

Lesson VII

ALCOHOL & DRUG USE, DUI AND ITS EFFECTS ON DRIVING.

Salt Lake International Driving School LLC. (Est. 2020)

ALCOHOL & DRUG USE

Alcohol & its
effects

Drugs and it's
effects

Utah Alcohol
& DUI Laws

Driver
License Point
Systems

Driving
Record

Defensive
Driving
Course

Unsafe Driver
Review
Process

Sober thoughts on Drinking and Driving



Chapter One



Alcohol & Its Effect on one's health



Alcohol & Its Effect on Driving

*Alcohol
&
Its Effects*

You are at an exciting, yet confusing times in your life. Sometimes people treat you as an adult, other times as a child.

Learning to cope with this partial independence is a natural stage of growing up. It is the time when you are very vulnerable to peer pressure, or the influence of friends who are in your age group.

Peer pressure can influence the way you dress, the taste in music, and even the way you walk and talk. This is usually harmless.

Alcohol
&
Its effects



However, peer pressure can also influence you in ways that can damage you and your future.



One of the ways is if that pressure causes you to experiment with drinking alcohol.



Understanding how alcohol has the potential to destroy your hopes, dreams, and ambitions can help you to resist destructive peer pressure.

Effects of Alcohol

Alcohol is a powerful drug, it can change the way people act, the way they think and the way they feel.

Many people experiment with alcohol to overcome feelings of shyness, inhibition, unhappiness or because it makes them feel like part of the group. However, alcohol is a dangerous drug.

A person can begin drinking to be part of the “in” crowd but can become a problem drinker addicted to alcohol and all alone.

Alcohol can creep up slowly and take complete control of a person's life.

Effects of Alcohol

School, work, friends, family, future plans become meaningless to the problem drinker.

In the end, problem drinkers need increasing amount of alcohol to get the same effect. They become psychologically and physically dependent on it.

Many people feel secure. Claiming that they won't become problem drinkers. However, people can't know before hand how drinking will affect them. The only way to be sure of not becoming a problem drinker is not to pick up that first dink.

Two things are certain:

Choosing not to drink guarantees not becoming addicting to alcohol.

Choosing to drink guarantees the chance of becoming addicted to alcohol.

Personal Responsibilities

What are a person's responsibilities regarding drinking? There is no such thing as responsible drinking. There are however responsibilities that everyone has regarding alcohol drinking and drinkers.

What responsibilities do people have to themselves? They have a responsibility to protect themselves from the hazards that drinking poses to their health and well-being. They also have a responsibility to protect themselves and others from the threat of people who drink and drive.

Personal Responsibility

Whats your responsibility to a drinking friend? If you are with someone who has been drinking, don't let that person drive. You can help by taking the car keys, driving yourself, calling your parents for a ride calling a taxi, or making other arrangements.

What can you do for a problem drinker, or yourself if you are afraid to become a problem drinker? There are support groups to help problem drinkers and their relatives, friends, and loved ones. Two such groups are *Alcoholics Anonymous*, or *AA* and *Alateen*.

***AA** is an organization for people who feel that they might have a problem with alcohol or know that they have a problem and need help.*

***Alateen** is a support group for young people who have an alcoholic parent, sibling or friend.*

*Symptoms
of
Problem
Drinker?*

Before people can offer help to a problem drinker or know if they need that help themselves, they must be able to recognize the signs of problem drinking.

Look for changes in a person's behavior or life situations such as loss of initiative, frequent lateness and absences from school or work, Loss of friends and trouble with the law.

In addition, a person with drinking problem often drinks alone, becomes secretive, has trouble sleeping, drinks more than was originally planned and suffers from memory loss or blackouts.

*Symptoms
of
Problem
Drinker?*

Other symptoms can be seen in the serious health problems that can afflict the problem drinker or alcoholic.

Alcohol abuse can result in liver failure, heart disease, inflammation of the pancreas, cancer, brain damage, convulsions, and malnutrition.

Alcoholism is a disease. Its consequences are devastating, and include loss of self-esteem, loss of friends and family and even loss of life.

The best defense against this disease is to say “NO” when you are offered that first drink.

Alcohol & Its Effects to Driving



When you are behind the wheel of a car, all your senses must be on red alert.



