://www.safeamericadrivers.org))

# Steering

- Use good posture
- Use correct hand placement
- Always use two hands



## Driving after Sunset



- Vision can be severely limited at night; young drivers may find it difficult to determine size, speed, color and distance of objects.
  - Using a light inside the car will also greatly reduce your night vision.
- 
- You can reduce the potential of accidents by slowing down and increasing following distance.

# Speed





# Speed

Speeding is one of the most prevalent factors contributing to traffic crashes.

Speeding reduces a driver's ability to steer safely around curves or objects in the roadway, extends the distance necessary to stop a vehicle, and increases the distance a vehicle travels while a driver reacts to a dangerous situation.

Always know your speed and the speed limit.

## Distracted Driving

- According to a 2016 report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 3,450 people were killed and 391,000 were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted drivers in 2015.
- Distraction-related deaths (3,450 fatalities) decreased by 2.2% (NHTSA).
- Common distractions include talking on a cell phone, texting, adjusting the stereo system, and/or the presence of passengers.



## HB 673

Effective July 1, 2018, Georgia has a new Hand Free Law (HB673)

- No driver in GA may hold/support a phone for any reason
- Drivers may not text, email, or use the Internet
- Drivers may not watch or record movies/videos
- Phones may only be used with headphones, wireless device, phone holder, or mounted device (AKA: hands-free)

### Exceptions:

- Voice-based Communications w/auto-conversion to text
- Navigation/GPS
- Continuous recording/broadcasting (such as dash cams)

### Penalties:

- 1<sup>st</sup> conviction – 1 point and \$50 fine
- 2<sup>nd</sup> conviction – 2 points and \$100 fine
- 3<sup>rd</sup> or more convictions – 3 points and \$150 fine



## Space Management

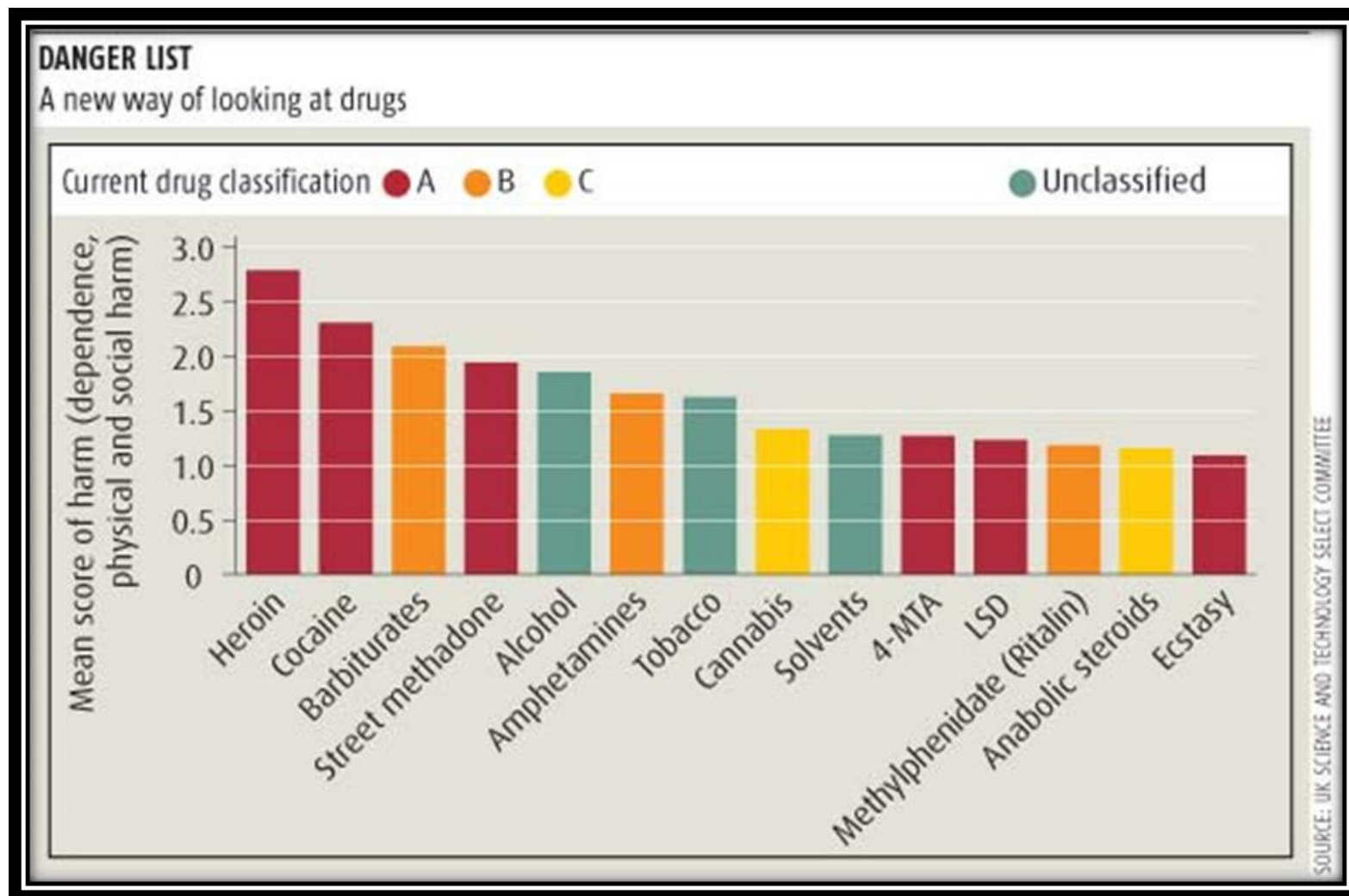
- Rear-end collisions are often caused by following another vehicle too closely.
- Maintain at least 3-second space margin between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.
- Remember that while driving at night, during inclement weather, or when hazardous road conditions are present, the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you should be even greater.
- When stopping behind another vehicle, stop in a position that allows you to see the back tires of the car in front you.



