



Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program (ADAP)



Provided by:
Georgia Department of Driver Services
Regulatory Compliance Division

What is ADAP?

Alcohol Drug Awareness Program (ADAP)

O.C.G.A. §20-2-142(b)

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

Parent ADAP

O.C.G.A. §20-2-142(b)(2)(B)






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

eADAP

O.C.G.A §20-2-142(b)(4)

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

Rules & Regulations 375-5-4-.07 Testing

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

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

**Chapter 1
TADRA**

**Chapter 2
Traffic Laws and Safe Driving**

**Chapter 3
Alcohol and Drug Awareness**

**Chapter 4
Summary and Discussion**



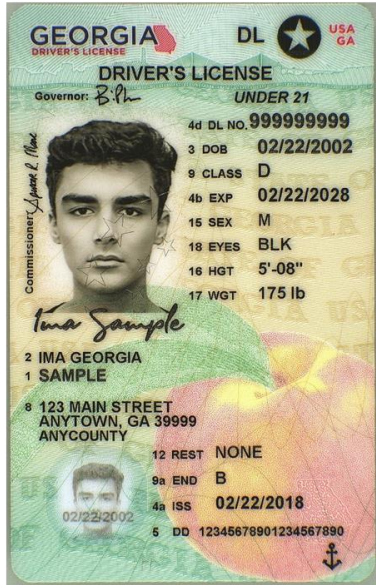
Chapter 1

TADRA

TADRA

- **Teenage and Adult Driver Responsibility Act (TADRA) is a Graduated Driver's Licensing process for young drivers ages 15 to 18.**
- **This three-step educational process allows the young driver to gain more experience behind the wheel while reducing high-risk driving situations.**
- **TADRA contains important provisions specifically related to driving under the influence (DUI) prevention/enforcement and school enrollment requirements.**
- **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.**
- **The enactment of TADRA in July 1997 led to a 44.5% decline in teenage speed-related crashes within 18 months. During the first 5 ½ years of TADRA, results for 16 year-olds showed:**
 - **Fatal crash rate decline – 36.8%**
 - **Speed related crashes decline – 42%**
 - **Alcohol related crashes decline – 60%**

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: Class CP - Instructional Permit *also known as "Learner's Permit"*

- At least 15 years of age
- Passed the knowledge exam
- Instructional Permit holders may operate any Class C vehicle:
 - **When** accompanied by a person at least 21 years of age and licensed to drive a Class C vehicle,
 - **Who** is fit and capable of exercising control over the vehicle, and
 - **Who** is occupying the passenger seat *beside* the driver.

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



STEP TWO: Class D - Provisional License

- 16 or 17 years of age
- Held Instructional Permit (Class CP) for one year and a day
- No major traffic violations that resulted in permit suspension
- Passed the road skills test
- Completed ADAP or eADAP
- Completed Joshua's Law requirements
- Certificate of School Enrollment

Provisional License (Class D) Restrictions

Class D holders may not drive between the hours of **12:00 midnight** and **5:00 a.m.**
No Exceptions.

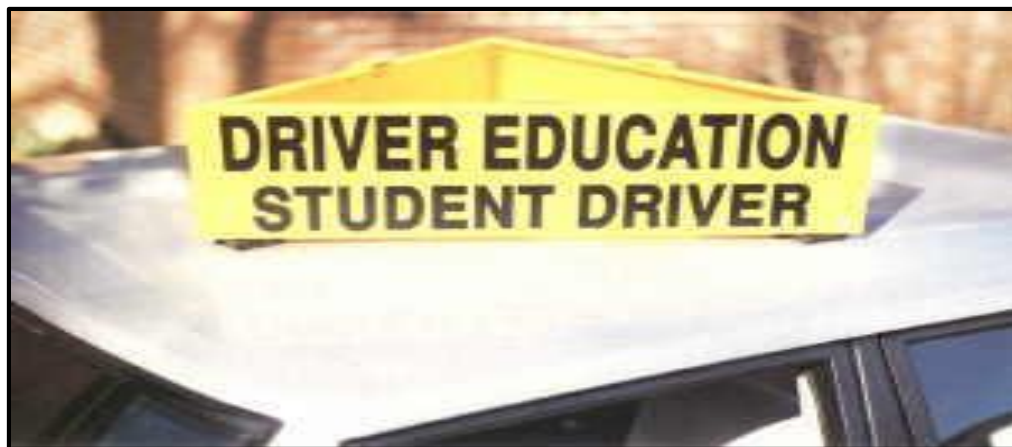
During the first 6 months following issuance, only the immediate family members may ride in the vehicle being driven by the Class D holder.

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

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

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.

Joshua's Law (Senate Bill 226)



- All 16-year-olds applying for a Class D Provisional License must have completed an approved driver education course AND a total of 40 hours of supervised driving, including at least 6 hours at night.
- All 17-year-olds are required to have 40 hours of supervised driving, including at least 6 hours at night.

Joshua's Law (Senate Bill 226)

How Can I Satisfy the Driver Education Requirement?

Method # 1

30 hours of Classroom Instruction at a DDS approved school

PLUS

6 hours of Behind the Wheel Training at a DDS approved school

PLUS

40 Hours of Supervised Driving with parent/guardian

EQUALS

Joshua's Law Driver Education Requirements Met

Method # 2

30 hours of Classroom Instruction at a DDS approved school

PLUS

Completion of the Parent Teen Driving Guide (NO additional Supervised Driving required)

EQUALS

Joshua's Law Driver Education Requirements Met

Method # 3

30 hours Online course with a DDS approved school

PLUS

6 hours of Behind the Wheel Training at a DDS approved school

PLUS

40 Hours of Supervised Driving with parent/guardian

EQUALS

Joshua's Law Driver Education Requirements Met

Method # 4

30 hours Online course with a DDS approved school

PLUS

Completion of the Parent Teen Driving Guide (NO additional Supervised Driving required)

EQUALS

Joshua's Law Driver Education Requirements Met

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

STEP THREE: Class C - Driver's License

Provisional License (Class D) holders may upgrade to a Class C Georgia Driver's License upon reaching 18 years of age, provided that:

- the Class D license is not under suspension, and
- there were no major traffic violation convictions during the preceding 12 months.