You must be able to react quickly to potentially threatening conditions and then make split-second-decisions.



Being a good driver takes skills and judgement. However, no matter how good a driver you are,, alcohol will decrease your skills and will affect your judgement.

Alcohol Effects

*How does alcohol
effect Driving
Ability?*

Even one drink might be enough to impair your ability to drive safely.

From the moment alcohol enters your blood stream, you begin to lose your ability to think clearly.

Even small amount of alcohol causes changes in your coordination.

It should not come as a surprise that at least half of all highway deaths are alcohol related.

*Five facts
about alcohol*



Driving

(MADD



NHTSA)

These facts remind you that drinking and driving is a receipt for disaster

- In 2020, 30% of fatal crashes involved alcohol for a total 38,824 alcohol related fatalities. (MADD)
- **Every day 32 people are killed in drunk driving crashes or every 45 minutes someone is killed in alcohol related crash. (NHTSA)**
- Nearly half of the teenagers killed in alcohol related crashes had not themselves been drinking.
- 6/10 of every highway death of people from 16- to 20-year-olds are alcohol related
- In fatal crashes involving only one car, 2/3 of the drivers are legally intoxicated.
- **Every day 926 people are injured or every 90 seconds someone is injured in drunk driving crash.**

Notes on alcohol

Despite these terrible statistics, alcohol is the most widely used or abused drug in the world. YES, alcohol is a drug and it's a deadly drug.

Even one drink of alcohol causes changes in the body. This is because alcohol is not digested as food is. Rather its absorbed into the blood stream through the walls of the stomach and small intestine.

Once in the blood stream, the alcohol displaces oxygen and is quickly carrier to all the parts of the body.

Alcohol and your brain.



Notes on Alcohol



Once in the blood stream alcohol, the alcohol displaces oxygen and is quickly carrier to all parts of the body.



Alcohol has the greatest effect on the brain because the brain requires huge quantity of blood.



A drinkers mental and physical abilities become diminished.

Myths & Facts about Alcohol

Myth: Wine and Beer are not the same as hard liquor

- *Fact:* NOT TRUE, sure, there is more alcohol in an ounce of liquor than in an ounce of beer. However, a 12-ounce bottle of beer or a 12-ounce wine cooler has more alcohol than a one-ounce shot of 80 proof liquor.

Myth: You can't get drunk on a full stomach

- *Fact:* NOT TRUE, a full stomach just means that alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream a little more slowly. All of the alcohol consumed will still get into the blood-stream and travel to the brain and other parts of the body.

Myths & Facts about Alcohol

Myth: Drinking and Driving is fun.

- *Fact:* NOT TRUE, Drinking and Driving is the single largest health risk for people under 30 years of age and the number one killer of teenagers.

Myth: You must drink because friends want you to even though you are the driver.

- *Fact:* NOT TRUE, Real friends wouldn't want you to hurt yourself or others. Tell them the fact about alcohol.

Myth: Alcohol makes you feel better when you are down in the dumps.

- *Fact:* NOT TRUE, Alcohol is a depressant or a "Downer". It can make a person feel worse than they were before drinking.

Myths & Facts about Alcohol

Myth: Black Coffee, a cold shower, lots of exercise or all three together can sober up a drinker.

- *Fact:* No way! The body can't burn up much more than 1/2 ounce of alcohol in an hour. Nothing can speed up the process. So, if someone has two glasses of wine, it will take about three to four hours before the wine is out of his or her body.

Myth: Sometimes because of peer pressure at a party, there is no other choice but to drink.

- *Fact:* Choice is yours! You do have a choice, don't drink. *Abstinence* is the only responsible action for anyone under 21 years of age.

Physical Effects of alcohol

- After a person has one to three drinks, the chances of getting into a car crash are about seven times greater than they would be if that person were sober. Why is that?
 - *The answer is simple, Alcohol slows down the parts of the brain that controls muscle movements and reflexes.*
- Alcohol affects *your reaction time, your coordination, your depth and distance perception, your speed perception as well as your vision.*

Reaction Time & Coordination



Reaction Time

After two or more drinks, a driver becomes physically slower and less alert.
In fact, for some people, reaction time maybe impaired after only one drink.

Reaction Time & Coordination



Coordination

Movement gets sloppy and uncoordinated.