## Chapter 3

# Alcohol and Drug Awareness

# What type of effect do drugs have?



# Alcohol



- Class A drugs include: heroin (diamorphine), cocaine (including crack), methadone, ecstasy (MDMA), LSD, and magic mushrooms.
- Class B includes: amphetamines, barbiturates, codeine, cannabis, cathinone's (including mephedrone) and synthetic cannabinoids.
- Class C includes: benzodiazepines (tranquilizers), GHB/GBL, ketamine, anabolic steroids and benzylpiperazines (BZP).

**Not all drugs are illegal, but that doesn't mean they aren't harmful. For example, tobacco and alcohol can seriously damage your health.**

**UK Science and Technology Select Committee**

# ALCOHOL

## Side effects of ALCOHOL

### Short term health risks of alcohol include:

- ▶ Anxiety
- ▶ Sexual difficulties such as impotence
- ▶ Impaired judgement leading to accidents and injuries
- ▶ Slowed breathing and heartbeat
- ▶ Loss of consciousness
- ▶ Suffocation through choking on your own vomit (aspiration)
- ▶ Potentially fatal poisoning

The good news is that the short term effects of drinking are reversible. When you reduce your drinking, the symptoms improve.

### Long term health risks which alcohol can contribute to:

- ▶ Damage to an unborn child
- ▶ Liver disease
- ▶ Osteoporosis (thinning of the bones)
- ▶ Pancreatitis
- ▶ Stomach ulcers
- ▶ Infertility
- ▶ Heart disease
- ▶ Raised blood pressure
- ▶ Stroke
- ▶ Dementia
- ▶ Brain damage



# Alcohol

- Alcohol is one of the most widely used drugs in the world.
- Among youth, the use of alcohol and other drugs has been linked to unintentional injuries, physical fights, academic and occupational problems, and illegal behavior.
- Long-term alcohol misuse is associated with liver disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, neurological damage, and psychiatric problems (i.e. depression, anxiety, and antisocial personality disorder).
- Excessive alcohol consumption is associated with approximately 75,000 deaths per year and is a contributing factor in approximately 41% of all deaths from motor vehicle crashes.
- Underage drinking is defined as consuming alcohol prior to the minimum legal drinking age of 21 years.
- In 2016, 4,412 teenagers ages 16-20 were involved in alcohol-related vehicle crashes (NHTSA).
- Zero tolerance laws in all states make it illegal for youth under 21 years of age to drive with a BAC of .02 or greater.



