

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH REPORT INSTRUCTIONS GUIDE

FOR USE WITH UNIFORM CRASH REPORTS DATED JANUARY 2007

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INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed to assist Arkansas law enforcement officers in providing complete and accurate information when completing the Arkansas Motor Vehicle Crash Report. The report is used to capture Arkansas crash data and provide information to interested parties. Data captured from crash reports is analyzed and distributed to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Federal Highway Administration, and many other national, state and local government agencies, in addition to private entities and citizens. The data is used for decisions related to highway safety projects such as traffic enforcement, impaired driver initiatives, identifying traffic control, and highway improvement needs. For these reasons, accurate, complete, and timely submission of the Report is imperative.

Arkansas law requires a prescribed report for every crash that occurs on any public roadways and involves at least one motor vehicle in transport, and one or more of the following criteria:

- Crashes resulting in one or more fatalities;
- Crashes resulting in one or more injuries; or
- Crashes resulting in total property damage in excess of \$1,000.00 See Arkansas Code Annotated \$27-53-202

The report may be handwritten, typed or generated by computer.

Arkansas law also requires the reports be filed with the Arkansas State Police within five (5) days of the conclusion of the initial investigation. *See Arkansas Code Annotated §27-53-303 (c)*. The reports should be submitted the following address.

Arkansas State Police Headquarters Crash Record Section One State Police Plaza Drive Little Rock, Arkansas 72209

BAC and toxicology findings, when not available at the time of the initial report, should be filed as supplements and forwarded to Arkansas State Police at the same address.

General Instructions - Crash Report Page One

<u>Page Number:</u> Indicate the page number and the total number of pages of the report. Count all pages, including any supplements, driver statements, witness statements, diagrams, etc. Front and back are counted as two pages.

Example: 1 of 6, 2 of 6, etc.

Report Number: (Crash/Dispatch Number) Record your department report number. For crashes worked by the Arkansas State Police, this will be the assigned number given by Troop Headquarters in which the crash occurred. The numbers should be grouped by the two-digit county code, two-digit month, two-digit year then the number of the crash.

Example: A crash that occurred in Pulaski County in April, 2004 and the number of that crash was 785 would be recorded as 6004040785.

<u>Unit Assigned:</u> Record your unit number.

<u>Premises, Lat/Long and District:</u> Record the latitude and longitude in the Lat/Long box. Record all digits (including all zeroes). The format will be recorded as dd.mm.ss.ss/dd.mm.ss.ss (dd identifies degrees, mm identifies minutes, first set of ss data identifies seconds and the second set of ss data identifies tenths of seconds). Use a slash mark (/) to separate latitude and longitude. Use of the Premises and District fields are left-up to the individual agency to define as needed. For Arkansas State Police purposes these fields should be left blank.

<u>Month/Day/Year:</u> Record the date of the crash with numerical digits only. Use two digits per grouping.

Example: Crash date April 3, 2004 would be 04/03/04.

<u>Day of Week:</u> Record the abbreviated day of the week.

Example: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat or Sun.

<u>Time of Crash:</u> Record the time the crash occurred. Use standard time, not military time. Check the appropriate <u>AM</u> or <u>PM</u> box.

Example: 315 or 645.

<u>Number of Vehicles:</u> Record the number of motor vehicles involved in the crash. For crash reporting purposes, a motor vehicle is defined as a self propelled land device, and its cargo or load is designed for the transportation of people or goods, and it does not operate on rails. This includes passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, and trolleys propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated on rails. This does not include locomotives or cars designed for operation exclusively on rails, watercraft or aircraft.

Although information on trains, phantom vehicles, non-contact vehicles and pedacycles need to be recorded, these are not considered involved motor vehicles and should not be included in this count. All information (make, model, VIN and owner) should be detailed in the narrative.

<u>Time Notified:</u> Record the time the officer was notified of the crash. Check the appropriate <u>AM</u> or <u>PM</u> box.

<u>Time Arrived:</u> Record the time the officer arrived at the scene of the crash. Check the appropriate <u>AM</u> or <u>PM</u> box.

<u>Hit And Run:</u> Check the appropriate box. A hit-and-run crash occurs when a driver involved in the crash does not stop to render aid or leaves the scene to evade responsibility.

<u>Direction of Travel:</u> Record the vehicle number starting with vehicle 1 and the direction of travel for each motor vehicle involved in the crash. Indicate the direction of the highway. Use one letter only, N S, E, or W.

<u>Official Use Only:</u> This box should be left blank. It is for Arkansas State Police Central Record's use only.

<u>County:</u> Record the full name or four-letter abbreviation of the county where the crash occurred.

<u>City:</u> Record the full name of the city where the crash occurred only if the crash occurred inside the city limits. If the crash occurred outside the city limits leave this box blank and refer to the next box.

<u>Not In City:</u> If the crash occurred outside the city limits, record the distance (in miles, tenths of miles or feet) and direction (N, S, E, or W) and the nearest city.

Speed Limit: Record the posted speed limit on the roadway. If more than one speed limit is posted, record both. Record the posted speed limit (black/white signs) only - not suggested speeds displayed on yellow warning signs.

Example: The posted speed limit of 65 for passenger cars and 55 for commercial trucks should be recorded as 65/55.

Road/Street/Highway: Determine on what roadway the crash occurred. Record this information according to the order of importance for identification and classification of roadways. Abbreviations may be used for 1-4.

1.	Interstate	Ι
2.	U.S. Highway	US
3.	Arkansas State Highway	\mathbf{SH}
4.	County Road	CR
5.	City Street	
6.	Frontage Road	

7. Ramp

When a roadway is co-existent with another roadway, such as a U.S. Highway/City Street or Frontage Road/City Street, then the order of higher classified roads should be used to record the information.

Example: US 70/University Avenue; US 67/Warden Road

<u>Section</u>: A section is a two-digit number or two-digit, one letter combination. Sections apply to all roadways except city streets and county roads. Information can be obtained from a bridge marker, culvert marker or log mile book. If the crash occurred on a frontage road or ramp, record the section of the corresponding main lane.

Example: 03

Sections that have two-digit combinations are considered alternate sections. The letter assignments could be one of the following:

A	Alternate Route	T	Truck Route
B	Business Route	Y	Y Leg
\mathbf{C}	City Route	X	Other direction of a one-way couplet
S	Spur		

<u>Log Mile:</u> This is a specific point within the highway section. Record the log mile to the nearest hundredth. Log miles apply to all roadways except city streets and county roads. Information can be obtained from a log mile post, bridge marker, culvert marker or log mile book. If the crash occurred on a frontage road or ramp, record the log mile of the corresponding main lane.

Example: 123.45

<u>At Intersection With:</u> Indicate the name of the intersecting street or highway only if the crash occurred inside the intersection. If the crash did not occur at an intersection leave this box blank and refer to the line below this box on the form.

<u>Posted:</u> Fill in the Yes or No box to indicate if the speed limit was posted.

Not at Intersection, But: If the crash occurred outside the intersection, record the distance (using units of miles, tenths of miles or feet) and direction (N, S, E, or W) and the reference point. This should be a permanent object. A reference can be a highway, city street, county road, bridge, railroad crossing, overpass, underpass, milepost, state line or county line. Do not use city limits as they can change from time to time. Do not use businesses, residences, private driveways, mailboxes, block numbers, utility poles or boxes or landmarks that would be known only to the local population (i.e. the hollow tree).

<u>Vehicle # (Pedestrian #):</u> Indicate the proper vehicle or pedestrian by number. If multiple vehicles or pedestrians are involved, use additional pages. If a train or pedestrian is involved, record your information on the right side of the page. Record pedestrian and train information only after all vehicle information has been completed.

<u>Truck and Bus Crash Report:</u> A Truck and Bus Crash Report is required to be completed when the crash involves:

- A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating or a combination gross vehicle rating of at least 10,001 pounds that is being used on a public highway to carry property; or
- A motor vehicle displaying a hazardous material placard; or
- A motor vehicle that seats 9 or more people including the driver;

And if the crash includes:

- A fatality; or
- Results in an injury which requires the immediate transportation of the injured person to a medical facility; or
- Any vehicle involved in the crash is towed from the scene.

<u>Driver's Name/Pedestrian's Name:</u> Record the name (First, MI, Last). If a pedestrian or other non-motorist is involved, you must also list the name, race, sex, age and action/location on page 3 of the report.

<u>Injury Code:</u> Indicate the injury severity of the driver. The codes are:

- **1. Fatal Injury** Any injury that directly results in the death of a living person within 30 days of a motor vehicle crash;
- **2. Incapacitating Injury** Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Injury code 2 is the most serious survivable injury;
- **3. Non-Incapacitating Injury** Any injury other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene;
- **4. Possible Injury** Any injury reported or claimed which cannot be determined by the officer at the scene and is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury;
- **5. Non-Injury/Property Damage Only** No personal injury. **See Appendix A for a listing of inclusions and exclusions.*

<u>Address:</u> Record driver's current residential address. Do not use PO Box if possible.

<u>Safety Equipment:</u> Record the safety equipment code used by the driver. Be aware of the difference between a lap belt, shoulder belt only (probably a 3-point restraint being used improperly) and a lap and shoulder belt. The codes are:

0	None used	7	Helmet
1	Shoulder belt	8	Helmet with face shield
2	Lap belt	9	Eye protection
3	Lap & shoulder belt	98	Other
4	Child restraint	99	Unknown

<u>Airbag Deployment:</u> Record airbag deployment code for <u>all</u> drivers. The codes are:

- **0** Not applicable
- 5 Deployed
- 6 No airbag deployment

Ejection Code: Record the ejection code for <u>all</u> drivers. The codes are:

- **0** Not applicable
- 1 Totally ejected
- 2 Partially ejected
- 99 Unknown

City: Record the city or town. Do not abbreviate.