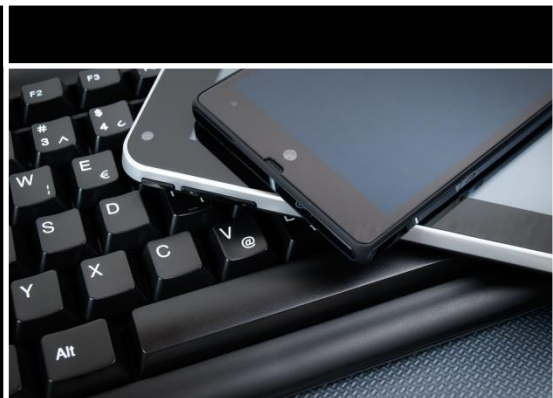
Save a trip! **Upgrade your license** @ dds.georgia.gov!

Upgrade your
Class D License to a
Class C License using
DDS Online Services.

Anytime. Anywhere. Any device.

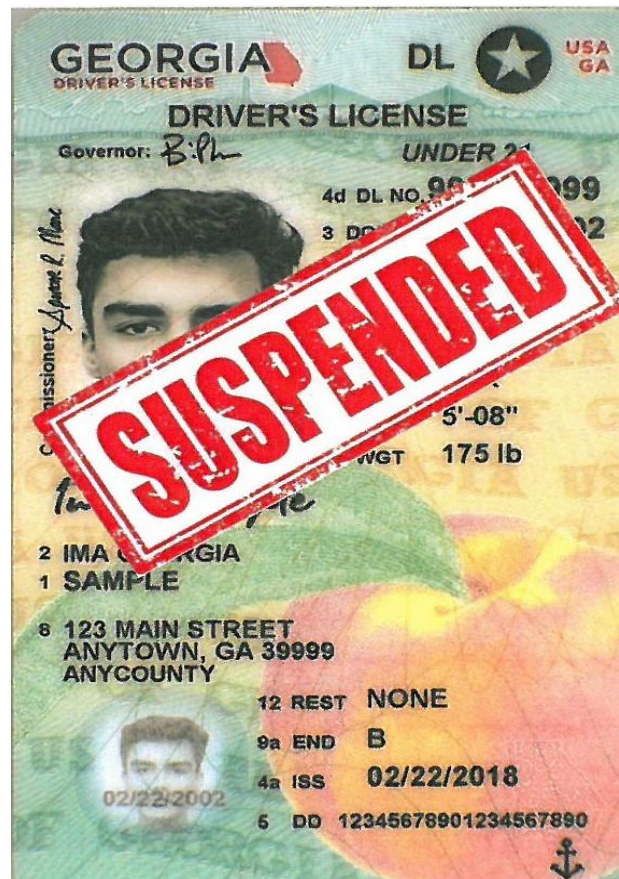


FASTER · SECURE · CONVENIENT · 24/7



TADRA Suspensions (non-DUI)