Drivers who have been drinking cannot make a split-second decision.

They may have trouble steering and may step on the brakes too late or miss them entirely.

Depth, Distance and Speed Perception



Depth & Distance Perception

Alcohol affects the ability to judge depth and distance.

Drinking drivers perceive something as far away when it's close.

They cannot tell where the cars around them really are or how far away road signs or signals are.



Speed Perception

Drinking drivers often cannot tell how fast another car is approaching or how far away an oncoming car is.

Drinking drivers also have a distorted sense of how fast they are going, which is not surprising when you consider that alcohol can severely dull the senses.

Vision

- *Vision*
 - Alcohol affects the eyes reflex action that controls the size of the pupils
 - The reflex causes the pupils to become smaller in bright light and larger as the light diminishes.
 - Drinkers' eyes are not protected against headlight glare, because their pupils do not turn to normal size quickly enough once the headlights have passed.
 - Temporary blindness results.
 - Alcohol also impairs side vision and color vision and may cause double vision.

Mental Effects of Alcohol



Alcohol doesn't just affect the part of your brain that controls your physical reactions. It also affects the part of the brain that controls the ability to reason.



As if that's isn't bad enough, alcohol affects your judgement and consequently, can make you feel as if you are thinking more clearly than usual.

Mental Effects of Alcohol



This false message makes drinking drivers even more dangerous because they don't have the judgement to realize that something is wrong.



A driver in this condition is apt to make poor decisions even fatal ones.

Mental Effects of Alcohol



Alcohol affects your inhibitions, the elements of your personality that stop you from behaving without regard to possible consequences.



In drivers the loss of inhibition can be very dangerous.

Deadly truth about Drinking and Driving



Chapter Two

Drugs & Its
Effect on One's
Driving Ability

Distraction &
Its affect on
Driving Risk

Drugged Driving

**We need your help
to stop
these senseless and
100 percent
preventable crimes.**



Drugs & Its affect on Driving Ability

Alcohol is not the only drug that can impair your ability to drive. Almost any drug can have a harmful effect on your driving skills.

There are many different kinds of drugs. Some can be bought only by prescription. Others can be bought over the counter without a prescription. While others are against the law to be consumed by can be bought or manufactured illegally.

Drug's affects on driving ability?

How a drug affects you depends on the drug itself.

Some drugs can decrease your ability to make sound decisions and respond well to situations.

Other drugs can change the way you think.

Its important that you know about these drugs and their effects on driving.

Once you understand the danger of combining drugs and driving, you can take steps to avoid putting yourself and others at risk.

Over the Counter Drugs

Over the counter drugs are drugs that can be purchased legally without a doctor's prescription. These are drugs used to treat common cold, headaches, allergy and the like.

Important to read the package label of these drugs and understand their side effects like drowsy or dizziness.

Its your responsibility as a driver to know what side effects any medications you are taking might cause.

Prescription Drugs

You can buy your prescription drugs at a pharmacy if your doctors orders them for you.

A prescription is required by law because these drugs can have powerful effects on your body.

Just because your doctor prescribed them for you, doesn't necessarily mean they are safe to drive under the influence of these drugs.

Its your responsibility as a driver to know what drugs you are taking and what effects they can have on your driving ability.

Depressants

Depressants slow down, or depress, the central nervous system.

Doctors order depressants for patients who are experiencing a lot of tension, who are very anxious or who are being treated for high blood pressure.

While depressants can help with these symptoms, they also slow down the patient's mental and physical activity.

Like alcohol which is also a depressant, these drugs slow down reflexes and have a harmful effect on coordination.

Taking depressants can make you have the same effects as drinking an alcoholic beverage.

Stimulants

Stimulants speed up or stimulate the central nervous system

Drivers who misuse these drugs take them to keep them awake during long distance driving.

Stimulants give false feeling of wellbeing and make a driver think they are super alert.

Stimulants often cause drivers to take foolish and life-threatening risk.

When the effect of stimulants wears off suddenly, users become very tired quickly. Most stimulants are illegal.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are so dangerous that selling or using them is against the law.

They are mind altering drugs, as they change the way a person thinks, sees or acts. These include Marijuana, LSD and PCP.

Marijuana

It makes user drowsy

Affects users' awareness of how fast they are driving and their ability to judge time and space.

