

Why all the fuss about impaired driving?

The statistics tell the story. In 2010, more than 10,000 people died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes.*

It gets worse. A teenage driver with a BAC in the 0.05 to 0.08 percent range is far more likely to be killed in a single-vehicle crash than a sober teen. In fact, it's 17 times more likely for males and seven times more likely for females. At higher BACs, the death rate rises to 52 times more likely for males and 15 times more likely for females. Keep in mind that any blood alcohol level is strictly illegal (IIHS).

Is it worth it?

If those are your odds, we don't think so.

Here are some sites that have more information for you.

MADD www.madd.org

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
www.nhtsa.gov

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
www.niaaa.nih.gov/

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign
www.freevibe.com

Remove Intoxicated Drivers www.rid-usa.org/

Students Against Destructive Decisions
www.saddonline.com/

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
www.hhs.gov



geicoteendriving.com

GEF-204 08/12

GEICO Educational Foundation

Is It Worth It?



IS IT WORTH IT? GIVEN WHAT'S AT STAKE, WE DON'T THINK SO.

It was a proud day for you. In fact, it was a great day. It was the day you passed your driving exam and got your driver's license. Good for you. You did all the right things to pass. You studied. You took the classes. You practiced behind the wheel.

Now, with your parents' consent, you can go where you need to go without relying on family and friends. Just think about it ... the freedom ... the excitement ... the independence.

And you can throw it all away with just one beer or by using drugs that one time.

Blood alcohol content (BAC) laws for teenagers

The blood alcohol content (BAC) allowed by law in most states is 0.08 percent. That's for adults, age 21 or older. It's an entirely different set of laws if you're under 21. **For teenagers, ANY blood alcohol level is strictly illegal.** The reason is simple: since you cannot legally drink alcoholic beverages, you should always have zero BAC. If you get stopped with the smallest amount of alcohol in your body, you can be treated exactly like an adult with 0.08 percent BAC.

Using drugs is always illegal

At any age, using marijuana or any other drug is against the law. Research shows that smoking pot affects concentration, perception, coordination and reaction time. As a new driver, you need all of these skills to be their sharpest for safe driving.

Zero-tolerance laws

All states have adopted zero-tolerance laws. What does zero-tolerance mean to you? It means that if you are under 21, it is illegal for you to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in your body. And remember, it is always illegal for you to drive on drugs. The laws will be strictly enforced.

What can happen?

Laws vary by state, but in addition to suspension or revocation of your driver's license, the penalties for underage drinking and driving and for drug-impaired driving can be severe.

- If you are caught using, or possessing alcohol or drugs, you can face a fine and have your license suspended or revoked.
- If you drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs or drive while intoxicated, you can be fined, or sentenced to do community service, and have your license suspended or revoked.
- If you have a fake i.d., you can be fined.
- If you tamper with your driver's license, you can be heavily fined and even face jail time.

It should be remembered as well that, in all states, repeated offenses carry escalating penalties.

Other possible penalties for repeat offenders

- placement in a detention facility.
- placement in a residential facility.
- placement in a weekend intervention program for referrals to treatment.
- probation, which may include:
 - restricted access to or use of a car.
 - forbidden use of alcohol or illegal drugs.
 - limited access to certain places and persons.
 - mandatory submission to searches.
 - questioning and giving information about others.
 - mandatory permission required for travel.
 - a curfew.
 - providing blood samples or undergoing urine tests.

Administrative license revocation

Administrative license revocation (ALR) is a relatively new tool that law enforcement officials use to combat drunk or drug-impaired driving by both adult drivers and those under 21. As of 2006, 41 states and the District of Columbia have ALR laws that result in immediate license revocation based on a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) > .08 or a breath-test refusal.

Though the language of these laws may vary by state, they generally permit the arresting officer to serve the notice of revocation (suspension), take the offender's license, and issue a temporary permit to drive. The driver will have an opportunity for an administrative hearing. First-time offenders can be subject to a 90-day license suspension, while repeat offenders can be subject to at least a one-year suspension or revocation.

ALR laws are based on objective chemical tests (usually breath, sometimes blood or urine). ALR allows law enforcement and driver licensing authorities to revoke or suspend a driver's license swiftly, without long delays while awaiting a criminal trial. It is based on the long-held principle that driving is a privilege, not a right. The offender retains the right of due process through an administrative appeal system.

Costs add up

Another thing to consider is the expense. What if you have to get a lawyer? What will a suspension do to your insurance rates? It could cause them to increase — assuming you can find a company to insure you.