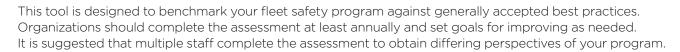
Sample Fleet Safety Self-Assessment





As you move from left to right in a table, expectations from previous columns may still apply. Expectations at each level may differ based on size of the fleet, types of vehicles, miles driven, etc. Some sections of the assessment, such as DOT requirements, may not apply. Items highlighted in **blue** link you to resources that will assist you in program development.

Program Administration and Commitment

Program A	Needs Improvement Developing Good Superior				
Management Priority (Interest)	☐ Top managers (owners) are detached (uninvolved) in safety efforts, results, or policy development. ☐ No money/budget set aside for fleet safety initiatives.	☐ Top management has delegated responsibility for safety but has provided little funding for initiatives. ☐ Management has limited involvement.	 □ Top managers actively interested and involved in fleet safety activities and understand the correlation between safety and overall profitability. □ Adequate budget and resources allocated. □ Divisional accountability for safety performance. 	□ Top managers establish a clear culture of safety. □ Actively involved in safety committee, driver meetings, and recognition of drivers. □ Provides and supports funding for proactive initiatives. □ Safety goals prioritized with other key organizational goals.	
Safety Organization	□ No one individual has assigned responsibility.	☐ A manager has been assigned the safety role but has limited time, knowledge or experience to carry out the responsibility.	 □ A key manager, who may have other responsibilities, is allocated time and resources to manage fleet safety. □ Manager has adequate knowledge and skills to accomplish role. □ A safety committee meets periodically to provide guidance. □ Management stays abreast of changing regulations and best practices. 	 □ Dedicated fleet safety coordinator. □ Standing safety committee meetings; including managers and drivers. □ Goals and objectives for improvement established, action plans in place, and updates provided. □ Use of outside consultants to conduct audits and spur new thinking. 	
Safety Program	 No rules or policies regarding fleet safety; or informal. Lack of documentation. Inconsistent communication to drivers. 	☐ Some policies and procedures in place. ☐ Use of generic policies that have not been customized to fit the organization.	 □ Organization has a comprehensive written program that is followed. □ Rules, policies, and procedures are organization specific. □ Drivers receive copies of pertinent materials (driver handbook) and manager reviews with driver. 	 □ Program, policies, and procedures reviewed every 1-2 years. □ Use of external consultant to audit program for compliance with own policies and possible enhancements. □ Driver involvement and feedback in policy development. 	
DOT Compliance	☐ Organization does not understand if they need to comply with federal or state DOT or PUC regulations. ☐ Not familiar with basic regulations.	 Vehicles and drivers requiring compliance have been identified. Organization complies with basic requirements: driver qualification, vehicle inspection and maintenance, drug testing, hours-of service requirements, etc. 	 □ Staff assigned to coordinate DOT compliance. □ Full understanding of compliance requirements. □ Scheduled review of FMCSA portal to review violations, OOS percentages, and BASIC scores. □ Formal driver and staff training on pertinent compliance issues. □ Driver and maintenance staff incentives for good road-side inspections. 	 ☐ Goals set for improving compliance scores. ☐ Self-audits performed of compliance records. ☐ Use of consultant to audit compliance program and offer suggestions for improvement. 	
Vehicle Use Restrictions	Unlimited, unrestricted use of vehicles by employees.	 □ Only approved drivers are allowed to drive. □ Formal approval required for assigned driver to commute to and from home. 	 □ Clear restrictions on personal use beyond commuting. □ Prohibition against spouse or other family members from operating vehicle. □ If spouse allowed to drive, experience and MVR qualifications applied. 	☐ Telematics (GPS) system in place to track personal use to ensure restrictions are followed.	
Employee Use of Personal Vehicles for Business	□ No restrictions. Resource: Non-Owned Vehicle Management	 □ Proof of vehicle ownership □ Driver qualification as outlined below (experience, MVR, etc.). □ Proof of insurance. □ Subject to driver rules. □ Inspection of vehicle to determine roadworthiness. 	 ☐ Min. insurance limits of \$100K. ☐ Certificate of insurance with organization listed as certificate holder. ☐ Driver receives same training and subject to same Drug and Alcohol program as organization owned vehicle drivers. ☐ Limitations on vehicle age and mileage. ☐ Requirements for maintenance and inspections. 	☐ Organization listed as Additional Insured on driver's policy. ☐ Verify no "business-use" exclusions on policy.	

