





FCCI RISK CONTROL

BLUEPRINT for SAFETY®

Fleet
Safety
Program
Guide



# Blueprint for Safety® Fleet Safety Program Guide

# **Table of Contents**

Introduction	1
Safety Mission Statement	2
New Employee Hiring and Screening	
Motor Vehicle Records (MVRs)	4
Evaluating MVRs	5
The Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	6
Driver Discipline	8
Personal Use of Vehicles	8
Distracted Driving	9
Youthful Drivers	10
Accident Investigation, Reporting and Review	11
Inspections and Maintenance	12
Checklist for Automobile Fleet Safety	13
Appendices	14



# Blueprint for Safety® Fleet Safety Program Guide

Whether your company uses a single vehicle or an entire fleet, you need a fleet safety program. Fleet safety programs save lives!

This guide is intended to assist you and your company with the development of an effective fleet safety program. The first half of this guide provides information on the elements of a fleet safety program. The Appendices contain a sample policy and support materials. FCCI policyholders also have access to fleet-related bulletins and training materials in ExpressServe<sup>SM</sup>. If you have any questions that are not addressed in this guide, please contact your local FCCI Risk Control Consultant.

The importance of hiring and training safe drivers and maintaining vehicles to save lives and avoid accidents cannot be overemphasized. If you or one of your employees use an automobile to conduct company business and that vehicle is involved in an accident, your company could be liable for enormous costs. Two of the factors that may contribute to your exposure to direct costs are coverage limits and the legal principle of negligent entrustment. Coverage limits refer to the maximum amount the insurer will pay on a claim, regardless of the actual value of the damage. Negligent entrustment refers to the negligence of an employer supplying an automobile to an incompetent driver and not to actual driver negligence. Negligent entrustment can occur if the company, another employee or third party owns the automobile, lends it to the incompetent-driver employee and then he is involved in an accident while driving the lent automobile.

Insurance is essential for protecting your business from direct financial loss. Yet, accidental losses have indirect consequences too.

#### Indirect financial costs can include:

- Disruption of business operations
- Loss of customer goodwill
- Missed business opportunities
- Higher insurance premiums

Implementation of a formal fleet safety program benefits everyone – employee, business owner and insurance carrier.

## Benefits of a fleet safety program can include:

- Lower insurance premiums
- Compliance with DOT, OSHA and state motor carrier regulations
- Reduction of costs associated with damaged cargo
- Increased customer satisfaction
- Higher employee morale

## **Safety Mission Statement**

A safety mission statement sets the stage for all future loss prevention activities.

Every safety-conscious company should have a safety mission statement to inform employees of the company's intent to provide a safe work environment, including its intent to support and enforce a formal fleet safety program.

## Goals of an effective safety mission statement:

- To affirm its own long-range purpose
- To commit management at all levels to reinforce this purpose
- To encourage employees to take an active role in ensuring a safe work environment

Every employee in the company should have the information necessary to make sound accident prevention decisions. Because compliance with a safety mission statement requires understanding of and adherence to specific guidelines, the statement itself should be in writing and should be distributed to all employees.

## The safety mission statement should include:

- Purpose. What are management's main safety goals, and why?
- Scope. Does the policy pertain to on-the-job safety? Off-the-job safety? Public safety? Property damage?
- Responsibility. Who is responsible for what?
- Authority. Who has it and how much?
- Standards. What guidelines does your company use?
- Accountability. How are individuals held accountable?

For a sample Mission Statement, please refer to Appendix 8 in this guide under Fleet Safety Policy.

## **New Employee Hiring and Screening**

Statistical studies demonstrate that the vast majority of motor vehicle accidents are preventable.

Once your safety mission statement is in place, the next step in creating an effective fleet safety program is to establish a formal process for hiring and screening safety-conscious drivers.

The establishment of a meaningful and realistic pre-employment screening program is vitally important to the successful operation of any motor vehicle fleet, whether it be a coast-to-coast interstate operation or an incidental fleet in which the primary operation is not the transportation of freight. By selecting the best available driver, a company helps to avoid future financial loss resulting from accidents and equipment abuse.

Selecting the right driver depends largely on job standards that outline the prerequisites and skills necessary for satisfactory job performance. Drivers who meet well-established guidelines will usually work and drive safely. A properly designed and implemented fleet safety program will help reduce vehicle accidents and control vehicle related loss exposures, reduce vehicle accidents and avoid costly and unnecessary claims against your business. Successful companies have long recognized that the money they spend on vehicle safety programs typically provides a superior return on their investment.

An essential first step toward protecting your business is establishing a process for review and evaluation of each driver's motor vehicle record (MVR). The drivers you hire should be licensed and qualified to drive the size and type of vehicle they will operate. You should make every effort to be sure that they will drive safely. This is a must for anyone who operates a company vehicle, their own vehicle, or a third-party owned vehicle while on company business. You should properly evaluate anyone that you will allow the personal use of company vehicles, which may include the employee's spouse or other family members.

This guide provides sample forms for evaluating and qualifying potential drivers. The forms are provided as samples only and should be used to develop your own forms in consultation with your legal adviser to meet specific needs of your organization.

## **Hiring and Screening Best Practices**

- 1. Use a suitable Employment Application and Driver Supplement (see Appendix 1 for FCCI's suggested form) to obtain driver's license numbers and relevant driving experience, including type of equipment, training, accident record and traffic convictions (at least three years or longer, if required by law; not only job-related). If a background check is part of your screening process, make sure you comply with all federal and state consent and disclosure requirements.
- 2. Establish written job descriptions, requirements and performance standards for new hires and current employees.
- 3. Verify employment and check references and training. Look for at least two to three years' experience driving the type of vehicles they will drive for you.
- 4. Make a legible photocopy of the driver's license for your file, preferably in color. Note any special restrictions. Check the expiration date to confirm validity.
- 5. Furnish and explain written copies of the company fleet policies. These policies should include rules for safe equipment operation and your company's accident review policy, personal use policy, and drug and alcohol policy.
- 6. Be sure to take special licensing requirements into consideration, such as the requirements for a Commercial Driver's License (CDL).
- 7. Administer a Road Test (Appendix 2) in the vehicles that your drivers are expected to drive. Be sure to document test.
- 8. Administer substance abuse and alcohol testing, if required by law. Even if not required, drug-free workplace programs are a good business practice and may help to lower your insurance premiums. Contact your FCCI Risk Control Consultant to obtain a copy of FCCI's Drug-Free Workplace Program.
- 9. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act (FMCSA) requires that persons driving a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) be physically qualified to do so. The driver must carry a medical examiner's certificate demonstrating their qualifications. A copy of this certificate should be kept for your records. If the driver does not have an up-to-date certificate, one should be obtained prior to employment and operation of a CMV.
- 10. Use a Driver Information and Selection Checklist (Appendix 3).

## **Motor Vehicle Records (MVRs)**

There are more than 214 million licensed drivers and more than 252 million registered vehicles in the U.S.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 37,461 people were killed in crashes in the U.S. in 2016. The number of passenger vehicle (cars and light trucks) occupant fatalities is at its highest since 2008.

Interestingly, a review of FCCI policyholder driver database information indicates that drivers with one violation are 336% more likely to have an accident than drivers with no violations.

Not everyone is qualified to drive your company vehicle. In fact, there are some individuals you should not allow to drive any vehicle, even their own, while conducting business for your company. Your assets and reputation are at risk.

