MASSACHUSETTS LAW ENFORCEMENT CRASH REPORT MANUAL

CRASH REPORT DATA DICTIONARY

UMassSafe

Collaborators/Funding

This project was implemented by UMassSafe with input from the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security/Office of Grants and Research/Highway Safety Division, MassDOT Highway Division and RMV Division, the Massachusetts State Police, and various local police representatives. The project was undertaken with Section 405-c funding from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, provided through the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security and the Massachusetts Traffic Record Coordinating Committee.

Sources

Special thanks to primary content sources from MMUCC 5th Edition/NHTSA and ConnDOT Crash Investigator's Manual.

Contents

Introduction

The Massachusetts Law Enforcement Crash Report Manual was developed by UMassSafe as a tool to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and completeness of the Massachusetts crash reporting process. Prior to its development, Massachusetts did not have a definitive, comprehensive data dictionary to be used by law enforcement while completing crash reports. The goal of this project has been to create a comprehensive tool providing detailed information about the crash reporting process from start to finish, by collecting relevant information into a single, easy-to-use document and website. Central to the manual is the Data Dictionary, containing Instructions, Definitions and Rationales for each crash report field. This manual is meant to function as a quick reference book as well as a training resource.

Furthermore, the website portion of the Crash Report Manual is published as the 'E-Manual'. The E-Manual contains a user-friendly search function allowing for quick navigation of the Data Dictionary, as well helpful FAQs, Accuracy Checks and Reminders on various fields. In addition to the search function, users can also navigate the Data Dictionary using an A to Z listing, a listing by Category (Driver, Vehicle, Passenger, Non-motorist, and Location) and a listing by Most Problematic Fields/Categories. The E-Manual can be accessed online at **masscrashreportmanual.com**.

Though it's commonly believed crash reports are used solely by insurance companies, the ultimate purpose of crash data is to gain a better understanding of the causes of crashes in order to guide crash prevention programming and engineering improvements. The hopeful effect of this data dictionary is to improve the efficiency, completeness and accuracy of the Massachusetts crash reporting process.

Significant content for this crash manual was sourced from the Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria (MMUCC) 5th Edition, developed by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), supplemented by the ConnDOT Investigator's Manual. Thank you to both NHTSA & ConnDOT for authorized use of these materials.

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Reportable Crash Criteria

A reportable motor vehicle crash must have occurred on a public way and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Any person was killed
- Any person was injured
- Damage in excess of $1000 to any one vehicle or other property

Location Methods

Crash location can be documented using five primary methods: Intersection, Off-Intersection, Address, Mile Marker or Exit. Additionally, landmarks may be used to supplement the primary methods.

When completing the location section, choose the method that will best represent the crash location. Please keep in mind that these crashes are automatically geolocated, and while diagram/narrative/landmark information is useful for other applications, they are not used in automation.

It is essential to submit proper crash locations, as MassDOT (and many other organizations) use this information to develop projects and programs for improving safety in the Commonwealth. In order to do this, each officer should try to pinpoint this location.

- Use AT INTERSECTION method if the crash occurred within 30 feet of an intersection of two or more public roadways/streets.
- Use a NOT AT INTERSECTION method if the crash occurred more than 30 feet from an intersection.

Important: It is crucial to complete the location section as detailed as possible. Funding and roadway improvements are determined based on data that can be mapped to an exact location.

Intersection

Required Fields

- Name of Roadway and/or Route Number
- Direction of Roadway/Route
- Name of Intersecting Roadway and/or Route Number
- Direction of Intersecting Roadway/Route

Guidelines

- Use AT INTERSECTION method if the crash occurred within 30 feet of an intersection between two or more public roadways/streets.
- Identify roadways by both the roads' names and the route numbers (if applicable).
- If there is a roadway that intersects with another roadway multiple times within a city/town, please identify any other intersecting streets to help accurately pinpoint the crash location.
- Place names (such as corner names, squares, etc.) that are known only to local residents may be used as landmarks, but not in lieu of the correct street names.
- Please identify any landmarks by street address (i.e. Dunkin Donuts at 123 Main St.).

Crash Data Audit Results

A statewide 2017 Crash Data Audit found the Intersection Method to be the location method with the highest percentage of crashes that could be adequately geolocated (81 percent). The rates of successful geolocation were much higher for local police than State Police. However, State Police rarely used this location method. The Direction was often missing on reports using the Intersection Method. The Narrative and/or Diagram, while useful for a multitude of other applications, cannot be used for automatic geolocating of crashes.

The common inconsistency on local police reports was whether the crash occurred in an intersection or in close proximity to an intersection.

Off-Intersection

Required Fields

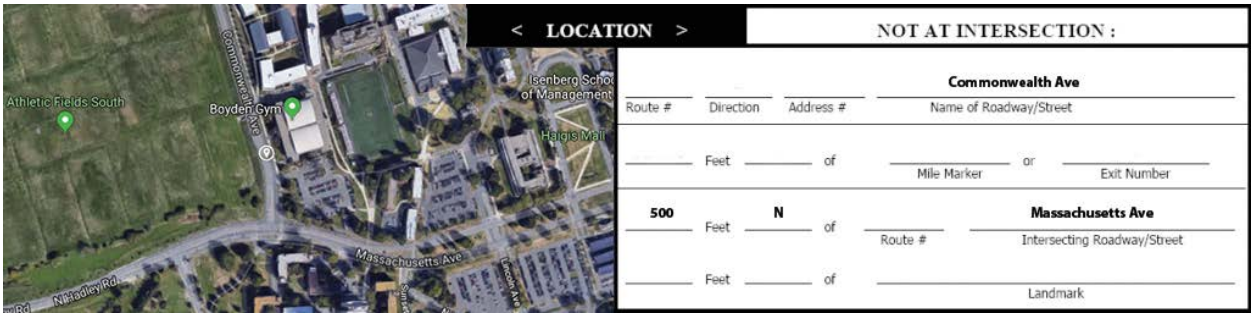
- Name of Roadway/Street
- Intersecting Roadway/Street
- Distances from Intersecting Roadway/Street
- Direction from Intersecting Roadway/Street

Guidelines

- Use the Off-Intersection Method if the crash occurred in proximity to an intersection but GREATER THAN 30 feet away.
- When reporting crash locations as a distance from the nearest intersecting roadway, estimates of distances are preferred to no distance at all.
- Identify roadways by both the names of the roads and, if applicable, the route numbers.
- If there is a roadway that intersects with another roadway multiple times within a city/town, please add a landmark or an address as well.

Crash Data Audit Results

The common error found in the 2017 Crash Data Audit was the use of the At-Intersection Method when the crash occurred greater than 30 feet away from the intersection.



Address

Required Fields

- Name of Roadway and/or Route Number
- Direction
- Address #

Guidelines

- Identify not only the roadway/street where the crash occurred, but also the nearest address number so the crash location can be pinpointed.
- Identify roadway by the name of the road instead of the route number.
- While place names (such as corner names, squares, etc.) that are known only to local residents should not be relied on to document location, these may be used to supplement an address as a landmark.
- Please identify any landmarks by street address (i.e. Dunkin Donuts at 123 Main St.).

Crash Data Audit Results

In the statewide 2017 Crash Data Audit, the Address Method was used effectively by local police, meaning the crashes were able to be geolocated 78 percent of the time. State Police rarely used this location method while Local Police used it often. In the few cases where State Police did use the Address Method, auditors often indicated that the Off-Intersection Method may have been more appropriate.

The Narrative and/or Diagram provided supplemental information used to locate the crash 38 percent of the time in cases where manual geolocation was necessary.

