



DDS

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER SERVICES

2019-2020

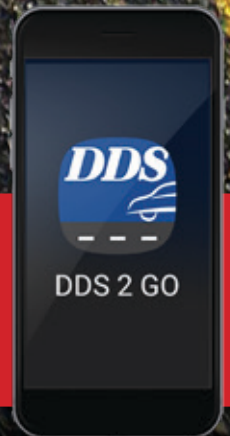
ALCOHOL & DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM (ADAP)

STUDENT MANUAL

REVISED 8/1/2019

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2019-2020 ALCOHOL & DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM (ADAP) STUDENT MANUAL

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER SERVICES

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DDS MISSION & CORE VALUES

Our Mission

To provide secure driver and identity credentials to our customers with excellence and respect.

Our Core Values:

- Trusted Service
- Ethical Actions
- Accountable to All
- Motivated to Excellence

#AchievingNewHeightsin2019

Title VI Policy Statement

The Georgia Department of Driver Services (DDS) is committed to compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all related nondiscrimination authorities. DDS assures that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, low-income, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP), be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity. DDS further assures that every effort will be made to ensure nondiscrimination in all of its programs and activities, whether or not those programs and activities are federally funded. In addition, DDS will take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to services for persons with Limited English Proficiency. Finally, DDS agrees to abide by the Title VI Program Assurances and to ensure that written agreements with any party for federally funded programs or services will include the applicable Title VI language as provided in the Title VI Program Assurances.

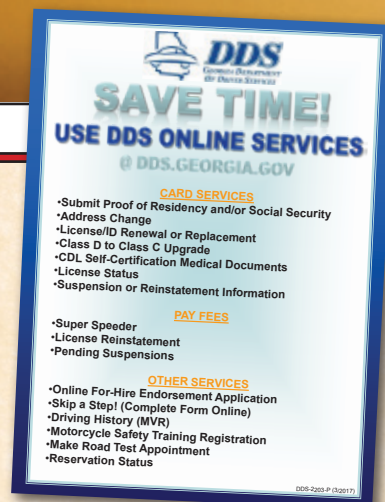
The DDS Title VI Program Coordinator is responsible for oversight of the Title VI Program and ensuring compliance with the requirements provided in 49 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 21 and 49 C.F.R. Part 303. The Title VI Program Coordinator and all Division Directors are authorized to effectively implement the Title VI Program on behalf of the Department.

DDS ONLINE SERVICES

Be certain to take advantage of DDS Online Services and avoid an unnecessary trip to a Customer Service Center.

DDS Online Services enable thousands of Georgia drivers to conduct many transactions via dds.georgia.gov and eliminate a visit to a DDS Customer Service Center (CSC). This saves customers valuable time and money. DDS does not charge an additional fee for choosing Internet Services. A \$5.00 discount may apply for eligible license types that are renewed on the internet.

For more information visit the DDS website at:
dds.georgia.gov and like DDS on Facebook!



This manual is produced by the Governmental Affairs and Communications Division of Georgia Department of Driver Services.

The information contained in this manual is not intended to be an official legal reference to the Georgia traffic laws. It is intended only to explain, in everyday language, those laws, driving practices, and procedures that you will use most often. It should be noted that the material in this manual is subject to change to comply with amended State and Federal legislation. The Department's primary statutory responsibilities are set forth in Title 40 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.)



WILL MY DRIVING COST LIVES OR SAVE THEM?

TEEN LAWS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DRIVING ambition

Driving Ambition explains the new driving laws and looks at the results DUI, inexperienced and reckless driving have on society. Listen carefully to the message of families and individuals whose lives have been shattered by motor vehicle crashes. Make a commitment to be a safe and responsible driver.



A presentation of
Children and Youth
Coordinating Council



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Governor's Office
of Highway Safety



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DANGER

ALL DMVs are not Alike!!!

Beware of fake DMV websites that charge for training materials or informational material. Most customers arrive at these sites by doing a browser search for "Georgia DMV," "Georgia License Renewal" or similar generic searches.

Please read the pages of these sites carefully, because by law they are required to inform users that the site is not affiliated with any State or Government Entity. They are privately owned sites that will have .com or .org at the end of their website address (url). The official state of Georgia websites will have .gov as is the case with **www.dds.georgia.gov**.

DDS partners with www.eregulations.com to provide the electronic version of the GA Driver's Manuals at no cost to customers.

www.eregulations.com

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE



"I wish you safe passage and encourage you to exercise good judgment, follow driving laws, and prioritize safety for yourself, fellow motorists, and passengers."

Brian P. Kemp
Governor



GEORGIA.GOV

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE



"Operating a vehicle is a tremendous responsibility, and we want you to be fully prepared to meet the challenges! Please take this information seriously. By obeying all traffic laws and never driving distracted, we can ensure that our roads are safer for drivers and passengers alike."

Spencer R. Moore
Commissioner



DDS 2 GO



BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MESSAGE

Board of Directors

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Wallace Coopwood - Member

Britt Fleck - Member

Rachel Little - Member

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The Department of Driver Services (DDS) Board of Directors would like to remind teens that driving in Georgia is a privilege that carries many responsibilities. Please strive to become a safe, sober, and dependable driver to ensure that this privilege will not be lost. This manual has two main purposes:

- (1) to inform the young people of this state of the dangers involved in consuming alcohol or drugs in connection with the operation of a motor vehicle; and
- (2) to emphasize the importance of highway safety and crash prevention.

Other manuals are available for commercial drivers, noncommercial drivers, motorcycle operators, and teens learning to drive.