User may at times sit and stare at something for a long time and be completely unaware of anything else around them.

The chemicals in this drug can stay in the body for as long as four to six weeks.

Marijuana

Marijuana masks the feeling of nausea that accompanies intoxication.

Drinkers who mix Marijuana and alcohol may not realize how much alcohol they have consumed.

They may continue drinking until they suffer alcohol poisoning which can result in coma, or even death.

LSD/PCP/ Narcotics

The strongest hallucinogens are LSD and PCP (angel dust)

While using PCP/LSD, users can forget who they are, where they are and what they are doing.

LSD/PCP can make users to lose the ability to judge space and the speed at which they are travelling.

Narcotics have a strong depressant effect, they can cause stupor, coma and even death. Its illegal for you to buy or possess narcotics.

*Facts about
Drugs
&
Alcohol*

Driving after even one drink is asking for trouble.

The bottom line is that when you drive after drinking, you are driving with impairment.

Alcohol controls your brains motor and judgement skills

Prescribed, and over the counter medications can impair your ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. Know the drugs you take and their effects.

ALL illicit drugs and controlled substance WILL impair your ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

*Drugs
&
Alcohol*

- The more alcohol your intake, the less your ability to
 - Judge distance
 - Judge speed and movement of other vehicles
 - Control your own vehicle.

Alcohol Impairment

- At 0.05 bac in Utah, you are considered legally impaired & six times more likely to cause a crash
- 1/2 of national fatal motor vehicle accidents are caused by impaired drivers
- Annually there are more than 16k dui related automobile fatality
- Average person will be legally intoxicated after consuming
 - 3 mixed drinks
 - 3 glass of wine or
 - 3 cans of beer in an hour and remain intoxicated with one drink per hour.

Alcohol & Drugs

- Drugs and alcohol shall not be consumed at the same time, as this can increase the speed of intoxication.
- It take an average of 20-40 minutes for alcohol to reach your brain and show effects. Add drugs to that, and you could that time in half.
- Your body reacts different to each drug and thus you should know the effects before getting behind the wheel
- Marijuana usage limits drivers' ability to judge & results in more traffic violation
- Drivers who use marijuana report being bothered by the glare of lights day or night

AWARENESS VIDEO



CHAPTER THREE

DUI LICENSE REVOCATION & SUSPENSION

Revocation & Suspension

Alcohol

Alcohol Restricted driving

Suspension

Revocation

Point system

Driving records

*DRINKING
&
DRIVING LAWS*

Drinking and driving cause countless tragedies.

All states in the US have laws regulating the minimum drinking age and laws against drinking and driving.

In all states, its illegal for persons under age 21 to buy, posses or drink alcoholic beverage.

There are several laws that govern alcohol related offenses and driving in the state of Utah.

*NOT
A
DROP ACT*

The “**Not A Drop**” act provides that a person under 21 years of age driving with **Any Measurable Amount** of alcohol in his/her body will have

- Driving privileges denied for 120 days, for the first offense.
- Driving privileges denied for two years for second offense in 10 years, or until age 21 if under the legal drinking age.

*Not
A Drop Act,
Unlicensed Driver*

Not-A-Drop-Act violation, for unlicensed drivers results in

- Denied or suspended driving privilege even though they have not yet obtained a license for one year or until they reach the age of 21 for first offense
- Denied or suspended driving privilege for Two years for second offense or subsequent arrest or until they reach the age of 21.

Implied Consent

- When you use public roads, you agree to give law enforcement officials permission to test you for alcohol use if you are arrested on suspicion of driving and drinking. This permission is known as implied consent law.
- It's the law in all 50 states. This test determines a driver's Blood Alcohol Content/BAC.
- Drinking and driving is stupid and it's illegal. In most US states adult drivers with a BAC of 0.08 or higher can be charged with DUI. In Utah the law is 0.05BAC.