# Effects of BAC

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)	Typical Physiological Effects	Predictable Effects on Driving Ability
<b>.02%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some loss of judgment</li> <li>▪ Relaxation</li> <li>▪ Slight body warmth</li> <li>▪ Altered mood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decline in visual function</li> <li>▪ Decline in ability to perform two tasks simultaneously</li> </ul>
<b>.05%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exaggerated behavior</li> <li>▪ Loss of small-muscle control</li> <li>▪ Impaired judgment</li> <li>▪ Usually good feeling</li> <li>▪ Lowered alertness</li> <li>▪ Release of inhibition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced coordination</li> <li>▪ Reduced ability to track moving objects</li> <li>▪ Difficulty steering</li> <li>▪ Reduced response to emergency driving situations</li> </ul>
<b>.08%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Muscle coordination becomes poor (e.g., balance, speech, vision, reaction time, and hearing)</li> <li>▪ Harder to detect danger</li> <li>▪ Judgment, self-control, reasoning, and memory are impaired</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced ability to concentrate</li> <li>▪ Short-term memory loss</li> <li>▪ Reduced ability to process information (e.g., signal detection, visual search)</li> <li>▪ Impaired perception</li> </ul>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the American Medical Association, the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, and WebMD.

# Marijuana

## Side effects of MARIJUANA



# Marijuana Re-Cap



According to the CDC, 38% of high school students report having used marijuana in their life.

Marijuana continues to be the most commonly used illicit drug of this age group.



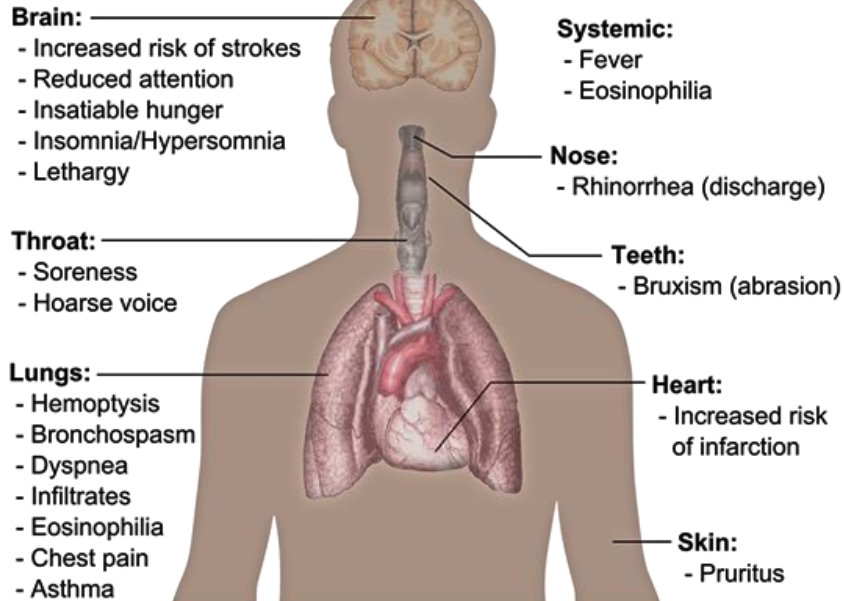
Its physiological effects are similar to those associated with alcohol.

Marijuana smoke deposits four times more tar in the lungs and contains up to 70% more cancer-causing substances than does tobacco smoke.