Mile Marker

Required Fields

- Route #
- Direction
- Mile Marker
- Distance from Mile Marker
- Direction from Mile Marker

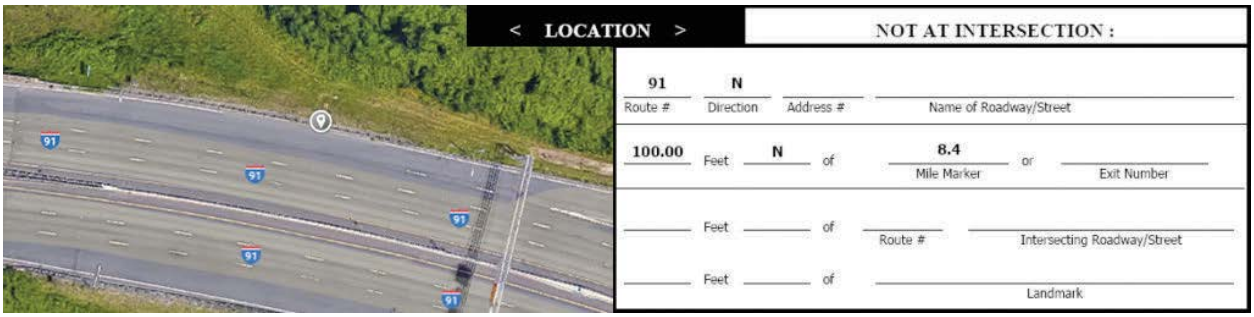
Guidelines

- Identify not only the roadway/street where the crash occurred, but also the nearest mile marker, as well as the distance and direction from that mile marker.
- Identify roadway by both the route number and name of the road (if applicable).
- When reporting crashes on numbered routes, please use mile markers whenever possible. Do not use utility pole numbers as a landmark in place of a mile marker.
- Do not simply use whole numbered mile markers. Include the decimal (see example below) so that the location of the crash can be most accurately located.

Crash Data Audit Results

In the statewide 2017 Crash Data Audit, the Mile Marker Method of locating a crash was only used by State Police. Distance information was commonly missing from the Mile Marker field, making it difficult to determine the precise location of the crash. Furthermore, the Mile Marker Method had the lowest percentage (22 percent) of reports containing additional information in the Narrative and/or Diagram that would help in crash geolocation.

The vast majority of reports using the Mile Market Method (over 95%) simply used a whole-number Mile Marker instead of indicating the decimal point. While the distance between mile markers is significant (.2 miles or 1056 feet), it is extremely helpful to use the exact number.



Exit Ramp

Required Fields

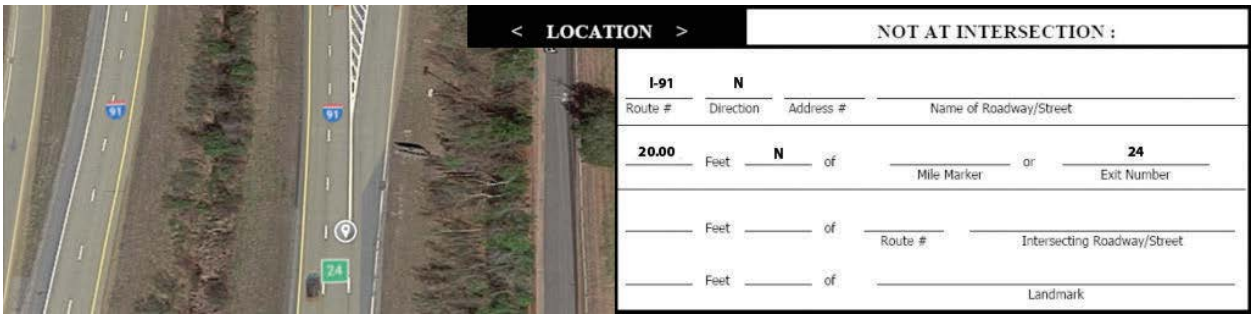
- Route #
- Direction
- Exit Number
- Distance from Exit Number
- Direction from Exit Number

Guidelines

- When crashes are located by Exit number, it is located to the point where the exit ramp diverges from the mainline. If the crash occurred on the ramp itself or at the ramp terminal, other location information should be used instead of exit number.
- Identify roadway by the route number instead of roadway name.
- If a crash did not occur on the ramp itself, the distance and direction from the ramp should be indicated, otherwise the crash would be geolocated as a ramp crash.

Crash Data Audit Results

The statewide 2017 Crash Data Audit found the Exit Ramp Method was used only by State Police, with less than 28 percent of reports within the sample having adequate information to geolocate the crash. Additionally, the Route Direction of the roadway (connected to the ramp) was provided on only 49 percent of the reports reviewed. Another issue with this location method was that the Distance of the crash location from the exit ramp was only provided on about 5 percent of reports. Furthermore, only 31 percent of the reports audited in this sample had additional information in the Narrative and/or Diagram.



Truck and Bus Section Criteria

Please answer the following questions to determine whether or not this section needs to be completed:

1. Did the crash involve:

- A truck that has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of more than 10,000 pounds used in public highways?
- Any vehicle with seating to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat?
- Any vehicle displaying hazardous materials placard (regardless of weight)?

If No, then do not fill out this section.

If Yes,

2. Did this crash result in:

- 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?
- An injury: any person(s) injured as a result of the crash who immediately receives medical treatment away from the crash scene?
- A tow away: any motor vehicle (truck, bus, car, etc.) or trailing unit disabled as a result of the crash and transported from scene by a tow truck or other vehicle?

If No, then do not fill out this section.

If Yes to both 1 and 2, please complete this section.

NOTE: If a commercial vehicle involved in the crash is a leased vehicle being rented by another company, obtain that company's name, DOT# and address, not the information for the leasing company.

Crash Report Field Index A-Z (live links pending)

Crash Level Fields

The fields listed below are categorized as 'crash-level'. This designation indicates that instead of representing a specific person or vehicle, the information gathered represents the crash as a whole. 'Crash-level' fields include environmental factors, such as lighting and weather; location attributes, including community and GPS coordinates; and events leading to the cause of the crash. 'Crash-level' reporting is an integral part of crash data collection and helps law enforcement and other safety professionals to create programming and enforcement that is targeted toward the most common types of crashes and in high-crash areas.

City/Town	Police Type	Speed Limit
Date	Property Damage	Time
First Harmful Event	Property Type Code	Traffic Control Device Type
First Harmful Event Location	Reporting Officer	Traffic Device Functioning Code
Latitude/Longitude	Road Contributing Circumstances	Trafficway Description
Light Conditions	Road Surface	Weather Conditions
Manner of Collision	Roadway Intersection Type	Work Zone Related Code
Number of Vehicles	School Bus Related	

City/Town

Instructions:

Record the name of the official Massachusetts community where the crash occurred. If a small neighborhood or village exists within a larger city/town, the city/town name is preferred.

