

BULLOCH ACADEMY
873 Westside Rd.
Statesboro, Ga 30458
(912) 764-6297

Dear High School Student and Parent/Guardian,

If you plan to drive to school, please complete the required parking registration forms and return them to the Front Office.

The following items must be submitted:

- Completed Student Driver/Parking Registration Forms
- A copy of the student's valid driver's license
- A copy of the current vehicle insurance card

Once **ALL** required forms and documents have been received and verified, the student will be issued a school parking tag. The parking tag must be displayed on the vehicle while parked on campus.

Please note that students are **NOT** permitted to park on campus until they have received their parking tag.

The Georgia State Teenager and Adult Responsibility Act is attached, if you need additional information please refer to the Georgia Department of Driver Services website.

If you have any questions, please contact the Front Office.

I have received, reviewed and understand the Georgia Teenager and Adult Driver Responsibility Act.

Date: _____

Student/Driver's Name

Student/Driver's Signature

Parent's Name

Parent's Signature

STUDENT VEHICLE REGISTRATION

BULLOCH ACADEMY

873 Westside Road

Statesboro, GA 30458

Phone: (912) 764-6297

Fax: (912) 764-3165

Student Name

Type of Vehicle

License Plate
Number

I authorize my son/daughter _____ to operate a vehicle to and from the Academy.

(name)

It is understood that the student should:

- Park in the designated parking area.
- Drive carefully and slowly.
- Not sit in the car or allow other students to do so.

If a student violates the driving rules, the student will either leave their keys in the office or will not be allowed to drive.

Student

Date

Parent

Date

**PLEASE ATTACH A PHOTOCOPY OF THE STUDENT'S DRIVER'S LICENSE AND CURRENT
PROOF OF INSURANCE.**

Georgia's TADRA Law

Georgia's TADRA law targets three major factors associated with fatal crashes involving young drivers - inexperience, alcohol-impaired driving, and excessive speed. Graduated licensing - In Georgia, a provisional Class D license is issued to an individual who is at least age 16 and who has held a valid Instruction Permit for 12 months, and who during the preceding 12 months has not been convicted of DUI, hit-and-run, leaving the scene of an accident, or any offense for which four or more points are assessed. To receive a Class D license, an applicant must either complete an approved driver education course and a total of 20 hours of supervised driving (including 6 hours at night) or complete 40 hours of supervised driving with at least 6 of these occurring at night. When TADRA was enacted in 1997, a Class D license did not allow an individual to drive between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. unless the driver was going to work, a school event, a religious activity, or a medical, fire, or law enforcement emergency. In 2001, this provision was significantly toughened to extend the curfew hours to between midnight and 6 a.m., and the curfew exemptions were rescinded. Class D license holders cannot legally drive with more than three passengers under the age of 21 who are not members of their immediate family. During the first six months of conditional licensing, the driver's passengers can only be members of the driver's immediate family. Class D restrictions remain in effect until age 18, when an unrestricted Class C license can be obtained if the driver has held a valid Class D license for at least 12 months and has not been convicted of DUI, hit-and-run, leaving the scene of an accident, or any offense for which four or more points are assessed. No Georgian under age 18 is issued an instructional permit or a provisional driver's license unless they are enrolled in or have graduated from high school, have a parent's permission to withdraw from school, or have received a GED. The Instructional Permit or driver's license is suspended if an individual under 18 drops out of school without parental permission, misses 10 consecutive days of school without an excuse, or is suspended from school for threatening or striking a teacher or school employee, possessing drugs or alcohol on school property, or possessing a weapon on school property. Zero tolerance of DUI - Under TADRA, any individual under 21 found to have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .02 grams per deciliter or more at any time within three hours of driving is deemed guilty of driving under the influence (DUI). Georgians guilty of DUI automatically forfeit their driver's licenses for a minimum of six months. In Georgia, a first DUI conviction can also result in significant monetary penalties, jail time, and mandatory community service. Individuals under 21 who are convicted of DUI must reapply and be successfully retested to reobtain their driver's licenses. Automatic license revocation for excessive speeding and other dangerous driving behaviors - Under TADRA, Georgia drivers under 21 who are caught traveling more than 24 miles per hour over the posted speed limit (e.g., 55 mph in a zone posted for 30 mph or 90 mph in a zone posted for 65 mph) automatically forfeit their driver licenses for a period of 6 months. Other offenses that result in automatic license revocation include: hit-and-run or leaving the scene of an accident; racing or eluding an officer; reckless driving; any offense for which four or more points are assessed; purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage; and DUI. A first offense leads to automatic license revocation for 6 months; a second offense (or any DUI with a BAC of .08 or more) results in 12 months' revocation. Reinstatement requires reapplication and successful retesting. Implementation and Dissemination - Legislative deliberations and subsequent enactment of TADRA were widely covered by the news media, especially in metropolitan Atlanta, which contains approximately half of the State's population. The law took effect in July of 1997. The State did not undertake significant dissemination efforts beyond the extensive coverage provided by the news media. Anecdotal reports from observers at the time suggest that the most effective "free advertising" was generated by the word-of-mouth complaints of teenaged drivers who lost their licenses after violating one or more TADRA provisions.