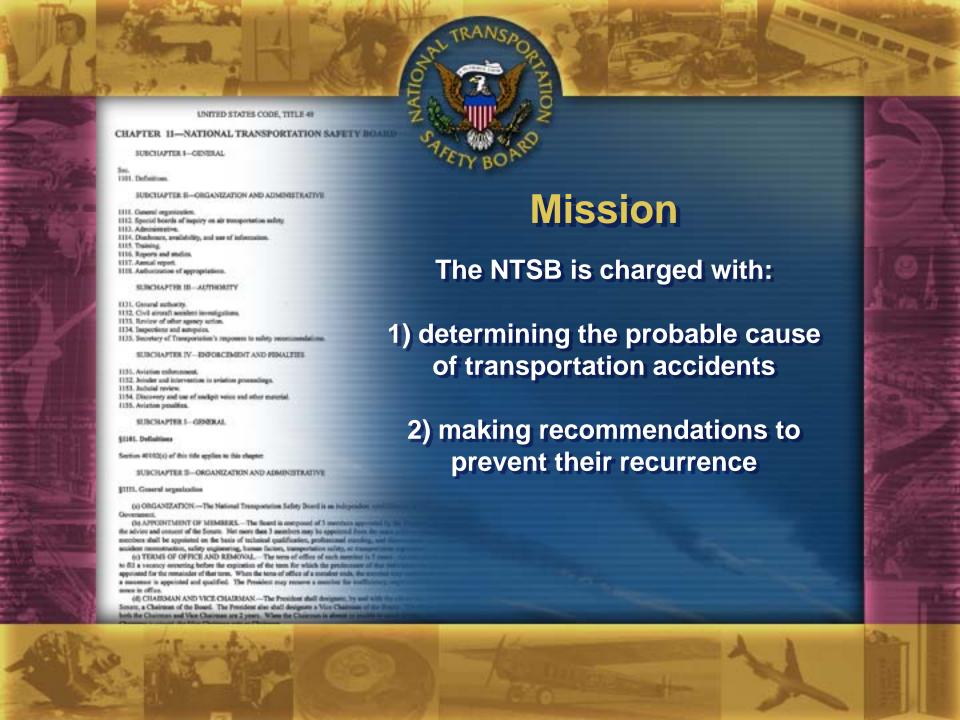


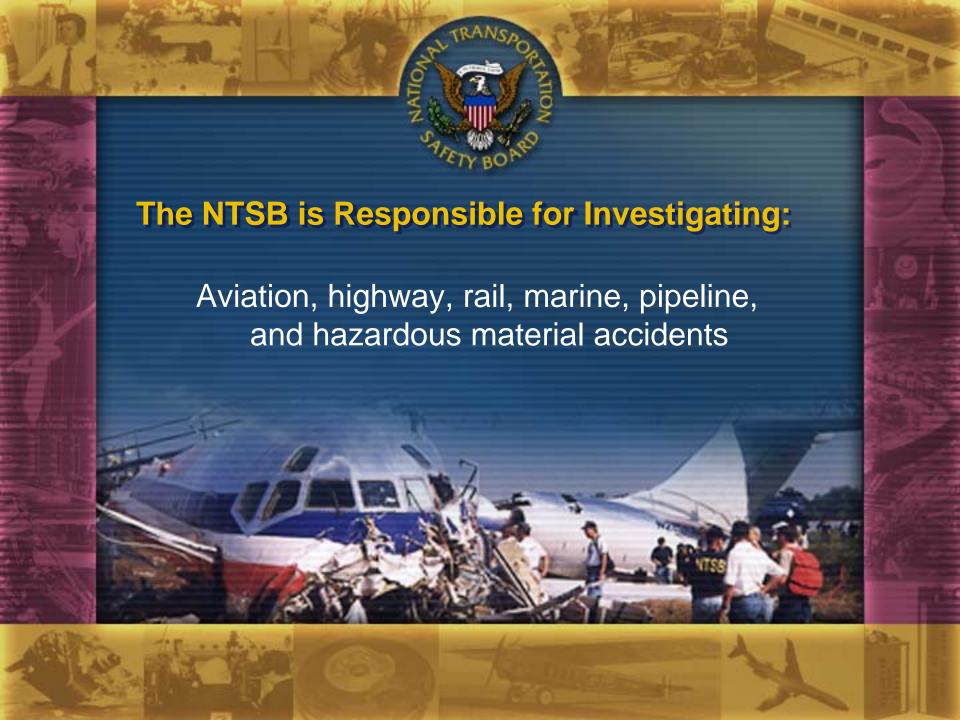
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