DDS CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTERS

This section contains the cities and addresses of all DDS Customer Service Centers (CSC's) in Georgia. Our Customer Contact Center can answer any questions you have concerning Georgia driver's licenses. To reach our Customer Contact Center, please call (678) 413-8400.

City	Address
Albany	2062 Newton Road
Alpharetta	11575 Maxwell Road
Americus	1601 North Martin Luther King Blvd
Athens	1505 US Highway 29 N
Atlanta	400 Whitehall Street, SW
Augusta	3423 Mike Padgett Highway
Bainbridge	101 Airport Road
Between	1010 Heritage Pkwy
Blairsville	37 Chase Drive
Blue Ridge	211 Industrial Blvd
Brunswick	134 Jack Hartman Blvd
Calhoun	402 Belwood Road
Canton	220 Brown Industrial Pkwy, Suite 200
Carrollton	512 Old Newnan Road, AMS House
Cartersville	1304 Joe Frank Harris Pkwy
Cedartown	1626 Rockmart Highway
Columbus	8397 Macon Road, Midland, GA
Conyers	2206 East View Parkway
Cordele	409 South Midway Road
Covington	8134 Geiger Street
Cumming	400 Aquatic Circle
Cuthbert	608B Blakely Street, South Side Plaza
Dallas	114 Justice Center Dr
Dalton	235 Wagner Road
Decatur	2801 Candler Road, Suite 82
Douglas	348 Thomas Frier Sr Drive
Dublin	620 County Farm Road
Elberton	45 Forest Avenue
Evans	4408 Evans to Locks Road
Fayetteville	749 W Lanier Avenue, Suite 102
Forest Park	5036 GA Highway 85
Fort Benning	6691 Marchant Avenue, Bldg 217
Gainesville	1010 Aviation Blvd.
Greensboro	1180 C Weldon Smith Drive, Suite 108

City	Address
Griffin	1313 Arthur K. Bolton Pkwy
Helena	351 8th Street
Hinesville	2301 Airport Road
Jackson	1578 Highway 16 West
Kennesaw	3690 Old 41 Hwy NW
Kingsland	333 South Ashley Street
LaGrange	900 Dallis Street
Lawrenceville	310 Hurricane Shoals Road, NE
Lithonia	8040 Rockbridge Road
Locust Grove	619 Tanger Blvd
Macon	200 Cherry Street, Terminal Station
Marietta	1605 County Services Pkwy
Milledgeville	200 Carl Vinson Road
Newnan	128 Bullsboro Drive
Norcross	2211 Beaver Ruin Road, Suite 100
Perry	450 Larry Walker Pkwy
Reidsville	3092 GA Highway 147
Rincon	2792 Highway 21 S
Rock Spring	156 Pin Oak Drive
Rome	3390 Martha Berry Highway, NE
Sandersville	115 Jones St., Suite 2
Sandy Springs	8610 Roswell Road, Suite 710
Savannah	1117 Eisenhower Drive
Statesboro	19051 Highway 301 N
Swainsboro	994 US Highway 1 N
Thomaston	281 Knight Trail
Thomasville	4788 US 84 Bypass W
Thomson	172 Bob Kirk Road
Tifton	3057 US Highway 41 S
Toccoa	62 Doyle Street
Trenton	75 Case Avenue
Valdosta	371 Gil Harbin Industrial Blvd
Warner Robins	198 Carl Vinson Pkwy
Waycross	3029 Memorial Drive



Williamstown, MA | Birmingham, AL

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About This Guide

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eRegulations.com



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TADRA

TADRA is an acronym for Georgia's Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act, which is a comprehensive set of laws enacted in 1997 with the intent of reducing fatal motor vehicle crashes involving teenage drivers.

TADRA significantly changed the way teens in Georgia earn and maintain driving privileges, most notably through the introduction of a three-step Graduated Driver's Licensing process for newly licensed drivers 15 to 18 years of age. TADRA also contains important provisions specifically related to driving under the influence (DUI) prevention and enforcement and school enrollment requirements.

In a 2006 study conducted by Emory University, researchers found that in the 5½ years following the enactment of TADRA, the rate of fatal crashes in Georgia involving teenage drivers 16 years of age was 36.8% less than in the 5½ years immediately prior to its enactment. Moreover, researchers found that speed-related fatal crashes involving teenage drivers 16 years of age declined by nearly 50%, and alcohol-related crashes involving teenage drivers 16 years of age declined by 62%.

A study published in 2016 by the Traffic Injury Prevention journal reports that the decline in fatal crash rates has been maintained and even increased through 15.5 years after passage of the law. The greatest declines were among 16- and 17-year-olds; most of the gains were among male drivers.

Reference: <https://www.tandfonline.com/>

Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing Process

STEP ONE: Instructional Permit (Class CP)

A Georgia Instructional Permit (Class CP) is granted to persons at least 15 years of age upon passing a written knowledge exam.

Once issued an Instructional Permit (Class CP), you 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, and who is occupying a seat beside the driver.

STEP TWO: Provisional License (Class D)

A Georgia Provisional License (Class D) is granted to persons 16 and 17 years of age that have held an Instructional Permit (Class CP) for 12 months and one day, have had no major traffic violations that resulted in the mandatory suspension of their permit, completed ADAP, and passed a road skills test.

Pursuant to Joshua's Law (O.C.G.A. §40-5-22), in order to obtain a Provisional License (Class D) at age 16, teens must show proof of having successfully 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).