Motor vehicle crashes can be prevented using multiple risk control methods, including:

- Proper hiring and evaluation
- Driver training
- Driver and vehicle safety policies and rules
- Regular vehicle inspections
- Regular vehicle maintenance
- Formal accident investigation procedures

One of the most important and critical methods for preventing accidents is proper driver hiring and evaluation. Checking MVRs is an extremely important step in the driver screening process. Don't risk having a person with a poor driving record operate an expensive piece of company equipment, such as a \$40,000 company vehicle.

All businesses should check MVRs at least annually for employees that regularly drive an automobile for work. Your company should establish its own process for review and evaluation of drivers. This is your responsibility, not the responsibility of your agent.

FCCI Employers Edge offers many resources for the hiring process, including a primer on hiring new employees, interview techniques and evaluation forms, and state-specific information on background checks and sample authorization forms. Visit FCCI Employers Edge on ExpressServe.

## **Evaluating MVRs**

When reviewing MVRs, it is valuable to establish some minimum requirements. Federal, state and local laws should be considered when developing criteria to identify qualified operators. Anyone who operates a vehicle for you should be properly licensed and qualified. You should do everything reasonably possible to be sure your drivers drive safely. Keep a copy of all MVRs in your files.

Since drivers with a good driving record are less likely to be involved in future accidents, underwriters expect a substantial percentage of acceptable drivers to have clean driving records. It is important to consider the driver's most recent driving history, which includes the last three years of driving. Federal or state law may require consideration of a longer period of driving history.

Driving records should include a review of MVRs and an accident history for both *at fault* and *not-at-fault* accidents. Not-at-fault accidents may indicate the driver's lack of defensive driving skills and ability. Pay close attention to the frequency of not-at-fault accidents for each driver.

### Criteria

You should establish acceptable MVR criteria in accordance with legal requirements, union agreements and in consultation with your legal counsel. The following information is representative of what you and your legal counsel may consider unacceptable and marginal MVR criteria:

## "Unacceptable" Driving Record

A driver with major violations within the last three years, including:

- Violating the open container law (driver or passenger)
- · Reckless driving
- Failure to yield to emergency vehicles
- Three or more moving violations within the last three years (including at-fault accidents whether cited with a violation or not)
- An out-of-state license more than 60 days past the request to acquire an in-state license
- · Vehicular homicide or other felony
- Passing a school bus
- · Leaving the scene of an accident
- Driving under suspension
- · Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Less than three years' driving experience

#### "Marginal" Driving Record

A driver who has one or more serious violations in the past three years, such as:

- Excessive speeding (15 mph or more over the speed limit in any speed zone)
- · Careless driving, creating an accident
- Driving with two moving violations within the past 36 months

A driver whose driving record reflects possible poor driving habits, such as:

- · Several not-at-fault accidents
- · Several minor traffic infractions
- License at one time suspended for minor infractions

## The Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

Federal law requires all commercial truck and bus drivers to be licensed under national standards. The licensing requirements apply to drivers who operate vehicles weighing more than 26,000 pounds (11,800 kg.), vehicles carrying more than 16 passengers and vehicles used to transport hazardous materials.

This legislation was prompted by statistics indicating that trucks and buses were involved in a disproportionately high number of fatal road accidents. The re-licensing that resulted from this legislation was also intended to prevent commercial drivers from concealing vehicle code violations by registering themselves under different licenses in different states.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia require commercial drivers to pass a standardized written examination and a road test. The FMCSA has additional requirements for entry-level drivers that go beyond the requirements to obtain a CDL. No one who operates a Commercial Motor Vehicle shall have more than one license. The licensing information and traffic records of all licensed drivers are now maintained in a national computer network. Previously, each state had its own traffic records, and officials in one state could not easily obtain information about violations in another state.

## **CDL Requirements**

This is an overview of the federal regulations concerning the CDL standards for drivers of a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV). For more information, refer to Title 49 CFR Part 383 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act (FMCSA). You should also refer to state regulations.

- **A** <u>Class A License</u> is required to operate a combination vehicle with a gross combined vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds or any vehicle towing a trailer in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- **B** <u>Class B License</u> is required to operate a single heavy straight vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds. This license also permits towing a trailer of 10,000 pounds or less.
- **C** <u>Class C License</u> is required to operate a small vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers (including the driver), or a vehicle used for transporting hazardous material.

Additional endorsements to the CDL required for operation of:

- Double and triple trailers
- Passenger vehicles
- Tanker vehicles
- Vehicles used to transport hazardous materials
- School buses

Drivers who are not required to maintain a CDL:

- Certain military drivers
- Farmers
- Firefighters
- · Emergency response vehicle drivers
- Drivers removing snow and ice

## **CDL Requirements** (cont.)

Motor carriers subject to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act (FMCSA) must maintain a driver qualification file for each driver (See §49 CFR § 391.51). The file must include, but is not limited to, the following items:

- The driver's application for employment completed in accordance with §49 CFR § 391.21;
- A written record with respect to each past employer who was contacted and a copy of the response by each state agency, pursuant to §49 CFR § 391.23 involving investigation and inquiries;
- The certificate of driver's road test issued to the driver pursuant to §49 CFR § 391.31(e), or a copy of the license or certificate which the motor carrier accepted as equivalent to the driver's road test pursuant to §49 CFR § 391.33;
- The response of each state agency to the annual driver record inquiry required by §49 CFR § 391.25(a);
- A note relating to the annual review of the driver's driving record as required by §49 CFR § 391.25(c)(2);
- A list or certificate relating to violations of motor vehicle laws and ordinances required by §49 CFR § 391.27;
- The medical examiner's certificate of his/her physical qualification to drive a commercial motor vehicle as required by §49 CFR § 391.43(f) or a legible photographic copy of the certificate; and
- A letter from the Field Administrator, Division Administrator, or State Director granting a waiver of a physical disqualification, if a waiver was issued under §49 CFR § 391.49.

The FMCSA is subject to change, so these requirements should be checked periodically by you and your legal adviser to ensure compliance with current law.

## **Driver Discipline**

Traffic safety authorities have stated that the majority of motor vehicle accidents can be attributed to supervisory failure to convincingly teach, demonstrate and foster proper attitudes.

The quality of supervision is especially important in the operation of a motor vehicle fleet because:

- The driver is on his/her own during practically all of his/her working hours, operating without direct or constant supervision.
- Driver performance is a product not only of the skill and knowledge of the driver, but of his/her attitude. Using good principles of supervision is the most effective way to positively develop a driver's attitude.
- There are penalties for certain violations, including but not limited to:
  - Driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance(s)
  - Leaving the scene of an accident
  - O Refusing to submit to an alcohol test as required by a state or jurisdiction
  - o Commission of a felony involving the use of a CMV
  - Operating a CMV with a revoked, suspended or cancelled license
- Penalties for traffic violations are progressive up to and including a lifetime suspension of the license. Refer to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, Part 383, and Subpart D for more specific information. Drivers and employers who violate the rules may be subject to civil or criminal penalties. (49 U.S.C. 521(b))

## **Personal Use of Vehicles**

In a number of commercial fleet operations, employees will have the opportunity to use a company vehicle for personal use. Personal use may entail keeping vehicles at the employee's residence, driving vehicles to and from work, or using the vehicle for transporting personal property. A salesperson working from home is a typical example of a person who may be assigned a vehicle. Another example would be maintenance staff permitted to use company vehicles so they can be available for emergency calls at night.

## **Policy Statement**

If your fleet operation has these or similar exposures, it is imperative that management develop and implement a vehicle use policy statement or company vehicle agreement. The statement should outline specifically when and under what conditions personal use of the company vehicle is permitted, who is authorized to drive the vehicle and who is authorized to be a passenger in the vehicle.