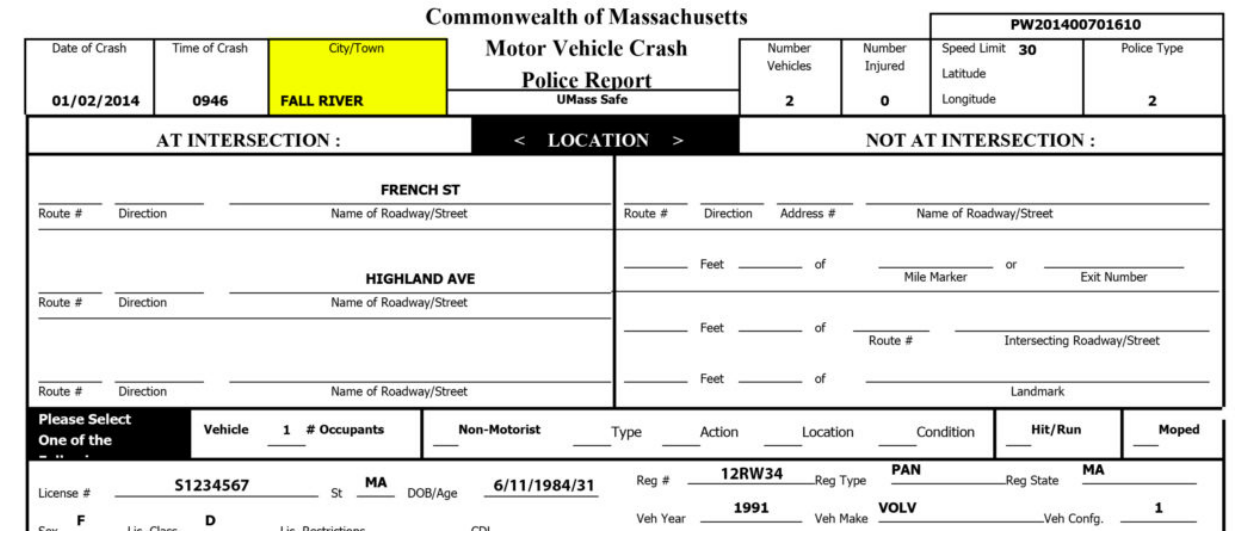
Definition:

The city/place (political jurisdiction) where the crash physically occurred.

Rationale:

This element is important for analyses of local area programs or for linkage of the Massachusetts crash file to other Massachusetts data files (EMS, hospital, roadway, etc.).

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31 Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Date

Instructions:

Enter the date as MMDDYYYY.

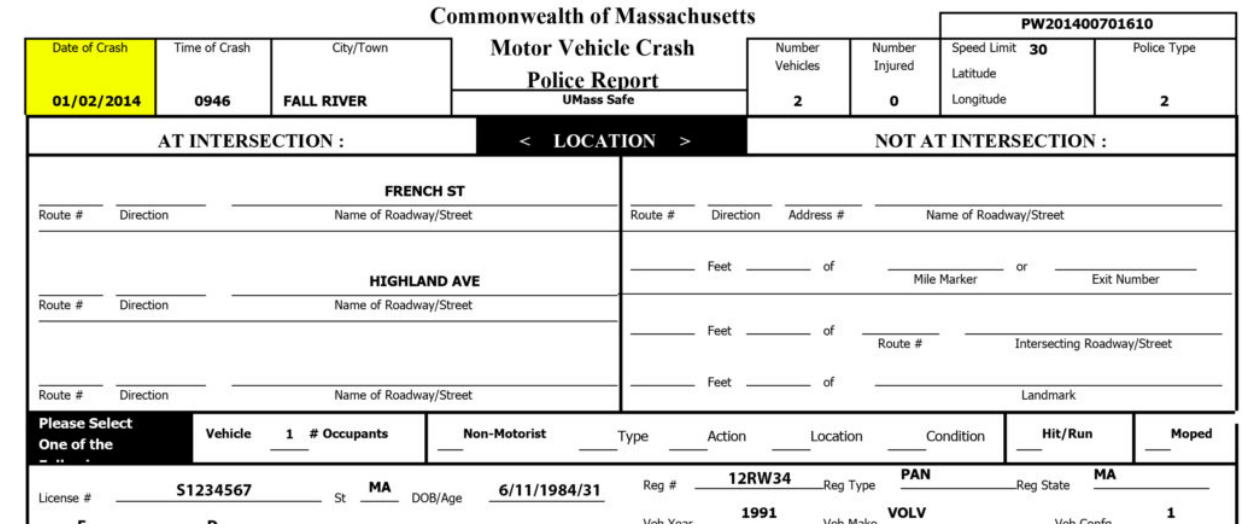
Definition:

The date (month, day, and year) when the crash occurred, formatted as MMDDYYYY.

Rationale:

This element is important for management/administration, evaluation and linkage.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street

Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street

Feet ____ of ____ Mile Marker or ____ Exit Number

Feet ____ of Route # ____ Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet ____ of ____ Landmark

Please Select One of the	Vehicle 1	# Occupants	Non-Motorist	Type	Action	Location	Condition	Hit/Run	Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31 Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config 1

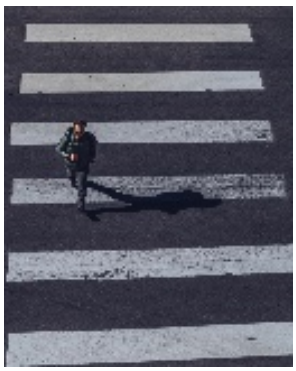
First Harmful Event

Instructions:
Select the characteristic that best describes the event that caused the first harm to the vehicle/occupants.

Definition:
The first injury or damage-producing event that characterizes the crash type.

Rationale:
This element is needed for uniformity in reported motor vehicle crash statistics, understanding crash causation, and identifying possible crash avoidance countermeasures. For analytic purposes it may be desirable to collect and use information about subsequent events, some of which may be harmful. (See Sequence of Events V20)

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Collision with Motor Vehicle in Transport	A motor vehicle is any motorized (mechanically or electrically powered) road vehicle not operated on rails. When applied to motor vehicles, 'in transport' refers to being in motion or on a roadway. 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.	
2	Collision with Parked Motor Vehicle	A parked motor vehicle is a motor vehicle not in-transport and not presently engaged in highway road work, non-highway road work and commercial work, and is not in motion, not located on the roadway, and legally parked. In roadway lanes used for travel during some periods and for parking during other periods, a parked motor vehicle should be considered to be in-transport during periods when parking is forbidden. Any stopped motor vehicle where the entirety of the vehicle's primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, is not within the roadway is parked.	

3	Collision with Pedestrian	A person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport or a pedalcyclist. Includes a person who is adjacent to the motor vehicle regardless of their actions.	
4	Collision with Cyclist	Includes bicycles, tricycles, unicycles, pedal cars, etc. This attribute is used only for occupied pedalcycles. A bicycle in the roadway without a rider that is struck would be a 'collision with unknown/other fixed object'.	
5	Collision with Animal-Deer	This attribute is used for collisions with live deer. A dead deer (carcass) should be entered as 'collision with unknown/other fixed object'. Default 'collision with deer' if it cannot be determined whether the struck deer was alive or dead at the time of the crash.	
6	Collision with Animal-Other	This attribute 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 Other Non-motorist). A dead animal (carcass) should be entered as 'collision with unknown/other fixed object'. Default 'collision with animal-other' if it cannot be determined whether the struck animal was alive or dead at the time of the crash.	
7	Collision with Moped	A motor vehicle possessing two wheels in contact with the ground, a seat or saddle for driver and passenger, a steering handle bar, and a brake horsepower not exceeding 2 HP. Unlike motorcycles, a moped by definition cannot include an enclosure.	

8	Collision with Work Zone Maintenance Equipment	A motor vehicle in the act of performing construction, maintenance, or utility work related to the trafficway. This work may be located within open or closed portions of the trafficway and motor vehicles performing these activities can be within or outside the trafficway boundaries. This attribute excludes vehicles being operated on the trafficway for other work purposes such as, garbage trucks, delivery trucks, police vehicles, etc.	
9	Collision with Railway Vehicle (Train, Engine)	Any land vehicle (train, engine) that is (1) designed primarily for moving persons or property from one place to another on rails and (2) not in use on a land way other than a railway. This would include a motor vehicle (e.g. pickup truck) specially equipped to operate on rails when in use on a railway.	
10	Collision with Movable Object	An object other than a motor vehicle in-transport, a pedestrian, another road vehicle in transit, a parked motor vehicle, a railway vehicle, a pedalcycle, an animal, or a fixed object. Fallen trees are one example. If this attribute is selected, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
20	Collision with Curb	A raised edge or border to a roadway. Curbs may be constructed of concrete, asphalt or wood, and typically have a face height of less than 9 inches.	

