

Focused Driving at Work

Developing distracted driving policies in the workplace

Presenter
Organization
Meeting Name
Date



THE ISSUE



THE GOOD NEWS

939



WHY THE WORKPLACE?

Safety starts at work . . . and travels home.





WHAT MOTIVATES AN EMPLOYER?





IMPACTS: SAFETY







WORKPLACE HAZARDS









IMPACTS: PRODUCTIVITY







IMPACTS: REPUTATION







SAFETY

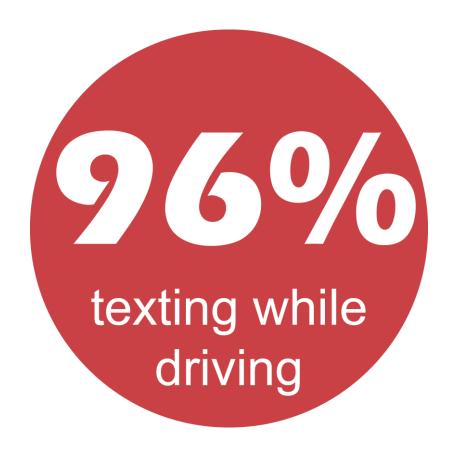
PRODUCTIVITY

REPUTATION



MOST PEOPLE THINK DISTRACTED DRIVING IS A SERIOUS THREAT





VERDICT MAP



WORKPLACE HAZARDS

\$16.1 MILLION

For a salesperson talking on a cell phone en route to a sales appointment

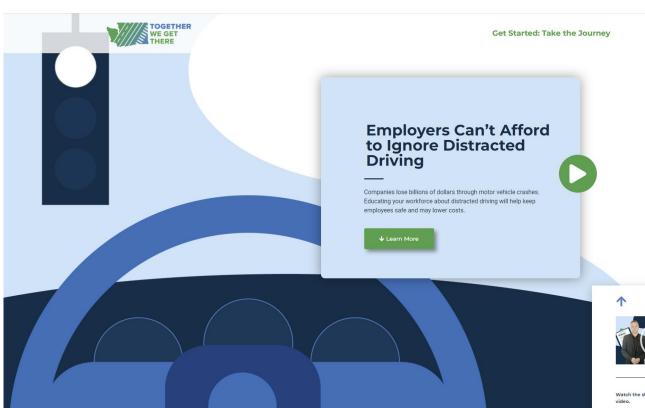
\$21 MILLION

For a driver talking on a hands-free set according to her company policy \$24.7 MILLION

For a tractor-trailer driver checking text messages

WHAT WE'RE DOING

DriveFocusedAtWork.com







STEP 1 – UNDERSTANDING DISTRACTED DRIVING



Tool 1A

Workplace Survey on Distracted Driving



Download the survey



Research has shown that engaging in conversations on a cell phone (hand-heid or hands-free) or even with other passengers while driving increases the risk of a crash. Furthermore, adjusting navigation systems, the radio, or other vehicle devices as well as reaching for an object while the vehicle is moving are all dangerous.

It should be pointed out that many employees are making safe decisions. For example, most employees did not regularly (i.e., often or always) engage in distracting behaviors. Growing these safe decisions is critical to growing an overall strong safety culture. However, many employees have misperceptions about what other employees are doing. For example:



65%

 78% never or rarely had a conversation on a cell phone while holding it their hand.

However, two-thirds (65%) of employees thought that MOST employees regularly engage in "hand-held" cell phone conversations while driving.



72% never or rarely typed or read on a cell phone while driving.



However, two-thirds (68%) of employees thought that MOST employees do regularly type or read on cell phones while driving.

Correcting misperceptions about what most employees do will be an important component of growing safe behaviors. Leaders, managers, and supervisors can reinforce and grow safer decisions by regularly reminding employees about the safe choices that most employees are making.



STEP 2 – ESTABLISH WORKPLACE EXPECTATIONS

STEP 2

Tool 2G

Sample Policies



Draft Sample Policy

This policy is intended to reduce the risk of distracted driving crashes while using state-issued personal electronic devices or driving state vehicles, and to clarify expectations that employees should focus on driving, not working, when they are behind the wheel

Definitions

Driving — To operate a motor vehicle on a public roadway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, traffic control device, or other momentary delays. "Driving" does not include when the driver has pulled the vehicle over to the side of or off, an active roadway and has stooped in a location where the vehicle can safely remain stationary.

Hand-held or hands-free cell phone use — (1) Talking on a cell phone. (2) Using your hand or finger to compose, send, read, view, access, browse, transmit, save, or retrieve email, text messages, instant messages, photographs, or other electronic data. (3) Watching video.

Personal electronic device – Any portable electronic device that is capable of wireless communication or electronic data retrieval and is not manufactured primarily for handsfree use in a motor vehicle. "Personal electronic device" includes, but is not limited to, a cell phone, tabel; laboto, two-way messaging device, or electronic game.

