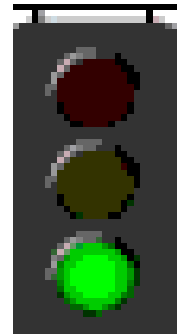


**CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION**



## Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program (ADAP)



**CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION**



STATE OF GEORGIA  
Office of the Governor  
ATLANTA 30334-0900

Dear Friends,

The Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program is one of several important measures passed by the General Assembly to address the tragic problems caused by the use of alcohol and other drugs on our roads and highways. Anyone under the age of 18 must complete and pass the alcohol and drug course before obtaining a license to drive.

Each year, about one-third of the traffic deaths on Georgia roads involve a driver under the influence of alcohol or drugs or a combination of both. The Department of Driver Services and the Department of Education developed this manual to make you more aware of the problems and the consequences of driving under the influence and of riding with other drivers who are under the influence. It will also assist you in becoming a more responsible driver.

As your Governor and someone who wants the best for each of you, I encourage you to make a promise to yourself and Georgia by obeying the state's highway safety laws; your lives, your families' lives, and other drivers' lives depend on it. Make Georgia proud.

Sincerely,



**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

- **TADRA is an acronym for Georgia's Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act.**
- **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.**

**TADRA is a 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 conduct and attendance requirements.**

### **Following enactment of TADRA**

#### **Fatal crash rate (16 years of age)**

36.8% decline

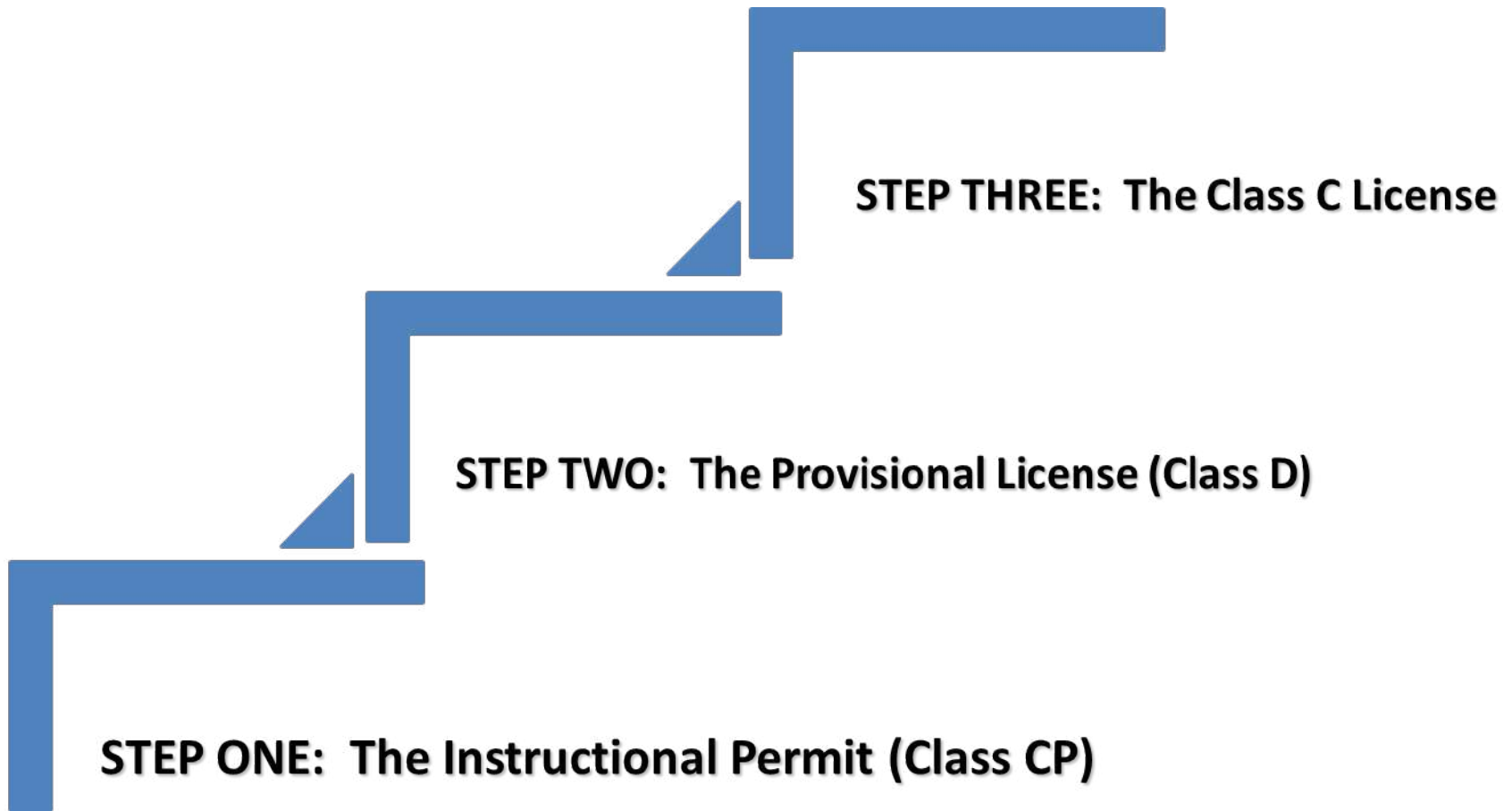
#### **Speed related crashes (16 years of age)**