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

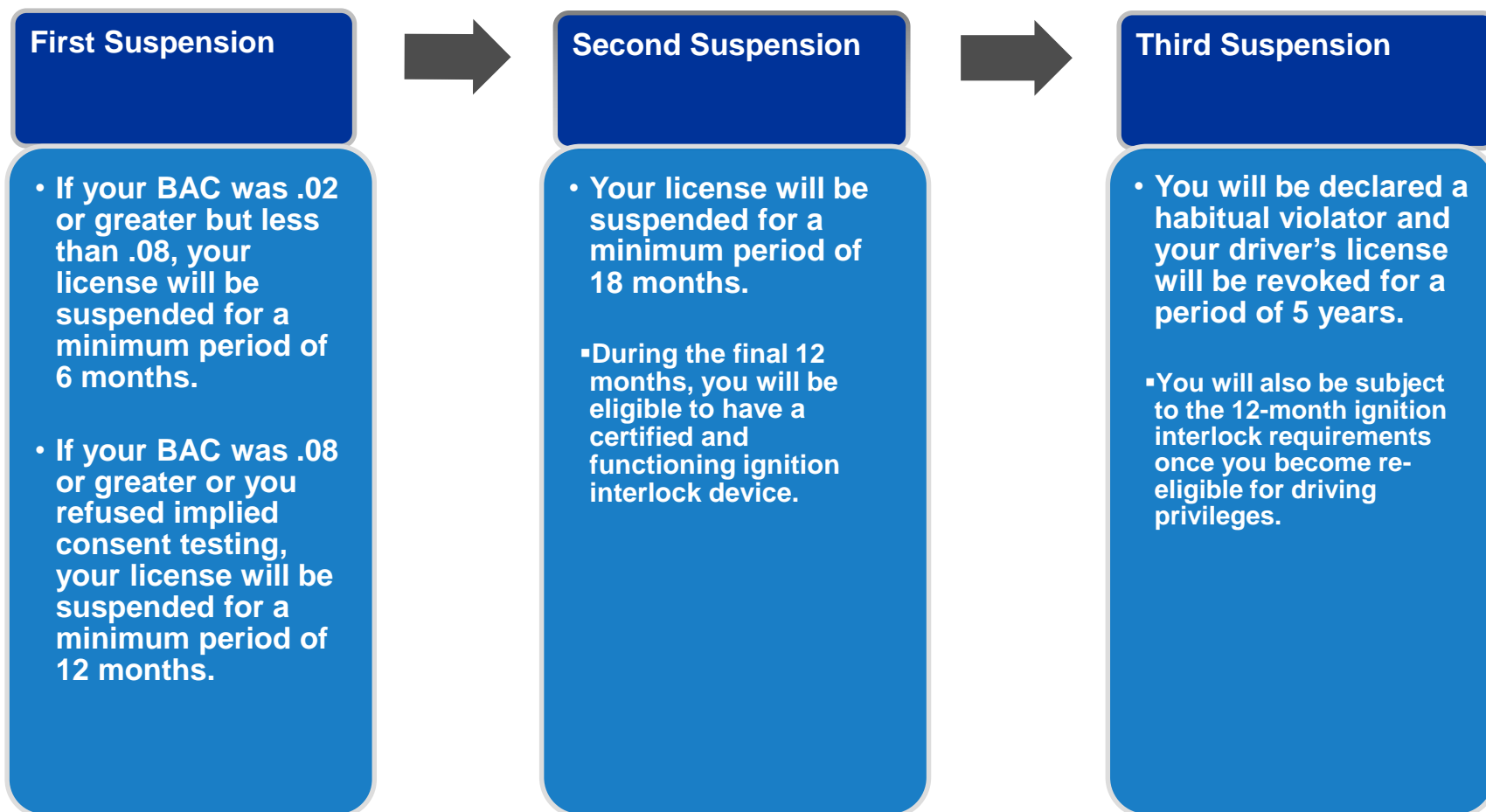


Major Traffic Offenses (under 21)

Hit and run or leaving the scene of an accident	Underage possession of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle
Reckless driving	Aggressive driving
Racing on highways or streets	Any offense for which 4 or more points are assessed against the driver's license
Using a motor vehicle to flee or attempt to elude a police officer	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.



Certificate of School Enrollment

Teen drivers under the age of 18 must prove they are enrolled in school by presenting of a completed Certificate of School Enrollment (DS-1) form to DDS.

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

 **DDS**
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT
OF DRIVER SERVICES

Certificate of School Enrollment

Part A: Student Information

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

Part B: School Information

School Name: _____ Phone #: _____
Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Part C: Enrollment Certification

This record is to certify that the above-named student is:

Enrolled in and not under expulsion from a public or private school.

Part D: Signatures

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
____ day of _____, 20____. Notary Seal Here
Signature: _____

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

DDS-1 (03/18)

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.
- Regardless of age, if the test is refused, the license will be suspended for 1 year.

Chapter 2

Traffic Laws and Safe Driving

Georgia's Hands Free Law (HB 673)

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

Exceptions:

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

Penalties:

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



Georgia's Move Over Law (O.C.G.A. §40-6-16)

- Move over to the next lane if safely possible, OR
- Slow down below the speed limit and be prepared to stop if unsafe to move over
- Drivers convicted of a Move-Over Law violation in Georgia will be assessed **3 points** on their driving record and may face a fine up to **\$500**.



This law applies to any emergency vehicle parked on the shoulder of the highway.

Georgia's Super Speeder Law

- A fee of **\$200** payable directly to the state will be assessed for speeding convictions at 85 mph or more anywhere in Georgia and for convictions at 75 mph or more on any two-lane road in Georgia.
- These fees are in addition to any fines in effect in the local jurisdiction where the speeding offense occurs.
- Failure to pay results in an additional **\$50.00** fee and suspension of license.
- Fees collected will help fund Georgia's trauma care hospital system where about 60% of all trauma care patients are crash-related.



Speed

Always know your speed and the speed limit.

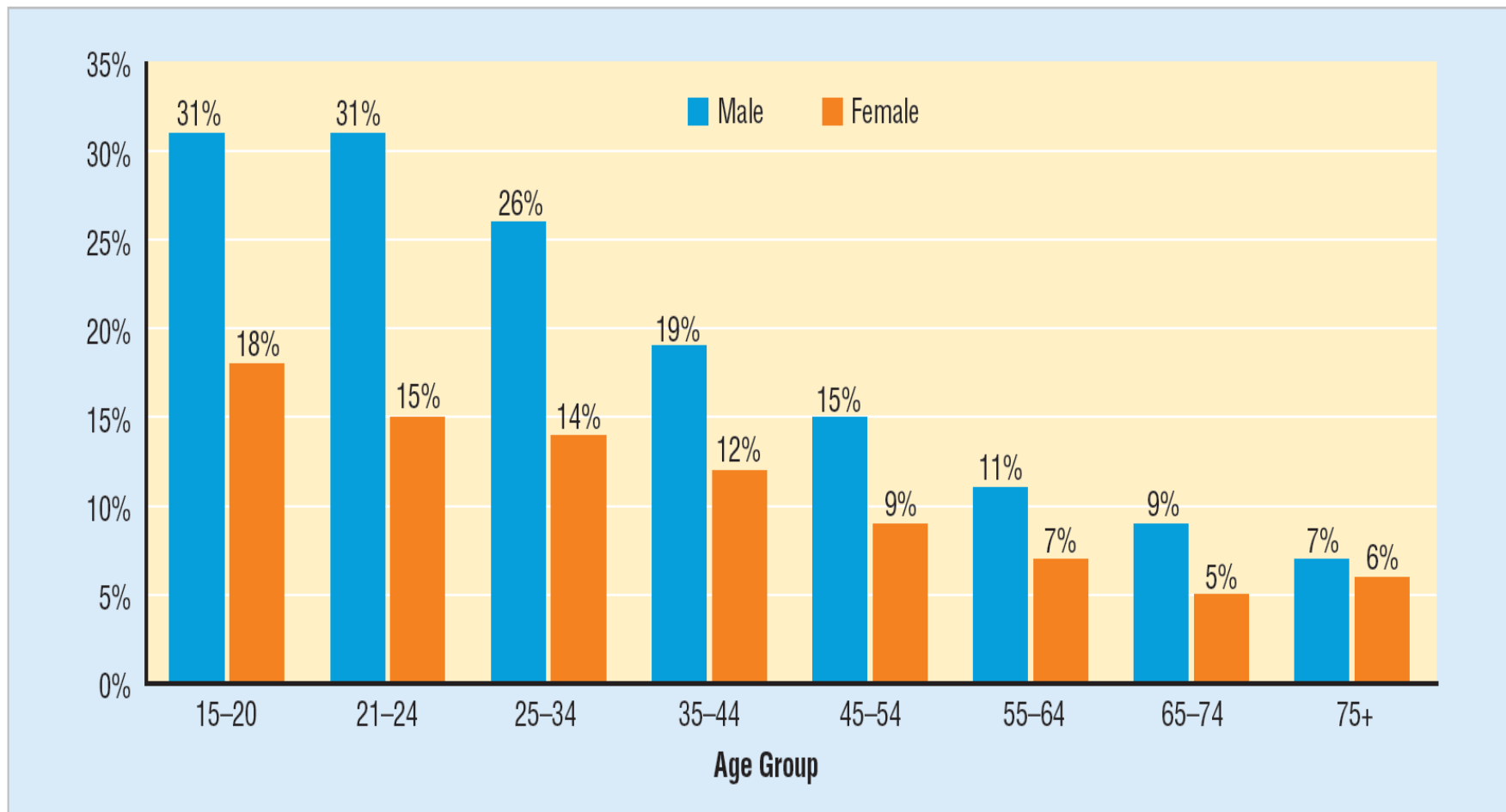
Be mindful that hazards such as bad weather or dangerous road conditions may require a reduction in speed.