It is the policy of the WTSC to promote employee safety; therefore, when conducting state business, employees shall not use hand-held or hands-free personal electronic devices while driving – whether the vehicle is in motion or stopped in traffic. This applies whether the employee is using a state vehicle or a privately-owned vehicle and whether the employee is using a state vehicle or a privately-owned vehicle and whether the employee is using a state vehicle or a privately-owned vehicle and whether the employee is using a state-issued or personally-owned electronic device

Employees shall ensure that secondary tasks, such as eating, drinking, or grooming do not cause unsafe driving.

The WTSC does not require or expect employees to conduct work while driving. This includes responding to or initiating messages, e-mails, or phone calls, or participating on conference calls.

While driving on work-related business, employees are expected to focus their full attention on the task of driving.

All hand-held or hands-free personal electronic device use is prohibited, except that an employee may use navigation, music, or other non-interactive apps as long as the use of these apps is initiated or updated while the vehicle is parked.

If a driver needs to use their electronic device, they must pull over to the side of, or off, an active roadway and to a location where the vehicle can safely remain stationary. The shoulder of the freeway is not considered a safe location.

Electronic signature by each employee is required.

Сору

STEP 3 – EDUCATE EMPLOYEES

STEP 3

Tool 3B

Policy Education Outline & Teaching Plan



Workshop Outline

Topic and Purpose / Time	Instructor Notes
Set-Up	Before session:
(before the session)	Write agends on flip chart or white board Set up computer and projector to present PowerPoint alides Haive copies of policy and handouts#
Welcome & Introductions 10 min Introduce self and any policy team members present Withy are we addressing distracted driving? ANCHOR ACTIVITY (see below) Think - Pair - Share • Clarifying what distracted driving is and how many distracting behaviors	Slide 1: Welcome! Thank everyone for participating on the survey Slide 2: Why are we addressing distracted driving at work? We need your support to shift toward a culture of safe, responsible driving at work and throughout our communities. Complying with existing laws and regulations is essential, but our goals to achieve higher levels of safety by going beyond compliance to commitment — a commitment to safety for one's self and others. Slide 3: Distracted driving is Slide 4: Definition of Distracted Driving
increase risk of a crash Introduce the New Policy	HANDOUT: Hand out a copy of the workplace policy with each person.
20 min	Silide 5: The 3 priorities include: \$\text{Drivers ever drive distanced—to protect self passengers, and bystanders.} \$\text{Speak out fly our are with the driver who is distracted.} \$\text{Employees broudd encourage coworker, friends, and family to drive distraction-free.}
Share & Discuss the Policy: Participants read & become familiar with the new (reixed) workplace policy Highlight that the policy has 3 important priorities. ADD ACTIVITY: Test Driving the New Policy	Be prepared to share information on: Implementation timeline (When does it or did it go in effect?) Enforcement (Who will be enforcing the policy? What will be involved? Are there sanctions for noncompliance?) Factorized (Now would managers or leaders like a receive feedback on the policy code it is in place?) Manager/Operator commitments not expect calls to be answered when someone is diving or assign employees to participate on handlifee conference calls while they are diving.
Consider Policy Impacts	HANDOUT: Hand out a copy of "Policy Impacts" worksheet
→ How will the policy impact YOU? → Your DEPARTMENT or DIVISION? → Our WORKPLACE? → Our COMMUNITY?	National Company of Policy impacts worksheet Slide 6: Graphic of Workplace Impacts (Corresponding with worksheet)

STEP 4 – GROW A CULTURE OF SAFETY

STEP 4

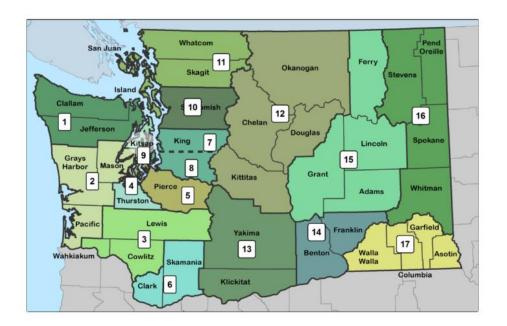
Tool 4A

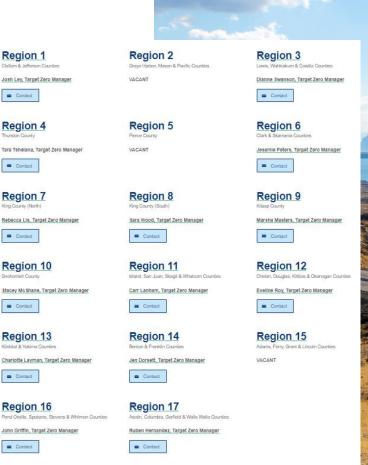
Applying the Policy in Your Setting





DEPLOYMENT – TZM NETWORK







DEPLOYMENT - PARTNERSHIPS

























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Governor Jay Inslee Commission Chair



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Chief John Batiste Washington State Patrol



Teresa Berntsen
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Chris Reykdal Superintendent of Public Instruction



Sue Birch Health Care Authority



Sam Low
Washington State
Association of Counties



Brandi Peetz
Association of Washington
Cities



Questions





Thank You

Presenter
Organization
Meeting Name
Date