Conditions of a Provisional License (Class D)

- A Class D license Holder may not drive between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. — NO EXCEPTIONS;
- During the first six months following issuance, only immediate family members may ride in the vehicle. 'Immediate family member' includes the driver's parents and step-parents, grandparents, siblings and step-siblings, children, and any other person who resides at the driver's residence;
- During the second six months following issuance, only one passenger under 21 years of age who is not a member of the driver's immediate family may ride in the vehicle;
- After the first and second six-month periods, only three passengers under 21 years of age who are not members of the driver's immediate family may ride in the vehicle;
- A Class D license Holder must, for the 12 months preceding application for their class C license, be free from any convictions for major traffic violations that result in the mandatory suspension of a driver's license.

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 not been convicted of any of the following major traffic violations during the 12 months preceding application:

- Driving under the influence (DUI) (O.C.G.A. §40-6-391)
- Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer (O.C.G.A. §40-6-395)
- Racing on highways or streets (O.C.G.A. §40-6-186)
- Reckless driving (O.C.G.A. §40-6-390)
- Hit and run or leaving the scene of a crash (O.C.G.A. §40-6-270)
- Any violation that resulted in the assessment of 4 or more points against their driver's license.

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 a crash (O.C.G.A. §40-6-270)
- Racing on highways or streets (O.C.G.A. §40-6-186)
- Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer (O.C.G.A. §40-6-395)
- Reckless driving (O.C.G.A. §40-6-390)
- Aggressive driving (O.C.G.A. §40-6-397)
- Underage possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle (O.C.G.A. §3-3-23(a)(2))
- Any other offense for which 4 or more points are assessed against the driver's license
- The accumulation of four or more points 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, in violation of O.C.G.A. §40-6-391(k)(1), if they are operating a motor vehicle and their blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is .02 or greater.

First Suspension

- If your BAC was .02 or greater but less than .08, your license will be suspended for a minimum period of 6 months. However, if you have a previous conviction for an offense in the above list, your driver's license will be suspended for a minimum period of 12 months. You will not be eligible for any type of limited driving permit.
- If your BAC was .08 or greater or you refused implied consent testing, your license will be suspended for a minimum period of 12 months. You will not be eligible for any type of limited driving permit.

Second Suspension

Pursuant to House Bill 407 (2013), the driver's license of any person convicted of a second offense of driving under the influence, in violation of O.C.G.A. §40-6-391, within a 5-year period shall be suspended for a minimum of 18 months. During the first 120 days of the suspension, you will have no driving privileges whatsoever. Following the 120-day "hard suspension", you may be eligible to have a certified and functioning ignition interlock device installed and maintained in any vehicle you intend to operate for a period of 12 months. During the final two months of suspension, you may be eligible for a limited permit without the interlock restriction.

Third Suspension

You will be declared a habitual violator and your driver's license will be revoked for a pe-

riod of 5 years. You will also be subject to the 12-month ignition interlock requirement once you become eligible for reinstatement of your driving privileges.

NOTE: A fourth violation of DUI within a 10-year period is considered a felony in Georgia and, upon conviction, may result in a fine of up to \$5,000 and 5 years imprisonment. See O.C.G.A. §40-6-391(c)(4).

TADRA School Enrollment Requirements

O.C.G.A. §40-5-22

Anyone younger than 18 years of age must be enrolled in and not under expulsion from a public or private school to obtain a driver's license or instructional permit. A Georgia DDS Certificate of School Enrollment (DS-1) must be signed and notarized by the school. If you are under 18 and not enrolled in school, you must provide a high school diploma, GED, special diploma, certification of high school completion, or proof of enrollment in a GED program or a postsecondary school.

Georgia's Implied Consent Law

Georgia's Implied Consent law, O.C.G.A. §40-5-67.1, 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. If you refuse this testing, your Georgia driver's license or privilege to drive on the highways of this state will be suspended for a minimum period of 1 year for each refusal. For drivers under the age of 21, if you refuse this testing, your Georgia driver's license or privilege to drive on the highways of this state will be suspended for a minimum period of 1 year for each refusal. In addition, there is no limited driving permit available for suspensions related to implied consent refusals.

Your refusal to submit to the required testing may be offered as evidence against you in a court of law. If you submit to testing and the test

results indicate a blood alcohol concentration at or above the legal limit (.02 for persons under age 21), your Georgia driver's license or privilege to drive on the highways of this state may be suspended for a minimum period of 1 year.

TADRA Responsible Adult Requirements

All applicants under 18 years of age must have a responsible adult present to sign the application and complete the Responsible Adult Affidavit. A responsible adult is a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, competent to verify the application, and has personal knowledge of the applicant. He or she may be:

- A parent or legal guardian of the applicant (must provide school or military documents, tax information or a driver's license/permit/ID card to show relationship to applicant),
- A social worker who has worked with the applicant (must provide an employee ID or a letter from the state agency),
- An employee of a homeless shelter where the applicant resides (must provide an employee ID or a letter from the shelter),
- A step-parent of the applicant (must provide a valid marriage license or document reflecting marriage to the biological parent of the applicant),
- Other persons who can be identified by a state agency or official, school official or certified school records, or documentation from a federal agency or entity.

DID YOU KNOW?

FACT:

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), six teens ages 16 to 19 die everyday from motor vehicle injuries.

FACT:

Georgia Department of Transportation reports that 1,514 people died on Georgia roads in 2018.

FACT:

Two or more peer passengers more than triples the risk of a fatal crash with a teen at the wheel.

FACT:

The State of Georgia applies strict penalties to teens who fail to obey the laws regarding the operation of a motor vehicle.



Traffic Laws and Safe Driving

Traffic laws alone cannot regulate every type of driving situation that may occur. There are some general rules which drivers should understand and follow. Read this chapter with care. These safety tips might help you avoid a crash, serious injury, or even death. These are only general statements and cannot dictate your actions in all situations. It is up to you to evaluate the situation and make a determination as to the best course of action.