Use of vehicles by unauthorized drivers should be prohibited.

It should also be noted that some automobile insurance policies limit coverage to only authorized use of the vehicle.

An example policy statement is included in this fleet safety program guide (see Appendix 8).

## **Distracted Driving**

Distracted driving is a growing problem worldwide. Consider the following statistics:

- Distracted driver related crashes kills more than nine people and injures more than 1,000 every day in the U.S. (3,450 killed and 431,000 injured in 2016).<sup>1</sup>
- Nearly one in five crashes (18%) in which someone was injured involved distracted driving.
- There is a 37% reduction in brain activity associated with driving while using a cell phone.
- Drivers looking out of the windshield can miss seeing up to 50% of what is around them when talking on any kind of cell phone.
- Studies<sup>2</sup> show that voice-to-text is more distracting than typing texts by hand.

**Distracted driving** is engaging in any activity that detracts from the primary task of driving. All distractions endanger driver, passenger and bystander safety.

There are three main types of distraction:

- Visual taking your eyes off the road
- Manual taking your hands off the wheel
- Cognitive taking your mind off of driving

Distracted driving activities may include texting, talking, eating or drinking and grooming. While any of these distractions can endanger the driver and others, texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction.

On the average, your eyes are off the road for 4.5 seconds to read or send a text. At 55 mph, that's the equivalent of driving the length of a football field blindfolded!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted\_driving/index.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>http://www.nsc.org/DistractedDrivingDocuments/Dashboard-Infographic-Printable.pdf

## **Youthful Drivers**

Youthful drivers carry an elevated risk to your business. According to the CDC, the risk of motor vehicle crashes is higher among 16-19-year-olds than among any other age group. In fact, per mile driven, teen drivers, ages 16 to 19, are nearly three times more likely to be in a fatal crash than drivers age 20 and older.

Teens are more likely than older drivers to underestimate dangerous situations, fail to recognize hazardous situations, make critical decision errors that lead to serious crashes, speed and fail to maintain safe following distances. Careful deliberation should be taken before choosing to allow a youthful driver to operate a company vehicle for company business. Use of insured vehicles by youthful, non-employee drivers is discouraged due to the increased liability exposure to your business.

FCCI underwriting guidelines offer these tips regarding youthful drivers:

- Youthful operators (age 22 and under) increase the degree of personal use exposure substantially.
- Drivers with less than three years of driving experience are unacceptable.
- Avoid youthful operators driving sport or high performance vehicles.
- Avoid youthful operators driving vehicles requiring a CDL.
- Avoid youthful operators with prior accidents or violations.

## **Accident Investigation, Reporting and Review**

Even those companies with superior fleet safety programs may have a motor vehicle accident. Because of this possibility, it is extremely important to be prepared. All vehicle operators must know exactly what to do in the event of an accident. When involved in an accident, emotions often run high and it is not a good time to be uncertain about what needs to be done. To ensure prompt and accurate accident reporting, all drivers must be prepared and trained.

The Driver's Accident Reporting Kit (Appendix 4 – English / Appendix 4a – Spanish) is a useful tool for gathering information you will need to report an accident and begin the accident investigation and review process. A copy should be kept in the glove compartment of every company-owned or operated vehicle. Everyone who drives for you should be trained in its use.

When you evaluate a driver's actions, you should compare them against those of a driver who practices good defensive driving techniques. If the facts do not show that the driver did everything reasonably possible to avoid the accident, the accident should be considered preventable for purposes of training and safety evaluation.

Our Management Guide for Determining Accident Preventability (Appendix 5) will provide you with useful information for making these determinations and coming to conclusions that are fair and consistent.

Your primary goal when reviewing accidents should always be to learn everything you can to help prevent a similar accident from occurring again.

Properly conducted accident investigations will provide you with information identifying:

- Defective equipment
- Inadequate maintenance
- Adverse road conditions
- Poor driving habits
- Driver training needs
- Necessary disciplinary action
- Improperly secured cargo
- Accident prevention techniques

Addressing each situation in a timely manner is important to the success of a company's fleet safety program.

## **Inspections and Maintenance**

## **Vehicle Inspections**

You should do everything reasonable to ensure that your company's vehicles are safe to drive. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act (FMCSA) may require your company to make sure that the parts, accessories and safety equipment are in good working condition prior to vehicle use, or your company may be subject to state or local laws requiring certain inspections.

Driver inspections are the most effective way to identify obvious vehicle hazards. A driver should review the last driver vehicle inspection report and sign off on it if there were defects or deficiencies noted and there is certification that they have been corrected. Federal, state or local laws may require these and other inspections be documented. Use the Vehicle Safety Inspection Form (Appendix 6) to identify needed repairs as well as to confirm any repairs that have been recently completed. For more information, check the FMCSA's administration website at www.fmcsa.dot.gov.

If there are no applicable federal, state or local requirements, it is still good business practice to conduct such inspections to minimize accidents.

Implement formal procedures to ensure needed repairs are completed promptly. The Vehicle Safety Inspection Form will help you accomplish this goal.

## **Vehicle Maintenance**

Ideally, problems, defects or deficiencies will have been prevented as a result of an effective and conscientious maintenance effort.

Poor vehicle maintenance can prove costly. In addition to potentially causing accidents, it can lead to lost income from failure to meet schedules due to breakdowns. It might even void your vehicle warranty. A well-managed vehicle maintenance and inspection program can add thousands of miles to a vehicle's life.

You should maintain records on each vehicle (i.e., set up a file on each vehicle). At a minimum, the file should document the following:

- · Date of service
- Vehicle identification
- Current odometer mileage
- Services performed
- Who did what work
- What parts, if any, were replaced
- Who manufactured the parts
- All other information required by law

The Vehicle Maintenance Inspection Form (Appendix 7) contains a sample checklist. For more information on commercial automobile fleet risk management techniques, check with your FCCI Risk Control Consultant.

## **Checklist for Automobile Fleet Safety**

## **New Employee Hiring and Screening**

- · Review application for employment
- Develop criteria for MVRs
- Enforce CDL requirements
- Conduct a road test
- Develop criteria for acceptable driving
- Implement a disciplinary program

## **Driver Supervision**

- Monitor the performance of drivers
- Require drivers to sign a Vehicle Use Policy Statement

## **Accident Investigation**

- Make a driver reporting kit available
- Address and investigate all accidents in a timely manner
- Ensure that all drivers are familiar with post-accident procedures

## **Maintenance and Inspection**

- Develop a preventive maintenance schedule for servicing
- Implement vehicle safety requirements

Any fleet safety program should be evaluated annually to ensure accuracy and effectiveness.