Fatigue-Impaired Driving: Safety Risks and Challenges

Honorable Mark R. Rosekind, Ph.D. Board Member

American Bar Association April 1, 2011





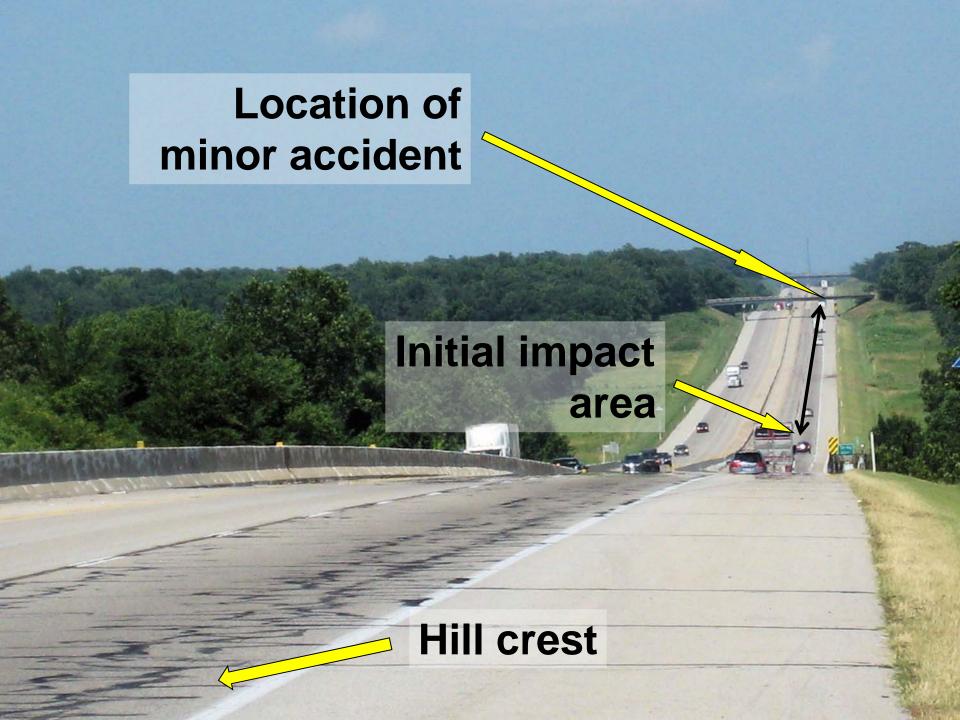


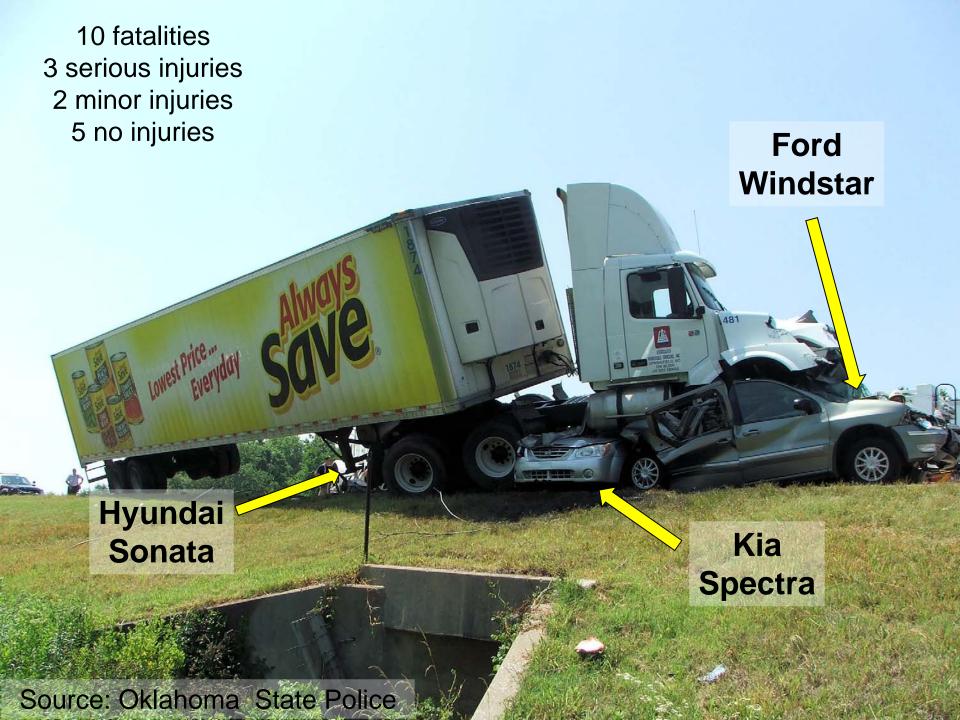
Miami, Oklahoma (June 26, 2009)

- Initial minor accident (~1:13 pm)
 - blocked eastbound I-44

- 2008 Volvo truck-tractor (~1:19 pm)
 - refrigerated semitrailer
 - traveling eastbound on I-44
 - 69 mph with cruise control engaged
 - without slowing or braking collided into queue of slowing & stopped vehicles







Fatigue Factors

- Off work for 3 weeks
- Kept day active/night sleep schedule when off
- Had one work day prior to accident
- 3am to 3pm shift work/drive schedule (since 1997)
- Obtained min 3 hrs/max 5 hrs sleep prior to accident
- Early bedtime (2 hr phase advance in sleep time)
- Subsequently diagnosed with mild sleep apnea



Probable Cause (fatigue)

"... driver's fatigue, caused by the combined effects of acute sleep loss, circadian disruption associated with his shift work schedule, and mild sleep apnea, which resulted in the driver's failure to react to slowing and stopped traffic ahead by applying the brakes or performing any evasive maneuver to avoid colliding with the traffic queue..."



NTSB Fatigue Investigations/Studies

- 30 highway accident investigations
- 2 Safety Studies
 - Fatigue, Alcohol, Other Drugs and Medical Factors in Fatal-To-The-Driver Heavy Truck Crashes (31% fatigue; > drugs and alcohol)