- Occupant Safety (O.C.G.A. §40-8-76): Georgia Law requires that each occupant in a front seat be restrained by a seat belt.
- The Hands-Free Georgia Act (O.C.G.A. §40-6-241) prohibits the use of hand held devices while driving a motor vehicle.

Traffic Laws

Safety Belts

O.C.G.A. §40-8-76.1 requires that each occupant of the front seat of a passenger vehicle, while such passenger vehicle is being operated on a public road, street, or highway of this state, be restrained by a seat safety belt approved under Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208. In Georgia, the term “passenger vehicle” means every motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles designed to carry 15 passengers or fewer and used for the transportation of persons.

Safety belts have proven to be the most effective occupant protection in all types of vehicle crashes. Using safety belts correctly is a health care habit that, in the event of a crash:

- 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.

Moreover, when used correctly, safety belts are effective at helping reduce the risk of death or serious injury.

Safety Restraints for Children

Every driver transporting a child 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. The restraint system must comply with the United States Department of Transportation Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213.

NOTE: Senate Bill 88 (2011) amended O.C.G.A. §40-8-76 with regards to the age requirements for use of child restraint systems. Since July 1, 2011, 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, be appropriate for the child's weight and height, meet all U.S. Federal standards, and be installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Taxicabs and public transit vehicles are exempt from this law.

Safe Driving

Steering

Good posture while driving is important because it allows a better view of hazards and more control of the vehicle. As a general rule, when gripping the steering wheel, place your left hand at the 9 o'clock position and your right hand at the 3 o'clock position on the wheel. Some manufacturers recommend placing your hands at 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock positions when the vehicle is equipped with air bags. Check your owner's manual or contact your vehicle manufacturer to determine which position is best for your vehicle. 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

Driving after sunset presents a unique set of challenges, the most obvious being glare and reduced visibility. According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS), the fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16-19 years of age is about four times as high at night.¹ Vision can be severely limited at night. The vehicle's narrow headlight beams limit the driver's view. Young drivers in particular may find it difficult to determine the size, speed, color, and distance of objects. Be sure to look at the outer fringes of head-light beams to get the best picture of possible dangers ahead and to the sides of the

vehicle. Avoid using a light inside the car, as this, too, will greatly reduce your night vision. And, always remember that you can reduce the potential of crashes by slowing down and increasing following distance.

Speed

Speeding is one of the most prevalent factors contributing to traffic crashes. It 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. Higher crash speeds also reduce the ability of the vehicle restraint system and roadway hardware such as guardrails, barriers, and impact attenuators to protect vehicle occupants.

Speeding endangers everyone on the road: In 2017, speeding killed 9,717 people, accounting for more than a quarter (26%) of all traffic fatalities that year according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

Always know your speed and the speed limit. Be mindful that hazards such as bad weather or dangerous road conditions may require a reduction in speed.

Space Management

Rear-end collisions are often caused by following another vehicle too closely. When following another vehicle, there must be enough distance for you to safely stop if the vehicle in front of you suddenly slows down or stops. One way to determine if there is enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you is to measure the amount of time between when the vehicle in front of you passes a reference point and when your vehicle passes the same reference point. Watch the car ahead of you. When it passes a reference point, such as a telephone pole or street sign, count “one-thousand one, one-thousand two, one-thousand three.” If you pass the same spot before you are through counting, you are following too closely. Maintaining at least a 3-second space margin between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you not only provides you with visibility, time and space to help avoid a rear-end crash, but also allows you time to steer or brake out of danger at moderate speeds. In addition, 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,

1. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS). Beginning Teenage Drivers. 2017.

2. Quick Facts 2015: Speeding, (December 2016). DOT HS 812 348. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

3. Facts and Statistics. (May 2017). Distraction.gov. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

stop in a position that allows you to see the back tires of the car in front you.

Tire Pressure

Prior to entering vehicle check tire pressure using recommended psi located in the door jam of the vehicle. Use a tire pressure gauge to check your psi. If your psi is above the number listed on your door jam, let air out until it matches. If below, add air (or have a retailer help you) until it reaches the proper number.

You may also measure tread depth using the penny test. Once every month, or before you embark upon a long road trip, check your tires for wear and damage problems. One easy way to check for wear is by using the penny test.

1. Take a penny and hold Abraham Lincoln's body between your thumb and forefinger.
2. Select a point on your tire where the tread appears the lowest and place Lincoln's head into one of the grooves.
3. If any part of Lincoln's head is covered by the tread, you're driving with the legal and safe amount of tread. If your tread gets below that (approximately 2/32 of an inch), your car's ability to grip the road in adverse conditions is greatly reduced.

Texting and Cell Phone Use While Driving

Distractions Driving

Distraction driving is one of the fastest growing safety issues. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 3,166 people were killed on U.S. roadways in 2017 because of distracted drivers. There were 229 teens between the ages of 15 to 19 killed in distraction affected crashes in 2017. Distracted driving is doing another activity while driving. This takes the driver's attention away from the primary task of driving and increases the risk of crashing. Common distractions include but are not limited to talking on a cell phone, texting, reading, eating, grooming, using a navigation device, and adjusting the stereo system. The presence of a passengers and pets can also increase crash risk. Georgia law requires drivers to exercise due care in operating a motor vehicle and prohibits any action that distracts the driver from the safe operation of such vehicle.

Texting and Driving

Georgia has a new Hands Free Law (HB 673) that mandates that drivers (any age, any license type) are not allowed to hold or support a phone for any reason. A phone can only be used with

headphones, a wireless device, phone holder or mounted device. Penalties are fines and points added to your driving record that increase for each conviction.