<u>State:</u> Record the USPS standard abbreviation. Capitalize both letters. See Appendix B for abbreviation listing.

Zip Code: Record the USPS standard five (5) digit code.

<u>Additional Information</u>: Use this box for phone numbers or other information needed to identify or contact the driver.

<u>DOB</u>: Record the date of birth for each driver using the standard two (2) digit system with slash marks (/). It is imperative that this information is recorded accurately as it is the only means to calculate the driver's age.

Example: May 7, 1964 is recorded as 05/07/64.

Race: Record the predominant race for each driver using one letter only. If mixed race individual, record race as indicated on license or other identification. Choose from the following:

B	Black	H	Hispanic	\mathbf{W}	White
O	Oriental	\mathbf{U}	Unknown	X	Other

Sex: Record the sex for each driver.

<u>Driver's License State:</u> Record the USPS code for the state. See Appendix B for state abbreviation listing.

<u>**Driver's License Class:**</u> Record the class of the driver's license. If unlicensed driver, write "None". Choose from the following:

DL Non-CDL license

CDL Commercial Driver License

*Specify particular class of CDL (i.e. A,B,C)

ID Identification Card

*No driver license

Note within the narrative if the DL or CDL is suspended, revoked or expired.

<u>Driver's License Number:</u> Record the driver's license number.

<u>Driver's License Endorsements:</u> Record the letter(s) of all endorsements.

<u>Blood/Breath/Urine/Toxicology Test Requested:</u> Record which test(s) the driver was given by checking the box indicating the type of test(s). Indicate the

results of the test if known. If the results are unknown, write "Pending". If the driver refused the test write "Refused" in the results. If no test was requested, check the "None REQ" box. More than one test can be requested, if so, all should be indicated. (i.e. blood and toxicology)

<u>Vehicle Owner's Name:</u> Record the vehicle owner's name (First, MI, Last). If the driver is the vehicle owner you may write "Same" and skip to Vehicle Description.

<u>Address:</u> Record owner's current physical residential address. Do not use PO Box if possible.

<u>City:</u> Record the city or town. Do not abbreviate.

<u>State:</u> Record the USPS standard abbreviation. Capitalize both letters. See Appendix B for abbreviation listing.

<u>Zip Code:</u> Record the USPS standard five (5) digit code.

<u>Vehicle Description Year:</u> Record the four (4) digit year the vehicle was manufactured.

<u>Vehicle Description Make:</u> Record the manufacturer's make of the vehicle. Do not abbreviate unless it is absolutely necessary.

<u>Vehicle Description Model:</u> Record the manufacturer's model of the vehicle. Do not abbreviate unless it is absolutely necessary using as many letters of the model as will fit in the space. For example, COR could be Corvair, Corsica or Corvette. See Appendix C for a listing of common SUV, LUV, minivan and large vans.

<u>Vehicle Description Body Style:</u> Record the body style of the vehicle. You may want to refer to vehicle registration. (2D,4D, SW, SUV, LUV, mini-van, van, large truck, bus, motorcycle)

<u>Vehicle Color:</u> Record the primary vehicle color(s). You may want to refer to the vehicle's registration to determine color description.

<u>Vehicle Identification Number:</u> Record the entire identification number. Record the number directly from the vehicle when possible.

Estimated Damage: Estimate the cost to repair the vehicle in whole dollars using \$50.00 increments. If there was no damage, enter \$0.00.

<u>Vehicle License Plate:</u> If the vehicle did not have any license plate check the None box. Record the Year the tag was issued using four digits. Record the State that issued the license using the two (2) letter abbreviation. See Appendix B for state abbreviations. Record the plate Number.

<u>Trailers:</u> Check the Yes or No box. Boats, campers and trailers such as low-boys, etc. behind passenger vehicles also qualify as trailing units.

of Units: Indicate the number of trailing units.

Reg. State: Record the trailing unit(s) state of registration. (See Appendix B for state abbreviations.) If no plate exists, enter "None."

<u>Plate #:</u> Record the plate number. If more than one trailing unit exists, record the rear most plate number here and the other units in the narrative. If no plate exists, enter "None."

Prior Vehicle Damage: Check the Yes or No box to indicate prior damage to vehicle. If you check the Yes box, describe location and type of damage.

<u>Vehicle Damage As Result of Crash:</u> Check the appropriate box to indicate Disabled, Functional, Other Damage or No Damage. See Appendix D for Vehicle Damage Scale with definitions, inclusions and exclusions for each damage level.

<u>Towed:</u> If the vehicle was not towed, check the No box. If the vehicle was towed check the Yes box and indicate the name of the towing service.

<u>Address Vehicle Removed To:</u> If the vehicle was removed from the scene, whether by a tow service or private individual, other than the owner or driver, indicate the address, city, state and zip code where the vehicle was taken.

Additional Information: This area is for the investigator to record if the vehicle was left at the scene, or if it was driven off and by whom. Any other information needed about the vehicle can be entered here.

<u>Insurance Company/Policy #:</u> If there is no insurance carrier, indicate "<u>No</u> Insurance", otherwise, record the name of the insurance company (<u>not</u> the agent's name) and the policy number.

EMS Notified/Arrived: Record the correct time EMS was notified and fill in the appropriate <u>AM</u> or <u>PM</u> box. Record the correct time EMS arrived and fill in the appropriate <u>AM</u> or <u>PM</u> box. Indicate EMS Notified and Arrival times even if the

only transport was a fatality and it was by coroner or funeral home. If there was no personal injury, fill in the no injury/transport box.

<u>Transported By:</u> If the injured were transported by ambulance or other EMS, indicate the name of the service, hospital, etc. If the injured were taken by private vehicle, enter this here. If the only transport was by coroner or funeral home then indicate same. If there was injury but the person refused transport, record "Refused Transport" under Transported By.

<u>Injured Transported To:</u> Record the hospital name, city and state. If there was no injury, leave blank.

General Instructions - Crash Report Page Two

<u>Page Number:</u> Record page 2 and the total number of pages in the report including driver and witness statements. If more than two vehicles are involved, additional pages will be necessary to indicate point of initial contact, etc. for the additional vehicles. Number the pages accordingly.

Report Number: Crash/Dispatch Number.

<u>Vehicle # /Point Of Initial Contact:</u> Record the number of the vehicle that corresponds with page 1. Fill in the box(s) that represent the initial point of contact for that vehicle. The solid block represents the vehicle and the broken outline represents a trailer or other trailing unit.

Damage To Property Other Than Vehicle: Indicate Yes or No.

Object Struck: Record what property, other than the vehicle, that was damaged. If there was no damage to property other than the vehicle, leave blank.

Owner's Name/Address: Record the name (First, MI, Last) and address of the owner (City/State/Zip Code) of the property that was damaged. If there was no damage to property other than the vehicle, leave blank.

<u>Damage Estimate/Owner Notified:</u> Estimate the amount of damage in \$50.00 increments and record the amount. Fill in Yes or No for owner notification. If there was no damage to property other than the vehicle, leave blank.

<u>Witness Name(s)/Address:</u> Record the names (First, MI, Last) and addresses of any witnesses (City, State and Zip Code). If no witnesses are found, indicate by recording "None Located." Additional witnesses may be listed in the narrative.

<u>Citations Issued To/Charges And Statute Numbers/Citation Number:</u> Record the name (First, MI, Last) of the person(s) issued a citation(s) with the citation number, charge(s) and statute. If no citations were issued enter "None Issued". Additional citations may be listed at the end of the narrative.

<u>Narrative:</u> Use this area to describe what happened prior to, during, and after the crash. It should contain pertinent facts and information that can be used with the diagram to describe each event. The driver of each vehicle should be connected with the vehicle at least once in the investigator's statement.

Examples: Driver of V1 (Smith) was; Driver of V2 (Jones) was; OR the Smith vehicle (V1) was; the Jones vehicle (V2) was;.

NOTE: Attach additional pages to the narrative as needed and indicate within the narrative additional pages have been included.

<u>Officer's Name:</u> Record investigator's name (Rank, First, MI, Last). Rank and name should be printed or typed. The investigator's signature should be placed above the printed name.

<u>Badge Number:</u> Record the investigating officer's badge, ID or employee number.

<u>Department:</u> Print the investigating officer's department's full name.

Reviewing Officer: Record reviewing officer's initials and date of review after report has been reviewed.

<u>**Date Filed:**</u> Record the date the report is filed within the investigating officer's department.

<u>**Photos:**</u> Indicate whether photographs were taken by checking Yes or No. Indicate the name of the person taking the photos in the narrative and where copies of the photos can be obtained (address, phone numbers, etc.).

General Instructions - Crash Report Page Three

More than one response may be placed in some, but not all, of the reporting fields. Should more than one answer apply, record the most important first. A slash mark (/) should be used to separate the numbers. If more than two vehicles are involved, additional pages will be necessary to indicate contributing factors. The additional pages should be numbered accordingly.

<u>Page Number:</u> Record the page number and total pages in the report in the upper left corner of the page.

Report Number: Record the investigating officer's department report number.

<u>Atmospheric Conditions:</u> Record the conditions as they were at the time of the crash.