21	Collision with Tree	Refers to a tree that is upright and in the ground. A standing tree is a fixed object as opposed to a fallen tree that is a moveable object (see attribute 'collision with unknown/other non-fixed object'). This attribute would include a tree stump. An entire tree or branches/limbs from a tree that falls on a vehicle should be coded as 'other non-collision' under First Harmful Event and described in the narrative.	
22	Collision with Utility Pole	Constructed for the primary function of supporting an electrical line, telephone line or other electrical/electronic transmission line or cable.	
23	Collision with Light Pole or Other Post / Support	A fixed pole/post constructed to light a roadway, or another pole/post constructed for the primary function of supporting an electric line, telephone line or other electrical-electronic transmission line or cable.	
24	Collision with Guardrail	A strong, short metal fence at the side of a roadway, intended to reduce the risk of serious accidents and vehicles leaving the roadway.	

25	Collision with Median Barrier	Refers to the longitudinal traffic barriers located in the median, constructed of concrete or several flexible cables typically supported by steel posts. This includes all temporary concrete barriers regardless of location (i.e., a temporary "Jersey Barrier" on a bridge being used to control traffic during bridge repair/construction).	
26	Collision with Ditch	This includes any man-made structure for drainage purposes. A ditch ends where a culvert begins and resumes on the opposite side of the culvert. A collision with the sides of a ditch ("ditchbank" or "ditch embankment") should be coded as 'collision with ditch' rather than 'collision with embankment'.	
27	Collision with Embankment	An earthen structure used to support a channel or roadway.	
28	Collision with Bridge	Indicates a collision with the supports for a bridge structure, including piers and/or pillars, the ends (abutments) and the bridge rail (a barrier attached to a bridge deck, or a bridge parapet to restrain motor vehicles, pedestrians or other users). NOTE: A bridge rail may be constructed of various materials including metal, concrete, stone, wood, and/or combinations of these materials.	
29	Collision with Bridge Overhead Structure	Indicates a collision with any part of a bridge that is over the reference or subject roadway. In crash reporting, this typically refers to the beams or other structural elements supporting a bridge deck. Collisions with the support structures in the middle of the bridge (piers or columns), at the ends (abutments), or rails and barriers intended to restrain vehicles and pedestrians should be indicated under the attribute 'collision with bridge'.	

30	Collision with Unknown / Other Fixed Object	To be used for any collision not covered by an existing attribute code. Some examples include (but are not limited to) collisions with: a bicycle without a rider, a dead deer, a dead carcass, or a fallen tree. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
40	Overturn / Rollover	A motor vehicle that has overturned at least 90 degrees to its side.	
41	Jackknife	An uncontrolled articulation between a tractor and trailer(s) that occurs at any time during the crash sequence. 'Jackknife' as a First Harmful Event would only occur as the first injury or damage producing event of the crash. This condition reflects a loss of control of the vehicle by the driver wherein the trailer(s) twists or bends from its normal straight-line path behind the power unit. As an event in a vehicle's Sequence of Events this event is not necessarily harmful to the vehicle that jackknifes. If a jackknifing vehicle strikes another motor vehicle in-transport the proper event sequence is 'jackknife' followed by 'motor vehicle in-transport' for that vehicle.	
42	Other Non-Collision	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. Examples include: (1) Driving off a cliff where damage is not the result of an overturn or a collision with a fixed object, (2) an unbelted passenger hits his or her head on the roof of a vehicle and is injured, when the vehicle travels over a sharp dip in the road, (3) situations where a passenger is sickened or dies due to carbon monoxide fumes leaking from a motor vehicle in transport. This also includes when an occupant of a vehicle is run over by his/her	

		own vehicle after falling from the vehicle. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
43	Unknown Non-Collision	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

First Harmful Event Location

Instructions:
Select the appropriate characteristic that best describes the location of the first harmful event.

Definition:
The location of the first harmful event as it relates to its position within or outside the trafficway.

Rationale:
This element is important for identifying highway geometric deficiencies.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Roadway	The part of a trafficway designed, improved, and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel or, where various classes of motor vehicles are segregated, the part of a trafficway used by a particular class. Separate roadways may be provided for northbound and southbound traffic (as well as eastbound and westbound) or for trucks and automobiles. Bridle paths and bicycle paths are not included in this definition.	
2	Median	An area of trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in opposite directions. A median should be four or more feet wide. A median can be depressed, raised, or flush with the travel way surface. A median if flush or painted without a barrier must be four or more feet wide.	
3	Roadside	The outermost part of the trafficway from the property line to another boundary, in toward the edge of the first road.	
4	Shoulder-Paved	A paved part of a trafficway sharing a common border with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped motor vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.	

5	Shoulder-Unpaved	An unpaved part of a trafficway sharing a common border with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped motor vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure.	
6	Shoulder-Travel Lane	A trafficway shoulder used for travel during portions of the day as a congestion relief strategy.	
7	Outside Roadway	Not physically located on any landway open to the public as a matter of right or custom for moving persons or property from one place to another.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Latitude/Longitude

Instructions:

Record the crash location, formatted as degrees.minutes.seconds + compass direction for both N/S and E/W.

Definition:

The crash location latitude and longitude coordinates, obtained by GPS or mapping.

Rationale:

This element is critical for problem identification, prevention programs, engineering evaluations, mapping, and linkage purposes. The location information in a crash file must be capable of being linked to location information in other traffic records systems to study site-specific safety issues. The optimum method for recording crash locations is by Lat/Long coordinates, which are universal. Important for evaluating and comparing crash locations.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude 41.710342

Longitude -71.146970

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street

Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street

Feet ____ of ____ Mile Marker or ____ Exit Number

Feet ____ of Route # ____ Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet ____ of ____ Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist ____ Type ____ Action ____ Location ____ Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

Light Conditions

Instructions:
Record the appropriate code for Light Conditions at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The type/level of light that existed at the time of the motor vehicle crash.

Rationale:
Important for management/administration and evaluation. Critical for prevention programs and engineering evaluations.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Daylight	Whenever the sun is above the horizon at a given location.	
2	Dawn	The time that marks the beginning of the twilight before sunrise.	
3	Dusk	The transition period going from a daylight condition to the dark of night. This is typically the 30 minute period after the sun sets.	

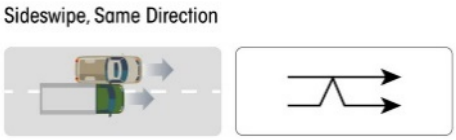
4	Dark- Lighted Roadway	The scene of the crash is illuminated at night, or another period of darkness, by street lamps or other man-made light sources.	
5	Dark- Roadway Not Lighted	The scene of the crash is not illuminated at night, or another period of darkness, by street lamps or other man-made light sources.	
6	Dark- Unknown Roadway Lighting	It is known that the crash occurred at night or during another period of darkness, but it is not known if the crash scene was illuminated by a man-made light source.	
97	Other	This attribute would be used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

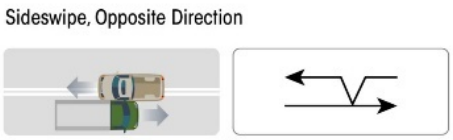
Manner of Collision

Instructions:
Enter the Manner of Collision code for the vehicles involved in the initial or first collision.