Penalties include:

- 1st conviction — 1 point and fine not more than \$50.00
- 2nd conviction — 2 points and fine not more than \$100.00
- 3rd or more convictions — 3 points and fine not more than \$150.00

Take the Pledge

Teens can commit to distraction-free driving by taking the pledge to:

- Protect lives by never texting or talking on the phone while driving.
- Be a good passenger and speak out if the driver is distracted.
- Encourage friends and family to drive distraction-free.

The Parent/Teen Driving Agreement available in this manual can be used to take a pledge against distracted driving.



Scan this QR code with your mobile device to view the video online.

DID YOU KNOW?

FACT:

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), seat belt use in passenger vehicles saved approximately 14,955 lives in 2017 and the national use rate increased to 89.6% in 2018.

FACT:

In 2017, 60 percent of the distracted drivers in fatal crashes were male.

FACT:

Georgia has a zero tolerance for underage drunk driving.

FACT:

According to the CDC, in the United States there are approximately nine people killed and more than 1,000 injured daily in crashes involving a distracted driver.

FACT:

The fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16-19 years of age is about four times as high at night.



Alcohol and Drug Awareness

Alcohol

According to the CDC, alcohol is one of the most widely used drugs in the world. It is used by young people in the United States more often than tobacco or illicit drugs. Excessive alcohol consumption is associated with approximately 88,000 deaths per year.⁴ In 2015, 10,265 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, accounting for approximately 29% of all traffic fatalities in the United States. There were 366 alcohol-related crash fatalities in Georgia, representing approximately 26% of all roadway fatalities for that year.⁵

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, and neurological damage, as well as psychiatric problems such as depression, anxiety, and antisocial personality disorder.

Since 1988, all states, including Georgia, prohibit the purchase of alcohol by youth under 21 years of age. Consequently, underage drinking is defined as consuming alcohol prior to the minimum legal drinking age of 21 years. Alcohol use among high school students decreased from 33% in 2015 to 29.8% in 2017. In 2017, 13.5% of high school students reported episodic heavy or binge drinking.⁶

Zero tolerance laws in all states make it illegal for youth under age 21 years of age to drive with a BAC of .02 or greater. In 2015, 8% of high school students reported driving a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol. In addition, 20% of students reported riding in a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.⁶

Marijuana

According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), marijuana remains the most abused illicit substance among youth, but adolescent marijuana use has not increased. Research data provided by the CDC shows the current use among high school students decreased from 22% in 2015 to 19.8% in 2017.⁶ Reports project that about 45% of teens will have tried marijuana by the time they graduate high school.⁷ Contrary to popular belief, marijuana can be addictive. As many as 1 in 6 teens who smoke marijuana develop an addiction. It also leads to the use of other drugs.

The physiological effects of marijuana are similar to those associated with alcohol. It impairs judgment and distorts perception which

EFFECTS OF BAC

The following chart contains some of the typical physiological effects people exhibit at various BAC levels and their predictable effects on driving ability:

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, webMD

can weaken a person's performance in school and/or at work. Driving under the influence of marijuana increases the risk of a traffic crash and the probability a fatality will result. Marijuana smoke deposits four times more tar in the lungs and contains up to 70% more cancer-causing substances than does tobacco smoke. It irritates the lungs which can cause the same breathing problems experienced by tobacco smokers (i.e. daily cough and phlegm production, frequent chest illnesses, lung infections, etc.) and raises the heart rate increasing the chance of a heart attack. In addition, marijuana can limit the body's ability to fight off infection. Per NIDA, there is scientific evidence proving marijuana use can lead to a drop in IQ and negatively impact one's functionality and well-being.

Cocaine

Among high school students, cocaine use slightly decreased from 5% in 2015 to 4.8% in 2017. Cocaine is a highly addictive substance that 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 (also known as MDMA) among high school students decreased from 5% in 2015 to 4% in 2017. Ecstasy can interfere with the body's ability to regulate its temperature, which can cause dangerous overheating (hyperthermia.) This, in turn, can lead to serious heart, kidney, or liver problems, and even death.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens change the way the brain interprets time, reality, and its environment. This 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. Hallucinogens may change the way the user feels emotionally. They may cause the user to feel confused, suspicious, and disoriented. Hallucinogenic drug use among high school students decreased from 7% in 2013 to 6.6% in 2017.

4. "Fact Sheets - Alcohol Use and Your Health." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016. Web. 15 July 2016.

5. Traffic Safety Facts 2010-2015 data: Alcohol-Impaired driving. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2017. Surveillance Summaries, June 14, 2018. MMWR 2015;65 (No. SS-6).

7. "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know." A Letter to Parents. National Institute on Drug Abuse, June 2016. Web. 15 July 2016.

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. Heroin abuse is associated with serious health conditions. Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, and liver or kidney disease. Pulmonary complications, including various types of pneumonia, may result from the poor health of the user as well as from heroin's depressing effects on respiration. In addition to the effects of the drug itself, street heroin often contains toxic contaminants or additives that can clog blood vessels leading to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain, causing permanent damage to vital organs. Heroin use among high school students decreased from 2% in 2015 to 1.7% in 2017.⁸

Inhalants

Inhalants are substances or fumes from products such as glue or paint thinner that are sniffed or "huffed" to cause an immediate high. Because it affects the brain with much greater speed and force than many other substances, the fumes can cause irreversible physical and mental damage before the user knows what has happened. 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. Chronic users can experience muscle wasting and reduced muscle tone and strength. Use of inhalants among high school students decreased from 7% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2017.⁸

Methamphetamines

Methamphetamines 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, in some cases, hallucinations. Increased heart rate and blood pressure enhance the possibility of a stroke. Use of methamphetamines among high school students decreased from 3% in 2015 to 2.5% in 2017.⁸

Prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs

While illicit drug use has declined among high school students, rates of non-medical use of prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs remain high. Prescription medications most commonly abused by youth include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and depressants.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECTS

Question: What is a standard drink in the United States?