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.

Speed

Percentage of Speeding Drivers in Fatal Crashes, by Age and Gender, 2017



Source: FARS 2017 ARF

Safety Belts



Georgia Law states that each occupant in the front seat of a passenger vehicle must be secured by a safety belt (“seat belt”).

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



Safety Belts



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

Safety Restraints for Children



- Every driver transporting a child who is 8 years of age or younger, except in 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.
 - **Infants** under the age of 1 year old or up to 20 pounds should be restrained in a properly installed rear-facing infant seat.
 - **Toddlers** up to 4 years old or 40 pounds can be seated in a forward-facing car seat.
 - **Children** ages 4-8 between 40 and 80 pounds should be in a booster seat.

Steering

- **Posture** – Sit up straight with your back against the seat, 10 inches from the airbag, with the steering wheel tilted toward the chest, not the head.
- Good posture while driving is important because it allows a better view of hazards and more control of the vehicle.
- **Hand Position** – Place your hands at one of the three positions on the steering wheel:
 - **10 and 2 o'clock (without airbag)**
 - **9 and 3 o'clock**
 - **8 and 4 o'clock**
- Always keep both hands on the steering 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 risk of a crash by slowing down and increasing following distance.
- The fatal crash rate of teenage drivers 16-19 years of age is about four times as high at night.

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.



School Buses

- According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 21 children under the age of 19 die every year getting on and off school buses.
- Drivers are required to stop when approaching or following a stopped school bus that has its lights flashing and is loading and unloading passengers on a road or an undivided highway.
- Slow down and obey all traffic laws and speed limits in school zones, neighborhoods and surrounding schools.



Distracted Driving

- In 2017...
 - 3,166 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted drivers (NHTSA)
 - 229 teens (15 to 19) killed in distraction-related crashes
 - 599 nonoccupants (pedestrians, bicyclists, and others) killed in distraction-related crashes
- Common distractions include talking on a cell phone, texting, eating, talking to other passengers, or adjusting the radio or climate control.
- Two or more peer passengers more than triple the risk of a fatal crash with a teen behind the wheel.



Parent/Teen Driving Agreement

A Parent/Teen Driving Agreement helps parents/guardians and their teens work together to establish driving rules and expectations. It is recommended for new teen drivers.

PARENT/TEEN DRIVING AGREEMENT	
<p>I, _____, will drive carefully and cautiously and will be courteous to other drivers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, and pedestrians at all times.</p>	
<p>I promise that I will obey all the rules of the road.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will obey the speed limit and drive safely. • I will never use the car to race or to try to impress others.
<p>I promise that I will make sure that I stay focused on driving.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>I promise that I will respect laws about the use of drugs and alcohol.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will drive only when I am alcohol and drug free. • I will never allow any alcohol or illegal drugs in the car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will be a passenger only with drivers who are alcohol and drug free.
<p>I promise that I will be a responsible driver.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will contribute to the costs of gasoline, maintenance, and insurance as agreed upon below: _____ 	
<p>.....</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Penalties for contract violations</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Signatures</p>	
<p>Driver: _____ Date: _____</p>	
<p>Parent (or guardian): _____ Date: _____</p>	
<p>Parent (or guardian): _____ Date: _____</p>	

Chapter 3

Alcohol and Drug Awareness

Alcohol



Zero tolerance laws in all states make it illegal to drive with a BAC of .02 or greater.

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for teens, and about a quarter of those crashes involve an underage drinking.

Every day, almost 30 people in the United States die in drunk-driving crashes—that's one person every 48 minutes in 2017.(NHTSA)

In 2017, young drivers 16 to 24 years old made up 42% of drivers involved in fatal drunk-driving crashes.(NHTSA)

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.

Alcohol is one of the most widely used drugs in the world. It is used by young people in the United States more than tobacco or illicit drugs.

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).

Alcohol

Short term health risks of alcohol include:

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

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

Long term health risks which alcohol can contribute to:

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

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.

Common Drugs

- **The most commonly abused illicit drugs among teens include:**

- **Marijuana** (pot, weed, herb, gas, bud, grass, loud, pine)
- **Synthetic marijuana** (K2, spice, black mamba, blaze, bliss)
- **Cocaine** (snow, gold dust, monster, foo-foo)
- **Heroin** (brown sugar/crystal, smack, horse, mud, china white, snowball)
- **Ecstasy** (molly)
- **Inhalants** (moon gas, snappers, buzz bomb)
- **LSD** (acid)
- **Mushrooms** (shrooms)

*Street
Slang*

- **Some of the most commonly abused prescription medicines include:**

- **Adderall**
- **Ritalin**
- **Vicodin**
- **Xanax**
- **Oxycodone**
- **Codeine**
- **Ambien**