 - Factors that Affect Fatigue in Heavy Truck Accidents (last sleep duration, total sleep in 24 hrs, split sleep)



NTSB Recommendations

MOST WANTED since 1990

- 190+ fatigue recommendations
- 60+ in highway



Highway Fatigue Recommendations



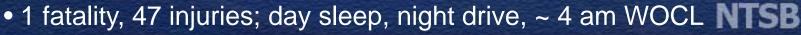
Education

- Education vs. awareness
- Foundation for any fatigue efforts
- Address broad/applied content:
 - how fatigue affects performance
 - how to minimize fatigue risks
 - countermeasures to combat fatigue
 - policies to support tired drivers



Scheduling Policies and Practices







Scheduling Policies and Practices

- Establish scientifically based hours of service regulations
- When possible, address:
 - schedule inversion
 - day sleep/night work
 - rotating schedules
 - extended duty days
 - opportunity for 8 hrs uninterrupted sleep



Healthy Sleep







Healthy Sleep

- Disseminate guidance for identifying and treating obstructive sleep apnea
- Ensure drivers with apnea are effectively treated before granting unrestricted medical certification
- Have a written contingency plan to accommodate drivers impaired by fatigue or illness



Fatigue Management Programs

- Comprehensive approach
- Multiple components
- Science based
- Continuously evaluated and updated
- Complements HOS regulations



Success requires . . .

A culture change that supports different attitudes and behaviors



The Opportunity . . .

Don't underestimate fatigue risks

Implement effective strategies

Embrace/facilitate culture change





NTSB