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW (UCA-41-6A-520)

- A person operating a motor vehicle in this state is considered to have given the person's consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids for the purpose of determining whether the person was operating or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while
 - Having a blood or breath alcohol content of 0.05 BAC as statutorily prohibited in this section.
 - under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or combination of alcohol and any drug
 - having any measurable controlled substance or metabolite of a controlled substance in the person's body
- A test or tests authorized under this Subsection must be administered at the direction of a peace officer having grounds to believe that person to have been operating or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while in violation of any provision

FIELD
SOBRIETY/CHEMICAL
TESTS

- The peace officer determines which of the tests are administered and how many of them are administered.
- If a peace officer requests more than one test, refusal by a person to take one or more requested tests, even though the person does submit to any other requested test or tests, is a refusal under this section.
- For the purpose of determining whether to submit to a chemical test or tests, the person to be tested does not have the right to consult an attorney or have an attorney, physician, or other person present as a condition for the taking of any test.

Tests for Intoxication

- Chemical analysis of blood or urine can measure a person's Blood Alcohol Content or an Intoxalyzer can test for a person's BrAC, Breath Alcohol Content-The percent of alcohol in the breath.
- In most states 0.08 is the Law. Its important to note, even if a driver's BAC is lower than the legal limit, he or she can still be arrested and charged with DUI.
- A law enforcement officer can stop anyone whose car appears to be out of control.

PENALTY

Refusal to comply with the law will result in privilege suspension for 18 months for first offense or 36 months for second and subsequent offenses.

Same penalty is assessed for drivers under 21 years of age drivers for failing to comply with Implied consent law.

Penalty remains the same for unlicensed adults or youthful drivers.

Possible consequences

Failure to submit to standardized test of your impairment will result in suspension or possible revocation of 18 months for 1st offense

For second DUI conviction or refusal of testing, could result in suspension or revocation of up to 36 months

Under age 21-first DUI related offense will result in 18-month suspension. Second or subsequent offense will result in 36 months revocation or until you are 21yoa.

*DUI-DRUGS
& OR
ALCOHOL*

- **Uca-41-6a-502. Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both or with specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration**
 - A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state if the person:
 - has sufficient alcohol in the person's body that a subsequent chemical test shows that the person has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 grams or greater at the time of the test;
 - is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a vehicle; or
 - has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 grams or greater at the time of operation or actual physical control.

*PENALTY FOR
DUI ALCOHOL OR
DUI DRUGS
(OR BOTH)*

- **41-6a-503. Penalties for driving under the influence violations**
 - A person who violates for the first or second time is guilty of a
 - class B misdemeanor; or
 - class A misdemeanor if the person
 - has also inflicted bodily injury upon another as a proximate result of having operated the vehicle in a negligent manner
 - had a passenger under 16 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the offense; or
 - was 21 years of age or older and had a passenger under 18 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the offense.

*PENALTY
FOR
DUI ALCOHOL
OR
DUI DRUGS
(OR BOTH)*

- A person who violates Section [41-6a-502](#) is guilty of a third-degree felony if:
 - the person has also inflicted serious bodily injury upon another as a proximate result of having operated the vehicle in a negligent manner
 - the person has two or more prior convictions as defined in Subsection [41-6a-501\(2\)](#), each of which is within 10 years of:
 - the current conviction under Section [41-6a-502](#); or
 - the commission of the offense upon which the current conviction is based; or

*PENALTY
FOR
DUI ALCOHOL
OR
DUI DRUGS
(OR BOTH)*

- The conviction under Section [41-6a-502](#) is at any time after a conviction of:
 - automobile homicide under Section [76-5-207](#) that is committed after July 1, 2001;
 - a felony violation of Section [41-6a-502](#) or a statute previously in effect in this state that would constitute a violation of Section [41-6a-502](#) that is committed after July 1, 2001; or
 - any conviction described in Subsection [\(2\)\(c\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) which judgment of conviction is reduced under Section [76-3-402](#).

DUI-DRUGS
AND OR
ALCOHOL
UCA-41-6a-
502

A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state if the person:

- has sufficient alcohol in the person's body that a subsequent chemical test shows that the person has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of the test
- is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a vehicle; or
- has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of operation or actual physical control.

PENALTIES
FOR DRIVING
UNDER THE
INFLUENCE
UCA-41-6A-
503.

A person who violates for the first or second time is guilty of a

- class B misdemeanor; or
- class A misdemeanor if the person
 - has also inflicted bodily injury upon another as a proximate result of having operated the vehicle in a negligent manner
 - had a passenger under 16 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the offense; or
 - was 21 years of age or older and had a passenger under 18 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the offense.