Marijuana



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

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



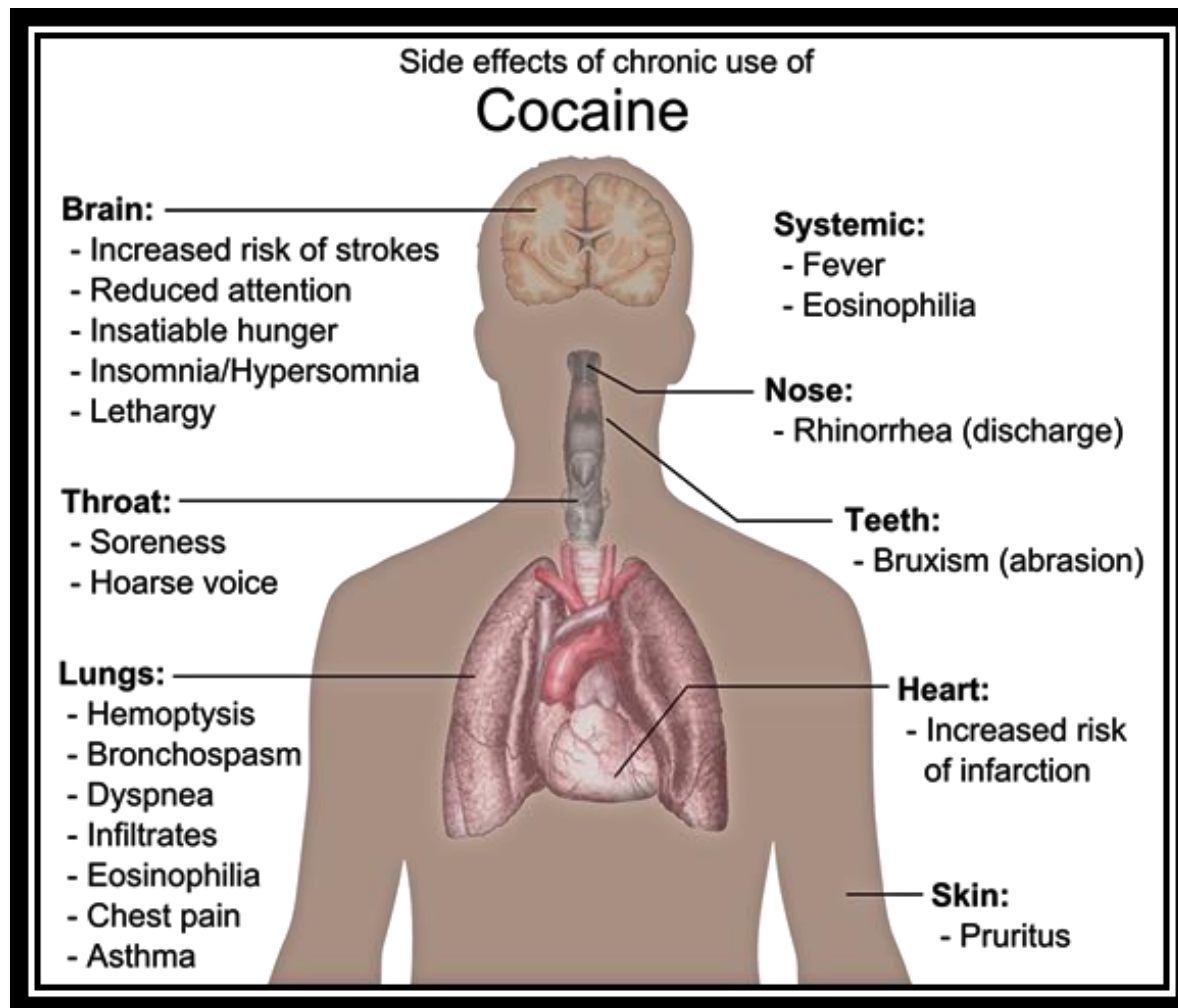
Its physiological effects are similar to those associated with alcohol. Its use can limit the body's ability to fight infection.

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



Edible marijuana products may produce serious physical side effects to both adults and teens. High amounts of THC can be ingested without knowing it.

Cocaine



Cocaine



Cocaine is a highly addictive substance.