# **Appendices**

**Appendix 1:** Driving Position Supplement

**Appendix 1a:** Motor Vehicle Report Consent and Information Form

**Appendix 2:** Road Test

**Appendix 3:** Driver Information and Selection Checklist

**Appendix 4:** Driver's Accident Reporting Kit - English

**Appendix 4a:** Driver's Accident Reporting Kit - Spanish

**Appendix 5:** Management Guide for Determining Accident Preventability

**Appendix 6:** Vehicle Safety Inspection Form

**Appendix 7:** Vehicle Maintenance Inspection Form

**Appendix 8:** Fleet Safety Policy Template

Vehicle Use Policy

**Driver Distraction Policy** 

## **Driving Position Supplement**

			SSN:	
rent Address:_				
,, State, Zip:				
ver's Licenses:				
Number		State		Expiration
		T.		
ffic Violations i	n the Past Three Year	rs:		
Date	Location		Infraction	
Date	Location		imaction	
-	e Past Three Years:			
Date	Location		Details	
Date			Details	
Date			Details	
Date			Details	
		ege to operate a	motor vehicle ever be	een denied?
s the driver's lic	ense, permit or privile			
s the driver's lic	ense, permit or privile		motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic	ense, permit or privile		motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic YesW	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic YesW	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic YesW	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile Vhy?	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic YesW	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile Vhy?	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lic YesW	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile Vhy?	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	
s the driver's lice Yes Ves	ense, permit or privile Vhy? ense, permit or privile Vhy?	ege ever been su	motor vehicle ever be	

Signature of driver/prospective driver:\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_

# **Motor Vehicle Report Consent and Information Form**

I hereby provide written consent to	("Company") to obtain motor vehicle
record (MVR) information in connection with my application for employed confirm my eligibility or continued eligibility to drive Compand/or to drive my personal vehicle while performing in the course ar shall also be valid for Company's insurance agent to obtain MVR in underwriting insurance for the Company.	ployment and/or my continued employment with pany vehicles (whether owned, leased, or rented) and scope of my employment. This written consent
I understand and agree that Company may use an outside agency to rethat the outside agency will provide an MVR report to Company. Under local laws, I hereby authorize and permit Company, without reservative which I have held a driver's license. I agree that a copy or facsimile of the authorization shall serve as an ongoing authorization for Company to during my affiliation with Company unless revoked in writing.	er the provisions of all applicable federal, state and tion, to obtain an MVR from any and all states in this authorization shall be valid as the original. This
Print Full Name	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)/	
List all states in which you have been licensed in the last 5 years:	List corresponding license number(s)
Expiration Date of Current License (mm/dd/yyyy) / /	
Have you received any moving violation(s) or been involved in any acci ] Yes [] No	dent (including no-fault) within the past 7 years?
If "Yes", list and explain in full detail, giving applicable dates, exact nadetails on MPH over posted limit). An offense may not disqualify you as	
Signature	Date

## **Road Test**

Driver's Name				_ Code			
Location	License No						
	Į.	Always	Occasionally	Never			
Drives in center of lane		( )	( )	()			
Adjusts speed to conditions		( )	( )	( )			
Reduces speed, if necessary		( )	( )	( )			
Steers smoothly		( )	( )	( )			
Looks right and left at intersection		( )	()	()			
Looks behind before pulling from curb		( )	( )	( )			
Checks sides and rear		( )	( )	( )			
Anticipates others' actions		( )	( )	( )			
Checks mirror regularly		()	()	()			
Yields to pedestrians		( )	( )	()			
Avoids being boxed in		( )	( )	()			
Avoids hard stops or turns		( )	( )	( )			
Signals and takes proper lane for turning		( )	()	()			
Taps horn to alert others		( )	( )	( )			
Makes eye contact		( )	( )	( )			
Signals before pulling from curb		( )	( )	( )			
Maintains safe following distance		()	()	()			
Avoids blind spots		( )	( )	( )			
Is alert to parked cars		( )	( )	( )			
Allows adequate room to pass		( )	( )	( )			
Performs visual inspection		()	()	()			
Fastens seat belts		()	( )	()			
Avoids using phone and other distractions in traffic		( )	( )	()			
Adjusts mirrors		()	( )	()			
Checks instruments		( )	( )	( )			
Comments and action taken:							

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brieffield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Commercial Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.

## **Driver Information and Selection Checklist**

Driver's Name				Date				
License	e #		State	Exp. Date				
	Interv Drivin Drivin Backg Physic Valid MVR	oyment application completed riew completed g experience and qualification g experience on file and attack g experience reviewed ground and prior employment cal examination complete – A license? Yes No ordered (date)	ns listed, including dates ched check completed cceptable / Not Acceptable / N	/A				
No Has the No	e driver' Yes e driver' Yes	's license, permit or privilege _ Why? 's license, permit or privilege _ Why?	to operate a motor vehicle even	d?				
List any	addition	onal driver information below	or attach to a separate sheet:					
		mmended for hire? _ If No, Why?						
Applica	nt hire	date						
Review	er's sig	nature	Date					

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brieffield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Commercial Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.



# DRIVER'S ACCIDENT REPORTING KIT

Date of Report:	
Date of Incident:	
Time:	☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

DRIVER INFORMATION 1										
Name (First, Middle, Last)				Address						
Telephone No.	Vehicle Year	Vehicle Ma	ake		Vehicle	e Model		VIN	No. (Iden	tification)
Description of Damage										
Any Passengers?	No If "Yes," lis	t below:								
Name	Address							Telepho	ne No.	
Name		Address							Telepho	
Name		Address							Telepho	ne No.
OTHER PARTY INFORMATIO	<u>N</u>									
Name (First, Middle, Last)				Address						
Telephone No.		Driver's Lice	ense Number	& State			Expiration		Date of I	Birth
Name of Insured										
Insurance Company or Agency				Policy Nu	mber		Policy Expirati	on Date	9	
Vehicle Year Vehicle Ma	ake		Vehicle Mod	el			VIN No. (Ident	ification	1)	
Description of Damage										
Any Passengers? ☐ Yes ☐	No If "Yes," lis	t below:								
Name		Address							Telepho	ne No.
Name		Address							Telepho	ne No.
Name		Address							Telepho	ne No.
LOCATION OF ACCIDENT(Str	eet Address and	Intersection)	)				City		State	Zip
POLICE INFORMATION	0:1		Other #	·- ()					1	1
Police Agency: Hwy Patrol Case Number:		neriff's Office e injured? s		t issued?	lo.	То	whom?			
LOCATION	RO			; <u>s</u>	WEA'I	THER		110	GHT	
☐ Intersection ☐ Residentia☐ Parking Lot ☐ Highway☐ Rural Road☐ Other:	I Road	Ory	☐ Under Re☐ Unpaved		Clea	ar ning	☐ Snowing ☐ Fog		Day Sunset Dark Other:	☐ Street Light ☐ Dawn
ACCIDENT SEVERITY:	CITA	TIONS:	DD.			SEVER	RITY:	CIT	TATION:	
INSURED DRIVER  No Injuries Bruises, No Broken Bones Broken Bones, Nonlife Threatening Life Threatening Death	☐ Noi ☐ Rai ☐ Illei ☐ Rei ☐ Fai ☐ Spe	n Red Light gal Turn ckless Driving I To Yield eeding ier:	nown	☐ No ☐ Bru ☐ Bro Nor	ken Bor nlife Thr Threat	o Broker nes, reatening			HER DR None [ Ran Red I Illegal Turi Reckless I Fail To Yie Speeding Other:	] Unknown .ight n Driving
Headlights on? Your Vehicle: Ye ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION	es 🗌 No Oth	er Vehicle:	] Yes □ No			ACCII	DENT DIAGRA INDICATE ON THIS	M S DIAGRA		APPENED: north by an arrow
A. I.						/	$\wedge$	/	<b>\</b>	
Passenger/Witness Name			Telephone N	10.				Ι,		
Address										
Passenger/Witness Name			Telephone N	lo.					Qh.	ow position of vehicles
Address									and	d indicate traffic controls ch as signals, signs, etc.
Passenger/Witness Name			Telephone N	lo.		<	$\langle \ / \   \  $	Key		ere the signals working? YesNo
Address			/				I = Insured: 1 = Other		ther Vehi	



# DRIVER'S ACCIDENT REPORTING KIT KEEP THIS IN YOUR VEHICLE FOR USE WHEN IN AN ACCIDENT

#### **FIRST**

- Stop immediately and determine if there is damage to your vehicle or to another vehicle(s). If possible, avoid obstructing traffic.
- Place emergency flags or flares along the roadside preceding the accident site.
- Contact the appropriate medical personnel as soon as possible.
- Direct someone to contact the local law enforcement agency; or, if possible, call them yourself.
- Notify your employer of the accident as soon as possible.