Answer: A standard drink is equal to 13.7 grams (0.6 ounces) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in

- 12-ounces of beer.
- 8-ounces of malt liquor.
- 5-ounces of wine.
- 1.5-ounces, or a "shot", of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, or whiskey).

Question: What about other medications or drugs?

Answer: Medications or drugs will not change your BAC. However, if you drink alcohol while taking certain medications, you may become more impaired, which can affect your ability to perform driving-related tasks.

Question: What is considered heavy drinking?

Answer: For men, heavy drinking is typically defined as consuming an average of more than 2 drinks per day. For women, heavy drinking is typically defined as consuming an average of more than 1 drink per day.

Question: How do I know if I have a drinking problem?

Answer: Drinking is a problem if it causes trouble in your relationships, in school, in social activities, or in how you think and feel. If you are concerned that either you or someone in your family might have a drinking problem, consult your personal health care provider.

Question: Is it safe to drink alcohol and drive?

Answer: No. Alcohol use slows reaction time and impairs judgment and coordination, which are all skills needed to drive a car safely. The more alcohol consumed, the greater the impairment.

Question: Why do some people react differently to alcohol than others?

Answer: Individual reactions to alcohol vary, and are influenced by many factors; such as:

- Age.
- Gender.
- Amount of food consumed before drinking.
- How quickly the alcohol was consumed.
- Use of drugs or prescription medicines.
- Family history of alcohol problems.

In 2017, 14% of high school students reported taking a prescription drug, such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription.⁸ Prescription and OTC medications are widely available, free or inexpensive, and falsely believed to be safer than illicit drugs. Misuse of prescription and OTC medications can cause serious health effects, addiction, and death.

Designer and Synthetic Drugs

Within the past couple of years, the State of Georgia has enacted strict laws targeting the sale and possession of designer and synthetic drugs, which have the same physiological effects on the body as other controlled substances. House Bills 199 and 1309 (2010) outlaw the sale and possession of "bath salts" and K2, a substance more commonly referred to as "synthetic marijuana" and marketed as incense. Senate Bill 370 (2012) bans all forms of synthetic marijuana in the State of Georgia. In 2017, 6.9% of high school students reported using synthetic marijuana.

Drugs and Driving Privileges

In Georgia, pursuant to O.C.G.A. §40-5-75, the driver's license of any person convicted of driving or being in actual physical control of any moving vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance or marijuana shall be suspended by operation of law.

First Suspension

Your driver's license or driving privileges will be suspended for a period of 180 days. 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. Pursuant to House Bill 349 (2013), you may apply for reinstatement of your driver's license by submitting proof of completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program after 1 year from the conviction date.

8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2017. Surveillance Summaries, June 14, 2018. MMWR 2018;65 (No. SS-6).

Summary and Discussion

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: Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act (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. Seven teens ages 16 to 19 died every day from motor vehicle injuries.
- Since January 1, 2007, pursuant to SB 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).
- During the first 6 months following issuance of a Provisional License (Class D), only immediate family members may ride in the vehicle.
- The term "immediate family member" includes, "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."
- In Georgia, persons under 21 years of age are presumed to be DUI, in violation of O.C.G.A. 40-6-391(k)(1), if they are operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .02 or greater.
- Refusal 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 will result in the suspension of your Georgia driver's license or privilege to drive on the highways of this state for a minimum period of 1 year for each refusal.

Chapter 2: Traffic Laws and Safe Driving

- Safety belts have proven to be the most effective occupant protection in all types of vehicle crashes.
- O.C.G.A. §40-8-76.1 requires that each occupant of the front seat of a passenger vehicle, while such passenger vehicle is being operated on a public road, street, or highway of this state, be restrained by a seat safety belt.
- In Georgia, the term "passenger vehicle" means every motor vehicle, including, but not limited to, pickup trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles designed to carry 15 passengers or fewer and used for the transportation of persons.
- The fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16-19 years of age is about four times as high at night.
- Two or more peer passengers more than triples the risk of a fatal crash with a teen behind the wheel.
- Maintaining at least a 3-second space margin between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you not only provides you with visibility, time, and space to help avoid rear-end crashes, but also allows you to steer or brake out of danger at moderate speeds.
- The Hands-Free Georgia Act (O.C.G.A. §40-6-241) prohibits the use of hand held devices while driving a motor vehicle.

Chapter 3: Alcohol and Drug Awareness

- Alcohol is one of the most widely used drugs in the world. It is used by young people in the United States more often than tobacco or illicit drugs.
- The minimum legal drinking age in Georgia is 21.
- Marijuana continues to be the most commonly used illicit drug among youth in the United States.
- House Bills 199 and 1309 (2010) outlaw the sale and possession of "bath salts" and K2, a substance more commonly referred to as "synthetic marijuana," and marketed as in-
- Senate Bill 370 (2012) bans all forms of synthetic marijuana in the State of Georgia.
- In Georgia, pursuant to O.C.G.A. §40-5-75, the driver's license of any person convicted of driving or being in actual physical control of any moving vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance or marijuana shall be suspended by operation of law.