# Cocaine

Side effects of chronic use of  
**Cocaine**



# Cocaine



According to the CDC, Cocaine use among high school students in the U.S. decreased from 5.5% in 2013 to 5% in 2015 . 7.0% of Georgia teens admit to current use.

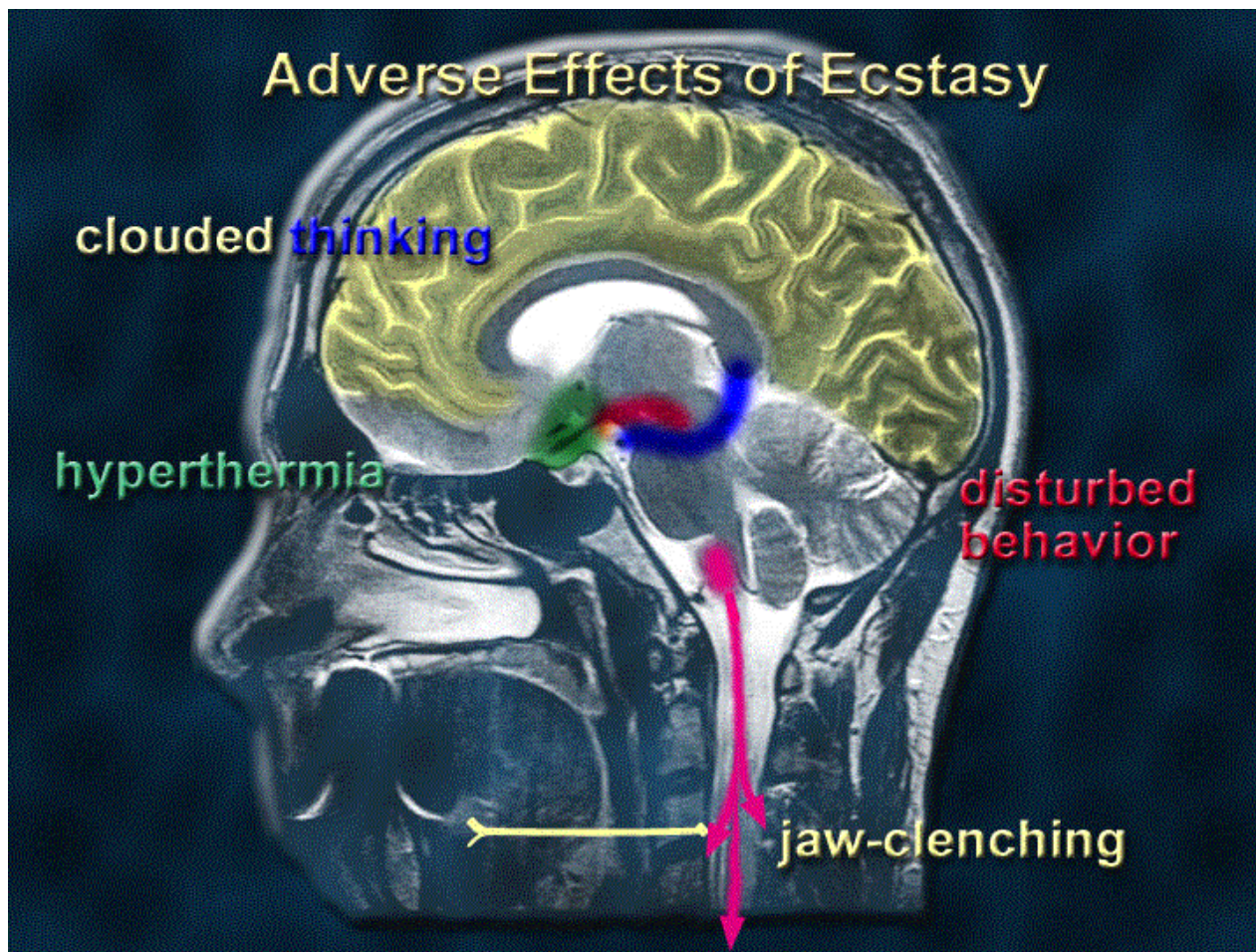


Cocaine is a highly addictive substance.