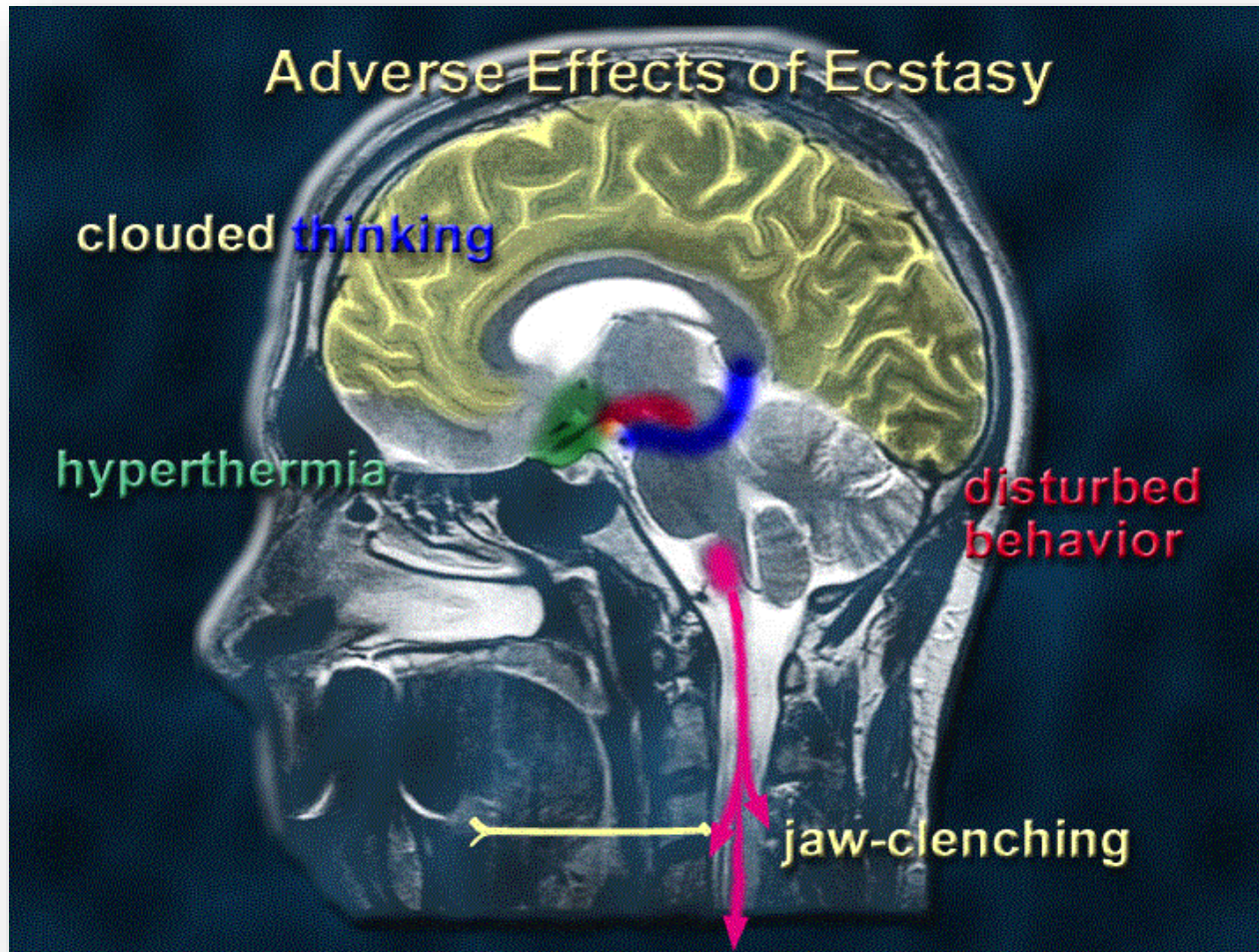


The possession of any amount of the drug is charged as a felony and can result in up to 15 years in prison for the first offense.



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

Ecstasy



Ecstasy



According to the CDC, use of ecstasy 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).

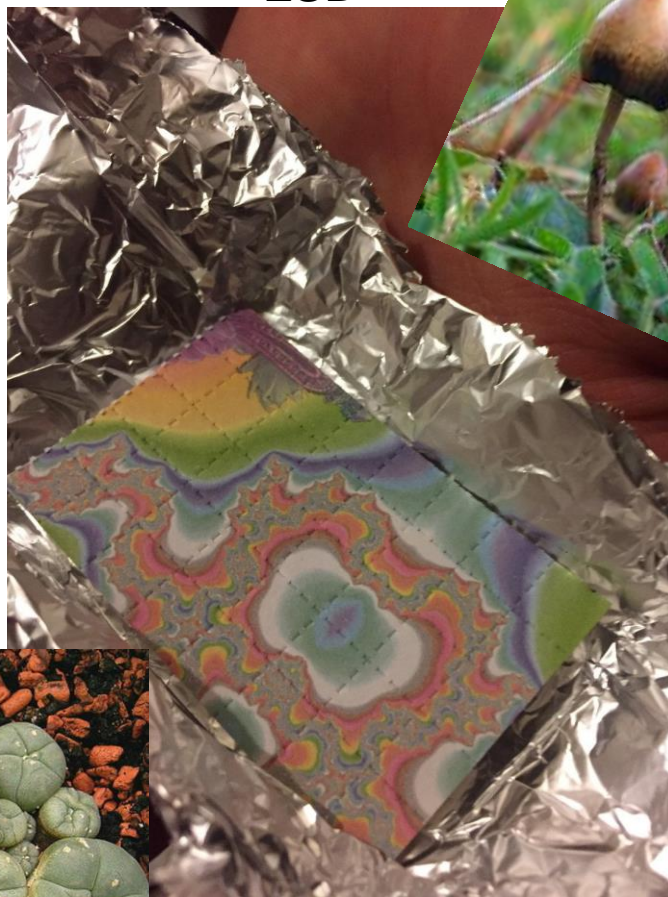


This can lead to serious heart, kidney or liver problems, and even death.



Hallucinogens

LSD



Psilocybin
Mushrooms
“Shrooms”

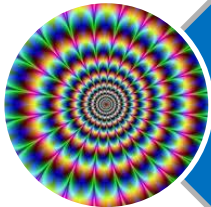
Peyote



Hallucinogens



Hallucinogenic drug use among high school students decreased from 7% in 2013 to 6.6% in 2017.