50 % decline

#### **Alcohol related crashes (16 years of age)**

62% decline

## Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing Process



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

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

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

Once issued an Instructional Permit (Class CP), you may operate any Class C vehicle:



Must be accompanied by a person at least 21 years of age who is licensed to drive a Class C vehicle.



Must be capable of exercising control over the vehicle.



Must occupy a seat beside the driver.



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

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

Teens that do not complete an approved driver training course are not eligible to obtain a Provisional License (Class D) until 17 years of age.

- A Georgia Provisional License (Class D) is granted to persons 16 to 18 years of age.
- Must have held an Instructional Permit (Class CP) for 12 months and one day.
- No major traffic violations that resulted in the mandatory suspension of their permit.
- Completed ADAP.
- Passed a behind-the-wheel skills' test.

## **Georgia's Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL) Process** **Conditions of a Provisional License (Class D):**

- **Class D holders may not drive between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m., without exception.**
- **During the first 6 months following issuance, only the immediate family members 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) for one year and one day without having been convicted of any of the following major traffic violations during the 12 months preceding application:

- Driving under the influence (DUI)**
- Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer**
- Racing on highways or streets**
- Reckless driving**
- Hit and run or leaving the scene of an accident**
- 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 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 Suspensions (DUI)

### 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.
- 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.



## TADRA Suspensions (DUI)

### **Second Suspension**

- **Your license will be suspended for a minimum period of 18 months.**
  - **During the final 6 months, you will be required to have a certified and functioning ignition interlock device.**

### **Third Suspension**

- **You will be declared a habitual violator and your driver's license will be revoked for a period of 5 years.**
  - **You will also be subject to the 6-month ignition interlock requirements once you become re-eligible for driving privileges.**

## 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:

- Dropped out of school and has remained out of school for 10 consecutive school days**
  
- Has 10 or more school days of unexcused absences in the current or previous academic year**
  
- Threatening, striking, or causing bodily harm to school personnel**

## TADRA school attendance and conduct requirements

The driver's license or permit holder has been found in violation by a hearing officer, panel, or tribunal of one of the following offenses, or has waived his or her right to a hearing and/or pleaded guilty to one of the following offenses:

- Possession or use of a weapon on school property or at a school-sponsored event**
- Any sexual offense prohibited under Chapter 6 of Title 16 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated**
- Causing substantial physical or visible bodily harm to or seriously disfiguring another person**
- Possession or sale of drugs or alcohol on school property or at a school sponsored event**

## TADRA school attendance and conduct requirements

**If notice is received of one of these 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.**

## **Chapter 2**

# **Traffic Laws and Safe Driving**

**Traffic laws cannot regulate every type of driving situation that may occur. Safety tips might help you avoid a crash, serious injury, or even death.**

**It is up to you to evaluate the situation and make a determination as to the best course of action.**



## 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.**

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

**Helps** 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 8 years of age or younger, 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.**

**Effective 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 and be appropriate for the child's weight and height.**