#### **SECOND**

- Obtain: 1. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of drivers and occupants of the other car(s); 2. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of anyone injured; and, 3. Names, addresses, and phone numbers of any witnesses.
- Complete the enclosed Auto Accident Report Form promptly and submit it to your employer.
- If a camera is available, take photographs of: 1. The accident scene from your direction of travel; 2. The vehicle positions from a close up range; 3. The damaged area; 4. Skid marks, and 5. The other vehicle (include license plate).
- Employer should forward the Driver Report of Accident Form to their insurance agent.
- Promptly contact the FCCI Insurance Group\* Claims Center at 1-800-226-3224 and report the accident.

#### **THIRD**

Consider the use of an FCCI Insurance Group Freedom Select Repair Shop which can be located in Express Serve or through the handling claim adjuster.

#### **IMPORTANT**

- Do not make or give a statement to anyone except:
  - 1. A law enforcement officer; 2. A representative from your employer; and 3. A claims representative from FCCI Insurance Group
- Do not make any settlements with anyone, and do not argue about the accident or who is at fault for the accident.
- Do not offer to make any payments.
- If the accident involves an unattended vehicle or fixed object, take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner. If the owner cannot be found, leave a notice in a conspicuous place on the vehicle or object, listing your name and address, the name of your employer, and the phone number for your employer.

It is important that all claims are reported to us AT ONCE!

FCCI INSURANCE GROUP 6300 UNIVERSITY PARKWAY SARASOTA, FL 34240-8424 PHONE: 1-800-226-3224 FAX: 1-800-226-2003 www.fcci-group.com

Every incident involving an automobile, regardless of the driver's or insured's assessment of fault, should be reported to FCCI Insurance Group with as complete information as possible including names, addresses, and phone numbers of all involved parties and witnesses.

## SOME IMPORTANT THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN REPORTING A CLAIM

- 1. Complete the enclosed Auto Accident Report on all automobile claims.
- 2. Notify FCCI Insurance Group immediately if you are served with a legal summons or suit papers.
- 3. DO NOT ADMIT FAULT OR SIGN ANYTHING EXCEPT A TRAFFIC CITATION until you have consulted with FCCI Insurance Group.

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brieffield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.



# INFORMACIÓN PARA REPORTAR ACCIDENTE DE CONDUCTOR

Fecha de Informe:	
Fecha de Incidente:	
Hora:	☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

INFORMACION DE CONDUCT	OR	ACCIDE	NIED	E CO	NDUC	1101	<u> </u>			
Nombre (Primero, Segundo, Ape	llido)			Dirección	า					
Teléfono	Año de vehículo	Marca de ve	hículo		Modelo d	de vehío	culo	# VI	N (Identific	ación)
Descripción de daño		-1								
¿ Hubo pasajeros? ☐ Sí ☐ I	No. Si responde "	Sí," indícalos a	haio:							
Nombre	NO Si responde	Dirección	шајо.						Teléfono	
Nombre		Dirección							Teléfono	
Nombre		Dirección							Teléfono	
INFORMACIÓN DE LA OTRA I	PARTE								ļ	
Nombre (Primero, Segundo, Ape	llido)			Dirección	1					
Teléfono		Número y Est	ado de la L	icencia			Vencimiento		Fecha de	e nacimiento
Nombre de asegurado		1					•		•	
Empresa aseguradora				Empresa	asegurad	ora	Empresa aseg	juradora	а	
Año de vehículo Marca d	e vehículo	N	Modelo de ve	hículo			# VIN (Identifica	ación)		
Descripción de daño										
¿ Hubo pasajeros? ☐ Sí ☐ I	No Si responde "	Sí," indícalos a	bajo:							
Nombre	·	Dirección	-						Teléfono	
Nombre		Dirección						Teléfono		
Nombre		Dirección							Teléfono	
UBICACIÓN DE ACCIDENTE (	Dirección de calle e	intersección)				C	iudad		Estado	Código Postal
INFORMACIÓN POLICIAL										
Agencia Policial: Patrulla vial	☐ Policía munici	oal 🗌 Alguaci		(Indique):						
Número de caso	¿Lesio □ Sí	nados?	¿Hub □ Sí	o multas?		p As	uién?			
UBICACIÓN	CAMI		Б.		CLIMA			LUZ		
☐ Intersección ☐ Vía res☐ Estacionamiento ☐ Carrete					=  =			Día Anochecer	☐ Iluminación de calle	
Carretera rural		-,			Otro:	tro:			Oscuro	☐ Amanecer
Otro:  GRAVEDAD DE ACCIDENTE:	Otr	o: CIONES:		GRAV	EDAD DE	ACCID	ENTE: OTRO		Otro:	
CONDUCTOR ASEGURADO		UCTOR ASEG	SURADO		UCTOR	AOOIL	ENTE: OTKO		RO COND	
No hubo lesiones		nguna □ De uzó semáforo €	esconocido		hubo lesi		an nortidos		Ninguna	☐ Desconocido náforo en rojo
<ul><li>Moretones, sin huesos partid</li><li>Huesos partidos,</li></ul>		nducción temer	•		iesos parti		sos partidos			natoro en rojo n temeraria
sin emergencia	☐ Gi	ro prohibido		sin	emergen	cia			Giro prohil	bido
☐ Peligro para la vida ☐ Muerte		cedió el paso ceso de velocio	dad	_	ligro para ierte	la vida			No cedió e	el paso e velocidad
□ Muerte	H Ot		uau		ierte				Otro:	; velocidad
¿Luces prendidas en su vehícu		el otro vehí	ículo? 🗌 Si	∏ No		DIAG	RAMA DE ACCI		E ma lo que pa	só.
DESCRIPCIÓN DE ACCIDENT	E									
							$\wedge$	_	$\wedge$	
Nombre de pasajero/Testigo			Teléfono ( )			`		/ ,		
Dirección			, /							/ / `
Nombre de pasajero/Testigo			Teléfono						., .	
Dirección			\ /					\ \ \	Norte marq	lechitas para indicar y posición de vehiculos ue controles de tránsito
Nombre de pasajero/Testigo			Teléfono			<b> </b>			(sema	áforos, señales, etc.). aban funcionando los
Dirección:			( )			A = Aseg	<u>Clave</u> urado; <b>1</b> = Otro vehícul	_	semá	aforos? Sí No
						1	.,	,		



## INFORMACIÓN PARA REPORTAR ACCIDENTE DE CONDUCTOR MANTENGA EN SU VEHÍCULO PARA CUANDO OCURRA ACCIDENTE

#### **PRIMERO**

- Pare inmediatamente y determine si su vehículo u otros tienen daños. Si es posible, evite obstruir el tráfico.
- Ponga las banderas o bengalas de emergencia a lo largo de la vía, precedente al lugar del accidente.
- Contacte al personal médico adecuado lo más pronto posible.
- Indíquele a alquien que contacte a la autoridad competente local, o, si es posible, llámelos usted mismo(a).
- Avísele a su empleador sobre el accidente lo más rápido posible.