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.gadoe.org>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

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

The Council on Alcohol and Drugs

www.livedrugfree.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS)

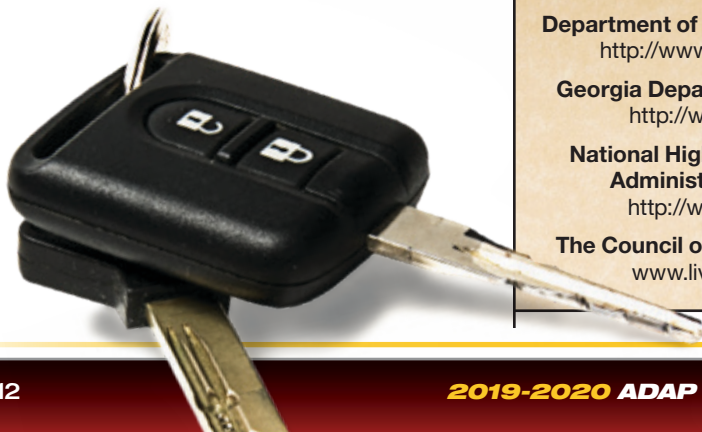
<http://www.iihs.org/>

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

<https://www.drugabuse.org>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

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



GRADUATED DRIVING LICENSE PROCESS

There are three steps in the Graduated Driving Process



ALCOHOL AND DRUG AWARENESS

General Signs and Symptoms of Drug Use

- A loss in interest in sport, hobbies and activities that used to be important
- A decline in personal grooming habits
- Strained family relationships
- Red eyes
- Late nights out
- Broken curfews
- More naps during the day
- Depression and withdrawal
- Dropping grades
- Borrowing or stealing money
- Excessive use of eye drops or mouthwash
- Unusual mood swings



PARENT/TEEN DRIVING AGREEMENT

I, _____, will drive carefully and cautiously and will be courteous to other drivers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, and pedestrians at all times.

I promise that I will obey all the rules of the road.

- I will always wear a seat belt and make all my passengers buckle up as well.
- I will obey all traffic lights, stop signs, other street signs, and road markings.
- I will obey the speed limit and drive safely.
- I will never use the car to race or to try to impress others.

I promise that I will make sure that I stay focused on driving.

- I will drive with both hands on the wheel.
- I will never eat, drink, or use a cell phone to talk or send or receive text messages while driving.
- I will drive only when I am alert and in control of my emotions.
- I will call my parents for a ride home if I am impaired in any way that interferes with my ability to drive safely.
- I will never use earphones to listen to a mp3 player or other electronic devices while I drive.

I promise that I will respect laws about the use of drugs and alcohol.

- I will drive only when I am alcohol and drug free.
- I will never allow any alcohol or illegal drugs in the car.
- I will be a passenger only with drivers who are alcohol and drug free.

I promise that I will be a responsible driver.

- I will drive only when I have permission to use the car and I will not let anyone else drive the car unless I have permission.
- I will only drive someone else's car if I have parental consent.
- I will pay for all traffic citations or parking tickets that I receive.
- I will complete my family responsibilities and maintain good grades at school as agreed upon below:

- I will contribute to the costs of gasoline, maintenance, and insurance as agreed upon below:

- During the period I hold my Provisional License (Class D), I will not drive between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 5:00 a.m. under any circumstance.
- During the first 6 months after obtaining my Provisional License (Class D), I will only allow immediate family members to ride as passengers in the vehicle I am driving.
- During the second 6 months after obtaining my Provisional License (Class D), I will only allow 1 unrelated passenger under 21 years of age to ride in the vehicle I am driving.
- Following the first and second 6-month periods after obtaining my Provisional License (Class D), I will only allow a maximum of 3 unrelated passengers under 21 years of age to ride in the vehicle I am driving.

.....
I agree to follow all the terms and conditions contained in this agreement. I understand that my parents or guardians will impose the penalties indicated below, including removal of my driving privileges, if I violate this agreement. I also understand that my parents will allow me greater driving privileges as I become more experienced and as I demonstrate that I am always a safe and responsible driver.

Penalties for contract violations

- No driving for _____ months if I drive after using alcohol or drugs.
- No driving for _____ months if I receive a traffic ticket for any moving traffic violation.
- No driving for _____ months if I violate the nighttime driving restrictions associated with my Provisional License (Class D).
- No driving for _____ months if I violate the passenger restrictions associated with my Provisional License (Class D).
- No driving for _____ months if I fail to adhere to requirements set forth by Georgia law related to the use of safety belts.

Signatures

Driver: _____ Date: _____
Parent (or guardian): _____ Date: _____
Parent (or guardian): _____ Date: _____

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

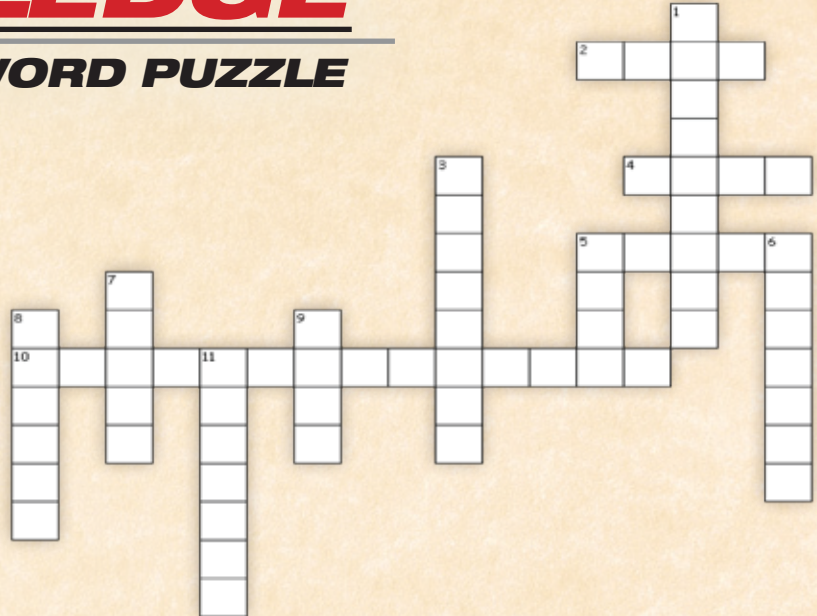
ADAP CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

