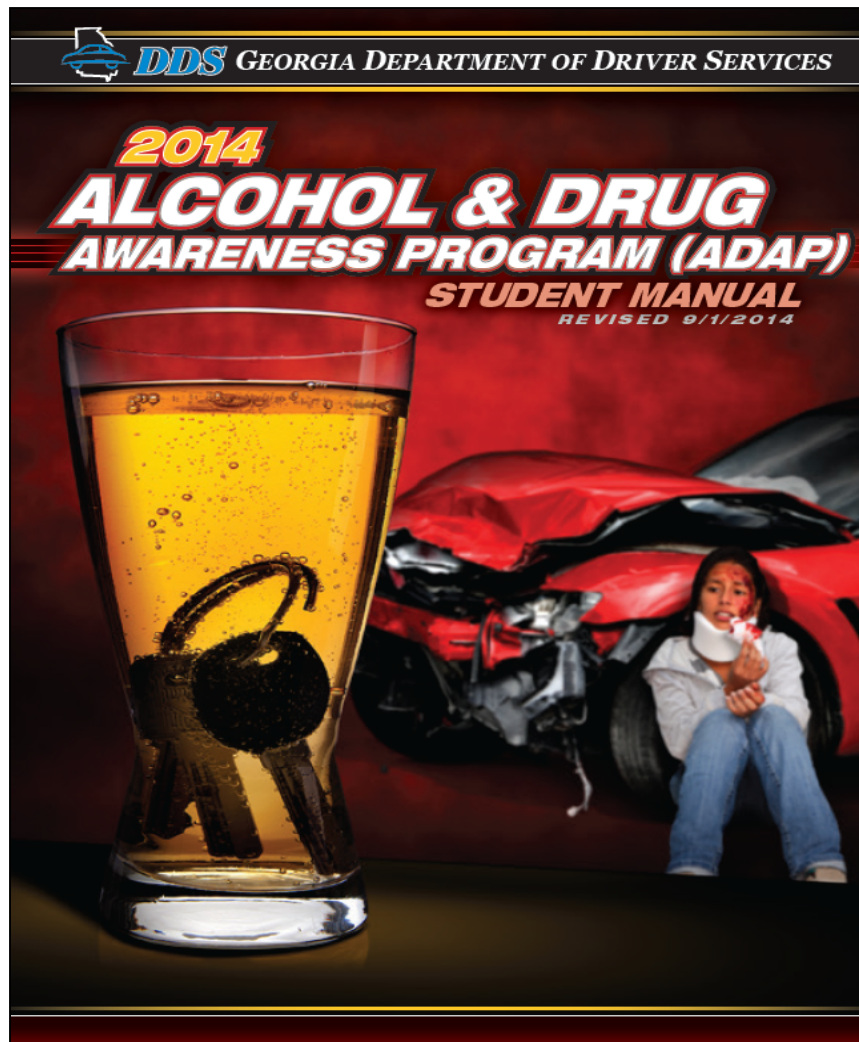




ALCOHOL AND DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM (ADAP) TRAINING



Sponsored by:

Georgia Department of Driver
Services

Georgia Department of Education

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**

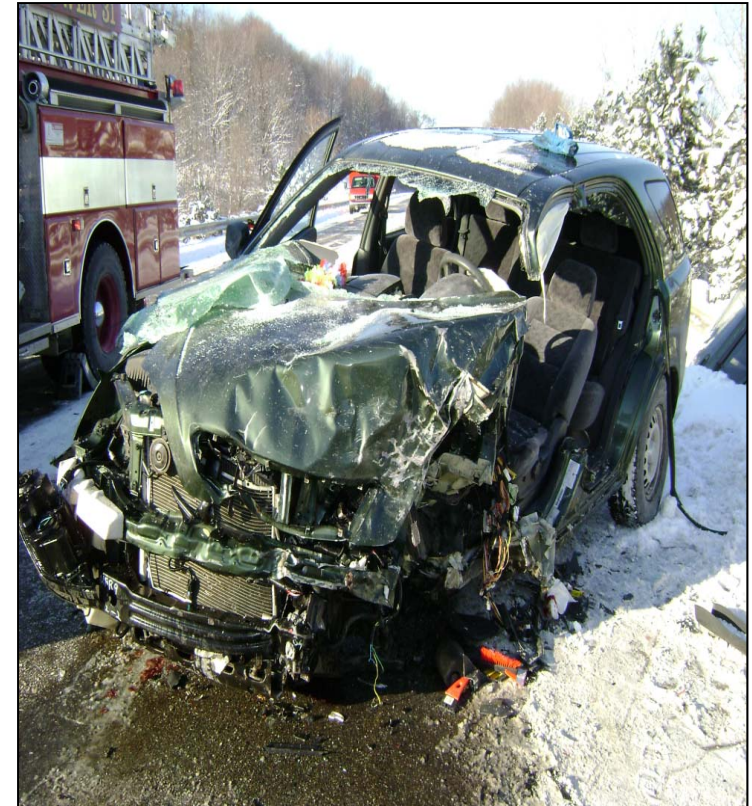
**Chapter 3
Alcohol and Drug Awareness**