#### **SEGUNDO**

- Obtenga: 1. Nombres, direcciones y teléfonos de los conductores y ocupantes de los demás vehículos; 2. Nombres, direcciones y teléfonos de toda persona lesionada; y 3. Nombres, direcciones y teléfonos de todo testigo.
- Rellene el Formulario adjunto para Declaración de Accidente Automovilístico de inmediato y entrégueselo a su empleador.
- Si hay cámara disponible, tome fotos de: 1. la escena del accidente desde su trayectoria; 2. las posiciones de los vehículos tomadas de cerca; 3. el área del daño; 4. las marcas hechas por los neumáticos; y 5. el otro vehículo (incluya la placa de matrícula).
- El empleador debe enviarle al agente de seguros el Formulario para Declaración de Accidente Automovilístico.
- Contacte rápidamente al Centro de Reclamaciones de FCCI Insurance Group\* al 1-800-226-3224 e informe sobre el accidente.

#### **TERCERO**

Considere el uso de un taller de reparación tipo *Freedom Select* recomendado por FCCI Insurance Group, el cual se encuentra en ExpressServe<sup>SM</sup> o mediante el ajustador encargado de su reclamación.

#### **IMPORTANTE**

- No le dé declaraciones ni le diga nada a nadie excepto a:
  1. un oficial policial, 2. un representante de su empleador, o 3. un representante de reclamaciones de FCCI Insurance Group.
- No haga arreglos con nadie, no discuta acerca del accidente ni la culpabilidad del mismo.
- No ofrezca hacer ningún pago.
- Si el accidente implica a un vehículo desocupado o un objeto fijo, tome medidas razonables para localizar e informarle al dueño. Si éste no se encuentre, deje una nota en un ligar visible del vehículo u objeto que incluye su nombre y dirección, y el nombre y teléfono de su empleador.

¡Es importante informarnos de todas reclamaciones INMEDIATAMENTE!

FCCI INSURANCE GROUP 6300 UNIVERSITY PARKWAY SARASOTA, FL 34240-8424 PHONE: 1-800-226-3224 FAX: 1-800-226-2003 www.fcci-group.com

Todo incidente que involucre un automóvil se le debe informar a FCCI Insurance Group con la mayor información posible, lo cual incluye nombres, direcciones y teléfonos de todas partes implicadas y testigos, sin que importe la culpabilidad de conductor o asegurado.

## ALGUNAS COSAS IMPORTANTES A RECORDAR CUANDO PRESENTE UNA RECLAMACIÓN

- 1. Rellene la Declaración de Accidente Automovilístico para todas las reclamaciones de auto.
- 2. Infórmele a FCCI Insurance Group inmediatamente si recibe una citación judicial o notificación de demandas.
- NO ADMITA CULPABILIDAD NI FIRME NADA EXCEPTO LA CITACIÓN DE TRÁFICO, hasta que Ud. ha consultado con FCCI Insurance Group.

NOTA: Esta publicación no es parte de su póliza. La información en esta publicación solamente se suministra para fines informativos y no pretende identificar todos los peligros potenciales ni las acciones remediales. La información suministrada solamente es para ayudarle con el cumplimiento y el control de pérdidas. FCCI Insurance Group\* no será responsable de ninguna pérdida, muerte, daños, ni gastos que surjan a raíz del uso de las medidas sugeridas para el control de pérdidas. FCCI Insurance Group\* no estipula ni suministra asesoría jurídica relacionada con los requisitos federales. Puede que haya requisitos federales y estatales que usted deba cumplir, los cuales no se mencionan en este material. Usted es íntegramente responsable del cumplimiento de las leyes federales y estatales, incluso el cumplimiento de todo cambio en ellas, para la seguridad de sus operaciones. Si tiene preguntas o inquietudes relacionadas con el acatamiento jurídico, por favor consúltelo con su asesor jurídico.

\* FCCI Insurance Group incluye a las siguientes empresas aseguradoras: Brierfield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company y National Trust Insurance Company.

## **Management Guide for Determining Accident Preventability**

### 1. Preventability and Defensive Driving

The concept of *preventability* is based on the belief that minimizing accidents and optimizing safe driving performance requires consistent adherence to defensive driving principles and techniques such as those taught by the National Safety Council.

Factors used in determining *preventability* do not include concepts such as fault or negligence, which typically have legal connotations. Instead, with legal considerations aside, determinations focus on using defensive driving ability to avoid accidents, in spite of the wrong actions of the other driver and in spite of adverse driving conditions.

## 2. Standard of Performance

Accidents involve so many different factors that it is impossible to set hard, fast rules to classify them as *preventable* or *non-preventable*. Management must make this determination. In making these decisions, management must take the time and effort to ensure consistency and impartiality. The following paragraphs are offered as a guide to assist with this process.

#### 3. Intersections

Drivers must approach, enter and cross intersections prepared to avoid accidents that might occur through the action of other drivers. Complex traffic movement, blind intersections or failure of the other driver to conform to law or traffic control devices will not automatically discharge an accident as *non-preventable*. Intersection accidents are typically *preventable* even though a driver has not violated traffic regulations.

### 4. Backing

Practically all backing accidents are *preventable*. A driver is not relieved of responsibility to back safely even when someone guides the maneuver. Only the driver can control the movement of the vehicle; therefore, the driver must check all clearances through proper use of rear view mirrors and looking back.

## 5. Front-End Collisions

Regardless of the abrupt or unexpected stop of the vehicle ahead, a driver can avoid accidents by maintaining a safe following distance at all times. Even under ideal driving conditions, a driver should maintain a two-second following distance between his vehicle and the one ahead. A driver must also be prepared for possible obstructions on the highway, either in plain view or hidden by the crest of a hill or the curve of a roadway. Overdriving headlights at night is a common cause of front-end collisions. Night speed should not be greater than that which will permit the vehicle to come to a stop within the forward distance illuminated by the vehicle's headlights.

### 6. Rear-End Collisions

Investigation will often disclose that a driver risked being struck from behind by failing to maintain a margin of safety in his own following distance. Rear-end collisions preceded by a roll back, an abrupt stop at a grade crossing, when a traffic signal changes, or when a driver fails to signal a turn at an intersection are *preventable*. Failure to signal intentions or to slow down gradually should result in a determination of *preventable*.

#### 7. Passing

Failure to pass safely suggests faulty judgment and the possible failure to consider one or more of the important factors a driver must observe before attempting the maneuver. Unusual actions of the driver being passed or of oncoming traffic might appear to exonerate a driver involved in a passing accident; however, the entire passing maneuver is voluntary and the driver's responsibility.

#### 8. Being Passed

Sideswipes and cutoffs while being passed are *preventable*, if a driver fails to yield to the passing vehicle by slowing down or moving to the right where possible.

#### 9. Lane Encroachment

A defensive driver is rarely a victim of entrapment by another driver when changing lanes. Similarly, entrapment in merging traffic is an indication of unwillingness to yield to other vehicles or to wait for a break in traffic.

Blind spots are not valid excuses for lane encroachment accidents. Drivers must make extra allowances to protect themselves in areas of limited sight distances.

Squeeze plays causing involvement with parked cars, pillars and other road structures can be avoided by dropping back when it is apparent that the other driver is forcing the issue or contesting a common portion of the road.

## 10. Grade Crossings

Collisions with fixed rail vehicles, such as trains, street cars, etc., occurring at grade crossings, in traffic, in a rail yard, switch area or on private property, are the responsibility of the defensive driver to avoid.