Loss Activity and Accident Management

	Needs Improvement	Developing	Good	Superior
Past Loss Activity	 □ Accident frequency > 1.5 accidents per 10 vehicles. □ Accident frequency is increasing. 	□ Accident frequency between .75 and 1.5 accidents per 10 vehicles. □ Accident frequency is stable or improving.	 □ Accident frequency between .25 and .75 accidents per 10 vehicles. □ Accident frequency is stable or improving. 	 □ Accident frequency less than .25 accidents per 10 vehicles. □ Accident frequency stable or improving.
Crash Reporting Procedures	 No guidance to drivers. □ Drivers call in from scene most of the time. □ No management plan for handling accidents. 	 □ Informal communication to drivers on what to do at scene. □ Accident instructions in vehicle. □ One person typically handles, and others do not know process. □ Accident file is maintained. 	 □ Drivers trained on what to do at the accident scene. □ Management accident procedures in place. □ Several managers assigned to handle accident scene management and reporting. □ Vehicles equipped with reflective vest and warning triangles. 	 □ Dashcams used to document crash details on video. □ Annual driver training on what to do at the scene. □ Crisis management plan in place, escalation contacts published. □ Legal counsel assigned to assist with media inquiries for information and interviews. □ Telematic system alerts management in the event of an accident.
Responsiveness to Loss Activity	☐ Accidents are not investigated and management unaware of loss patterns.	 □ Accidents are investigated. □ Management somewhat aware of loss patterns and concerned. 	 □ Accidents are thoroughly investigated for causal factors. □ Drivers are instructed on how to prevent a reoccurrence. □ Mgmt. aware of loss patterns and taking steps to prevent reoccurrences within fleet. 	 □ Accident review board to determine preventability. □ Formal crash register and incident rate calculations. □ Highly proactive attitude towards preventing loss. □ Specific goals for reducing accidents by type.

Driver Qualification and Onboarding

	Needs Improvement	Developing	Good	Superior
Driver Qualification	☐ No standards in place for drivers.	 □ Correct license validated. □ Minimum driving experience required. □ Acceptable driving record (see MVR below). □ For full time drivers, review employment history for signs of frequent job hopping. 	 □ Vehicle specific experience requirements. Additional experience required for vehicles over 10k GVWR, pulling trailers, and transporting passengers. □ Experience validated through previous employment checks and road test. 	☐ Conducts road tests annually to ensure driver still qualified.
Motor Vehicle Record (MVR) Review	□ MVR not obtained. Resource: MVR, An Essential Risk Management Tool for Qualifying Drivers	 □ MVR obtained at hire. □ MVR acceptability guidelines in place - min 3 years history. □ Exceptions to guidelines rare. □ Reasons for making exceptions documented. 	 □ MVR also obtained annually thereafter and post-accident. □ Mgmt reviews MVR with drivers and warns drivers if near unacceptability. □ Mgmt team reviews exceptions and obtains legal counsel guidance. □ Exception drivers receive enhanced supervision and training. 	☐ Continuous MVR monitoring service utilized. ☐ Drivers receive training to address violation causes.
Drug and Alcohol	□ No formal rules or testing plan.	 □ Rules prohibiting driving while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol. □ Rules prohibiting illegal drugs or open alcohol containers from being in the vehicle. □ Rules prohibiting the use of legal drugs that may negatively impact driving. 	 □ Preemployment and post-accident drug and alcohol testing. □ Driver education campaigns on effects of D&A on driving. □ If DOT regulated, in compliance with all D&A program and testing regulations. 	☐ Random drug and alcohol testing for non-CDL drivers.
New Hire Driver Training	□ No formal training in place. Resource: Driver Training Best Practices	☐ Organization driving rules and policies are covered.	 ☐ General safe driving training is provided. ☐ Unsafe behavior identified during road-test addressed. ☐ Vehicle and trailer specific training provided. ☐ All training documented. 	 □ Extensive training provided on advanced defensive driving principles. □ Follow-up is made to ensure topics covered are understood and being followed.

Driver Supervision and Ongoing Training

	Needs Improvement	Developing	Good	Superior
Driver Performance Management	 □ No formal management of driver performance. □ No formal disciplinary or corrective policy in place. Resources: Telematics Selection Guide Telematics Implementation and Coaching Guide Dashcams 	 □ Management monitors driver accidents, violations on MVRS and unsafe driving complaints. □ Issues identified and addressed with driver. 	□ Management tracks driver performance through: □ Ride-along evaluations □ Road observations □ Telematic events □ Excessive maintenance issues □ Telematics system reports and alerts utilized to monitor drivers. □ Drivers receive training and increased supervision to correct poor driving. □ Clear corrective action guidance for drivers unable to correct their unsafe behavior.	 □ Dashcams utilized to monitor behavior. □ Driver scorecard completed for each driver based on violations, accidents, and unsafe driving based on observations, ride-alongs and telematic events. □ Program in place to recognize and reward better drivers.
Driver Training	□ No driver safety training provided Resource: Driver Training Best Practices	 □ Organization driving rules and policies are covered annually. □ Some general training provided. □ Distracted driving □ Defensive driving □ Speed and space management 	☐ General training provided at hire and is covered annually as a refresher. ☐ Periodic relevant training: ☐ Seasonal topics ☐ Accident trends ☐ Changes in policies ☐ Regulatory changes	☐ Regularly scheduled communications with drivers to keep awareness high ☐ Emails ☐ Posters & infographics ☐ Micro-learnings ☐ One-on-ones
Distracted Driving	☐ No guidance or policies on distracted driving other than following state law. Resource: Distracted and Inattentive Driving and Sample Policy	 □ Written policy against texting, interaction with social media or other hand-held phone use. □ Requirement that all navigation programming occurs while parked. □ Cell phone calls of handsfree nature only. 	 □ No cell phone use, including hands-free, except in emergency. □ Training on the prevention of inattentive and distracted driving (not just cell phones). □ Managers, dispatchers, and other staff sign policy prohibiting calls with drivers when driver driving. 	☐ Use of technology to prohibit or monitor distracted driving: ☐ Telematics with phone monitoring ☐ Cell phone blocking apps. ☐ Internal facing dashcams with AI
Fatigue Management	□ No guidance or policies on fatigued driving.	 Policy against driving fatigued. Limits on working and driving hours; daily and weekly. Required rest brakes after continuous driving. If DOT regulated, compliance with hours-of-service regulations. 	 Driver education on recognizing and reducing fatigue and the impact of prescription drugs. Audits of timecards, logs, schedules, and telematics reports to ensure compliance with limits. 	 □ Driver education on health and wellness. □ Purchase vehicles with lane keeping alerts and other fatigue detection features. □ Utilize dash-cam systems or other telematics devices that can recognize fatigue and alert drivers and managers

94% of the accidents result from unsafe driving behavior. Is your safety program geared toward identifying and changing unsafe driver behaviors such as speeding, tailgating, distracted driving and failing to yield the right-of-way?

Vehicle Management

	Needs Improvement	Developing	Good	Superior
Vehicle Selection	□ No formal vehicle replacement schedule. □ Crashworthiness and safety features not considered.	 □ Informal vehicle replacement schedule. □ Crashworthiness ratings considered. □ Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) considered. 	 □ Formal vehicle replacement schedule and budget. □ Minimum crashworthiness rating. □ Specific ADAS required. □ Driver policies on use of ADAS. 	 □ Driver training on limitations and proper use of ADAS. □ Driver input on ADAS systems.
Vehicle Maintenance	□ No formal program. No records.	 □ Informal schedule based on loosely defined past practices. □ Driver's responsibility to ensure maintenance is taken care of. □ Inconsistent documentation. 	□ Systematic vehicle inspection and maintenance plan in place. □ Regular driver vehicle inspections. □ All inspections and repairs documented. □ Certified mechanics.	 ☐ Formal maintenance and repair budget. ☐ Use of telematic systems to alert drivers and mgmt of diagnostic trouble codes (DTC). ☐ Phone or tablet-based driver inspection software.
Vehicle Security	□ No driver guidance. □ No facilities plan. Resource: Vehicle Theft Prevention	 □ Driver policies on locking vehicles and key controls. □ Keys locked at facility. □ Parking areas are well lit. □ Local law enforcement encouraged to conduct drive-by during off hours. 	 ☐ Fencing and locked gates. ☐ Alarms on doors and gates reporting to a monitored service. ☐ Video surveillance of parking areas. ☐ GPS tracking system in all vehicles. ☐ Flooding potential analysis completed and vehicle evacuation plan in place. 	□ Security service hired to monitor property. □ Theft deterrent devices installed in vehicles. □ Catalytic converter theft deterrent devices or alarms used.

Other resources

In addition to the above linked resources our <u>Sample Fleet Safety and Driver Safety Manuals</u> have numerous sample policies and procedures which can be used to enhance your fleet safety program. Visit our My Loss Control Services <u>Auto Resources</u> page for access to all our fleet safety resources including driver training infographics. Our infographics can be used for driver awareness and training, toolbox talks and as a guide for driver ride-alongs. Click the images below to access these samples.



Providing solutions to help our members manage risk.

For your risk management and safety needs, contact Nationwide Loss Control Services: 1-866-808-2101 or LCS@nationwide.com.