<u>Light Condition:</u> Record the light condition as it was at the time of the crash. Choose only one.

<u>Accident Locale:</u> Record the appropriate code: Rural for areas with a population of less than 5,000, Urban for areas with a population of 5,000 and above. Choose only one.

Roadway Surface Condition: Record the surface condition at the time of the crash. Choose only one.

Road System: Record the road system of the Road/Street/Highway that you indicated on page 1 of the report using the order of importance. (US Highways are over State Highways; State Highways, Frontage Roads and Ramps are over city streets.) The codes are as follows:

- **1. An Interstate** is a trafficway on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways as defined in Section 101, Title 23, United States Code.
- **2. A US Highway** is a trafficway numbered by the American Association of State Highway Officials, but not an Interstate highway.
- **3. A State Highway** is a trafficway within the state trafficway system, but not an Interstate or US Highway.
- **4. A County Road** is a trafficway within a county trafficway system that is not an Interstate, US Highway or State Highway.
- **5.** A City Street is a trafficway within a city trafficway system that is not an Interstate, US Highway, State Highway or County Road.

- **6. A Frontage Road** is a roadway generally paralleling an expressway, freeway, parkway or through street so designed as to intercept, collect and distribute traffic desiring to cross, enter or leave such facility and to furnish access to property which otherwise would be isolated as a result of controlled-access features. The frontage road may be within the same trafficway as the main roadway or in a separate trafficway. The route, section and log mile will be the same as the main lane location. See diagram on page 4 in Appendix G.
- **7. A Ramp** is an auxiliary roadway used for entering or leaving throughtraffic lanes. The route, section and log mile will be the same as the main lane location. See diagram on page 2 in Appendix G.

99. Unknown

Road Surface: Record what type of road surface exists at the point of the harmful event or loss of control. Choose only one.

Road Alignment: Record the alignment. Choose only one.

Road Profile: Record the profile most prominent at the point of the harmful event or loss of control. Choose only one.

<u>Construction/Maintenance Zone:</u> Record if the harmful event or loss of control occurred in a construction or maintenance zone (also known as a work zone). Coding 1 Yes does not imply that the crash was caused by the construction activity or zone. See Appendix E for definitions, inclusions and exclusions. Choose only one.

<u>Traffic Flow:</u> Record the traffic flow that corresponds with the Road/Street/Highway that was indicated on page 1 of the report. Choose only one. See Appendix F for definitions, inclusions, exclusions and diagrams.

<u>Number of Traffic Lanes:</u> Record the number of traffic lanes. Choose only one.

Roadway Defects: Record the apparent defect of the roadway that may have contributed to the crash.

<u>Driver Distraction:</u> Record the distraction which may have influenced the driver performance as stated by the driver or otherwise substantiated through investigation. The distraction(s) can be inside the vehicle or outside the vehicle. This is important for evaluating the effect that driver behavior has on crashes. Be specific about the type of electronic device in the narrative. Choose only one. If you feel there was more than one distraction, be sure and indicate this in the narrative. Record the code for each driver. The codes are as follows:

- **0** Not distracted
- 1 Electronic communication devices (i.e. phone, pager, etc.)
- 2 Other electronic devices (i.e. navigation, PDA, etc.)
- 3 Other inside the vehicle
- 4 Other outside the vehicle
- 99 Unknown

Option references:

- 1. Both hand-held and hands-free cellular telephones, pagers, etc.
- 2. Other devices, in particular, navigation aids, personal desktop assistants, laptop computers or other types of electronic notebook devices, fax machines, printers, and other electronic messaging equipment, information presentations (e.g., speed, turn signal, engine diagnostics) to the driver that appears to be in a HUD outside the vehicle in front of the windshield. The image is reflected from the windshield into the driver's field of vision. The projection of the image occurs upward through the top of the dash in the area behind the steering wheel. There may be a projection area visible on the top of the dash that is either raised from the surface or flush with the dash, etc.
- 3. Other elements, items or incidences inside the vehicle such as other passengers or loose items in the vehicle
- 4. Other elements, items or incidences outside the vehicle such as children playing, billboards, etc. which may have drawn the driver's attention away from their driving.
- 99. Unknown is to be used when you cannot be reasonably certain the driver was not distracted.

Occupancy: If the person is a Non-Motorist record 0. Otherwise, record the number of the vehicle the person was in/on. This number must correspond with the vehicle numbers indicated in the vehicle information. Then enter the vehicle position information pertaining to passengers and/or other non-motorists in boxes 13 through 23 on the bottom page 3. Information for every person in every vehicle and every non-motorist is required and should be completed. This includes every passenger on a bus. Do not re-enter information about the driver.

A driver or occupant that is ejected from a vehicle, and sustains additional injury, as a result of a crash event should be listed as a driver or occupant in the report.

*A non-motorist is any person that is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport. This includes:

- Pedestrian:
- Pedacyclist (bicyclist or other non-motorized cyclist);
- Person in a wheelchair whether motorized or operated manually);

- Person in/on a segway
- Person on a skateboard or roller skates:
- Person on horseback:
- Person in a motor vehicle not in transport (i.e. parked motor vehicle or motor vehicle stopped outside the trafficway);
- Person in/on a non-motor vehicle transport device (i.e. wagon or other animal-drawn conveyance);
- Person in/on a transport device while being used as equipment (working highway maintenance trucks, cherry pickers, etc.);
- Injured persons on railway trains;
- Person in a building;
- Any other person <u>not</u> in/on a motor vehicle in transport.

Choose only one. **DO NOT INDICATE A DRIVER**.

<u>Position In/On Vehicle:</u> Record the code for the seating position of the occupant as follows:

- 0. Pedestrian, Pedacyclist or other non-motorist;
- 2. Front seat, center:
- 3. Front seat, right side
- 4. Second seat, left side
- 5. Second seat, center
- 6. Second seat, right side
- 7. Third seat, left side (vans, etc.)
- 8. Third seat, center (vans, etc.)
- 9. Third seat, right side (vans, etc.)
- 10. Riding on outside of the vehicle (hood, roof, trunk, stepside or hanging out of window)
- 11. Bed of pickup
- 12. Riding in/on a trailing unit (trailers, boats, campers, etc.)
- 13. Sleeper section of truck
- 98. Other Enclosed Area
- 99. Unknown

If four passengers are seated in front, second or third seat of a passenger vehicle other than a bus, persons in center positions are to be coded as 2A, 2B, 5A, 5B, 8A or 8B. Persons in unusual locations such as berths in a motor home or trailer in a single unit vehicle are to be coded as 98 – Other Enclosed Area. (This does <u>not</u> include sleeper sections in large trucks which are coded 13.) Passengers on motorcycles and ATV vehicles are coded as 4. Second passengers on motorcycles and ATV vehicles are coded as 7. If the vehicle is a bus or other vehicle which seats more than 9 persons including the driver, use ASP 115 Multi-Passenger

Vehicle Seating Chart Form, an example is in the back of this manual (check requirements for completing the State of Arkansas Truck and Bus Crash Report).

<u>Safety Equipment Used:</u> Record the code for the type of equipment in use by occupant/passenger. Be aware of the difference between a lap belt, shoulder belt only (probably a 3-point restraint being used improperly) and a lap and shoulder belt.

Use code 0 for pedestrians, pedacyclists and other non-motorists.

<u>Air Bag:</u> Record the code for air bag deployment for <u>every</u> person.

Ejected From Vehicle: Record the code for ejection. If pedestrian, pedacyclists and other non-motorists, leave blank. Passengers of motorcycles, ATVs, and in the bed of non-enclosed pickups cannot be ejected.

Race: Record the code for race of <u>every</u> person. They are as follows:

 $\begin{array}{ll} B-Black & W-White \\ H-Hispanic & X-Other \\ O-Oriental & U-Unknown \end{array}$

Sex: Record the code for sex of every person.

<u>Age:</u> Record the age of <u>every</u> person in years only. Use 1 for infants less than 1 year and make a notation in the narrative. Continue to use age in years for persons age 100 and over. If unknown, use 999.

<u>Injury Code:</u> Indicate the injury severity of <u>every</u> person. The codes are:

- 1. Fatal Injury Any injury that directly results in the death of a living person within 30 days of a motor vehicle crash.
- 2. Incapacitating Injury Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Such injuries include severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, or abdominal injuries or the victim was unconscious or unable to leave the scene without assistance. This injury severity does not include momentary unconsciousness. Injury Code 2 is the most serious survivable injury.

- 3. Non-Incapacitating Injury Any injury other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident or visible to observers at the scene.
- 4. Possible Injury Any injury reported or claimed which cannot be determined by the officer at the scene and is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury.
 - 5. No Injury/Property Damage Only No personal injury

See Appendix A for a listing of inclusions and exclusions.