## Steering

- **Good posture while driving is important because it allows a better view of hazards and more control of the vehicle.**
- **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.**
- **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

- **Be sure to look at the outer fringes of headlight 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 accidents by slowing down and increasing following distance.**

## Distracted driving

**According to a 2009 report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 5,474 people were killed on U.S. roadways and an estimated 448,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes because of distracted driving.**

**Common distractions include talking on a cell phone, texting, or adjusting the stereo system.**

## 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.**

**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.**



## Space Management

**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

**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.**

**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.**

## Alcohol

**As of 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.**

**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.**

## Typical physiological effects at various BAC levels and their predictable effects on driving ability:

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>

## Marijuana



According to the CDC, although marijuana use among high school students decreased from 27% in 2009, marijuana continues to be one of the most commonly used illicit drugs 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 school students, cocaine use increased from 2% in 2001 and then decreased from 2001 (4%) to 2009**

**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

**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



change the way the brain interprets time, reality, and perception.

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.



## Heroin



ain very quickly, making it highly addictive. It affects the thought process, reaction time, and memory, and it changes the way the user acts and makes decisions.

Users can 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.

## Inhalants

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

**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.**

**Because it affects the brain with much greater speed and force than many other substances, inhalants can cause irreversible physical and mental damage before the user knows what has happened.**

## Amphetamines



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

Other effects include dry mouth, increased sweating, dilated pupils, headaches, disorientation, severe depression, paranoia, fatigue, and, in some cases, hallucinations.

## Prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs

**While illicit drug use has declined among high school students, rates of nonmedical 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, such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax without a doctor's Prescription.**

**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 new 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 Bill 1309 enacted in 2010, outlawed the sale and possession of K2, also known as “synthetic marijuana.”**

**House Bill 199 enacted in 2011, banned the sale and possession chemicals marketed as “bath salts”.**

**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 1 year. You will not be eligible for any type of limited driving permit.

# **Chapter 4**

## **Summary and Discussion**

## **Chapter 1: TADRA**

- 1. TADRA is an acronym for Georgia's Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act.**
- 2. 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. In 2009, eight teens ages 16 to 19 died every day from motor vehicle injuries.**



## Chapter 1: TADRA

3. **Effective 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).**
4. **During the first 6 months following issuance of a Provisional License (Class D), only immediate family members may ride in the vehicle.**
5. **Effective January 1, 2012, 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 1: TADRA

6. 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.
7. 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**

- 1. Safety belts have proven to be the most effective occupant protection in all types of vehicle crashes.**
- 2. 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.**
- 3. 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 10 passengers or fewer and used for the transportation of persons.**

## **Chapter 2: Traffic Laws and Safe Driving**

- 4. The fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16 years of age is nearly twice as high at night.**
- 5. Two or more peer passengers more than triple the risk of a fatal crash with a teen behind the wheel.**
- 6. Maintaining at least a 3-second space margin from 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.**

## **Chapter 3: Alcohol and Drug Awareness**

- 1. House Bill 1309, which was enacted in 2010, outlawed the sale and possession of K2, a substance more commonly referred to as “synthetic marijuana” and marketed as incense. House Bill 199, which was enacted in 2011, banned the sale and possession of several dangerous chemicals marketed as “bath salts”.**
- 2. 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.**

## Additional Resources

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

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

**Georgia Department of Education**

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

**Department of Driver Services (DDS)**

<http://www.dds.ga.gov>

**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/>



**Dear Students,**

**Driving a car is a privilege, one that can be taken away at any time for failure to meet very important driver responsibilities. The Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program will help prepare you to assume the responsibilities of driving and alert you to the dangers and penalties of not obeying the laws and safety rules.**

**Special emphasis will be on traffic crashes and impaired driving. Traffic crashes are the leading single cause of death in the 15 to 24 year-old age group, and impaired driving is a contributing factor in almost 500 traffic deaths each year in Georgia.**

**Please join the efforts to make motor vehicle travel in Georgia safer by not driving while impaired, always wearing your seat belt, and obeying the posted speed limit. We sincerely hope to have a safe driving future.**



Gregory C. Dozier,  
Commissioner  
Georgia Department of Driver Services

John D. Barge, Ed.D  
State School Superintendent  
Georgia Department of Education