**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.**
- **Following enactment of TADRA**
 - **Fatal crash rate (16 years of age) - 36.8% decline**
 - **Speed related crashes (16 years of age) - 50% decline**
 - **Alcohol related crashes (16 years of age) - 62% decline**



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



STEP THREE: The Class C License

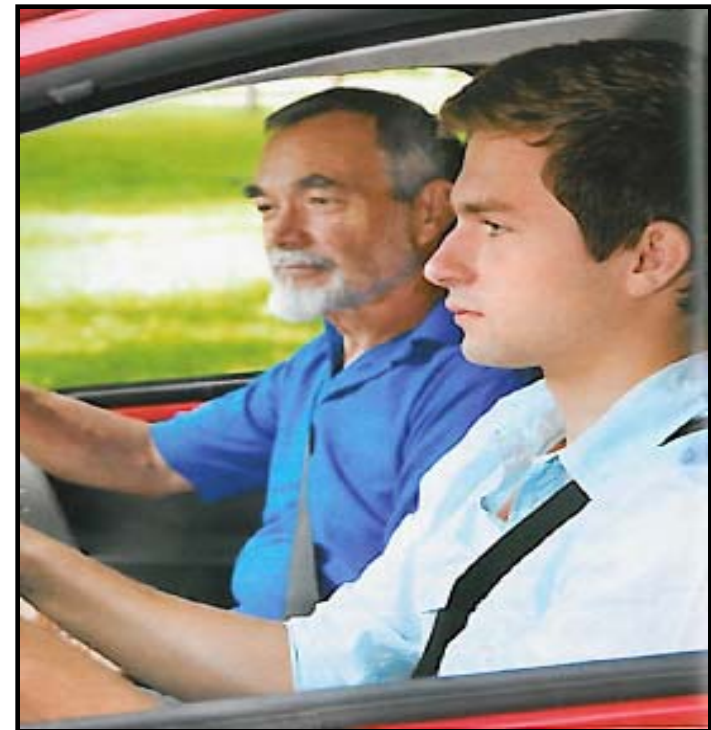
STEP TWO: The Provisional License (Class D)

STEP ONE: The Instructional Permit (Class CP)

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

STEP ONE: The Instructional Permit (Class CP)

- Granted to 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)

- Granted to persons between 16 and 17 years of age that meet the following requirements:
 - 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 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.

During the first 6 months following issuance, only the immediate family members 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) for one year and one day without having been convicted of any major traffic violations during the 12 months preceding application.



TADRA Suspensions (non-DUI)