#### 11. Opposing Vehicles

It is extremely important to closely examine the action of your driver when involved in a head-on or sideswipe accident with a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. Exact location of vehicles, prior to and at the point of impact, must be carefully verified. Even though an opposing vehicle enters your driver's traffic lane, it may be possible for your driver to avoid the collision. For example, if the opposing vehicle was in a passing maneuver and your driver failed to slow down, stop or move to the right to allow the other vehicle to re-enter its own lane, your driver has failed to take appropriate action to avoid the occurrence. Failing to signal the opposing driver by flicking the headlights or sounding the horn should also be taken into account.

## 12. Turning

Turning movements, like passing maneuvers, require the most exacting care. Squeeze plays at left or right turns involving other vehicles, scooters, bicycles or pedestrians are the responsibility of the driver making the turn. Failure to signal, to properly position the vehicle for the turn, to check the rear view mirrors, to check pedestrian lanes or to take any other defensive action should be considered. U-turns by your driver that result in a collision are *preventable*.

#### 13. Pedestrians

Traffic regulations and accident review findings generally favor the pedestrian hit by a moving vehicle. An unusual route of a pedestrian at mid-block or from between parked vehicles does not necessarily relieve a driver from taking precautions to avoid such accidents. Whether speed limits are posted or the area is placarded with warning signs, speed 'too fast for conditions' may be involved. School zones, residential streets and other areas with special pedestrian traffic must be traveled at reduced speeds appropriate to the particular situation. Bicycles, motor scooters and similar equipment are generally operated by young and inexperienced operators. The driver who fails to reduce speed when this type of equipment is operated within his sight distance has failed to take the necessary precautions to avoid an accident. Merely keeping within posted speed limits is not sufficient when unusual conditions call for further voluntary reduction of speed.

#### 14. Weather

Adverse weather conditions are not a valid excuse for being involved in an accident. Rain, snow, fog, sleet or icy pavement have never caused an accident. These conditions merely increase the hazards of driving. Failure to adjust driving to the prevailing weather conditions, or to 'call it a day' when necessary, should be cause for deciding an accident *preventable*.

## 15. Alleys, Driveways and Plant Entrances

Accidents involving traffic originating from alleys, driveways, plant entrances and other special intersecting locations should be carefully analyzed to determine what measures a driver might have taken to avoid the occurrence. Failure to slow down, sound a warning or to yield to the other driver can be considered cause to judge such an accident *preventable*.

## **16. Fixed Objects**

Collisions with fixed objects are *preventable*. They usually involve failure to check or properly judge clearances. New routes, strange delivery points, resurfaced pavements, inclined entrances and similar situations are not, in themselves, valid reasons for excusing a driver being involved.

### 17. Parking

Unconventional parking locations, including double parking, failure to put out warning devices, etc., generally constitute evidence for judging an accident *preventable*. Roll-away accidents from a parked position normally should be classified *preventable*. This includes those arising from unauthorized entry by others into an unlocked and unattended vehicle as well as failure to properly block wheels or to turn wheels toward the curb to prevent vehicle movement.

#### 18. Mechanical Failure

Any accident caused by mechanical failure that reasonably could have been detected by the driver, but went unheeded, should be judged *preventable*. It is the driver's responsibility to correct unsafe vehicle conditions and to obtain immediate repairs where continued operation might result in an accident. When mechanical difficulties occur unexpectedly during a trip and a driver, upon discovery, fails to check with his company for emergency instructions prior to an accident, the accident is *preventable*.

An accident caused by mechanical failure that results from abusive driving should be considered *preventable*.

#### 19. Non-Collision

Accidents such as overturning or running off the road may result from emergency action by the driver to prevent being involved in a collision. Examination of driving practice prior to the accident may reveal speed too fast for conditions or other errors indicating a lack of defensive driving.

#### 20. Miscellaneous

If a driver is involved in an accident and is found to be in violation of any motor vehicle laws or regulations, the accident would be judged *preventable*.

It is impossible to describe in detail every way a driver might avoid an accident. This guide merely highlights common occurrences and provides perspectives for evaluating them. To further assist, the following standard of defensive driving should be applied to evaluate all accidents involving your drivers:

A defensive driver commits no driving errors and makes allowances for the lack of skill or improper driving practice of others. A defensive driver adjusts his or her own driving to compensate for unusual weather, road and traffic conditions and is not involved in an accident because of the unsafe actions of pedestrians or other drivers. By being alert to accident producing situations, a defensive driver recognizes the need for preventive action in advance and takes necessary precautions to avoid the accident. He or she knows when it is necessary to slow down, stop or yield to the right of way to avoid involvement.

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brierfield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Commercial Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.

## **Vehicle Safety Inspection Form**

Make ar	nd Model	Year	
Vehicle	number	Trailer number	
Driver		Date	
Odomet	ter reading		
Checklis	t:		
	Engine oil		Headlights
	Power steering fluid		Taillights
	Battery water		Turn signals
	Auto transmission fluid		Mirrors
	Hoses		Glass
	Tire pressure		Brakes
	Tire tread		Trailer hitch
	Windshield washer fluid		Windshield wipers
	Spare tire		Cargo tie downs
	License plate		Fire extinguisher
	First aid kit		Flare kit/emergency flag kit
	Back up alarms		Seat belts
	Mud flaps		Driver's Accident Reporting Kit
	Other		
ltems re	equiring repair:		

Driver's signature

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brieffield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Commercial Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.

## **Vehicle Maintenance Inspection Form**

Driver	's name		Date	
VIN nu	umber		Odometer reading	<del></del>
	all items that are in good working order the appropriate employee to correct the		the items that need attention,	then explain in the <i>Remarks</i> section below, and
Mecha	nical:			
	Engine oil		Defroster	
	Windshield washer fluid		Foot brake	
	Power steering fluid		Air/Heat	
	Back up alarms		Park brake	
	Battery		Radiator	
	Clutch		Transmission fluid	
	Belts		Hydraulic equipment	
	Steering Other		Hoses	
Interio				
	Driver's Accident Reporting Kit		Seat belts	
	First aid kit			
	Emergency equipment		Spare tire/jack	
	Rear view mirror	П	Horn	
	Fire extinguisher			
	Other			
Exterio	r:			
	Headlights		Hitches	
	Mud flaps		Windshield wipers	
	Taillights		Tarpaulin	
	Tire tread		Glass	
	Tire pressure		License plate/registration	
	Turn signals		Mirrors	
	Other			
Remar	ks:			
Driver'	s signature			
	orrected:			
Mecha	nic's remarks:			
Mecha	nic's signature			

<sup>\*</sup>The FCCI Insurance Group includes the following insurance carriers: Brieffield Insurance Company, FCCI Advantage Insurance Company, FCCI Commercial Insurance Company, FCCI Insurance Company, Monroe Guaranty Insurance Company, and National Trust Insurance Company.

## **Fleet Safety Policy**

#### I. Mission Statement

The management of \_\_\_\_\_\_ believes that:

(Name of Company)

- The safety and well-being of all company employees is important.
- Safety takes precedence over expediency.
- Accident prevention is the responsibility of both management and employees. Together, we can reduce the injuries, suffering and expense due to accidents.

For these reasons, the company has developed a fleet safety program that requires the full cooperation of both employees and managers.

#### Employees:

- Are required and expected to carry out their individual responsibilities as outlined in this program.
- Will comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and ordinances.

#### Managers:

- Are responsible for implementing and following the policies and procedures as outlined in this program.
- Will comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and ordinances.

*Warning!* Failure to comply with these safety policies and procedures could subject employees and/or managers to disciplinary action which may include termination.