2. This can be used as an inhalant or is a very sticky substance.
4. Who is the Governor of Georgia
5. Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act
10. OTC (3 words)

Down

1. Drag racing on highways and streets can lead to a _____ license.
3. DDS considers drivers with three DUI convictions in 5 years are considered _____ violators.
5. The best way to sober up
6. The "A" in "BAC".
7. The most prevalent factor contributing to traffic crashes.
8. _____'s Law requires 16-year-olds to pass a Driver's Ed. Course.
9. "_____ Tolerance" laws in all states make it illegal for youth under 21 to drive with a BAC of .02 or greater.
11. Risk of a fatal crash is _____ when two or more peer passengers are present with a teen driver.



NOTE: This crossword puzzle can be used to help review information covered in the course. It is meant to help create discussion and should not be part of the ADAP grade.

Across - 2. Glue, 4. Kemp, 5. TADRA, 10. Over The Counter
Down - 1. Suspended, 3. Habitual, 5. Time, 6. Alcohol, 7. Speed,
8. Joshua, 9. Zero, 11. Tripled



FROM 2007 TO 2015,
**MARIJUANA USAGE DOUBLED AMONG
DRIVERS KILLED IN CRASHES.**



IF YOU FEEL DIFFERENT
YOU DRIVE DIFFERENT
DRIVE HIGH GET A DUI

SOURCE: NHTSA.GOV

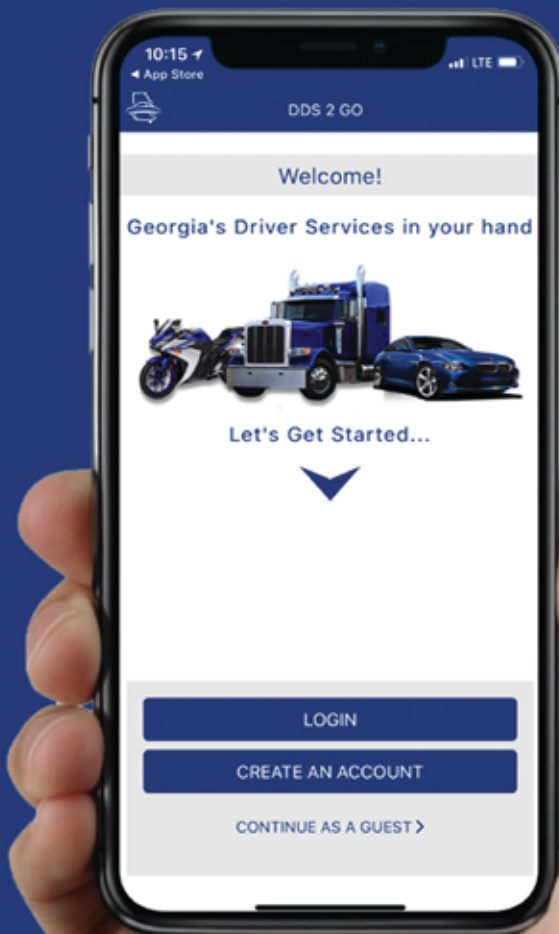


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GET IT ON

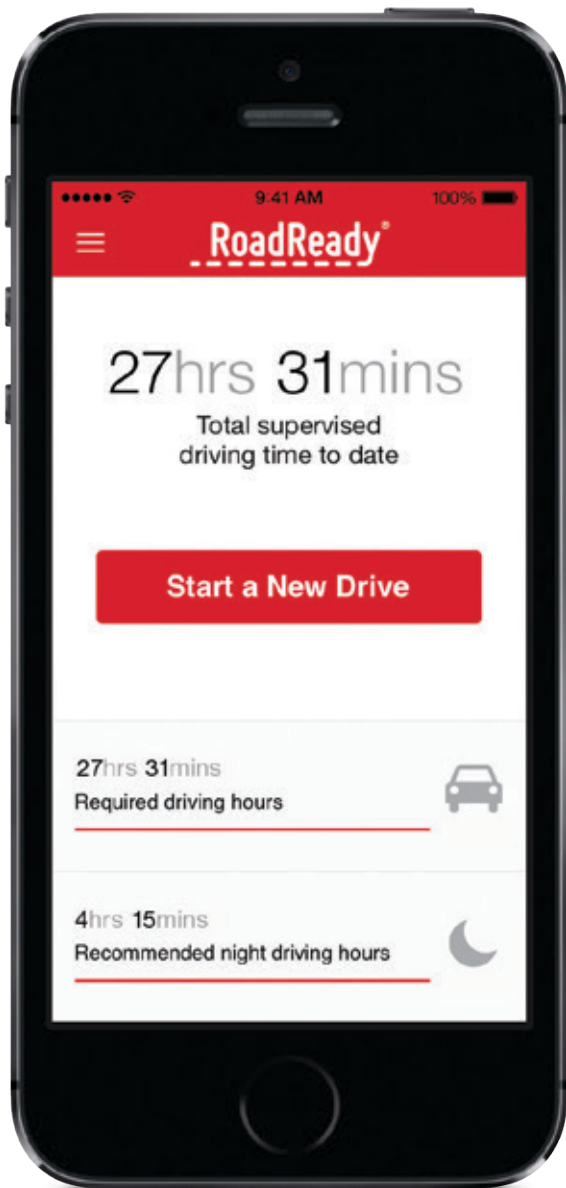
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