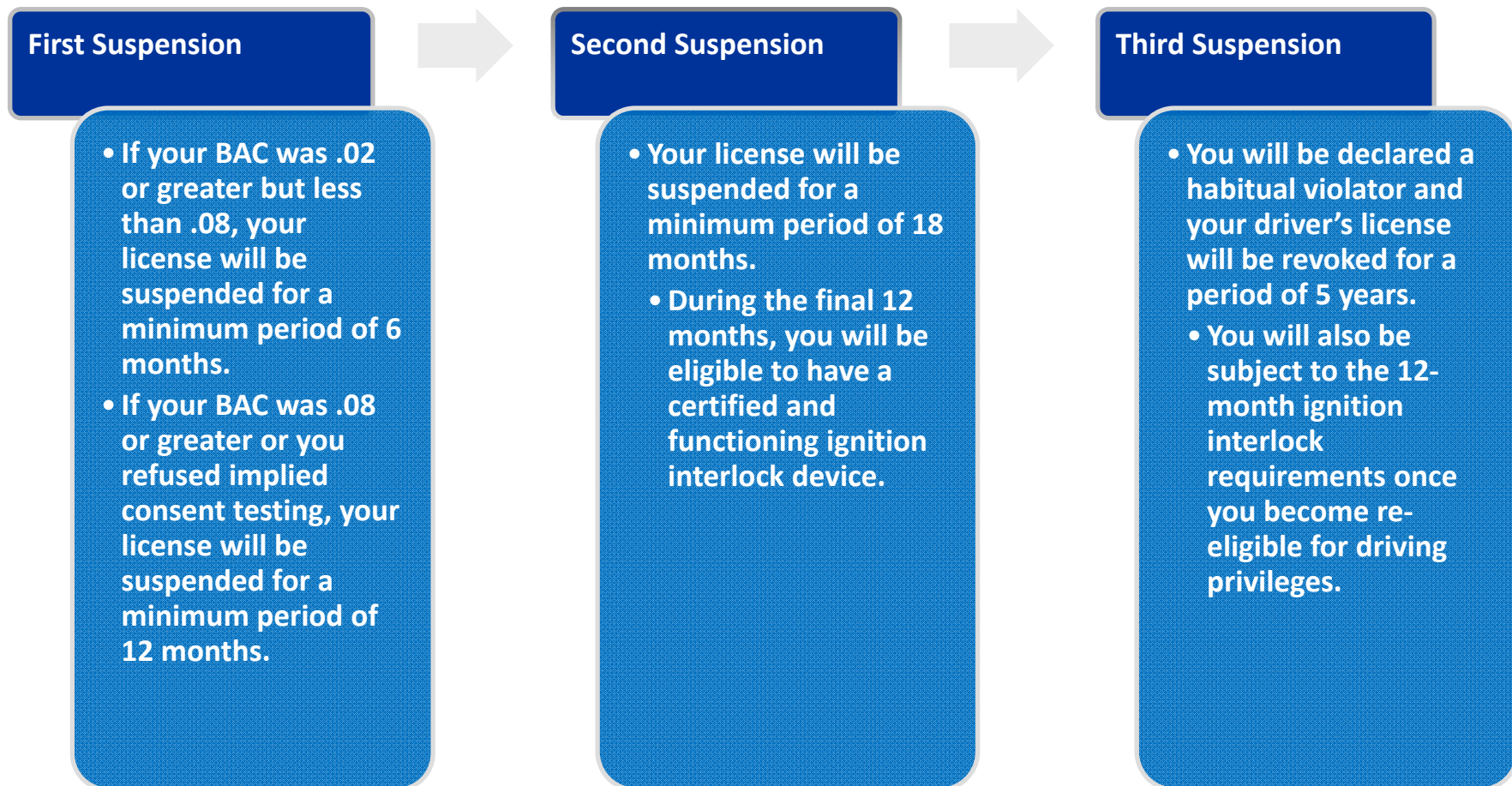
- The State of Georgia applies strict penalties to teens who fail to obey the laws regarding the operation of a motor vehicle.
- The driver's license of any person under 21 years of age convicted of any of the following offenses shall be suspended for a period of 6 months for a first conviction, or for a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent suspension:
 - Hit and run or leaving the scene of an accident
 - Racing on highways or streets
 - Reckless driving
 - Aggressive driving
 - Purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage
 - Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer

- Underage possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle
- Misrepresenting age for the purpose of illegally obtaining an alcoholic beverage
- Misrepresenting identity or using false identification for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining an alcoholic beverage
- 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 Attendance and Conduct Requirements

- If the DDS is notified of any violations related to the following school attendance or conduct requirements after you have obtained your Georgia driver's license or permit, it will result in the suspension of your driver's license or permit for a period of 1 year, or until you turn 18, whichever comes first.
- If notice is received of one of the listed infractions and you have not yet applied for a Georgia driver's license or permit, you will be prohibited from obtaining a driver's license or permit until the period of suspension has ended.