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Fleet Manager

## **Driver Hiring and Screening** Statistics demonstrate that the vast majority of motor vehicle accidents are preventable therefore (Name of Company) is committed to screening and evaluating prospective employees and (Name of Company) current employees before assignment to a driving position with this company. (Name of Person) is responsible for oversight of our driver screening procedures. Our methods will include: Review of employment application, driver supplement and completion of Driver Information and Selection Checklist Verification of valid driver's license **Documented Road Test** Documented Motor Vehicle Record (MVR) review at hire and annually for anyone who may drive a vehicle for company business. MVR check will include at least three years of driving history. Drivers who possess an unacceptable driving record will not be permitted to operate a motor vehicle for company business purposes. The following criteria will be utilized when reviewing MVRs: "Unacceptable" Driving Record A driver with major violations within the last three years, including: Violating the open container law (driver or passenger) Reckless driving Failure to yield to emergency vehicles Three or more moving violations within the last three years (including at-fault accidents whether cited with a violation or not) An out-of-state license more than 60 days past the request to acquire an in-state license Vehicular homicide or other felony Passing a school bus Leaving the scene of an accident Driving under suspension Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs Less than three years' driving experience "Marginal" Driving Record A driver who has one or more serious violations in the past three years, such as: Excessive speeding (15 mph or more over the speed limit in any speed zone) Careless driving, creating an accident Driving with two moving violations within the past 36 months A driver whose driving record reflects possible poor driving habits, such as: Several not-at-fault accidents Several minor traffic infractions License at one time suspended for minor infractions **Driver Supervision and Training** is committed to safe operation of motor vehicles (Name of Company) for our business activities on a continuing basis. Therefore we will utilize the following: Employee review and acknowledgement of our Vehicle Use Policy (see attached) Employee review and acknowledgement of our Distracted Driving Policy (see attached) Periodic documented driver safety training meetings (at least 2x/year) Revocation of driving responsibility and privilege for anyone with an unacceptable MVR Mandatory defensive driver training in the event of an at-fault or preventable crash

II.

III.

(Name of Person)

GPS telematics on company vehicles to provide management with real time information on vehicle operation

is responsible for overall supervision of company drivers.

#### IV. Non-Owned Vehicles

An employee driving a personal vehicle for company business also poses certain risks for the company and others. Therefore, requires the following from those employees:

(Name of Company)

- Provide a copy of your valid driver license
- Be included on our insurance driver list
- Authorize the company to perform regular MVR check on your driving record
- Participate in company driver training initiatives
- Maintain personal automobile liability insurance limits acceptable to the company and provide a copy of your declaration page at each renewal

#### V. Accident Procedures and Investigation

If you are involved in an accident, follow the steps outlined in the Driver's Accident Reporting Kit:

- Stop immediately and determine if there is damage to any vehicle; avoid obstructing traffic, if possible
- Place emergency flags or flares along the road preceding the accident site
- Contact emergency responders immediately if there are any injuries
- Call the police
- Call your employer
- Document details of the accident utilizing the reporting kit as soon as possible
- Supervisor will respond to the scene, if possible

\_\_\_\_\_ and/or the Safety Committee will review the details of the (Name of Person)

accident utilizing the following to determine preventability and root cause:

- Accident Reporting Kit
- Police Report
- Employee Interviews
- Management Guide for Determining Accident Preventability

#### VI. Vehicle Maintenance and Inspection

\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognizes that there are many benefits to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Company)

well-maintained fleet of vehicles. Some of these benefits are:

- Enhanced business reputation by keeping vehicles clean and presentable
- · Cost savings and longevity of fleet by performing preventive maintenance at manufacturer recommended intervals
- Improved employee morale from driving clean and reliable vehicles
- Reduced potential for accidents due to a maintenance issue

We require the following procedures to keep a well maintained fleet:

- Daily walk around and visual inspection by each driver prior to start of work
- Daily documented post trip inspection for heavy vehicles
- Monthly documented vehicle inspection of standard vehicles
- Immediate notification to supervisor or fleet manager of any safety issue or repair need
- Maintain a documented service and repair history for each fleet vehicle

	Vehicle Use Policy Agreement
with the dat to the p transfe	Indersigned individual agree that, upon assuming the position of
I agree	to abide by the following when a Company vehicle is in my care, custody or control:
1.	I will use the Company vehicle only for Company business and never for personal use unless specifically authorized, in writing, by my supervisor or other Company personnel having authority to authorize such use.
2.	If personal use of the Company vehicle is specifically authorized, only I will drive the vehicle.
3.	I will practice sound defensive driving techniques and otherwise exercise reasonable care in the operation of the Company vehicle.
4.	When used for company business, only company employees or other persons being transported for business purposes will be allowed to ride in or enter the Company vehicle, and only other authorized company personnel will be permitted to drive it.
5.	I will not drive the Company vehicle while consuming alcoholic beverages or other drugs or while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, nor will I allow anyone else to do so.
6.	I understand that violation of this Vehicle Use Policy Agreement may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of my employment.
7.	I will obey all traffic laws, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles. I will pay any fines, parking tickets, or other assessments for violations of traffic laws, ordinances, or regulations imposed on me. I acknowledge fines paid by me for any violations of such motor vehicle laws, ordinances, or regulations are totally my responsibility and will not be reimbursed by the Company.
8.	I will wear a seat belt at all times and will require all passengers to do so as well.
9.	Prior to driving the Company vehicle, I will check tires, lights, wipers, horn, turn signals, rear view mirrors, and brakes to be sure they appear to be in safe operating condition. If defects are noted, I will promptly report and/or have them repaired as appropriate.
10.	In the event of an accident, I will promptly comply with the Company automobile accident reporting procedures.
11.	I understand that if I am involved in an accident with a Company vehicle and the Company's insurance carrier assumes responsibility for payment of resulting claims, I may be required to attend a defensive driving training course.
12.	I am aware that the Company's automobile insurance DOES NOT cover me when I am driving a non-company car for personal use, it only insures the Company vehicles. I understand that if I do not have my own personal auto policy, it is very important that I contact my insurance agent to purchase Named Non-owner automobile insurance to cover me when driving other automobiles (e.g., rental cars).
Agreen	policies have been fully explained to me and I understand the contents of the Company Vehicle Use Policy nent. I am aware that the failure to abide by these policies will result in disciplinary action, up to and including ation of my employment with the Company.
Ву <i>Етр</i>	Date Doloyee Signature
 Print	Employee Name
	For Office Use Only:
	,

Date Approved\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Reviewed By\_\_\_\_\_

## **Driver Distraction Policy**

	recognizes that distracted driving is a growing
engages in whi	(Name of Company) e are committed to minimizing this hazard. Distracted driving includes any non-driving activity a person fle driving that has the potential to distract him/her from the primary task of driving. Such activities e not limited to, talking on a cell phone; texting; eating and drinking; using a smartphone, tablet or GPS email; watching a video; changing a radio station, CD or MP3 player; etc.
Distractions ma	y cause any one or a combination of the following sensory deficits:
<b>Manual</b> – tak	g your eyes off the road ing your hands off the steering wheel sking your mind off what you are doing
Distracted drivi	ng can result in injury, death or significant property damages.
	ng can also lead to litigation if it is determined that an accident/incident was a result of cell phone use, aintiff attorneys may subpoena cell phone records to implicate both the employee and employer and nage awards.
Statistics clearly	y show that distracted driving is dangerous and unacceptable. Distracted driving incidents are preventable.
Employees of	will adhere to the following policies:  (Name of Company)
•	Cell phones are not to be used while driving for company business.  Company issued cell phones are not to be used while driving any vehicle.  Pull over in a safe place if you need to make a call.  Absolutely no texting, emailing or browsing on a device is allowed while driving.
Signature:	Date: