

Distracted Driving Prevention
for Commercial Fleets

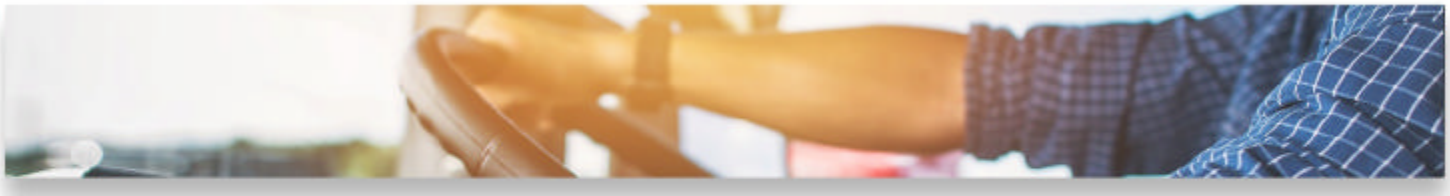
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INTRODUCTION

For many commercial fleets, driver and public safety is a top priority, and organizations take great care to prevent costly and potentially deadly accidents. While a number of factors can lead to a crash (e.g., impaired driving, poor road conditions and adverse weather), distracted driving is a common, preventable cause of accidents. Data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) indicates that every year, up to 391,000 people are injured and 3,450 people are killed in crashes involving distracted drivers.

The NHTSA defines distracted driving as any activity that diverts attention from driving.

Distracted driving reduces awareness, decision-making and performance, increasing the likelihood of driver error, near-crashes or crashes. What's more, distracted driving is not always attributable to a medical condition, alcohol and drug use, or fatigue.

Distracted driving is an ongoing safety concern for commercial fleets. However, the widespread increase in cellphone use over the past decade has brought the issue to the forefront.

Studies have shown that many collisions and near-collisions involve some form of driver inattention, often just three seconds prior to the event. These statistics are particularly noteworthy for fleets, as many commercial vehicles have poorer driver visibility than personal cars and are much more difficult to control or stop in the event of an emergency. For commercial fleets, distracted driving can lead to increased insurance premiums, costly repairs, decreased productivity, reputational damage, and driver injury or death.

To protect themselves and public safety, it's important for organizations and fleet managers to have an understanding of distracted driving, including common causes and prevention strategies. This guide provides background information commercial fleets can use to supplement a risk management program and establish a safe workplace.



TYPES OF DISTRACTED DRIVING

Often, when thinking about distracted driving, it's easy to focus on inattentiveness caused by cellphones and other electronic devices. However, while texting and taking phone calls while driving are major causes of accidents, they aren't the only distractions.



Effectively, distracted driving can be broken into one of four categories:

1. **Visual distractions**—Any distraction that diverts a driver's eyes from the road (e.g., pedestrians, collisions or road signs).
2. **Physical distractions**—Any distraction that causes a driver to take their hands off the wheel (e.g., eating, drinking or tuning the radio).
3. **Cognitive distractions**—Any distraction that causes a driver to think about something other than the duty of driving carefully (e.g., daydreaming or multitasking).
4. **Auditory distractions**—Any audible distraction that diverts a driver's attention away from the road (e.g., listening to music or talking to passengers).

Any time a driver reaches for an object or gets distracted by outside stimuli, the chances of an accident drastically increase. In fact, studies show that simply by dialing a cellphone, the likelihood of a crash is six times greater.

To remain safe on the roads, drivers need to be aware of common distractions that can put them and the public in danger:

- Using electronic devices such as a GPS, MP3 player, radio, cellphone or laptop
- Reading maps, books, texts or printed directions
- Combing hair, putting on makeup, shaving, brushing teeth or performing similar grooming activities
- Eating, drinking or smoking



- Talking with passengers or tending to children or pets
- Focusing attention on visual distractions outside the vehicle, such as collisions, police activity, street signs, pedestrians, construction or billboards
- Multitasking
- Daydreaming

Distracted Driving Laws

Not only can distracted driving lead to increased exposures and expenses for your firm, but it can also result in major fines and penalties. Distracted driving is not just a concern for commercial fleets. In fact, the National Conference of State Legislatures estimates that 80% of U.S. drivers with cellphones use them while driving. What's more, the NHTSA estimates that 481,000 passenger vehicles throughout the Unites States are driven while using hand-held devices on a daily basis.

Several states and the District of Columbia have banned hand-held phone use by all drivers as of late 2018, including California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia. Legislatures in other states have prohibited cellphone use by younger drivers or school bus drivers.

Distractions can come from a variety of sources and affect your drivers at any time. While accidents aren't always preventable, fleet managers can reduce the risk by creating and implementing procedures that limit distracted driving.





RESPONDING TO DISTRACTED DRIVING

Even the most experienced drivers can become distracted from time to time. In order to maintain safe driving practices, organizations must take a top-down approach to combating distracted driving. Only through effective policies and training can commercial fleets identify and respond to potentially harmful driving behaviors.

Tips for Employers

The following are some ways organizations and their fleet managers can help reduce the risk of distracted driving:

- Create a driver safety program and a distracted driving policy. Regularly communicate your policies using things like emails, blogs and posters.
- Use applications to detect when your drivers are on the road. Many of these applications prevent individuals from contacting a driver while their vehicle is in motion.
- Instruct drivers to pull off the road and park if they need to use their phone or an electronic device.
- Equip vehicles with lockboxes that drivers can use to store potential distractions, like smartphones and tablets.
- Educate your drivers on the risks of driving while distracted. Use real-life examples and stories to explain how dangerous distracted driving can be.
- Update your organization's handbook, noting any disciplinary actions you will take if you identify unsafe driving behavior.
- Ask your employees to sign a pledge form indicating their willingness to drive in a safe and courteous manner.
- Work with drivers to plan trips. This ensures that drivers have a clear understanding of their routes, which can reduce the need for GPS and other potentially distracting navigation devices.
- Manage driver schedules to ensure employees are well-rested between trips.
- Use telematics, driver monitoring programs and in-cabin camera systems to evaluate individual drivers. Whenever possible, reward positive driver behavior to encourage a culture of safety.
- Perform a safety audit, which will give you a high-level overview of distracted driving risks and other concerns.



Technology to Monitor and Assist Drivers

New technology can alert employers about potential distracted driving situations. Electronic logging devices use hours of service data to monitor how long truck drivers spend behind the wheel and the length of their rest periods. Additional software can monitor drivers using in-vehicle cameras and send signals when their heads nod or their eyes wander. There are also smartphone applications that shut off distractions when vehicles are moving.

Automated Vehicles

In an effort to save lives and prevent injuries caused by distracted driving and human error, automated technology continues to evolve. Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) warn drivers of safety risks, and automated driving systems (ADS) take control of certain driving tasks. Ultimately, self-driving vehicles will integrate onto U.S. roadways after progressing through these five levels of driver assistance technology advancements:

1. Driver assistance: The driver controls the vehicle, but the vehicle's ADAS can help the driver with steering, and braking or accelerating, but not simultaneously.
2. Partial automation: The vehicle's ADAS can control both steering, and braking or accelerating simultaneously under some circumstances. The driver must remain engaged with the task of driving and monitor their environment constantly.
3. Conditional automation: The ADS can perform all aspects of the driving task under some circumstances, but the driver must be prepared to take control of the vehicle whenever the ADS requests him or her to do so. In all other circumstances, the human driver performs the driving task.
4. High automation: The vehicle has the capabilities to perform all driving functions under certain conditions, without the need for the driver to pay attention. The driver may have the option to take control of the vehicle.
5. Full automation: The vehicle's ADS can do all the driving in *all* circumstances. The human occupants are just passengers who don't need to be involved in the task of driving, but the driver may have the option to take control of the vehicle.

Automated vehicles have the potential to eliminate the possibility of human error—the cause of 94% of serious crashes—protecting drivers and passengers, as well as bicyclists and pedestrians. Nonetheless, automated vehicles should not be a substitute for alert driving.



Tips for Drivers

While employers must provide training and guidance to prevent distracted driving, road safety is ultimately up to individual drivers. The following are tips your drivers should keep in mind whenever they're out in the field:

- Remain educated on the risks and consequences of distracted driving. Attend any refresher courses your employer provides.
- Do not text, dial a cellphone or use dispatching devices while you drive.
- Avoid distracting activities such as eating, personal grooming and reaching for items.
- Install an application on your cellphone that recognizes when your vehicle is in motion and responds to texts and calls with a preset safety message.
- Minimize the potential for distractions by planning your routes. Research your drive ahead of time to eliminate the need for GPS, maps and other navigation tools.
- Organize your vehicle's cabin to ensure personal items you may need during a long trip are well within reach. To eliminate the need to reach for items while you drive, program your GPS, adjust your mirrors and tune your radio before you hit the road.
- Avoid multitasking when driving. If you need to make a phone call or respond to a text message on the road, pull over beforehand. Even the use of a hands-free device is dangerous and can create a cognitive distraction. To help eliminate the urge to use cellphones and other devices, turn them off and stow them out of sight in a safe compartment.
- Ensure you are well-rested prior to getting behind the wheel. When you drive fatigued, the chances of becoming distracted and getting into an accident increase.
- Focus on driving and do not let anything divert your attention. While you drive, actively scan the road, using your mirrors to watch out for other vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.
- Plan your meals in advance and avoid eating while you drive.
- Understand and adhere to distracted driving laws in your state.
- Follow employer-mandated guidelines outlined in distracted driving programs and similar policies.

Drivers who glance away from the road for any reason, even for just a second, risk the safety of themselves and others. In order to remain safe on the road, employers and drivers must work together to understand and reduce the risks of distracted driving.



CREATING A DISTRACTED DRIVING POLICY

Even if employers provide adequate training and oversight, drivers are effectively on their own when they're out in the field. To help prevent distracted driving long after training is complete, fleets need to develop and implement a distracted driving policy. These policies are typically part of larger driver safety programs and promote safe driving practices through well-communicated initiatives.

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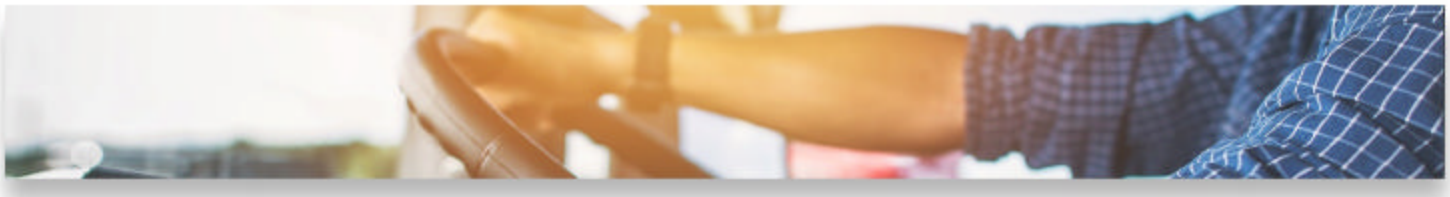
While the specifics of policies may differ from fleet to fleet, they should include the following:

- A policy statement that clarifies your organization's stance on distracted driving. This statement should specify the purpose and goals of the policy.
- A definition of distracted driving. This definition should highlight the dangers of distracted driving and the ways it affects your organization.
- A summary of whom the policy applies to. In general, your policy should account for all company employees, even if driving a vehicle isn't a regular part of their daily duties.
- A list of what constitutes as distracted driving and actions that are strictly prohibited to ensure driver safety.
- A list of suggested practices to reduce the risk of distracted driving.
- A list of potential consequences if the terms of the policy are breached.
- A space for the employee's and fleet manager's signatures.

Ensuring Effective Policies

A formal policy is one of the best ways to defend against distracted driving. These policies should apply to everyone in your organization who drives a vehicle for company business. To make your policy even more effective, consider the following:

1. Testing—Distracted driving policies should be tested often to ensure they are accomplishing the fleet's goals. When testing your policy, look for any gaps or exceptions you may need to account for. Be open to driver feedback and implement changes accordingly. Testing procedures should involve any and all departments that interact with drivers.
2. Communication—Distracted driving policies—and other safety initiatives for that matter—should be communicated on a regular basis. Fleets can accomplish this in a number of ways, but



many educate their drivers through emails, newsletters, bulletin boards, driver training initiatives and signage. At a minimum, you should consider creating an acknowledgment form that drivers can sign to confirm that they understand distracted driving protocols and are committed to staying safe on the road. To ensure effective communication, ask yourself the following questions:

a. Do employees and/or paid contractors understand the dangerous nature of distracted driving?

b. Are drivers aware of the seriousness and potential consequences of ignoring your policy?

c. Is your organization providing distracted driving training?

3. **Top-down involvement**—When it comes to protecting commercial fleets from the risks of distracted driving, it's important for management to lead by example. Under no circumstances should managers knowingly call or text their drivers during regular driving hours. Distracted driving policies apply to all fleet employees, including leadership. As such, managers should adhere to any established procedures.

4. **Active monitoring**—In order for an organization's distracted driving initiatives to be effective, active monitoring is crucial. If and when a driver violates the terms of the policy, fleet managers must intervene and administer corrective action. Because distracted driving policy infractions often occur off-site, it can be difficult to monitor compliance. As such, it's important for companies to reinforce positive behavior through formalized recognition and reward programs.

5. **Policy updates**—Distracted driving policies are living and breathing documents. Organizations need to review their policies regularly and adapt them to account for:



Supplementing Your Policy

Distracted driving policies are just one way to keep drivers safe on the road. For a sample policy and supplemental materials to help reduce distracted driving in your fleet, click here.



INSURANCE TO PROTECT YOUR BOTTOM LINE

Managing distracted driving will only become more difficult as technology advances and individuals become more reliant on personal devices like cellphones and tablets. Regardless, commercial fleets have a duty to ensure a safe workplace and combat all forms of distracted driving.

Commercial fleet accidents caused by distracted drivers can damage reputations and claim lives. To protect your drivers and your organization, it's important for fleets to work alongside a qualified insurance broker. Not only can they provide advice on your company's risk management needs, but they can also recommend specific insurance policies to keep you protected on and off the road. To learn more, contact McGriff today.



APPENDICES

POLICY

Distracted Driving Policy

Effective Date: 1

Revision Number: 1

1

Purpose, Background and Applicability

1 recognizes that distracted driving can impair safe driving and contribute to crashes. In order to increase employee safety and eliminate unnecessary risks behind the wheel, 1 has enacted a Distracted Driving Policy. All employees and drivers, including non-commercial drivers and independent contractors, will adhere to the following policy guidelines while working under the direction of 1. The goal of this policy is to increase worker safety on the road by enacting specific rules and regulations to combat distracted driving.

Policy

Under this policy, distracted driving is defined as any activity that causes the driver to take his or her mind off the task of driving safely. This inattentiveness reduces awareness, decision-making and performance, increasing the likelihood of driver error, near-crashes or crashes. Driving distractions include devices inside the cab, such as a cellphone, television, laptop, navigation devices and communication devices. Distractions may also be caused by animated, argumentative or heated conversations. Objects or occurrences outside the cab, such as electronic signs, billboards and policy activity, can also be a source of distractions.

Prohibited Behaviors

To minimize the possibility of driving while distracted, 1 strictly prohibits the following activities by a driver while the vehicle is in motion:

- Reading or responding to emails or text messages on any type of communication device
- Cellphone use, unless coupled to a hands-free device
- Using electronic devices such as a MP3 or DVD player or laptop
- Playing electronic games
- Using any device in violation of any applicable local ordinance, provincial or federal statue
- Engaging with similar distractions that could reasonably cause an accident or unsafe driving behavior

1 also prohibits driving while impaired mentally or physically, including driving while fatigued. When fatigued, your ability to operate the vehicle safely is significantly reduced. If you find yourself in any of these conditions, find the closest safe place to legally park and rest.

Suggested Practices

1 also encourages drivers to do the following to reduce their risk:

- Avoid distracting activities such as eating, personal grooming and reaching for items.
- Minimize the potential for distractions by planning your routes. Research your drive ahead of time to eliminate the need for GPS, maps and other navigation tools.
- Eat and drink when you are taking a break whenever possible.

- Keep your eyes focused on the road ahead if conversing with a passenger or co-driver.
- Organize your vehicle's cabin to ensure personal items you may need during a long trip are well within reach. To eliminate the need to reach for items while you drive, program your GPS, adjust your mirrors and tune your radio before you hit the road.
- Avoid multitasking when driving. If you need to make a phone call or respond to a text message on the road, pull over beforehand. Even the use of a hands-free device is dangerous and can create a cognitive distraction. To help eliminate the urge to use cellphones and other devices, turn them off and stow them out of sight in a safe compartment.
- Minimize the use of citizens-band radio to communications that enhance your ability to drive the vehicle safely and efficiently, and to gather valuable information related to road, traffic and weather conditions.
- Never write or handle paperwork while the vehicle is in motion.

Consequences for Violating This Policy

If an employee is involved in an accident while on the job and distracted driving is determined to be a significant factor in the incident, he or she will be subject to retraining and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination. An employee who is observed engaging in any specifically prohibited conduct will be subject to retraining and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Acknowledgment

I acknowledge that:

- I have received a written copy of the Distracted Driving Policy.
- I fully understand the terms of this policy and agree to abide by them.
- I am willing to accept the consequences of failing to follow the policy.

_____ _____

Employee Signature Date

_____

Employee Name (printed)

Please read, sign and return the Distracted Driving Policy to your supervisor.

The Dangers of Distracted Driving

Over the past decade, distracted driving has increasingly become a factor in motor vehicle accidents. In fact, driver distraction is a factor in about **4 million crashes in North America each year.** The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration defines distracted driving as any activity that diverts attention from driving. This inattentiveness reduces awareness, decision-making and performance, increasing the likelihood of driver error, near-crashes or crashes.

Studies have shown that many collisions and near-collisions involve some form of driver inattention, often just three seconds prior to the event. These statistics are particularly noteworthy, as many commercial vehicles have poorer driver visibility than personal cars and are much more difficult to control or stop in the event of an emergency.

Types of Distracted Driving

Often, when thinking about distracted driving, it's easy to focus on inattentiveness caused by cellphones and other electronic devices. However, while texting and taking phone calls while driving are major causes of accidents, they aren't the only distractions.

1. **Visual distractions**—Any distraction that diverts a driver's eyes from the road (e.g., pedestrians, collisions or road signs).
2. **Physical distractions**—Any distraction that causes a driver to take their hands off the wheel (e.g., eating, drinking or tuning the radio).
3. **Cognitive distractions**—Any distraction that causes a driver to think about something other than the duty of driving carefully (e.g., daydreaming or multitasking).
4. **Auditory distractions**—Any audible distraction that diverts a driver's attention away from the road (e.g., listening to music or talking to passengers).

Quick Tips to Stay Safe on the Road

Any time you reach for an object or your attention is diverted by outside distractions, the chances of an accident drastically increase. In fact, studies show that simply by dialing a cellphone, the likelihood of a crash is six times greater. To remain safe on the roads, drivers need to be aware of common distractions that can put them and the public in danger.



Distracted Driving: 12 Tips Drivers Can Use to Stay Safe on the Road

Drivers who glance away from the road for any reason, even for just a second, risk the safety of themselves and others. Even the most experienced drivers can become distracted from time to time and, in order to remain safe on the road, you should keep the following tips in mind whenever you're driving:

01 Remain educated on the risks and consequences of distracted driving. Attend any refresher courses your employer provides.

02 Do not text, dial a cellphone or use dispatching devices while you drive.

03 Avoid distracting activities such as eating, personal grooming and reaching for items.

04 Minimize the potential for distractions by planning your route, programing your GPS, adjusting your mirrors and tuning your radio before you hit the road.

05 Organize your vehicle's cabin to ensure personal items you may need during a long trip are well within reach.

06 Avoid multitasking when driving. If you need to make a phone call or respond to a text message, pull over beforehand. Even the use of a hands-free device is dangerous and can create a cognitive distraction.

07 Eliminate the urge to use cellphones and other devices by turning them off and stowing them out of sight in a safe compartment.

08 Ensure you are well-rested prior to getting behind the wheel. When you drive fatigued, the chances of becoming distracted and getting into an accident increase.

09 Focus on driving and do not let anything divert your attention. While you drive, actively scan the road, using your mirrors to watch out for other vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.

10 Plan your meals in advance and avoid eating while you drive.

11 Complete personal grooming tasks, like brushing your teeth or combing your hair, before you drive.

12 Follow employer-mandated guidelines outlined in distracted driving programs and similar policies.

Provided by: McGriff

Cellphone Use While Driving Laws by State

State	Hand-held ban	Young drivers all cellphone ban	Bus drivers all cellphone ban	Texting ban	Enforcement
Alabama	no	16-year-old drivers; 17-year-old drivers who have held an intermediate license for fewer than 6 months	no	all drivers	primary
Alaska	no	no	no	all drivers	primary
Arizona	no	learner's permit holders and intermediate license holders during the first 6 months after licensing (effective 06/30/18)	school bus drivers	no	secondary (effective 06/30/18)
Arkansas	drivers 18 or older but younger than 21; school and highway work zones	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary: texting by all drivers and cellphone use by school bus drivers; secondary: cellphone use by young drivers, drivers in school and work zones[1]
California	all drivers	drivers younger than 18	school and transit bus drivers	all drivers[2]	primary: hand-held and texting by drivers 18 and older; secondary: drivers younger than 18[1]
Colorado	no	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary

Connecticut	all drivers	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Delaware	all drivers	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
District of Columbia	all drivers	learner's permit holders	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Florida	no	no	no	all drivers	secondary
Georgia	all drivers (effective July 1, 2018)	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Hawaii	all drivers	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary
Idaho	no	no	no	all drivers	primary
Illinois	all drivers	drivers younger than 19 and learner's permit holders younger than 19	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Indiana	no	drivers younger than 21	no	all drivers	primary
Iowa	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	primary
Kansas	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	primary

Kentucky	no	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Louisiana	drivers in signed school zones; with respect to novice drivers, see footnote 3	all novice drivers, see footnote 3 for detail	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary[3]
Maine[4]	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	primary
Maryland	all drivers	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Massachusetts	no	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers and passenger bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Michigan	No	learner's permit and intermediate license holders (level 1 and 2); integrated voice-operated systems excepted	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Minnesota	no	learner's permit holders and provisional license holders during the first 12 months after licensing	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Mississippi	no	no	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary

Missouri	no	no	no	drivers 21 and younger	primary
Montana	no	no	no	no	not applicable
Nebraska	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders younger than 18	no	all drivers	secondary
Nevada	all drivers	no	no	all drivers	primary
New Hampshire	All drivers	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary
New Jersey	all drivers	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
New Mexico	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	primary
New York	all drivers	no	no	all drivers	primary
North Carolina	no	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
North Dakota	no	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary

Ohio	no	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary for drivers younger than 18; secondary for texting
Oklahoma	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no5	no	all drivers	primary
Oregon	all drivers6	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary
Pennsylvania	no	no	no	all drivers	primary
Rhode Island	all drivers (effective 06/01/18)	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
South Carolina	no	no	no	all drivers	primary
South Dakota	no	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	secondary
Tennessee	all drivers (effective 07/01/19)	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary
Texas	drivers in school crossing zones and on public school property during the time the reduced	drivers younger than 18	bus drivers when a passenger 17 and younger is present	all drivers (effective 09/01/17)	primary

	speed limit applies				
Utah	no7	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary: texting; secondary: talking on handheld phone
Vermont	all drivers	drivers younger than 18	no	all drivers	primary
Virginia	no	drivers younger than 18	school bus drivers	all drivers	primary; secondary for drivers younger than 18
Washington	all drivers7	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers7	primary
West Virginia	all drivers	drivers younger than 18 who hold either a learner's permit or an intermediate license	no	all drivers	primary
Wisconsin	drivers in highway construction areas	learner's permit and intermediate license holders	no	all drivers	primary
Wyoming	no	no	no	all drivers	primary

[1] The laws in Arkansas and California prohibit police from stopping a vehicle to determine if a driver is in compliance with the law. The language prohibits the use of checkpoints to enforce the law, but it has been interpreted as the functional equivalent of secondary provisions that typically state the officer may not stop someone suspected of a violation unless there is other, independent, cause for a stop.

[2]California drivers older than 18 may dictate, send or listen to text-based messages if they're using voice-activated, hands-free devices.

[3]In Louisiana, all learner's permit holders, irrespective of age, and all intermediate license holders are prohibited from driving while using a hand-held cellphone. All drivers younger than 18 are prohibited from using any cellphone. All drivers, irrespective of age, issued a first driver's license are prohibited from using a cellphone for one year. The cellphone ban is secondary for novice drivers ages 18 and older.

[4]Maine has a law that makes driving while distracted a traffic infraction.

[5]In Oklahoma, learner's permit and intermediate license holders are banned from using a hand-held electronic device while operating a motor vehicle except in life-threatening emergencies.

[6] In Oregon, drivers may not hold a personal electronic device in either hand or both hands while operating a motor vehicle on a public highway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic control device, or other momentary delays, effective October 1, 2017.

[7] Utah considers speaking on a cell phone, without a hands-free device, to be an offense only if a driver is also committing some other moving violation (other than speeding).

[8] In Washington, drivers may not hold a personal electronic device in either hand or both hands while operating a motor vehicle on a public highway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic control device, or other momentary delays, effective July 23, 2017.

Sources: IIHS.org; Governors Highway Safety Association. Legislation is continually changing. Therefore, this information is not intended to be exhaustive nor should any discussion or opinions be construed as legal advice. Readers should contact appropriate legal counsel for advice. Updated September, 2016.

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