PENALTY CONTINUED

A person who violates DUI alcohol and drugs law is guilty of a third-degree felony if:

- the person has also inflicted serious bodily injury upon another as a proximate result of having operated the vehicle in a negligent manner
- the person has two or more prior convictions of DUI drugs and alcohol, each of which is within 10 years of the current conviction; or the commission of the offense upon which the current conviction is based; or

PENALTY CONTINUED

- the conviction is at any time after a conviction of:
 - automobile homicide that is committed after July 1, 2001;
 - a felony violation of DUI drugs or alcohol or a statute previously in effect in this state that would constitute a violation of this section that is committed after July 1, 2001; or
 - any conviction described above of which judgment of conviction is reduced

A person is guilty of a separate offense for each victim suffering bodily injury or serious bodily injury as a result of the person's violation whether the injuries arise from the same episode of driving or not.

DUI CONVICTION & SENTENCE

In Utah, if you are convicted of, plead guilty to, or forfeit bail for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle or a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, your punishment may be as much as:

- 6 months in jail and a fine of up to \$1500.00
- License will be suspended for 120 days for first offense of until age 21 if you are under 21 for a second or subsequent offenses.
- Two-year suspension or until age 21 for second offense.

DUI CONVICTION & SENTENCE

- DUI conviction comes with ***Mandatory jail time, Community Service, Fine and Participation in drug and or alcohol treatment program*** i.e., Alcohol Anonymous classes.
- Plea of Guilty or no contest for DUI will shown up on MVR if it's held in abeyance by court.
- Abeyance for DUI is considered first offenses for the purposes of penalty enhancement by courts and the DLD.
- Plea o Abeyance applies to DUI alcohol or drugs, Reckless Driving, and Automobile Homicide.
- A repeat DUI offender even after the second conviction can be found as a Habitual user of alcohol or drugs and driving privilege suspended for life.

ALCOHOL RESTRICTED DRIVER

UCA-41-6A-529

A person will be declared alcohol restricted driver which imposes additional restrictions When action is taken against a driving privilege for an alcohol-related driving offence.

The driver is placed under an alcohol restricted status and the driving privilege is suspended for a period

- Ranging from **two** years to **ten** years depending on the number and type of offenses.
- If convicted of driving with any measurable amount of alcohol during the restriction period, the license will be revoked for one more year.
- *A lifetime alcohol-restricted status will result when a driver is convicted for automobile homicide or a felony DUI.*

IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVERS

UCA-41-6A-518.2

- Law became effect May 1, 2006
- Court will issue an order that requires the driver to have an ignition inlock device installed in vehicle.
- The device requires the driver to provide breath sample into the device in to the device before the car would start, and every 30 minutes after that for long distance driving.
- Court determines the validation period of such restriction.

PENALTY & SANCTION OF IID

- First DUI alcohol conviction will impose a sanction of IID for a minimum of 18 months or 3 years if under 21.
- Second offense will result in a minimum of 3 yrs. of IID restriction.
- Third or any FELONY DUI alcohol conviction carries a minimum of 6 yrs. of IID restriction
- Automobile Homicide carries a minimum of 10 yrs.' of IID restriction

IID restricted driver who drives a vehicle without IID will have the vehicle impounded and additional administrative and criminal penalties assessed.

- Cited for violation for the IRD Law
- Such conviction carries a license suspension or revocation for 1 year and 3 additional years of IID restriction.

REMEMBER

- Various laws have been enacted that provide severe penalties for the intoxicated driver
- A driver is intoxicated if his or her blood or breath alcohol concentration is at .05 BAC or above.
- A driver may also be arrested and convicted of DUI drugs or alcohol even at a BAC below the legal limit giving the totality of the circumstances.

REMEMBER

After suspension for Implied Consent or any other DUI related law, you must

- Apply for a new license
- pay 65 reinstatement fee and regular license fee
- take the required test
- pay 170 administration fee

REMEMBER

When arrested for DUI or any other automobile alcohol/drug related offenses

- **Your** vehicle will be impounded
- The Division of Motor vehicles will be notified and provided information on what must be done to get the vehicle out of impound
- Your vehicle will not be released until all criminal and civil penalties are paid and requirements are met.
- Fees include towing, storage, and administrative costs
- If vehicle is not claimed within the time allowed, it will be sold.