The physiological effects causes hallucinations, paranoia, aggression, insomnia, depression, and in some instances seizures, heart attack, respiratory failure, and even death.

# Ecstasy



# Ecstasy



According to the CDC, use of ecstasy among high school students decreased from 7% in 2013 to 5% in 2015.



Ecstasy can interfere with the body's ability to regulate its temperature, which can cause dangerous overheating (hyperthermia).



This can lead to serious heart, kidney or liver problems, and even death.





# Hallucinogenic Drugs

## Side Effects of Hallucinogenic Drugs

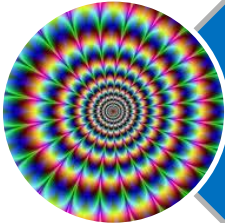


- Anxiety
- Paranoia
- Intense fear
- Elevated heart rate
- Elevated blood pressure
- Negative or frightening hallucinations

# Hallucinogenic Drugs



Hallucinogenic drug use among high school students decreased from 7% in 2013 to 6% in 2015.



Hallucinogens change the way the brain interprets time, reality, and its environment which may result in the user hearing voices, seeing images, and feeling things that do not exist.



The use of hallucinogens leads to increased heart rate and blood pressure and can also cause heart and lung failure.

# Heroin

## SIDE EFFECTS OF HEROIN USE



<https://aaod.weebly.com/physical-effects.html>

# Heroin



Heroin use among high school students decreased from 2% in 2015 to 1.7% in 2017. Heroin enters the brain very quickly, making it highly addictive.

It slows the thought process, reaction time, and memory, thereby affecting the way the user acts and makes decisions.



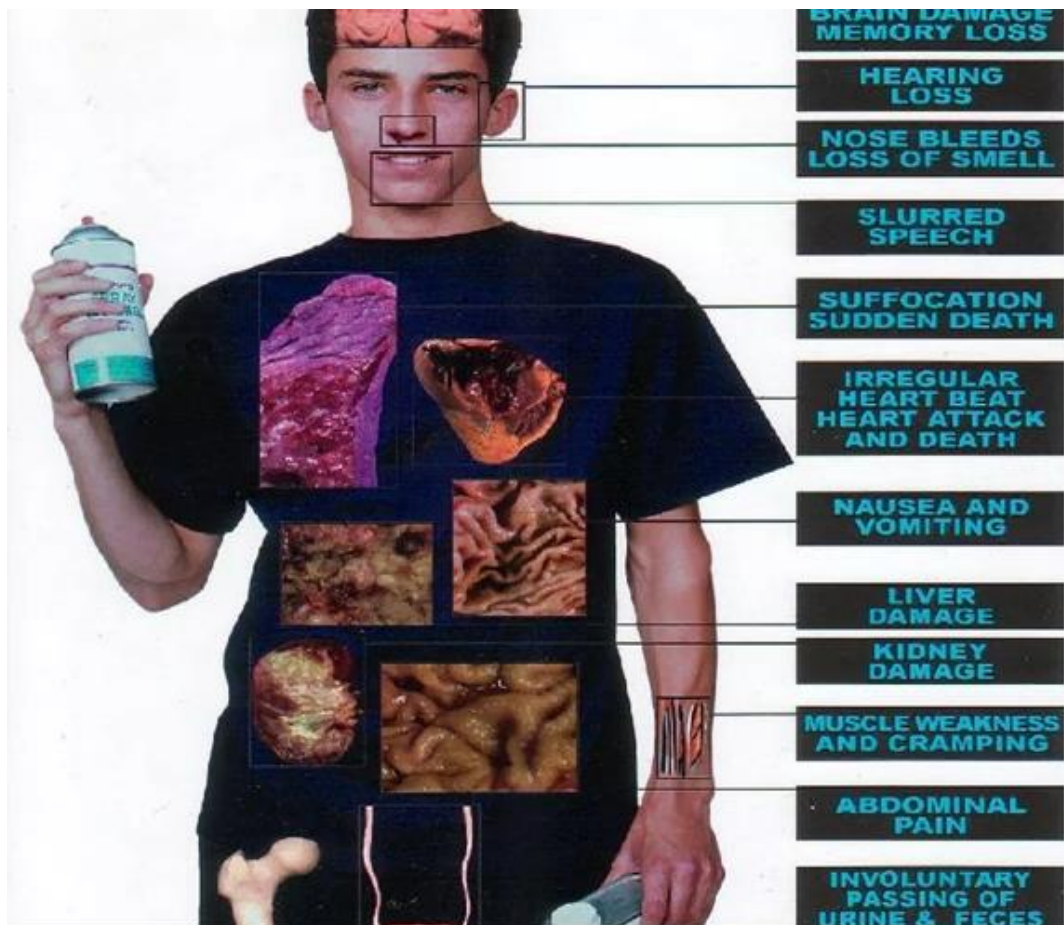
Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, liver or kidney disease, and pulmonary complications.

Street heroin often contains toxic contaminants or additives that can cause permanent damage to vital organs.



# Inhalants

## Side effects of INHALANTS



# Inhalants



Inhalants are substances or fumes from products such as glue or paint thinner that are sniffed, or “huffed”, to cause an immediate high.



Inhalant use among high school students has continued to decrease in use from 7% to 2015 to 6.2% in 2017.



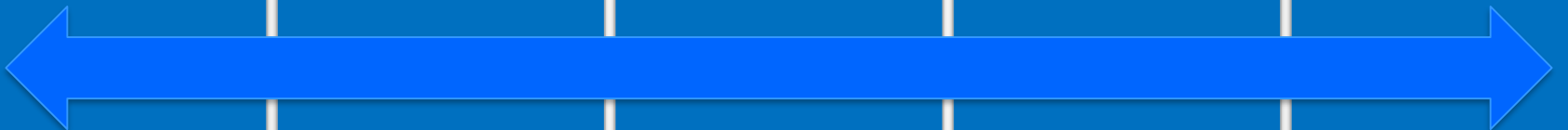
Inhalants starve the body of oxygen and force the heart to beat irregularly and more rapidly.



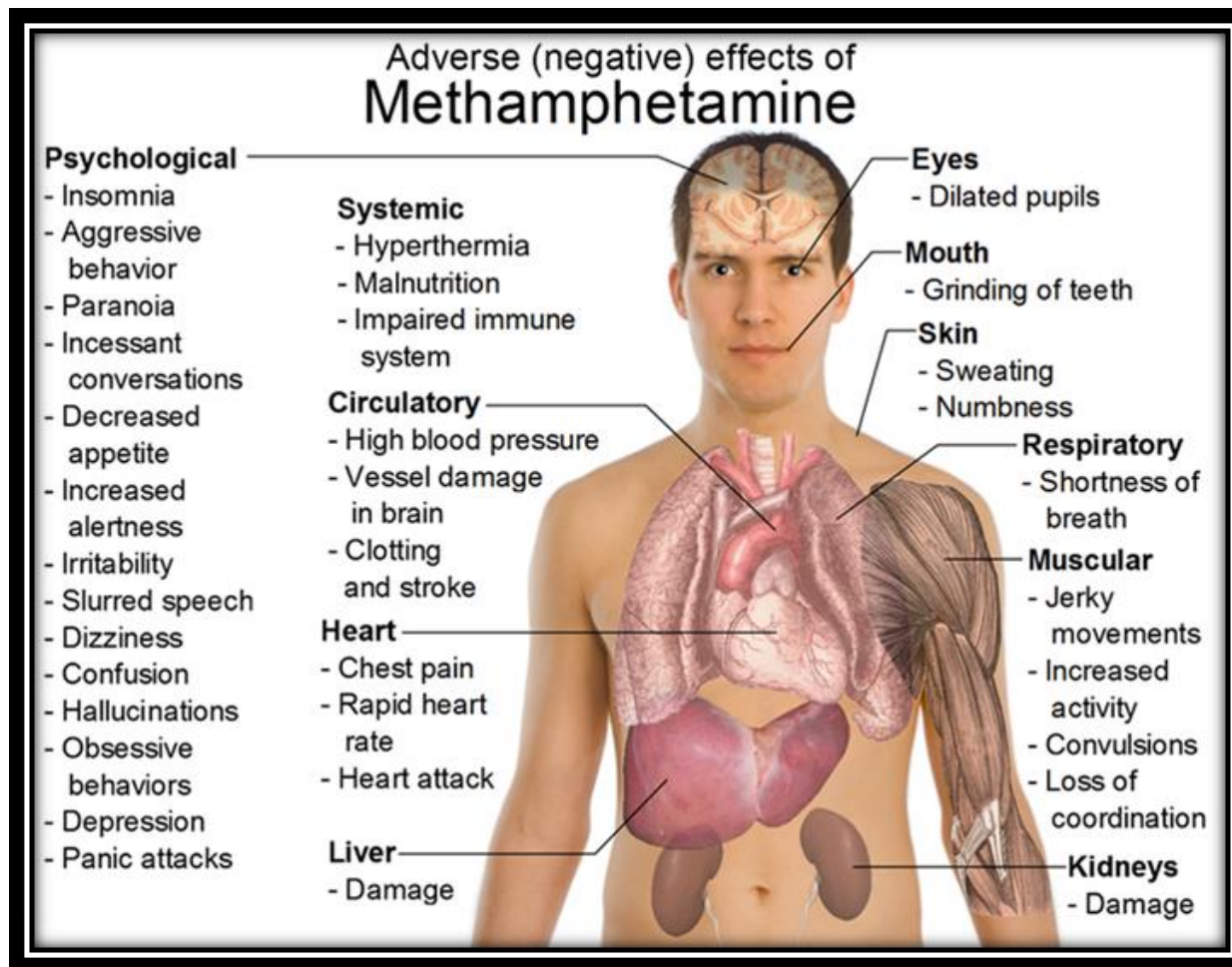
Users of inhalants can experience nausea and nosebleeds; develop liver, lung, and kidney problems; and lose their sense of hearing or smell.



Inhalants can cause irreversible physical and mental damage.



# Amphetamines and Methamphetamines



[www.differencebetween.net/science/difference-between-adderall-and-methamphetamine/](http://www.differencebetween.net/science/difference-between-adderall-and-methamphetamine/)

# Amphetamines and Methamphetamines



Use of Methamphetamines among high school students decreased from 3% in 2015 to 2.5% in 2017.



Increase the body's regulatory functions, including heart rate, breathing, and blood pressure.



Users experience dry mouth, increased sweating, dilated pupils, headaches, disorientation, severe depression, paranoia, fatigue, and hallucinations.



## Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drugs

Almost

# 1 in 4 teens

has abused a prescription (Rx) drug.



# Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drugs



Rates of nonmedical use of prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs remain high.

In 2017 14% of high school students reported taking a prescription drug (i.e. Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription.



Prescription medications most commonly abused by youth include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and depressants.

According to dosomething.org more teens die from prescription drugs than heroin/cocaine combined.



# Designer and Synthetic Drugs



Georgia has enacted strict new laws targeting the sale and possession of designer and synthetic drugs.



Designer and synthetic drugs have the same physiological effects on the body as other controlled substances.



Sale and possession of “bath salts” and K2, (AKA synthetic marijuana,) are banned in Georgia.



All forms of synthetic marijuana are banned in Georgia. In 2017, 6.9% of high school students reported using synthetic marijuana.



## Drugs and Driving Privileges

In Georgia, the driver's license of any person convicted of violating the Georgia Controlled Substances Act shall be suspended by operation of law.