Definition:
The identification of the manner in which two motor vehicles in transport initially came together without regard to the direction of force. This data element refers only to crashes where the first harmful event involves a collision between two motor vehicles in transport.

Rationale:
This element is important for evaluating occupant injuries and structural defects.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Single Vehicle Crash	Indicates a crash involving no more than one motor vehicle.	
2	Rear-end	The front end of one vehicle collides with the rear end of another vehicle, while the two vehicles are traveling in the same direction.	
3	Angle	A crash where two motor vehicles impact at an angle. For example, the front of one motor vehicle impacts the side of another motor vehicle.	
4	Sideswipe, Same Direction	Two vehicles traveling in the same direction impact one another in a manner wherein the initial engagement does not overlap the corner of either vehicle so that there is no significant involvement of the front or rear surface areas. The impact then swipes along the surface of the vehicle parallel to the direction of travel.	

5	Sideswipe, Opposite Direction	Two vehicles traveling in opposite directions impact one another in a manner wherein the initial engagement does not overlap the corner of either vehicle so that there is no significant involvement of the front or rear surface areas. The impact then swipes along the surface of the vehicle parallel to the direction of travel.	
6	Head on	The front end of one vehicle impacts with the front end of another vehicle, while the two vehicles are traveling in opposite directions.	
7	Rear to Rear	The rear end of a vehicle impacts with the rear end of another. This can happen when two vehicles are backing up.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Number of Vehicles

Instructions:

Report the number of motor vehicles involved in the crash.

Definition:

The total number of motor vehicles (automobiles, single-unit trucks, truck combinations, motorcycles, etc.) that are involved in the crash.

Rationale:

This element provides a count of the number of motor vehicles involved in the crash without having to count the number of motor vehicle records. This simplifies the use of the crash data file for producing reports in which the number of involved motor vehicles is needed.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route #	Direction	Name of Roadway/Street
		FRENCH ST
		HIGHLAND AVE

Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31 Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Police Type

Instructions:

Select the option which best represents your law enforcement type.

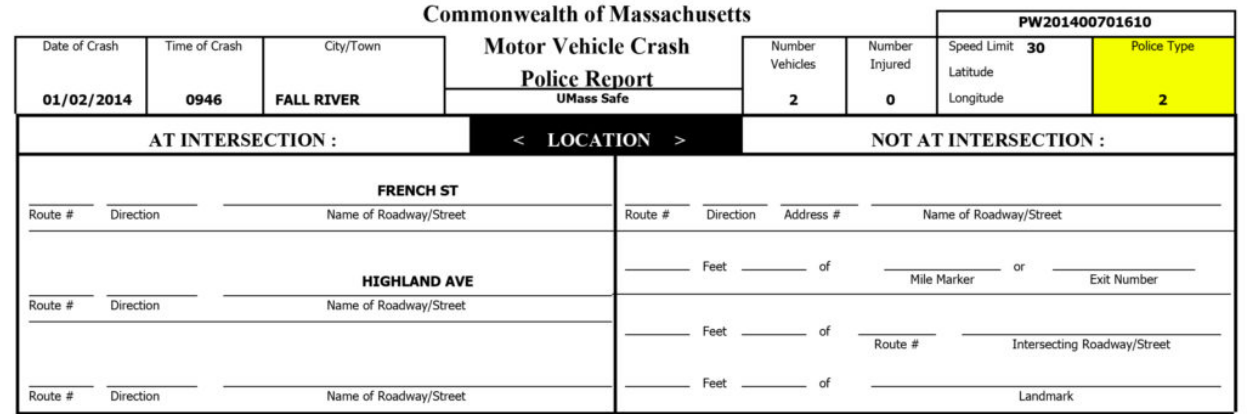
Definition:

The type of law enforcement entity. Options include 'State Police' (1), 'Local Police' (2), 'MBTA Police' (3), 'Campus Police' (4) and 'Other' (97).*

Rationale:

This data element is useful for collection, tracking and analysis.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	Speed Limit 30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Property Damage

Instructions:

Complete the owner, address, phone number and description of damaged property for up to two owners or types. Additional damage should be listed in the narrative with the same information.

Definition:

This data field is used to capture the damage of property, other than to vehicles, which occurred in the crash. This includes city, county, or state property such as road signs, guard posts and streetlights.

Rationale:

This element is important for post-crash repairs and assessing damage impact.

Example

Property Damage :

Owner (Last, First, Middle)	Address	Phone #	Type	Description of Damaged Property
MassDOT	811 North King St Northampton, MA 01060	(413) 582-0599	1	I-91 Guardrail

Truck & Bus Information Registration # : SB12345 (From Vehicle Section)

Carrier Name: Generic Transport Bus Use: 0

Address: 141 West Street City: West Hatfield St: MA Zip: 01088

US DOT # : 1234567 State Number: Issuing State: MA MC/MX/ICC # : 215680

Interstate: 1 Cargo Body Type Code: 7 GVWR/GCWR: 2

Trailer Reg # : 1234STT Reg Type: CON Reg State: MA Reg Year: 2013 Trailer Length: 3

Hazmat Information:

Placard: Material 1 Digit #: Material Name: Material 4 digit #: Release code:

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REGISTRAR

Property Type Code

Instructions:
Indicate the owner of the property that was damaged, if applicable.

Definition:
The owner of property, public or private, damaged by the involved vehicle.

Rationale:
The extent of property damage is recorded in order to capture damage done to private or public property in the crash report. This will allow the property owner to seek repair of the damages. In many instances, the town or utility owner will need this information in order to know who (the person or insurance company) to charge for the repairs.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	State	Property belonging to a federal, state or local government.
2	DCR	The Department of Conservation & Recreation (DCR) manages and oversees state parks, conservation areas and public recreation areas.
3	Municipal	Municipal corporations are created to aid state governments in the regulation and administration of local affairs. For the purpose of executing governmental powers, municipal corporations are given the power to acquire, hold, and manage property.
4	Utilities	Property belonging to an organization supplying a community with electricity, gas, water, or sewage.
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Reporting Officer

Instructions:

Record your signature and print your name, badge number or ID, department, precinct or barracks, and date.

Definition:

The personal information of the officer investigating the crash and responsible for completing the crash report form.

Rationale:

This data element is useful for collection, tracking and analysis.

Example

Property Damage :

Owner (Last, First, Middle)	Address	Phone #	Type	Description of Damaged Property
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	10 PARK PLAZA, SUITE 4160 BOSTON, MA 02116		1	GUARDRAIL

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REGISTRAR

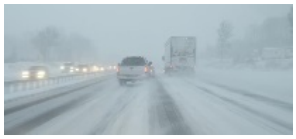
Smithee Alan P	1234	STATE POLICE
Police Officer Name	Id/Badge #	Police Agency Name

Road Contributing Circumstances

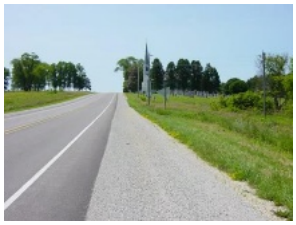
Instructions:
Select the road conditions that potentially contributed to the crash.

Definition:
Apparent environmental or roadway conditions which may have contributed to the crash.