Relation To Junction: Record the relation to junction of the roadway where the first harmful event or loss of control occurred. An intersection is an area which contains a crossing or connection of two or more roadways not classified as driveway access and is embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines or the lateral boundary lines of the roadways. Where the distance along a roadway between two areas meeting these criteria is less than 10 meters (33 feet), the two areas and the roadway connecting them are considered to be parts of a single intersection. A driveway access is a roadway providing access to property adjacent to a trafficway. See Appendix G for diagrams depicting intersection, interchange, driveway and gores. Choose only one. The codes are as follows:

- 1. Intersection The first harmful event occurs within the limits of an intersection
- 2. Intersection Related The first harmful event occurs on an approach to or exit from an intersection and results from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of traffic units through the intersection
- 3. Driveway The first harmful event occurs on a driveway access or involves a road vehicle entering or leaving another roadway by way of a driveway access
- 4. Alley The first harmful event occurs on an alley access or involves a road vehicle entering or leaving another roadway by way of an alley access
- 5. Exit Lane The first harmful event occurs on an exit lane access or involves a road vehicle entering or leaving another roadway by way of an exit lane access
- 6. Entrance Lane The first harmful event occurs on an entrance lane access or involves a road vehicle entering or leaving another roadway by way of an entrance lane access
- 7. RR Crossing The first harmful event occurs on a railroad crossing

8. Crossover Lane – The first harmful event occurs on a crossover lane access or involves a road vehicle entering or leaving another roadway by way of a crossover lane access

<u>Traffic Controls</u>: Identify the traffic control device(s) in place at the time of the crash.

NOTE: Traffic control devices include, but are not limited to, painted lanes, directional markings, posted signs and electronic signals.

<u>Traffic Control Device:</u> This code relates to function/non-function of the device previously indicated.

<u>Type of Collision:</u> Record the type of collision. This code specifically relates to crashes involving motor vehicles in transport. If this is a single vehicle crash, this code will always be 0 – Single Vehicle/Non-Collision with Motor Vehicle In Transport. See Appendix I for diagrams and guidelines depicting various Type of Collision codes. Choose only one.

<u>Contributing Factors:</u> Record the codes(s) related to any action by the operator or condition of the vehicle that contributed to the crash. Indicate the most prevalent code first. If more than one code is chosen for one operator, separate the codes with a slash mark (/). Note the Vehicle Defects box below and use it if possible. Record the code(s) for the operator of <u>each</u> vehicle. If there are more factors than space allows, code the most prevalent here and indicate the other factors in the narrative.

<u>Vehicle Action:</u> Record the code related to the action, or intended action of the driver(s) prior to the beginning of the harmful event or loss of control. Choose only one. Record the code for the each vehicle.

<u>First Harmful Event Collision with/Non-Collision:</u> Record the code for each vehicle related to the first injury or damage producing event in the crash. Choose only one per vehicle

<u>First Harmful Event Location:</u> Record the code related to the location of the first harmful event. Choose only one. See the diagrams in Appendix F for clarification.

<u>Fire Occurrence:</u> Record if fire occurrence is a result of the crash.

<u>Driver Vision Obscured:</u> Record the code related to driver(s) obscured vision. Record the code for each driver.

<u>Vehicle Defects:</u> Record the code related to any defect which may have contributed to the crash. Record the code for each vehicle.

<u>Pedestrian Action/Location:</u> Record the code most closely related to the action and location of every pedestrian, pedacyclist, and other non-motorist.

<u>Name of Passenger(s)/Pedestrian(s)</u>, <u>Address</u>, <u>City</u>, <u>State</u>, <u>Zip Code</u>: Record the name and residential address including city, state and zip code for every person including pedestrians, pedacyclists, and other non-motorists.

<u>Condition of Drivers and Pedestrian:</u> Record the code related to the condition of each driver and/or each non-motorist involved in the crash. If there is no non-motorist involved, leave blank.

<u>Alcohol/Drug Impairment:</u> Record the code related to the impairment of each driver and/or each non-motorist involved in the crash. If there is no non-motorist involved, leave blank. Choose only one.

General Instructions - Crash Report Page Four

<u>Page Number</u>: Record the page number and total pages in the report in the upper left corner of the page.

Report Number: Record the investigating officer's department report number.

<u>Diagram:</u> A diagram is needed for every crash regardless of severity and even if the vehicles have been moved prior to the investigator's arrival at the scene. Use this area to draw the crash scene. The diagram should depict the probable positions and paths of all vehicles and/or non-motorists prior to impact, at the point of impact, and at the final rest or final position. These conclusions should be based on evidence gathered at the scene, information from witnesses and the officer's investigation. The diagram, when combined with the narrative, should clearly portray the events of the crash.

To have an accurate diagram, the investigator should do the following:

- Indicate by checking the box if diagram depicted from driver/witness statements and/or vehicles moved prior to investigator's arrival.
- Indicate true north by arrow.
- Indicate whether the diagram is to scale. If not, record and indicate: "Diagram Not To Scale".
- Use a ruler and template when possible;
- Indicate each vehicle (and connected trailing units, if applicable) with the number corresponding with the same number used previously in the report. The vehicle that was indicated as Vehicle 1 on page 1 will be V1 in the narrative and will be V1 in the diagram, etc.
- Use a broken outline to indicate a pre-crash vehicle;
- Use a <u>solid outline</u> to indicate a post-crash vehicle;
- Identify and Indicate:
- Any skid, scuff, scrub, tire prints, gouge or yaw marks;
- Indicate road width, shoulder width, lane width, etc.;
- All traffic control devices and signs, including pedestrian controls;
- Identify all roadways by their proper name and/or number;
- All obstructions to driver and/or pedestrian and distance from roadway;
- Identify any landmark that might aid in pinpointing the crash;
- Identify any temporary hazardous conditions that contributed to the crash. For example: Standing water, debris, etc.;
- Area of impact or point of impact;
- Any other object which may have been pertinent to the crash (i.e., trees, shrubs, animals, parked vehicles, etc.)

If the vehicles were moved prior to your arrival and the diagram is created using driver and/or witness statements or debris in the roadway then you may indicate this by checking the box at the top of the diagram page.

A supplemental report is required to be filed if any of the following occurs:

- When you receive the pending BAC or drug test results;
- When any person involved in the crash dies as a result of the crash. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash;
- When any information was left off the main form and needs to be added for clarification purposes;
- When information that was missing or not known to the investigator needs to be added;
- When a Hit and Run vehicle is located;
- When a previously unknown driver is located;
- When additional citations are issued;
- When it is discovered that information on the original form was incorrect and needs to be corrected; or
- Any other situation arises that the investigator or supervisor feels the report needs to be corrected or amended.

Fill out the following on a Motor Vehicle Crash Report:

- Write or type "supplement" on top of each supplemental page;
- Record the next <u>Page Number</u> (from the original report) and new total number of pages on upper left of page;
- Record the original departmental Report Number;
- Officer's name and badge number;
- Officer's department;
- Reviewing officer;
- Date filed; and
- New photographs? (Yes or No).

Arkansas Truck & Bus Crash Report - Introduction

The information on this report is required by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). This information on interstate and intrastate carriers is provided to the FMCSA by entry into the SAFETYNET system. FMCSA uses the data to target unsafe carriers for more in-depth investigations. A poor safety record can lead to a carrier losing its operating authority. Missing or inaccurate carrier information when reporting on a qualifying crash can allow "unsafe" carriers to escape regulation or cause "safe" carriers to inappropriately have their safety records affected.

This report should be completed for any vehicle included on the primary crash report that has:

- A gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) over 10,000 pounds; or
- Seats to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat; or
- A hazardous materials placard (regardless of the vehicle's weight).

And this crash includes:

- A Fatality: Any person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) involved in the crash or who dies within 30 days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained in the crash; or
- An Injury: Any person(s) injured as a result of the crash who immediately receives medical treatment away from the crash scene; or
- Tow-Away: Any motor vehicle (truck or truck combination, bus, car, etc.) disabled as a result of the crash and transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle.

NOTE: This includes government vehicles, military vehicles, and personal rental vehicles (i.e. U-haul, Penske). This excludes non-commercial personal-use vehicles (i.e. private citizen utilizing a boat trailer or a large family traveling in a 10-passenger van).

NOTE: A qualifying vehicle may not necessarily require a CDL license to operate.

Arkansas Truck & Bus Crash Report - Instructions

<u>Page Number:</u> Record the page number and total number of pages contained in the report in the upper left corner of the page.

Report Number: Record the investigating officer's department report number.

<u>Driver Name:</u> Record the name (Last, MI, First) of the driver of <u>this</u> vehicle. The name must correspond with the name listed on Page 1 of the report.

Qualifying Information

The data recorded in this section follows the criteria outlined for completing this form.

<u>This form is being completed because this vehicle is:</u> Check which qualification this vehicle meets for inclusion on this supplement. If more than one is met, check all that apply.

<u>Number of:</u> In the space provided record how many of each of the following occurred in the crash this vehicle was involved in:

- The number of vehicles involved in the crash
- The number of persons sustaining fatal injuries
- The number of persons transported for immediate medical treatment
- The number of vehicles towed from the scene due to <u>disabling</u> <u>damage</u>

NOTE: Disabling Damage (Code of Federal Regulations): Damage which precludes departure of a motor vehicle from the scene of the crash in its usual manner in daylight after simple repairs. It includes damage to motor vehicles that could be driven, but would be further damaged in doing so. It excludes damage to tires, headlamps, or taillights.

At the time of the crash, THIS vehicle was: Record whether this vehicle was in-motion within the trafficway (In-Transport) or stopped other than in a travel lane (Parked) at the time it became involved in the crash.

Vehicle Information

<u>Vehicle Configuration:</u> Record the code for the configuration of the vehicle. See Appendix J and back of supplement form for examples.

<u>Cargo Body Type:</u> Record the cargo body type of the vehicle. See Appendix K and back of supplement form for examples.

Gross Vehicle Rating: Record the applicable category for the single vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or combination vehicle's gross combination weight rating (GCWR). This information is found on the certification label located on the driver's door or door frame, cab behind the seat or driver-side visor. GVWR and GCWR are manufacturer designated weights, not the loaded weights from the bill of lading or the scaled weight of the vehicle. GCWR is the sum of all GVWR's for each unit in a combination-unit motor vehicle and should be used when recording the weight of qualifying combination vehicles. The use of GCWR to determine selection becomes especially important when vehicles that would NOT qualify by GVWR alone are involved in crashes when pulling a trailer. The label for trailers should be affixed to a location on the forward half of the left side

Use gross combination weight ratings (GCWR) for truck combinations.

Bus Use: Record bus use for this vehicle. Choose only one.

<u>Hazardous Material Involvement:</u> Record whether the vehicle has a Hazardous Material Placard by checking Yes or No. If you indicated Yes, record the four (4) digit number, either in the diamond shaped or rectangular placard which can be an orange panel or a white square-on-point panel. Record the one (1) digit number or one digit number with a decimal at the bottom of the diamond. These numbers identify the product that is being carried. Record whether there was a hazardous material leak (Yes or No). Fuel leakage from the vehicle's fuel tank does not qualify as a hazardous material leak.

NOTE: Placards should be on all four sides of the vehicle. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to carry shipping papers containing the HM Class and ID number (or name). Shipping papers must also accurately communicate the hazards of the materials being transported and contain an emergency response telephone number.

Motor Carrier Information

<u>Motor Carrier Vehicle Use:</u> Record the use for which this vehicle is registered. The information for the entity responsible for the load for the trip on which the crash occurs should be recorded in this section of the supplement. This may or may not be the company on the vehicle door or trailer. In order to determine the carrier responsible and locate that carrier's information, it is important to utilize all the sources of information available. A Motor Carrier is the business entity, individual,

partnership, corporation, or religious organization responsible for the transportation of the goods, property, or people. Choose only one from the following:

- Interstate Carrier This selection is used for a carrier that has authority to operate across state lines. Interstate operators are required to have a USDOT Number.
- Intrastate Carrier This selection is used for a carrier that operates entirely within the state and does not have the authority to engage in interstate commerce. Intrastate operators are not required to have a USDOT Number.
- Not In Commerce Government This selection is used for any government vehicle whether it is operated by the local, state, or federal government. In most circumstances, the government-owned vehicle will not have a USDOT Number. If this category is selected, record the name of the government entity responsible for the safe movement of the vehicle in "Carrier Name" and all other information available as normal.
- Not In Commerce Other Trucks This selection is used for personal rental vehicles (e.g. U-Haul, Ryder, Penske) that qualify by size (Over 10,000 lbs. GVWR/ GCWR) that are operated by a private individual. In these situations the rental company is NOT the carrier and should not be recorded. Rather, the word "Individual" should be recorded as the "Carrier Name". Personal information (address, etc.) and USDOT Number fields are left bank. All other applicable fields would be recorded normally. If the investigating officer determines that a rental vehicle is being operated for commercial purposes, then it is appropriate to record the renting business entity as the responsible carrier.

<u>Carrier Name:</u> Record the name of the responsible carrier. Many carriers around the country have the same or similar names, so the complete name is very important to match this crash to a valid carrier listed in the Motor Carrier Management Information System (MCMIS). Do not use partial names or abbreviations. Record the complete Carrier Name or "DBA" (Doing Business As) name of the entity responsible for the trip on which the crash occurs.

<u>Carrier Street Address (P.O. Box only if no street address):</u> Record the address of the responsible carrier.

<u>City/State/Zip:</u> Record the city, state and zip code of the responsible carrier.

<u>Carrier Identification Number:</u> Record the USDOT # of the responsible carrier as it appears on the side of the vehicle or with the operator's paperwork. A

USDOT number is an assigned number sequence required for all interstate carriers. Not all commercial motor vehicles have USDOT numbers. Record the USDOT number for the responsible carrier (entity recorded in the Carrier Name field) as it appears on the side of the vehicle (power unit) or with the operator's paperwork. If no USDOT number, record the ICC/MC or State #.

Sequence of Events

<u>Sequence of Events:</u> Record the code(s) for the events in the order in which they occurred. For crashes with more than four events in the sequence, omit the event(s) least relevant to describing the crash. See Appendix K for code definitions.

NON-COLLISION

COLLISION/WITH

- 1 Ran off road
- 2 Jackknifed
- **3** Overturn (rollover)
- 4 Downhill runaway
- 5 Cargo loss or shift
- **6** Explosion or fire
- 7 Separation of units
- **8** Cross median or centerline
- **9** Equipment failure (i.e. tire, brakes, steering, etc.)
- 10 Non-collision other
- 11 Non-collision unknown

- 12 Pedestrian
- 13 Motor vehicle in transport
- 14 Parked motor vehicle
- 15 Train
- 16 Pedacycle
- **17** Animal
- 18 Fixed object
- 19 Work zone maintenance equipment
- 20 Other moveable object
- 98 Other (describe)

<u>Officer's Signature:</u> Record investigator's name (Rank, First, MI, Last). Rank and name should be printed or typed. The investigator's signature should be placed above the printed name.

Officer Badge #: Record the investigating officer's badge, ID or employee number.

Reporting Agency: Print the investigating officer's department's full name.

<u>Date of Report</u>: Record the date the report is filed within the investigating officer's department.

Appendix A - Injury Severity Levels

Fatal Injury (Code 1): Any injury that directly results in the death of a living person within 30 days of a motor vehicle crash. Death to a fetus should be noted in the narrative but not listed or counted as a living person.

Incapacitating Injury (Code 2): Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. This is the most serious survivable injury.

Inclusions:

- Severe lacerations
- Broken or distorted limbs
- Skull or chest injuries
- Abdominal injuries
- Unconsciousness at or when taken from the scene
- Unable to leave the scene without assistance
- And others

Exclusions:

- Momentary unconsciousness
- And others

Non-Incapacitating Injury (Code 3): Any injury other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene.

Inclusions:

- Lump on head
- Abrasions
- Bruises
- Minor lacerations
- And others

Exclusions:

- Limping (the injury cannot be seen)
- And others

Possible Injury (Code 4): Any injury reported or claimed which cannot be determined by the officer at the scene and is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury.

Inclusions:

- Momentary unconsciousness
- Claim of injuries not evident, complaint of pain

- Limping, nausea, hysteriaAnd others

Property Damage Only (PDO) - or - Non-Injury (Code 5) (no personal injury):

Inclusions:

- Harm to wild animals, or birds, which have monetary value
- And others
- Mechanical failure during normal operation, such as tire blowout, broken fan belt or axle

Appendix B - State Abbreviations

State	Abbreviation
Alabama	AL
Alaska	AK
Arizona	AZ
Arkansas	AR
California	CA
Canada	CN
Colorado	CO
Connecticut	CT
Delaware	DE
District of Columbia	DC
Florida	FL
Georgia	GA
Guam	GU
Hawaii	HI
Idaho	ID
Illinois	IL
Indiana	IN
Iowa	IA
Kansas	KS
Kentucky	KY
Louisiana	LA
Maine	ME
Maryland	MD
Massachusetts	MA
Mexico	MX
Michigan	MI
Minnesota	MN
Mississippi	MS
Missouri	MO
Montana	MT

State	Abbreviation
Nebraska	NE
Nevada	NV
New Hampshire	NH
New Jersey	NJ
New Mexico	NM
New York	NY
North Carolina	NC
North Dakota	ND
Ohio	ОН
Oklahoma	OK
Oregon	OR
Pennsylvania	PA
Puerto Rico	PR
Rhode Island	RI
South Carolina	SC
South Dakota	SD
Tennessee	TN
Texas	TX
United Nations	UN
US Government	US
Utah	UT
Vermont	VT
Virgin Islands	VI
Virginia	VA
Washington	WA
West Virginia	WV
Wisconsin	WI
Wyoming	WY
Other	OT
Unknown	ZZ

Appendix C - Common SUV's, LUV's, Minivans & Large Van Models

SI	UV's	LUV's	Minivans	Large Van
4-Runner	QX4	Bronco (fullsize)	Aerostar	B-Series Van
Amigo	RaiderSport	Cherokee	Astro Van	Econoline
Axiom	RAV4	Escalade	Axxess	E-Series Van
Aztek	Rendezvous	Blazer (fullsize)	Caravan	G-series van
Bravada	Rocky	Tahoe	Eurovan	Ram Van
Bronco	Rodeo	Jimmy (fullsize)	Lumina APV	Ram Wagon
Bronco II	Rodeo Sport	Yukon	Minivan	Savana
Cherokee	RX300	Hummer	Montana	Van (fullsize)
CJ Series	S-10 Blazer	Landcruiser	MPV	
CR-V	Samurai	LX450/LX470	Odyssey	
Discovery	Santa Fe	MDX	Previa	
Durango	Sidekick	Navigator	Quest	
Envoy	SLX	Ramcharger	Safari	
Escape	Sportage	Range Rover	Sedona	
Explorer	Tracker	Scout	Sienna	
Forester	Trailblazer	Expedition	Silhouette	
Geo Tracker	Tribute	Sequoia	Town & Country	
Grand Vitara	Trooper	Excursion	Trans Sport	
Highlander	Trooper II	Grand	Van	
Jimmy	Typhoon	Wagoneer	Vanagon	
Liberty	Vitara		Venture	
M/ML Class	Vue		Villager	
Montero	Wrangler		Vista Van	
Montero	X5		Voyager	
Sport	XL7		Windstar	
Mountaineer	Xterra			
Navajo	YJ series			
Passport	YJ series			
Pathfinder				

Appendix D Vehicle Damage Scale

Disabling Damage: Disabling damage is road vehicle damage which precludes departure of the vehicle from the scene of the crash in its usual operating manner by daylight after simple repairs.

Inclusions:

- Vehicles which could be driven but would be further damaged thereby
- And others

Exclusions:

- Damage which can be remedied temporarily at the scene without special tools or parts other than tires
- Tire disablement without other damage even if no spare tire is available
- Headlamp or taillight damage, which would make night driving hazardous but would not affect daytime driving
- Damage to turn signals, horn or windshield wipers which makes them inoperative
- And others

Functional Damage: Functional damage is any road vehicle damage, other than disabling damage, which affects operation of the road vehicle or its parts.

Inclusions:

- Doors, windows, hood, and trunk lids which will not operate properly
- Broken glass which obscures vision
- Any damage which would prevent the motor vehicle from passing an official motor vehicle inspection
- Tire damage even though the tire may be changed at the scene
- Bumpers which are loose
- And others

Exclusions:

- Dented or bent fenders, bumpers, grills, body panels, destroyed hubcaps
- And others

Other Damage: Other damage is any road vehicle damage, other than disabling or functional damage.

Inclusions:

- Dented or bent fenders, bumpers, grills, body panels
- Destroyed hubcaps
- And others

Appendix E - Maintenance Zone

Construction/Maintenance Zone: A work zone is defined as an area of traffic way with highway construction, maintenance or utility work activities. A work zone is typically marked by signs, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings and/or work vehicles. It extends from the first warning sign or flashing lights on a vehicle to the END OF WORK sign or the last traffic control device. A work zone may be for short or long durations and may include stationary or moving activities.

Inclusions:

- Construction of appurtenances such as guardrails or ditches;
- Surveying activity;
- Long-term stationary highway construction such as building a new bridge, adding travel lanes to the roadway, extending an existing traffic way, etc.;
- Mobile highway maintenance such as striping the roadway, median and roadside grass mowing/landscaping, pothole repair, etc.;
- Short-term stationary utility work such as repairing electric, gas or water lines within the traffic way.

Exclusions:

• Private construction, maintenance or utility work outside the traffic way.

Appendix F - Traffic Flow Definitions

Median: A median is an area of a traffic way between parallel roads separating travel in opposite directions (*see* Figure 1). A median should be four or more feet wide.

Inclusions:

- Physical barriers separating roads with travel in opposite directions
- Depressed, raised or flush areas between roads with travel in opposite directions
- Painted medians of four or more feet between roads with travel in opposite directions

Exclusions:

• Shoulders, separators

Examples:

- A depressed grassy median separating directions of travel of a divided highway
- A median with a concrete traffic barrier, guardrail or other physical barrier, separating roads of a multi-lane divided highway
- A flush, painted median of four or more feet of a divided highway

Separator: A separator is the area of a trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in the same direction or separating a frontage road from other roads (see Figures 2 and 3).

Inclusions:

- Physical barriers separating roads with travel in the same direction
- Physical barriers separating a frontage road from other roads of a trafficway
- Depressed, raised or flush areas between roads with travel in the same direction
- Depressed, raised or flush areas between a frontage road and other roads of a trafficway

Exclusions:

• Shoulders, medians

Examples:

- A depressed grassy separator of a freeway between the main travel lanes and a frontage road
- A concrete separator between the express travel lanes and local travel lanes of a freeway

Shoulder: A shoulder is that part of a traffic way contiguous with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped road vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.

Road with Shoulders

Figure 1 – Trafficway

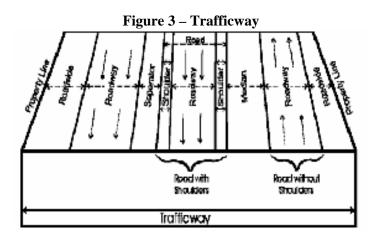
Road with Shoulders

Road without Shoulders

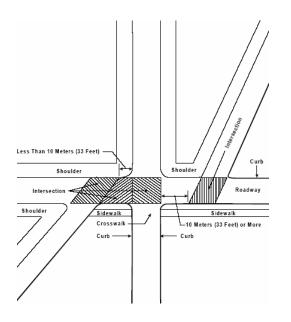
Figure 2 – Trafficway

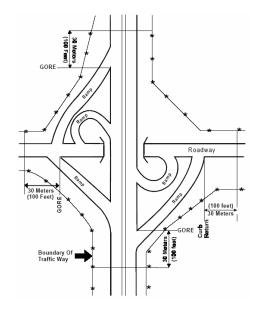
Road with Shoulders

Trafficway

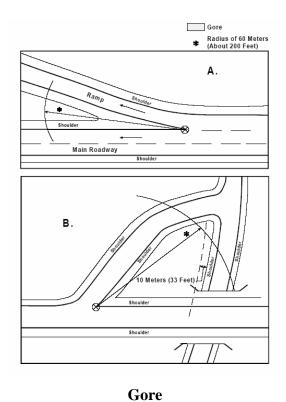


Appendix G - Relation To Junction Diagrams

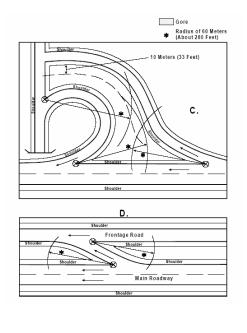




Intersection



Interchange



Gore (continued)

Appendix H - Type of Collision

Code 0: Single Vehicle – Not Collision w/Motor Vehicle In Transport – This code is to be used when there is only one vehicle involved in the crash.

Type of Collision Codes: These codes are to be used for motor vehicle in transport/multi-vehicle crashes only and are based on impact location and vehicle orientation.

- **Code 1**: Head On This type of collision is one in which the front end of one vehicle collides with the front end of another vehicle while traveling in opposite directions. *See* Diagram 1.
- **Code 2**: Rear End This type of collision is one in which the front end of one vehicle collides with the back of another vehicle while the two vehicles are traveling in the same direction. *See* Diagram 1.
- **Code 3**: Angle This type of collision is one in which the front end of one vehicle collides with any point along the side of another vehicle while the two vehicles are traveling in different directions. The front of one vehicle can make contact anywhere along the side of the other. *See* Diagram 1.
- **Code 4**: Sideswipe Same Direction This type of collision is one in which <u>all</u> of the following are true:
 - a) Both vehicles are traveling in the same direction;
 - **b)** The initial engagement does not overlap the corner of either vehicle by more than four inches, so that there is no significant involvement of the front or rear surface areas:
 - c) There is no pocketing of the impact in the suspension areas and the impact then swipes along the surface of the vehicle parallel to the direction of travel; and
 - **d)** There is low retardation of the force along the surface of the vehicle. *See Diagram 2*
- **Code 5**: Sideswipe Opposite Direction This type of collision is one in which <u>all</u> of the following are true:
 - a) Both vehicles are traveling in the opposite direction;

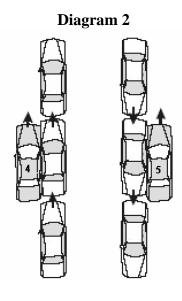
- **b**) The initial engagement does not overlap the corner of either vehicle by more than four inches, so that there is no significant involvement of the front or rear surface areas;
- c) There is no pocketing of the impact in the suspension areas and the impact then swipes along the surface of the vehicle parallel to the direction of travel; and
- **d)** There is low retardation of the force along the surface of the vehicle. *See Diagram 2*

Code 6: Backing – This type of collision (also known as Rear-To-Rear) is one in which the rear end of one vehicle collides with another vehicle while traveling in different directions.

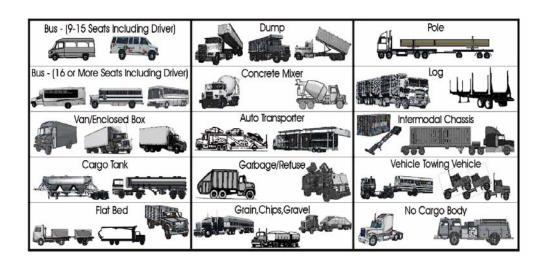
 ${f Code \ 98}$ — Other — This code to be used only if the type of collision can not be ascertained by any means.

Diagram 1

Guidelines – Codes 1, 2 and 3 (1) Head-on, (2) Rear-end, (3) Angle



Guidelines – Codes 4 and 5 (4) Sideswipe same direction, (5) Sideswipe opposite direction



Appendix I - Vehicle configuration Examples

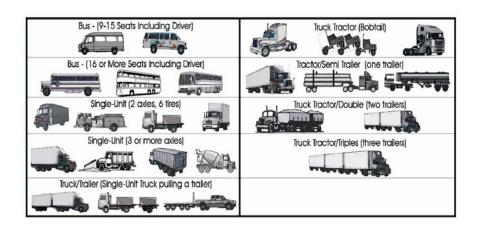
- (1) Passenger Cars and (2) Light Trucks (w/ hazmat placards): Codes (1) and (2) are vehicle configurations less than 10,000 lbs. that are required to be recorded in SAFETYNET because they are placarded for hazardous materials.
- (3) Bus (seats for 9-15 people, including driver) and (4) Bus (seats for 16 or more people, including driver): To meet FMCSA crash reporting requirements, any vehicle designed to transport 9 or more persons including the driver is recorded as a "bus" on the Arkansas Truck and Bus Crash Report. Buses are recorded identically in both Vehicle Configuration and Cargo Body Type. Buses fit into one of two categories based upon a division by the number of actual seats in the vehicle.
- (5) Single-Unit Truck (2 axles, 6 tires), (6) Single-Unit Truck (3 or more axles), and (7) Truck Trailers: Single-unit trucks are vehicle configurations designed to transport property, where the cargo carrying capability of the vehicle is integral to the body of the vehicle (i.e. it does not carry its cargo in an attached trailer). These vehicles when greater than 10,000 lbs. GVWR are recorded on the Arkansas Truck and Bus Crash Report and reported to FMCSA. Single-unit trucks are grouped based upon number of tires and axles present (down or raised).

Truck trailers are vehicle configurations consisting of any single-unit truck with an attached trailer for hauling cargo. When truck trailers have two different cargo body types between the truck and its attached trailer, select the cargo body type for the power unit (truck) in the combination. If the truck has no applicable cargo body type, use the trailer's cargo body type. Also of NOTE, truck trailers can include

light trucks (less than 10,000 lbs. GVWR) pulling trailers that increase the GCWR (Gross Combination Weight Rating) to over 10,000 lbs.

A Truck Tractor is a vehicle configuration consisting of a power-unit designed to draw/pull a semi-trailer. Thus, the truck tractor itself has no cargo carrying capability without an attached semi-trailer. A semi-trailer is constructed so that some part of the weight rests upon the power unit. A truck tractor towing other vehicles is considered a "truck tractor" vehicle configuration. These vehicle configurations are recorded on the Arkansas Truck and Bus Crash Report based upon the presence and number of attached semi-trailers as follows:

- (8) Truck Tractor (without trailer, bobtail or saddlemount)
- (9) Tractor Semi-trailer (one trailer)
- (10) Tractor/Doubles (two trailers)
- (11) Tractor/Triples (three trailers)
- *Illegal to operate on Arkansas highways
- (99) Other Trucks Greater than 10,000 lbs.



Appendix J - Cargo Body Type Examples

- (0) Not Applicable / No Cargo Body: Code (0) should be used for passenger vehicles that are included on the Arkansas Truck and Bus Crash Report because they are placarded for hazardous materials and for vehicles with no cargo hauling capability such as fire trucks or truck tractors without a semi-trailer.
- (1) Bus (seats for 9-15 people, including driver) and (2) Bus (seats for 16 or more people, including driver): Buses are recorded identically in both Vehicle Configuration and Cargo Body Type. Buses fit into one of two categories based upon a division by the actual number of seats in the vehicle.
- (3) Van / Enclosed Box: This code describes a cargo body type having an enclosed body integral to the frame of the motor vehicle or trailer. This should not be used for auto transporters or open hopper cargo bodies utilizing a protective cover. It applies to both enclosed trailers and cargo vans. This is the most common cargo body type for trucks.
- **(4) Cargo Tank:** This code describes a cargo body type designed to transport dry bulk (fly, ash, etc.), liquid bulk (gasoline, milk, etc.) or gas bulk (propane).
- (5) **Flatbed:** This code describes a cargo body type without sides or a roof, with or without readily removable stakes which may be tied together with chains, slats or panels. This would include "stake body" trucks.
- (6) **Dump:** This code describes a cargo body type that tilts to discharge its load by gravity. "Belly dump" trailers that discharge the load through a gate in the bottom without tilting are given the body type "grain, chips or gravel".

- (7) Concrete Mixer: This code describes a cargo body type specifically designed to transport and mix concrete.
- **(8) Auto Transporter:** This code describes a cargo body type that is specifically designed to transport multiple, fully assembled automobiles. Single-unit flatbed tow-trucks hauling cars DO NOT qualify. Auto transporters are typically configured as truck-trailers.
- (9) Garbage / Refuse: This code describes a cargo body type that is specifically designed to collect and transport garbage or refuse and recyclables. It includes conventional, rear-loading and "roll-off" style garbage trucks.
- (10) Grain, Chips, Gravel: This code describes a cargo body type used for hauling these or other similar bulk commodities. They may be referred to as "open hoppers" or "belly dumps".
- (11) Pole: This code describes a cargo body type that consists of a trailer designed to be attached to a towing vehicle by a reach or pole or by being boomed and secured to the towing vehicle. These are ordinarily used to carry property of a long or irregular shape, such as telephone poles. The "pole" extends or retracts to accommodate varying lengths of cargo.
- (12) Vehicle Towing another Motor Vehicle: This code refers to vehicles that have no cargo carrying capability but are in the act of towing another motor vehicle. These are often called "drive-away or tow-away" and will be applicable to tow trucks and specially rigged truck tractors.
- (13) Intermodal Chassis: This code describes a cargo body type used for a trailer specifically designed to have a rail or ship container mounted directly on the chassis. These should not be confused with van/enclosed box cargo body types. Intermodal containers may also be mounted on a flatbed trailer, in which case flatbed is the cargo body type.
- (14) Log: This code describes a cargo body type for trailers with a fixed middle beam and side support posts specifically designed for carrying logs. If the trailer can "telescope" to carry different log lengths, then it should be considered a pole trailer.

(98) Other Cargo Body (not listed above):

This code describes a cargo body type that does not fit into any of the previous codes.

Appendix K - Sequence of Event Definitions

Non-Collision Attributes:

- (1) Ran-off-road is used if the driver loses control of the vehicle and leaves the roadway (travel lanes).
- (2) **Jackknife** applies to a condition that occurs to an articulated vehicle (any vehicle with a trailing unit(s) connected by a hitch); while in motion. The condition reflects a loss of control of the vehicle by the driver in which the trailer(s) yaws from its normal straight-line path behind the power unit.
- (3) Overturn (Rollover) is used when a vehicle rotates 90° or more, side-to-side or end-to-end. Also may be referred to as a "Rollover". An Overturn or Rollover should be treated as a single event when a vehicle performs multiple rotations in a crash.
- (4) **Downhill Run-Away** refers to a vehicle that loses control due to brake failure on a downhill grade.
- (5) Cargo Loss or Shift refers specifically to the loss or shift of items carried on or in a motor vehicle or its trailing unit, and not to the vehicle or trailing unit itself. As an event in the sequence for this vehicle, the loss or shift does not have to be harmful. For example, tractor trailer rounds a sharp curve, causing cargo in its trailer to shift precipitating an overturn.
- **(6) Explosion or Fire** can occur as the cause of the accident or the result of one.
- (7) **Separation of Units** is used when a trailing unit separates from its power unit or another trailing unit(s).
- (8) Cross Median/Centerline is used when a vehicle completely crosses the median and enters the shoulder or travel lanes on the opposite side of a divided highway. It also includes crossing over the centerline of a two-way undivided highway.
- (9) Equipment Failure Examples include defective: tires/wheels/rims, brakes, steering, suspension, power train, lighting systems, trailer hitch, air bag, wipers, etc.

(10) Non-Collision Other - would include events such as: vehicle went airborne (driving off a cliff), injured in vehicle (load passes through rear window), gas inhalation (carbon monoxide), fell from vehicle, or thrown or falling object (falling tree/rock).

Collision Involving/With Attributes:

(11) Non-Collision Unknown

- (12) **Pedestrian** persons traveling on their feet. This also includes persons on Personal Conveyances. A personal conveyance is (1) a human-powered, non-motorized device not propelled by pedaling, (2) such devices even when motorized. Examples include; skateboard riders, people in wheelchairs, roller skates, motorized scooters, etc.
- (13) Motor Vehicle In-Transport Use this code when one motor vehicle collides with another motor vehicle in motion within the trafficway, or on a roadway (In-Transport). Inclusions: motor vehicle in traffic on a highway, driverless motor vehicle in motion, motionless motor vehicle abandoned on a roadway, disabled motor vehicle on a roadway, etc. In roadway lanes used for travel during rush hours and parking during off peak periods, a parked motor vehicle is "in-transport" during periods when parking is forbidden.
- (14) Parked Motor Vehicle- refers to the collision of a motor vehicle intransport with a motor vehicle not in-transport. Parked motor vehicles include vehicles in designated parking spaces, stopped off the roadway (stopped on the shoulder, median, roadside) and those parked in the roadway in lanes not designated for travel at the time of accident.
- (15) **Train** used when qualifying vehicle strikes a train, cable car or trolley which are on rails. Cable cars and trolleys not on rails are considered motor vehicles in-transport.
- (16) **Pedacycle** Includes persons riding non-motorized bicycles, tricycles, unicycles. Also includes passengers on those devices.
- (17) Animal is used for collisions with live animals (domesticated or wild) that are not themselves being used as transportation or to draw a wagon, cart or other transport device. (See code "20 Other Movable Object" for dead animals in the Roadway)

- (18) Fixed Object- refers to permanent or semi-permanent structures such as boulders, impact attenuators, bridges, concrete traffic barriers, embankments, culverts, standing trees, etc.
- (19) Work Zone/Maintenance Equipment- Use this code when this motor vehicle strikes a construction, maintenance or utility vehicle in the process of working and not "in-transport." For example, a "cherry picker" working on telephone lines.
- (20) Other Movable Object- refers to temporary or not-fixed objects such as ridden animals or animals drawing a device, construction barrels or cones, temporary highway signs, animal carcasses or fallen trees in the roadway.
 - (98) Other (Describe)

Forms - Crash Report

Page of	_					EHICLE CRASH REPORT						(Rev. 1/07)	
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Additional In	formation					Additi	onal Informa	ition					
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Reporting Criteria for Page _ Report Number ___ of _ Truck and Bus Crashes COMPLETE THIS REPORT FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INVOLVED VEHICLES: 1. Anv truck having a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) over 10,000 pounds used on public highways, Any motor vehicle with seats to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat, Any vehicle displaying a hazardous materials placard (regardless of weight). AND THIS CRASH INCLUDES: at least one motor vehicle in-transport operating on a trafficway open to the public, which results in: Any person(s) killed in or outside of any vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) involved in the crash or who dies within 30 A FATALITY: days of the crash as a result of an injury sustained in the crash, OR AN INJURY: Any person(s) injured as a result of the crash who immediately receives medical treatment away from the crash scene, OR Any motor vehicle (truck or truck combination, bus, car, etc.) disabled as a result of the crash and transported A TOW-AWAY: away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle. Vehicle Configuration Bus - (9-15 Seats Including Driver) Truck Tractor (Bobtail) (16 or More Seats Including Driver) (one trailer) Tractor/Semi Trailer Truck Tractor/Double (two trailers) gle-Unit (3 or more axles) Truck Tractor/Triples (three trailers) Truck/Trailer (Single-Unit Truck pulling a trailer) Cargo Body Type Dump Pole (9-15 Seats Including Driver) Seats Including Driver Concrete Mixer Auto Transporter /an/Enclosed Box Intermodal Chassis Garbage/Refuse Grain, Chips, Gravel No Cargo Bod

	State of Arkansa	Report No.	
Page of T	ruck and Bus Crash F		
		Direct Name	
General Instructions - Com	plete this form for EACH qualif	ying vehicle if the crash meets the	criteria on the previous page.
Check all that apply:		Information	
This form is being completed be	cause this vehicle is:	Number of:	
A truck or truck combination >		Total involved vehicles in the crash	ı:
A bus with seats for 9 or more		Persons sustaining fatal injuries:	
A vehicle of any type with a ha (includes auto, light truck, van,	zardous materials placard	Injured persons transported for imn	
At the Time of the Crash, THIS		Vehicles towed from scene due to o	lisabling damage:
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Vehicle Configuration: (c)	nter one code from below)	Cargo Body Type: (enter	one code from below)
	*	0 Not Applicable/No Cargo Body	*
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3 Bus (seats for 9-15 people, inclu		2 Bus (seats for 16 people or mor	
4 Bus (seats for 16 people or more		3 Van/Enclosed Box	, ,
5 Single-Unit Truck (2 axles, 6 tire		4 Cargo Tank	
6 Single-Unit Truck (3 or more ax		5 Flatbed	
7 Truck/Trailer(s) [Single-Unit Tr 8 Truck/Tractor (without trailer, b		6 Dump 7 Concrete Mixer	
9 Tractor/Semi-Trailer (one trailer		8 Auto Transporter	
10 Tractor/Doubles (two trailers)	,	9 Garbage/Refuse	
11 Tractor/Triples (three trailers)		10 Grain, Chips, Gravel	
99 Other Truck >10,000 lbs. (not lis	sted above)	11 Pole	
orminio compilia della compilia		12 Vehicle Towing Another Motor 13 Intermodal Chassis	Vehicle
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3 Greater than 26,000 lbs.		Hazardous Materials Involveme	
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☐ Interstate Carrier ☐ Int	trastate Carrier Not In Co	ommerce-Government No	ot In Commerce-Other Trucks
Carrier Name:			10,000 lbs. GVWR/GCWR)
Carrier Street Address (P.O. Box or			
City/State/Zip:	ny n no street address).	Phone #:	
Carrier Identification Number(s):	NONE. USDOT#	MC/MX#	State#
value (v):		of Events	- Country
Note: For THIS vehicle - list up to			vent 4
	Non-Collision (cont.)		
Non-Collision	8 Cross Median/Centerline		Involving/With (cont.)
1 Ran Off Road 2 Jackknife	9 Equipment Failure (tire, b	rakes, steering, etc.) 15 Train 16 Pedacy	cle
3 Overtum (Rollover)	10 Non-Collision, Other	17 Animal	
4 Downhill Runaway	11 Non-Collision, Unknown	18 Fixed C	
5 Cargo Loss or Shift	Collision Involving/With 12 Pedestrian		Zone Maintenance Equipment
6 Explosion or Fire	12 Pedestrian 13 Motor Vehicle In-Transp		Moveable Object
7 Separation of Units	14 Parked Motor Vehicle	98 Other (Describe)
Officer Signature	Officer Badge #	Reporting Agency	Date of Report
-			



Arkansas State Police Multi-Passenger Vehicle Seating Chart Supplement Form

ASI	² -1	15
(Rev.	01	/07

Vehicle #			Repor	t#				_
Name	Address	Seat Posn	Type Rest.	Eject Code	Race	Sex	Age	Injury Code

Counting from front to rear, facing the rear of vehicle (do not count or list driver position), indicate sent position starting from right to left. If only one person in sent, indicate center position.

X - D	triver					
1.4.	18	1C	1.D	1E	1.F	
2.4	28	2C	2.0	280	21	
3A.	3B	JC.	3D	ЭE	38	
44	48	4C	4D	480	41	
64	60	60	arn.	600	470	



ARKANSAS STATE POLICE

ASP-81 (Rev. 06/01)

Accident Supplement Driver/Witness Statement Form

Name:		I/Last Name}		(Month/Day/Year)	Time:	Report #:	
Address:				City		State	Zip Code
hone Numbe	er: () Area Code	Telephone			Da	te of Birth:	(Month/Day/Year)
rivers Licens	se #:		DL C	DL State	e:		_
ehicle Make	:	Model:		Vehicle License	#:	S	tate:
ocation of A	ccident:						
tatement of:	☐ Driver		☐ Witne	ss	Are Yo	u Injured?	☐ Yes ☐ No
		(Check One)					(Check One)
river/Passer	nger/Witness	Statement					
as the driver	of the vehicle	were any of the	following cor	aditions a contrib	outing fa	octor in this	accident?
		-	_	nditions a contrib	outing fa	ector in this	accident?
Unconsc	iousness 🗌	Epileptic Cond	lition		outing fa	etor in this	accident?
Unconsc	iousness 🔲	Epileptic Cond	lition tal confusion				accident?
Unconsc	iousness 🔲	Epileptic Cond	lition tal confusion				accident?
Unconsc	iousness 🔲	Epileptic Cond	lition tal confusion				accident?
Unconsc	iousness 🔲	Epileptic Cond	lition tal confusion	r any other medic	cal cond		
Unconsc	iousness 🔲	Epileptic Cond	lition tal confusion	r any other medic	cal cond	lition	



ARKANSAS STATE POLICE

ASP-103 (Rev. 01/05)

	7	Vha	t To Do After A Collis	ion		
1.	Contact your insurance agency as party's name(s), address(es) and th			in a c	ollision. They will	need the other
2.	If the collision results in damag or in the death of any person, Responsibility Unit, Department 72203-3278. Forms for this report	you i	must submit, within 30 days, s Finance and Administration, P.	writte O. Bo	en report (SR-1) t x 3278, Little R	o the Financial
3.	A copy of your collision report n after 5 business days. To obtain Please submit a check or money or	a co	py, provide the date, time, locati	on and	name(s) of the di	
	Troop A 1 State Police Plaza Drive Little Rock, AR 72209 (501) 618-8282		Troop E 6816 Princeton Pike Pine Bluff, AR 71602 (870) 247-1483		Troop I 2724 Airport Roa Harrison, AR 72 (870) 741-3455	
	Troop B 3200 Hwy. 67 North Newport, AR 72112 (870) 523-2701		Troop F P.O. Box 750 U.S. 63 North Warren, AR 71671 (870) 226-3713		Troop J P.O. Box 626 Highway 64 Clarksville, AR 7 (479) 754-3096	2830
	Troop C P.O. Box 9059 Jonesboro, AR 72403 (870) 935-7302		Troop G P.O. Box 634 2501 North Hazel Street Hope, AR 71802-0634 (870) 777-4641		Troop K P.O. Box 2040 101 Mid-America Hot Springs, AR (501) 767-8550	
	Troop D P.O. Box 669 3205 North Washington Forrest City, AR 72335 (870) 633-1454		Troop H P.O. Box 4109 5728 Kelly Highway Fort Smith, AR 72914 (479) 783-5195		Troop L 900 South 48th S Springdale, AR 7: (479) 751-6663	
	Please Fill	Out A	nd Exchange With Other Driv	er(s) I	nvolved	
Acc	ident Report Number:		County Accident Oc	curred	In:	
Nar	ne: (First/MI/	Last Na	me) Phone Nu	mber:	Area Code	-
Add	lress:		City		State	Zip Code
Nar			Olig			sup votes
Ins	urance Policy Number:					
Loc	ation Of Accident:		Date: (Month/Da	v/Year)	Time:	_ AM DPM

Year & Make Of Auto: _____ License #: ____ DL #: ____

Trooper: (Rank/First/MI/Last Name/Badge#)

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Resources and references used for this manual include:

- Arkansas Criminal and Traffic Law Manual, 2005 Edition
- Arkansas Motor Vehicle and Traffic Laws and State Highway Commission Regulations, 2005 Edition
- ANSI D-16.1 1996 Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Sixth Edition
- ANSI D-20.1 Data Element Dictionary, Second Edition, 1993
- Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
- Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria Guideline, Second Edition, 2003
- Fatality Analysis Reporting System Coding and Validation Manual, 2004 Edition

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