### **First Suspension**

- **minimum period of 6 months.**
- **not eligible for any type of limited driving permit**

### **Second Suspension**

- **minimum period of 1 year**
- **eligible to apply for GADL reinstatement**

## Final Word on Drugs and Alcohol

# Don't Experiment!

# SAY NO TO DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

## #YOURFUTUREYOURCHOICE



# Chapter 4

## Summary and Discussion

## Chapter 1: TADRA

- TADRA is an acronym for Georgia’s Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act.
- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens, accounting for more than one in three deaths in this age group.
- Since January 1, 2007, pursuant to Senate Bill 226 (“Joshua’s Law”), in order to obtain a Provisional License (Class D) at 16 years of age, proof is required of having completed an approved driver training course consisting of at least 30 hours of theoretical instruction (classroom or virtual) and 6 hours of practical behind-the-wheel instruction (instructor or parent taught).
- The term “immediate family member” shall include, “the license holder's parents and step-parents, grandparents, siblings and step-siblings, children, and any other person who resides at the license holder's residence.”

## Chapter 2: Traffic Laws and Safe Driving

1. The fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16-19 years of age is about 4 times as high at night.
2. Two or more peer passengers more than triple the risk of a fatal crash with a teen behind the wheel.

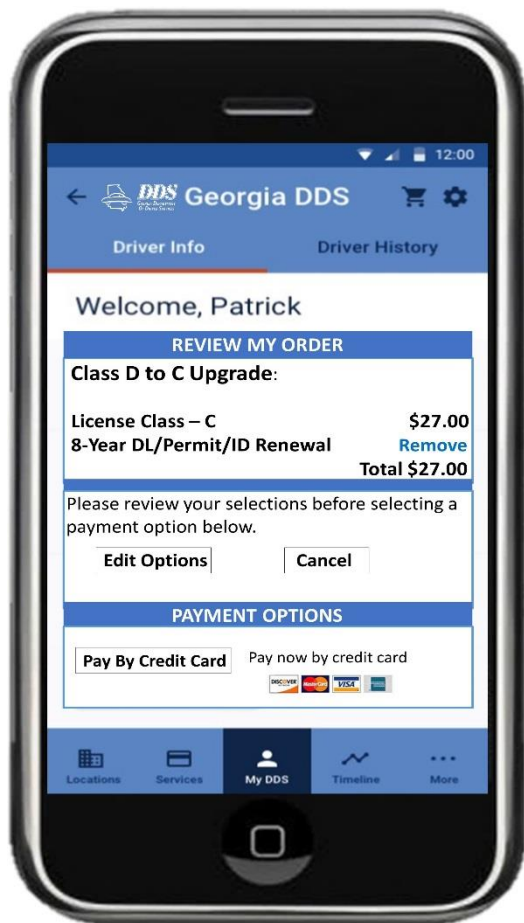


## Chapter 3: Alcohol and Drug Awareness

1. Alcohol is used by young people in the United States more than tobacco or illicit drugs.
2. The minimum legal drinking age in Georgia is 21.
3. In Georgia, pursuant to O.C.G.A. §40-5-75, the driver's license of any person convicted of violating the Georgia Controlled Substances Act shall be suspended by operation of law.



# MOBILE SERVICES APP



**Available now!**

Download the app at Google Play

Or the Apple App Store

- Easy access to Driver's Record
  - Personal Info
  - Points/ Suspensions
  - Citations
  - Renewal Notices
  - Changes in Driver Status
- Push Notifications
- New Laws and Regulations
- News Bulletins
- Online Transactions

# MOBILE SERVICES APP





## **Additional Resources**

**Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS)**

**<http://www.gahighwaysafety.org/>**

**Department of Driver Services (DDS)**

**<http://www.dds.georgia.gov>**

**Georgia Department of Education**

**<http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/>**

**National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)**

**<http://www.nhtsa.gov/>**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**

**<http://www.cdc.gov/>**

**Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS)**

**<http://www.iihs.org/>**

**National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)**

**<http://www.nida.nih.gov/nidahome.html>**

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

**<http://www.samhsa.gov/>**