Rationale:
This element is important for identifying the existence of unusual conditions that can be useful for determining the need for additional traffic control devices or geometric improvements. It is also important for determining highway maintenance and possible engineering needs.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	None	This attribute indicates that there were no contributing circumstances in this crash related to the road/roadway.	
2	Traffic Congestion Related	An accumulation of traffic caused by vehicles slowing or stopping the traffic flow. This pertains to daily traffic volume congestion issues. This could occur any day of the week but typically would occur during peak work travel periods in the morning and evening.	
3	Toll/Booth/Plaza Related	A crash occurring at or in the vicinity of a toll booth (manned or unmanned) or a toll plaza. It includes crashes that occur in the upstream approach to the toll booth/plaza area, continues to the approach area (where the toll road begins to widen) leading up to the toll booths, and also the departure area where the road begins to narrow, leading back to the normal number of lanes comprising the toll road downstream departure area.	
4	Road Surface Condition (Wet, Icy, Snow, Slush, Etc.)	Indicates the road's surface contributed to the crash by being wet, icy, covered in snow or slush, or a similar Weather Condition.	

5	Debris	Object(s) in the roadway that may have contributed to the crash, such as cardboard boxes, trash, or vehicle parts or other materials that have fallen from another vehicle. These would be objects in the roadway that are not large enough to block travel (see 'obstruction in roadway') but could cause damage or a loss of control. Other examples include items such as dislodged cargo, parts from a vehicle, tire tread, broken glass, or animal carcasses.	
6	Rut, Holes, Bumps	Irregular roadway surface, either concave in the case of ruts and holes, or convex in the case of bumps.	
7	Work Zone (Construction/ Maintenance/ Utility)	A work zone is an area of a trafficway where construction, maintenance, or utility work activities are identified by warning signs/signals/indicators, including those on transport devices (e.g., signs, flashing lights, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, flagmen, warning signs and arrow boards mounted on the vehicles in a mobile maintenance activity) that mark the beginning and end of a construction, maintenance or utility work activity. It extends from the first warning sign, signal or flashing lights to the END ROAD WORK sign or the last traffic control device pertinent for that work activity. Work zones also include roadway sections where there is ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity such as lane line painting or roadside mowing only if the beginning of the ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity is designated by warning signs or signals.	
8	Non-Highway Work	Maintenance or other types of work occurring near or in the trafficway but not related to the trafficway.	

9	Worn, Travel-Polished Surface	A road surface that is well used, often very smooth or shiny in appearance.	
10	Obstruction in Roadway	A blockage in the roadway, such as that caused by a fallen tree or a large boulder.	
11	Traffic Control Device Inoperative, Missing, or Obscured	This would include traffic control devices disabled or not functioning properly, lane markings faded or missing, signs that are down or covered by foliage, etc.	
12	Shoulders (None, Low, Soft)	The shoulder is the part of a trafficway for emergency use, accommodation of stopped motor vehicles, and lateral support of the roadway structure, sharing the border with the roadway.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Road Surface

Instructions:
Record the appropriate code for road surface conditions at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The roadway surface condition at the time and place of a crash.

Rationale:
It is important to identify and correct high wet-surface crash locations and provide information for setting coefficient of pavement friction standards. This is critical for prevention programs and engineering evaluations.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Dry	Describes a roadway surface dry, and otherwise is not wet and not covered with water, snow, ice, sand, mud, dirt, oil, gravel, slush or another substance.	
2	Wet	Describes a roadway surface covered with water from rain or melted snow.	
3	Snow	Describes a roadway surface covered with snow.	

4	Ice	Describes a roadway surface covered with ice. This includes a roadway covered with ice from freezing rain.	
5	Sand, Mud, Dirt, Oil, Gravel	Indicates the presence of sand, mud, dirt, oil or gravel on the surface of the roadway at the crash location, not the surface type of the roadway by design.	
6	Water (Standing or Moving)	Describes a roadway surface that is covered with an excessive amount of water, usually attributed to flooding and typically localized.	
7	Slush	Accumulated snow or ice that has partially melted.	
97	Other	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended. This would include spilled substances such as grain, wet leaves, and liquids other than those listed above.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Roadway Intersection Type

Instructions:
Select the characteristic that best describes the location of the crash.

Definition:
An intersection consists of two or more roadways that intersect at the same level.

Rationale:
This is important for site-specific safety studies to identify actual or potential safety problem locations.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Not At Intersection	This attribute identifies that the crash was not at an intersection or intersection-related. A non-intersection-related crash would occur outside the intersection's boundaries and also: (1) on an approach to or exit from an intersection and (2) as the result of an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of traffic units through the intersection.	
2	Four-Way Intersection	Where two roadways cross or connect.	
3	T-Intersection	An intersection where two roadways connect in a perpendicular manner and one roadway does not continue across the other roadway, forming a "T" shape.	 T-Intersection

4	Y-Intersection	An intersection where three roadways connect and none of the roadways continue across the other roadways, forming a “Y” shape.	 Y-Intersection
5	On Ramp	A one-way lane for traffic entering a turnpike or highway.	
6	Off Ramp	A one-way lane for traffic exiting a main highway.	
7	Traffic Circle	An intersection of roads where motor vehicles must travel around a circle to continue on the same road or leave on any intersecting road.	
8	Five-Point Or More	An intersection where more than two roadways cross or connect.	

9	Driveway	A driveway is a private way which provides vehicular access to the public from a trafficway to property, parking, or loading areas outside the boundaries of the trafficway, but is considered to be not open to the public for transportation purposes as a trafficway. A driveway is outside the trafficway and is typically not provided an official identification name or number.	
10	Railway Grade Crossing	An intersection between a roadway and train tracks that cross each other at the same level (Grade).	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

School Bus Related

Instructions:
Indicate whether a school bus was involved in the crash.

Definition:
Indicates whether a school bus or other motor vehicle functioning as a school bus for school-related purposes is involved in the crash. The school bus, with or without a passenger on board, must be directly involved as a contact motor vehicle or indirectly involved as a non-contact motor vehicle (including when children are struck when boarding or alighting from the school bus, two vehicles collide as the result of the stopped school bus, etc.).

Rationale:
This element is important for determining where and how school children are at greatest risk for injury when being transported by a school bus and the extent to which school bus operations affect overall traffic safety.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Yes	Indicates that a school bus, or motor vehicle functioning as a school bus, is involved in the crash.	
2	No	This attribute is used when there is no indication of a school bus, or motor vehicle functioning as a school bus, being involved in the crash.	

Speed Limit

Instructions:

Enter the posted/statutory value (miles per hour) as XX.

Definition:

The posted/statutory speed limit for the motor vehicle at the time of the crash. The authorization may be indicated by the posted speed limit, blinking sign at construction zones, etc.

Rationale:

This element is important for evaluation purposes (even though the speed of the motor vehicle at the time of the crash may differ significantly from the authorized speed limit).

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude

Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the

Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Doe Jane Mary

Time

Instructions:

Enter the time as HHMM, using a valid military time between 0000-2359 (code midnight as '0000').

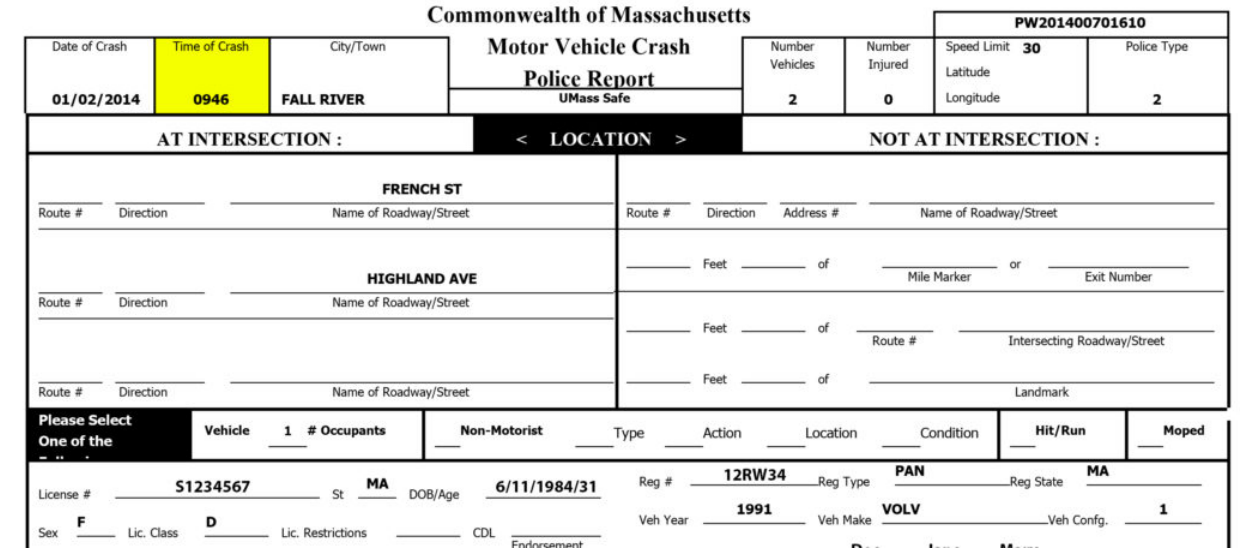
Definition:

The time (00:00-23:59) at which the crash occurred, formatted as HHMM.

Rationale:

The time (00:00-23:59) at which the crash occurred, formatted as HHMM.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street

Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street

Feet | of | Mile Marker | or | Exit Number

Feet | of | Route # | Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet | of | Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 | St MA | DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31 | Reg # 12RW34 | Reg Type PAN | Reg State MA

Sex F | Lic. Class D | Lic. Restrictions | CDL | Endorsement | Veh Year 1991 | Veh Make VOLV | Veh Confg. 1

Traffic Control Device Type

Instructions:

Indicate the type of traffic control device present in the vicinity of the crash and/or relevant to this crash, regardless whether it is functioning or missing.

Definition:

The type of traffic control device (TCD) applicable to this motor vehicle at the crash location.

Rationale:

This element needs to be collected at the scene because the presence of specific devices is better verified at the time of the crash. It is also important for ascertaining the relationship between the use of various traffic control devices (TCD) and crashes and identifying the need for upgraded TCDs at specific crash locations.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	No Controls	This should be used only in situations when no traffic controls are present. This excludes situations where existing controls are knocked down, obscured, or malfunctioning. That is recorded in Subfield 2. For example, a Stop Sign that is knocked down or obscured would still be recorded as present in Subfield 1 and that it was not operating properly would be recorded in Subfield 2.	
2	Stop Signs	An eight-sided red sign with "STOP" on it, requiring motor vehicles to come to a full stop and look for on-coming traffic before proceeding with caution.	
3	Traffic Control Signal	Controls traffic movements by illuminating systematically, a green, yellow, or red light or by flashing a single color light.	

4	Flashing Traffic Control Signal	A traffic control signal that is flashing or a single light flashing red or yellow.	
5	Yield Signs	Three-sided signs that require motor vehicles to give way to other vehicles.	
6	School Zone Sign	Signs or devices which change the speed limit on road adjacent to schools on school days, signs which give advance warning of school and signs which warn of children crossing the road.	
7	Warning Signs	A sign intended to warn traffic of existing or potentially hazardous conditions on or adjacent to a road.	
8	Railroad Crossing Device	Any sign, signal, or gate that warns of on-coming trains or train tracks crossing the roadway.	

99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, it is recommended to be explained in the narrative.

Traffic Device Functioning Code

Instructions:
Indicate that the traffic control device is not functional or missing by selecting 'No'. If it's operating as intended, select 'Yes'.

Definition:
The functioning state of the traffic control device (TCD) applicable to this motor vehicle at the crash location.

Rationale:
This element needs to be collected at the scene because the confirmation of functionality is more effectively verified at the time of the crash than at a later date.

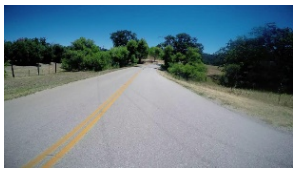
Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Yes	Indicates that the traffic control identified in Subfield 1 was operating as intended.
2	No	Indicates that the traffic control identified in Subfield 1 was NOT operating as intended at the time of the crash. It is used for static signs (e.g. stop, yield) that are down or obscured such that they cannot be seen by drivers as intended, or for traffic signals that are down, obscured, or not operating properly.

Trafficway Description

Instructions:
Select the characteristic that best describes the design of the road on which this vehicle was traveling.

Definition:
Indicates whether the trafficway for this vehicle is divided and whether it serves one-way or two-way traffic. A divided trafficway is one in which roadways for travel in opposite directions are physically separated by a median.

Rationale:
This element is used for classifying crashes as well as identifying the environment of a particular crash. It is important for guiding future trafficway design and traffic control.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Two-Way, Not Divided	This attribute is used whenever there is no median. Generally, medians are not designed to legally carry traffic. Although gores separate roadways, and traffic islands (associated with channels) separate travel lanes, neither is involved in the determination of trafficway division.	
2	Two-Way, Divided, Unprotected Medium	This attribute is used for two-way trafficways that are physically divided by an unprotected median (e.g., painted median > 4ft., vegetation, gravel, trees, water, embankments and ravines that separate a trafficway). Raised curbed medians do not constitute a “positive barrier” by themselves and would be included here.	
3	Two-Way, Divided, Positive Medium Barrier	This attribute is used whenever the traffic is physically divided and the division is protected by any concrete, metal, or other type of longitudinal barrier (i.e. all manufactured barriers). For underpass support structures and bridge rails acting as a barrier, use this attribute. “Traffic barrier” refers to a physical structure such as a guardrail, concrete safety barrier, cable barrier, or other structure designed to mitigate or prevent cross-median travel. Therefore, trees, curbing,	

		rumble strips, drainage depressions, etc. are not considered traffic barriers.	
4	One-Way, Not Divided	This attribute is used whenever the trafficway is undivided and traffic flows in one direction (e.g., one-way streets).	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Weather Conditions

Instructions:
Record the appropriate code for weather conditions at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The prevailing atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of the crash.

Rationale:
Important for management/administration and evaluation. Critical for prevention programs and engineering evaluations.

Code	Definition	Definition	Example
1	Clear	Includes partial cloudiness if sunlight is not diminished.	
2	Cloudy	Usually "overcast" but may include partial cloudiness if light is diminished.	
3	Rain	This refers to precipitation other than snow, hail or sleet, or freezing rain. Precipitation falling as "mist" should be coded as "Rain".	

4	Snow	This attribute describes a roadway surface that is covered with snow.	
5	Sleet, Hail, Freezing Rain	This attribute would apply to conditions where precipitation is falling as ice (sleet/hail) or precipitation falling as liquid (rain) and then freezing on the roadway.	
6	Fog, Smog, Smoke	This includes natural or man-made conditions that cause reduced visibility.	
7	Severe Crosswinds	Strong air flow perpendicular to the intended path of travel.	
8	Blowing Sand, Snow	Earthen particles being blown about by the wind, reducing visibility. Wind-driven snow that reduces visibility. Blowing snow can be falling snow or snow that has already accumulated but is picked up and blown by strong winds.	
97	Other	This attribute would be used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used it is recommended it is explained in the narrative.	

99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, it is recommended to be explained in the narrative.

Work Zone Related Code

Instructions:
Select 'yes' or 'no' to indicate whether this crash occurred in a work zone.

Definition:
Indicating a crash that occurs in or related to a construction, maintenance, or utility work zone, whether or not workers were actually present at the time of the crash. Work Zone Related crashes may also include those involving motor vehicles slowed or stopped because of the work zone, even if the first harmful event occurred before the first warning sign.