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

Each occupant of the front seat of a passenger vehicle must be restrained by a seat safety belt approved under Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208.

“Passenger vehicle” means every motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles designed to carry 10 passengers or fewer and used for the transportation of persons.

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

When used correctly, safety belts are effective at helping reduce the risk of death or serious injury:

- **Helps** you keep control of the vehicle.
- **Helps** keep your head from striking the dash or windshield.
- **Helps** keep people in the vehicle from hitting each other.
- **Helps** spread the crash force across the stronger parts of the body.
- **Helps** keep you from being ejected from the vehicle.



Safety Restraints for Children

- Every driver transporting a child who is under 8 years of age, with the exception of a taxicab or public transit vehicle, must properly restrain the child in a child passenger restraining system appropriate for the child's height and weight.
- Children under 8 years of age must be properly secured in an approved car seat or booster seat while riding in passenger automobiles, vans, and pickup trucks.
- The car seat or booster seat must be in the rear seat and be appropriate for the child's weight and height.



Steering

Good posture allows a better view of hazards and more control of the vehicle.

Some car manufacturers recommend placing your left hand at the 8 o'clock position (instead of 9 o'clock) and your right hand at the 4 o'clock position (instead of 3 o'clock) on the steering wheel.

Always keep both hands on the wheel unless you are safely performing another driving-related task, such as activating your turn signal.

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

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 2012 report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 3,328 people were killed on U.S. roadways and an estimated 421,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes because of distracted driving.
- Common distractions include talking on a cell phone, texting, adjusting the stereo system, and/or the presence of passengers.
- Any driver under age 18 who holds a Class D license or a learner's permit is prohibited from using any wireless device while driving.
- Any driver age 18 or over with a Class C license is prohibited from reading, writing, or sending a text message while driving.



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**

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

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



According to the CDC, marijuana use among high school students increased from 21% in 2009 to 23% in 2011.

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



Among high school students, cocaine use increased from 2% in 1991 to 4% in 2001 and then decreased from 2001 (4%) to 2011 (3%).



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



According to the CDC, use of ecstasy among high school students increased from 7% to 8% in 2011.



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



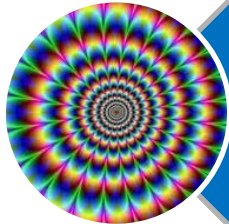
This can lead to serious heart, kidney or liver problems, and even death.



Hallucinogenic



Hallucinogenic drug use among high school students increased from 2007 (8%) to 2011 (9%).



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



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



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 decreased from 2009 (12%) to 2011 (11%).



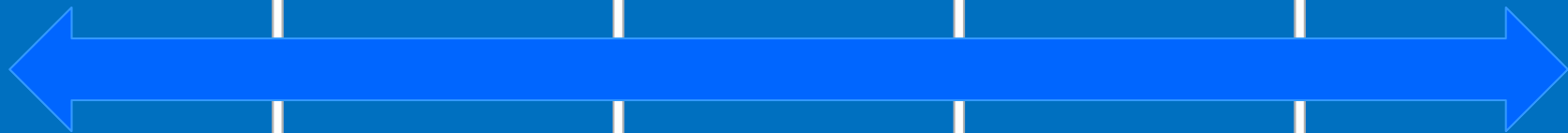
Inhalants starve the body of oxygen and force the heart to beat irregularly and more rapidly.



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



Use of amphetamines among high school students decreased from 10% in 2001 to 4% in 2011.



Amphetamines 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



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

In 2011, 21% 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.

Misuse of prescription and OTC medications can cause serious health effects, addiction, and death.



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.



House Bills 199 and 1309 (2010) outlawed the sale and possession of “bath salts” and K2, also known as “synthetic marijuana,” and marketed as incense.



Senate Bill 370 (2012) banned all forms of synthetic marijuana in the State of Georgia.





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

Your driver's license or driving privileges will be suspended for a minimum period of 6 months. You will not be eligible for any type of limited driving permit.

Second Suspension

Your driver's license or driving privileges will be suspended for a minimum period of 3 years. *You will be eligible to apply for reinstatement of your driver's license with proof of completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program after 1 year from the conviction date.*

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.