CRIMINAL
FORFEITURE
OF
AUTOMOBILE.

- If a driver is convicted in court for a violation of DUI,
 - driving with a controlled substance in the body,
 - or automobile homicide, and
 - was previously convicted for felony drug related driving violation,
 - or automobile homicide for a violation that occurred after May 2009, and
 - had their license suspended or revoked in connection with the violation,
 - *their impounded vehicle may be subject to criminal forfeiture and may be sold.*

POINT SYSTEMS

- **PROVISIONAL POINT SYSTEM**

- A driver under 21 years of age, who accumulates 70 or more points in three (3) years, may be *suspended or denied for one (1) month to a year*, depending upon severity of the record.

- **ADULT POINT SYSTEM**

- A driver 21 years of age or older, who accumulates 200 or more points in three (3) years, may be *suspended for three (3) months to a year*, depending upon severity of the record.

- **HOW THE POINT SYSTEM WORKS**

- Upon forfeiture of bail or conviction of a moving violation, points are assessed to the driving record according to the following schedule. However, points may vary plus or minus 10% depending upon severity of the citation.

Certain serious violations, such as drunk driving, require mandatory suspension or revocation and are not included in the point system:

POINTS PER VIOLATION

Serious Violations

- Reckless Driving 80
- Careless Driving 50
- Failure to yield right of way 60
- Following too close 60
- Wrong way on-one-way street 60
- Impeding Traffic 50
- Redlight Violation 50
- Stop Sign Violation 50
- Texting While Driving 50

Other Moving Violations

- Speeding
 - 1-10 35
 - 11-20 55
 - 21 and above 75
- Improper Look out 50
- Improper Passing 50
- Improper Turn 50
- Negligent Collision 50
- Other moving Violations 40

DRIVING RECORDS

- Reports on a person's driving record (also known as a Motor Vehicle Record or MVR) shall be kept by the Utah Drivers License Division.
- An MVR will display citations, arrests, suspensions and revocations. Most information is displayed for 3 years. DUI or drug-related charges will display for 10 years.
- MVR shall be released by the Utah Driver License Division to requester's who qualify under the permissible uses of the Driver Privacy Protection Act (DPPA.)

CLEARING RECORDS

- By driving safely, you can clear your own record. As an incentive to drive safely.
- the point system provides that when you drive one (1) full year without a moving traffic violation conviction, half the points acquired will be removed from your record.
- If you drive two (2) successive years without a conviction, all points will be removed. Points for individual convictions are automatically removed from your record three (3) years after the date of the violation.
- As a further incentive, 50 points may be removed from your record for completion of a defensive driving course.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE

- A Defensive Driving Course (DDC) approved by the Division may be used for point reduction.
- This DDC may only be used once every three (3) years and will reduce the points on a record by a maximum of 50 points.
- Currently these Defensive Driving Courses are accepted through the Utah Safety Council or National Safety Council.
- For the purposes of point reduction, you may complete a live 4-hour course or an online course.
- You can register for these courses by visiting <https://www.utahsafetycouncil.org>.

UNSAFE DRIVER REVIEW

- A family member, neighbor or a concerned citizen who becomes aware of a physical, mental or emotional impairment that may present a threat to an individual or others on the highways may submit a form to the Driver License Division.
- This form can also be used for the purpose of reporting drivers who may be unsafe to drive due to frequent accidents, frequent disregard for traffic laws or any driving actions observed which may affect driving safety.
- The form submitted must be notarized and the identity of the person notifying the Driver License Division shall not be disclosed.
- It may be punishable as a misdemeanor to knowingly give a written false statement (UCA 76-8-504.)

DRIVER REVIEW CONTINUED-

- When this form is submitted to the Driver License Division, the content will be evaluated and may result in the driver being requested to appear at a field office in order to complete written knowledge, vision and driving skills testing.
- The driver may also be required to submit a Functional Ability Evaluation Medical Report Form, or a Certificate of Visual Examination form completed by their health care professional or vision specialist.
- At the conclusion of the review exam process, the driver may be granted a restricted driving privilege, or may have their driving privilege denied if unable to meet minimum testing standards.



Refer to your workbook for lesson quiz.