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

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

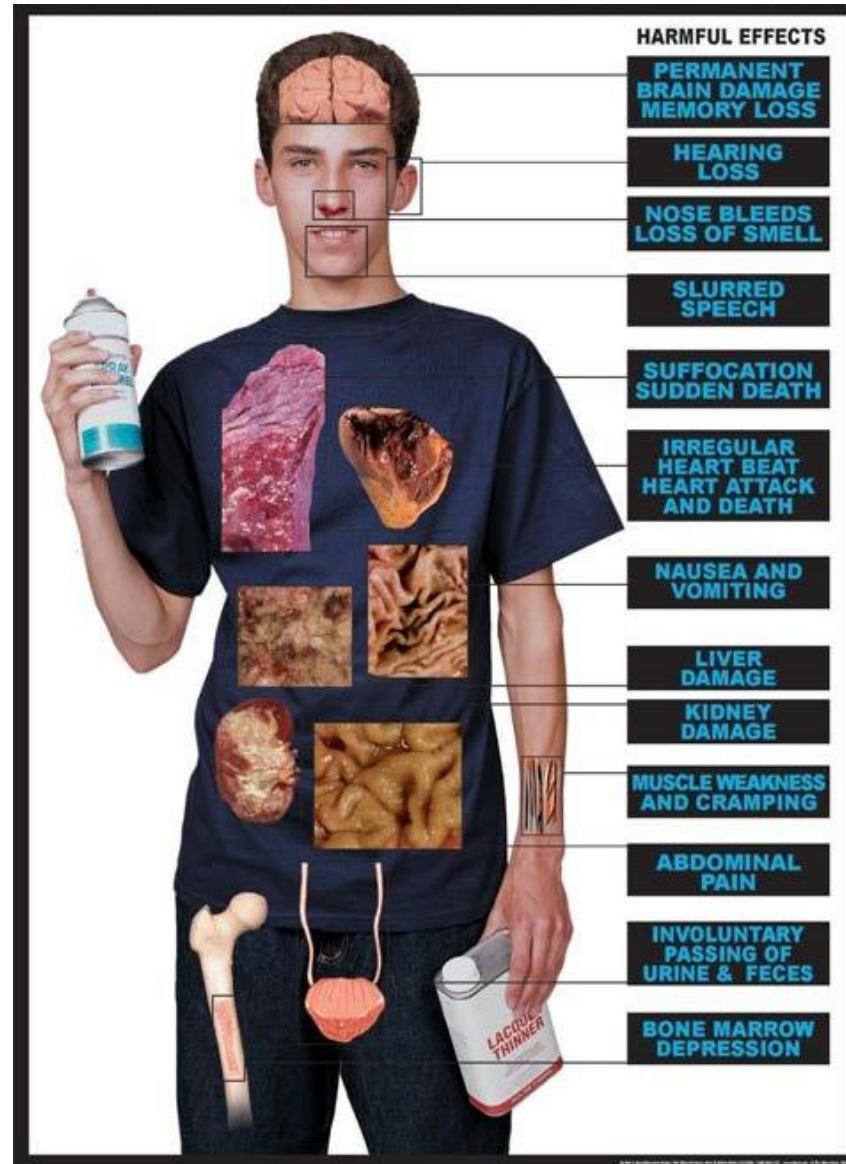


Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, liver or kidney disease, and pulmonary complications.

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



Inhalants



HARMFUL EFFECTS

- PERMANENT BRAIN DAMAGE
MEMORY LOSS
- HEARING LOSS
- NOSE BLEEDS
LOSS OF SMELL
- SLURRED SPEECH
- SUFFOCATION
SUDDEN DEATH
- IRREGULAR HEART BEAT
HEART ATTACK
AND DEATH
- NAUSEA AND VOMITING
- LIVER DAMAGE
- KIDNEY DAMAGE
- MUSCLE WEAKNESS
AND CRAMPING
- ABDOMINAL PAIN
- INVOLUNTARY PASSING OF
URINE & FECES
- BONE MARROW DEPRESSION

Inhalants



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



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



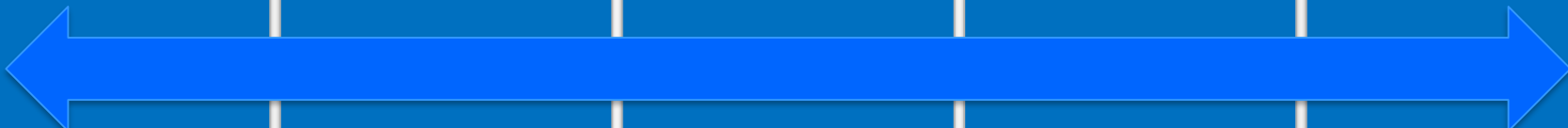
Inhalants starve the body of oxygen and force the heart to beat irregularly and more rapidly.



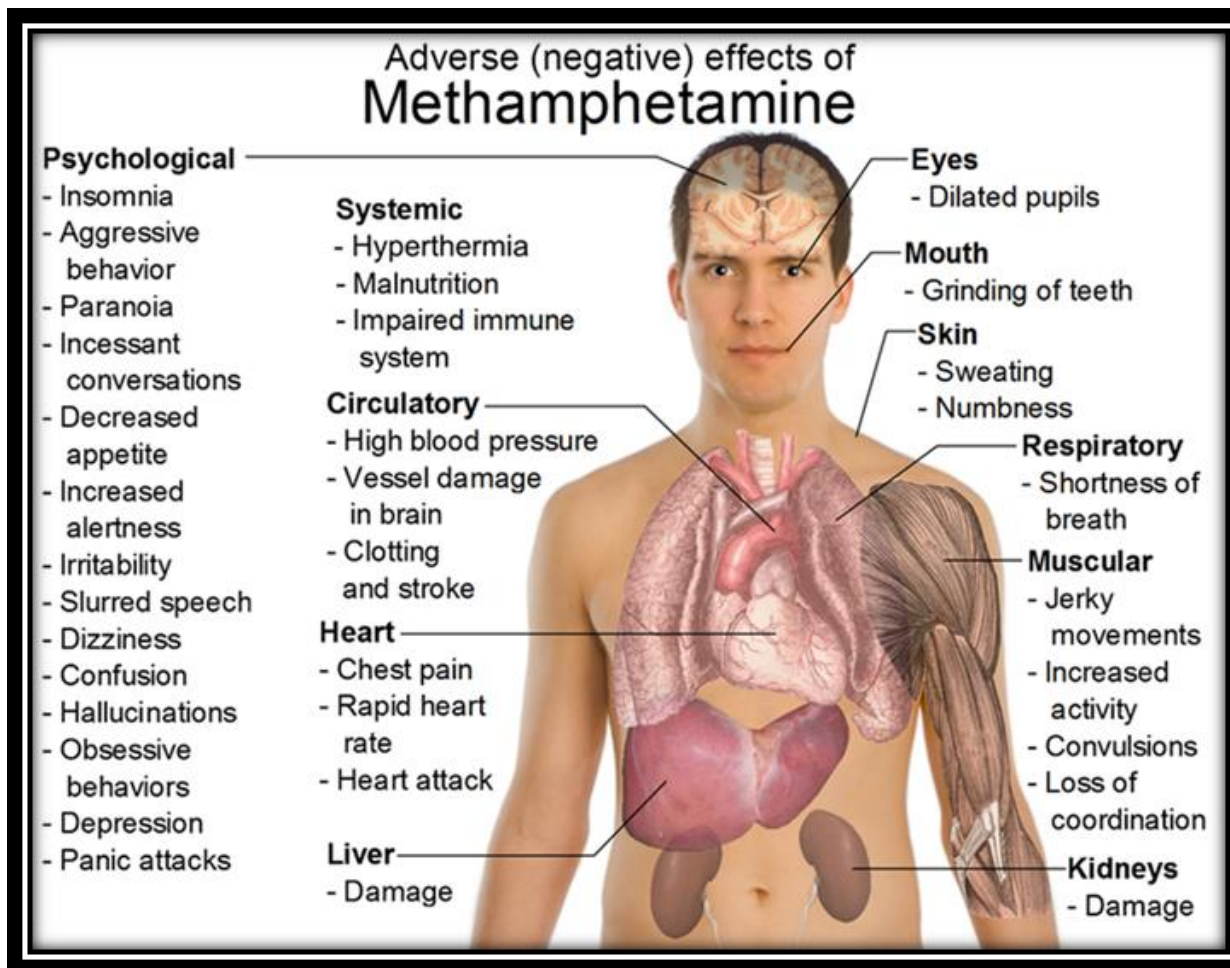
Users of inhalants can experience nausea and nosebleeds; develop liver, lung, and kidney problems; and lose their sense of hearing or smell.



Inhalants can cause irreversible physical and mental damage.



Methamphetamines



Methamphetamines



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



Methamphetamines are also called meth, glass, ice, crystal, crank, speed.



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

Opioids

- Powerful pain-relieving drugs
- Derived directly from opium plant or synthesized
- Work at special areas of the brain
- Potential deadly side effects
 - Slows down or stops breathing
 - Induces sleepiness, difficult to arouse
 - Suppresses cough reflex
- Dangerous when taken with alcohol or other substances that depress brain function
 - anti-anxiety pills
 - muscle relaxants
 - anti-depressants



Prescription and Over the Counter (OTC) Drugs

Almost

1 in 4 teens

has abused a prescription (Rx) drug.



Prescription and Over the Counter (OTC) Drugs



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

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



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

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



Designer and Synthetic Drugs



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



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



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



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



Georgia's 911 Medical Amnesty Law (HB 965)

- Provides that any person who in good faith seeks medical assistance for a person experiencing a drug overdose or for himself/herself shall not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for a drug violation if the evidence for the arrest, charge, or prosecution of such drug violation resulted solely from seeking medical assistance for the overdose.
- According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), more than 72,000 Americans died from drug overdoses in 2017, and over half of those involved opioids. As this serious issue grows, it's important to be aware of the laws around this issue, signs of an overdose and what you should do in a life-threatening situation.



Drugs and Driving Privileges

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

First Suspension

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

Second Suspension

- minimum period of 1 year
- eligible to apply for GA driver's license reinstatement

Final Word on Alcohol and Drugs

Don't Experiment!

SAY NO TO DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

#YOURFUTUREYOURCHOICE





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 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.
3. 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. 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.
5. The driver's license of any person under 21 years of age convicted of any major traffic offense shall be suspended for 6 months for a first conviction or 12 months for a second or subsequent suspension.

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.
3. Every driver transporting a child 8 years of age or younger must properly restrain the child in a child passenger restraining system appropriate for the child's height and weight.

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. Long-term alcohol misuse is associated with liver disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, neurological damage, and psychiatric problems.
4. Inhalants can cause irreversible physical and mental damage.

Additional Resources

Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS)

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

Department of Driver Services (DDS)

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

Georgia Department of Education

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

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS)

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

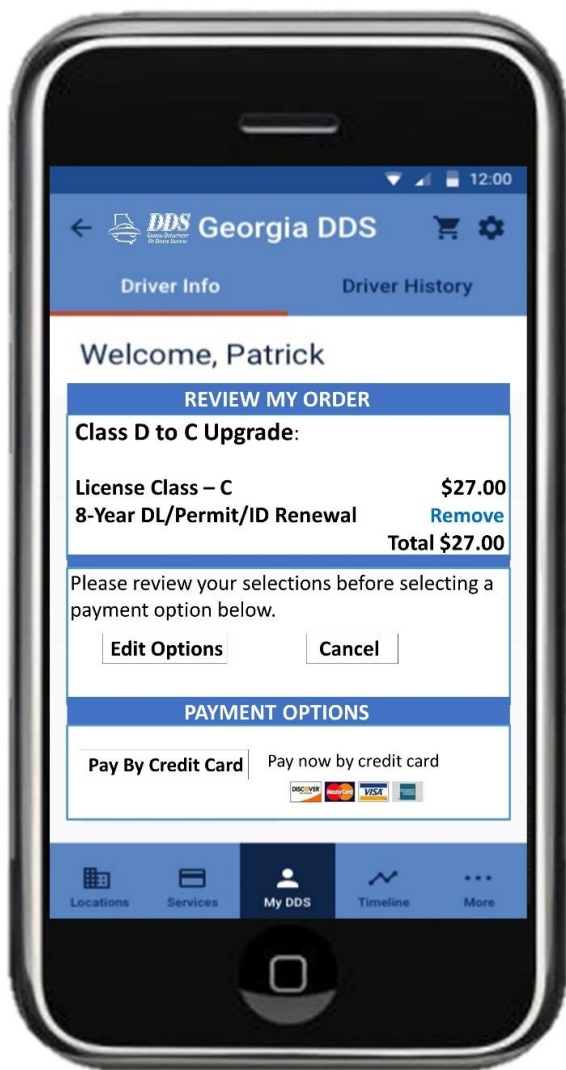
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

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

DDS Mobile App **DDS 2 GO**

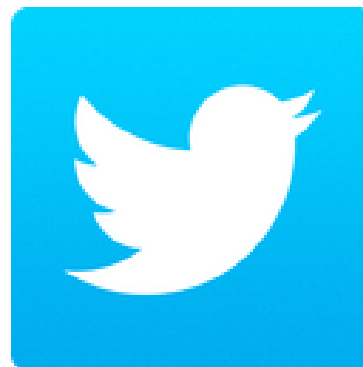


- **Free download on App Store**
- **Easy access to driver's record**
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 - Points/Suspensions/Citations
 - Renewal Notices
 - Changes in Driver Status
- **Push notifications**
 - New laws and regulations
 - News bulletins
- **Online transactions**

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