Rationale:
This element is important for assessing the impact on traffic safety of various types of on-highway work activity, to evaluate Traffic Control Plans used at work zones, and to make adjustments to the Traffic Control Plans for the safety of workers and the traveling public. This data element needs to be collected at the scene because work zones are relatively temporary or involve moving operations that are not recorded in permanent road inventory files.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Yes	Indicates a traffic crash wherein the first harmful event occurs within the boundaries of a work zone, or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, resulting from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone.	
2	No	Indicates a traffic crash wherein the first harmful event does not occur within the boundaries of a work zone, or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, and otherwise not resulting from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Vehicle Level Fields

The fields listed below are categorized as 'vehicle-level'. This designation indicates that the information gathered relates to a specific vehicle directly involved in the reported crash. 'Vehicle-level' fields are both free form and coded, and include vehicle owner data, registration information, specific actions that were taken by the driver and/or passenger, and details surrounding the sustained damage. 'Vehicle-level' reporting helps to provide the specific information that helps law enforcement and other safety professionals to identify usage trends and target safety features of vehicle design.

Address	Name	Sequence of Events/Most Harmful Event
Damaged Area Code	Number of Occupants	Towed From Scene
Hit/Run	Registration Number	Vehicle Travel Direction
Insurance Company	Registration State	Vehicle Action Prior to Crash
Make	Registration Type	Vehicle Configuration Code
Moped	Responding to Emergency	Vehicle Year

Address

Instructions:

Record the Address, City, State, Zip.

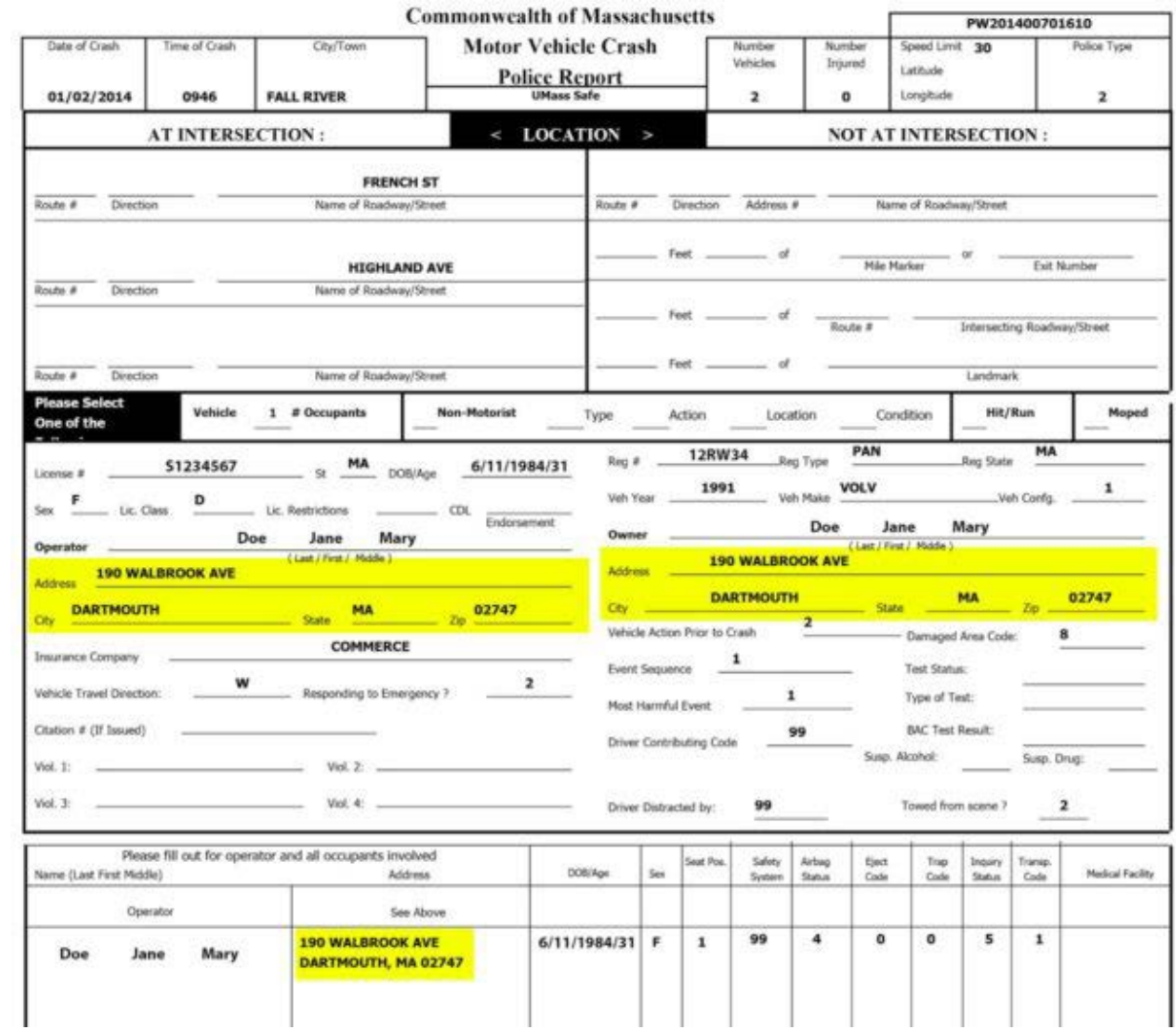
Definition:

The street number, street name, city, state, and zip code listed on the vehicle's registration, regardless of whether the owner is present.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when addresses are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver license number of drivers. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude

Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Damaged Area Code

Instructions:

Indicate the areas where the motor vehicle was damaged due to the crash. These include the areas of the motor vehicle that received the initial impact and the area that was most damaged.

Definition:

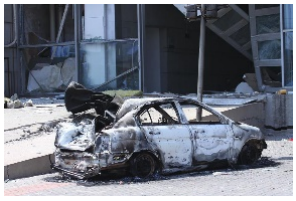
This element is intended to record all areas of the vehicle that were damaged in the crash.

Rationale:

This element is Important for evaluating injury severity in relation to motor vehicle impact and crash severity.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	None	This attribute is used when the vehicle has harmful events but the events do not produce physical damage to the vehicle itself and thus there are not damaged areas to record.	
1	Center Front	Indicate damage to the center of the motor vehicle's front end.	
2	Right Front	Indicate damage to the right portion of the motor vehicle's front end. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'right front' and 'right side', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	

3	Right Side	Indicate damage to the right side of the motor vehicle. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'right side' and 'right front', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	
4	Right Rear	Indicate damage to the right portion of the motor vehicle's rear end. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'right rear' and 'right side', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	
5	Center Rear	Indicate damage to the center of the motor vehicle's rear end.	
6	Left Rear	Indicate damage to the left portion of the motor vehicle's rear end of the motor vehicle. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'left rear' and 'left side', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	
7	Left Side	Indicate damage to the right side of the motor vehicle. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'left side' and 'left front', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	

8	Left Front	Indicate damage to the left portion of motor vehicle's front end. Note: if damage occurred on both the 'left rear' and 'left side', indicate both Damaged Area Codes.	
9	Top and Window	Indicate damage to the hood, windshield, roof, rear window, and/or truck deck.	
10	Undercarriage	Indicate damage to the tires/wheels, axles, exhaust system, etc.	
11	Total (All Areas)	This attribute is used to indicate a vehicle with damage to all planes/clock value areas on the vehicle (01-12, Top and Undercarriage). For example a vehicle that rolls and is then consumed by fire or involved in a severe crash with multiple impacts resulting in damage all over the vehicle.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended	

Hit/Run

Instructions:

If the driver and/or the car and driver left the scene, check 'yes'.

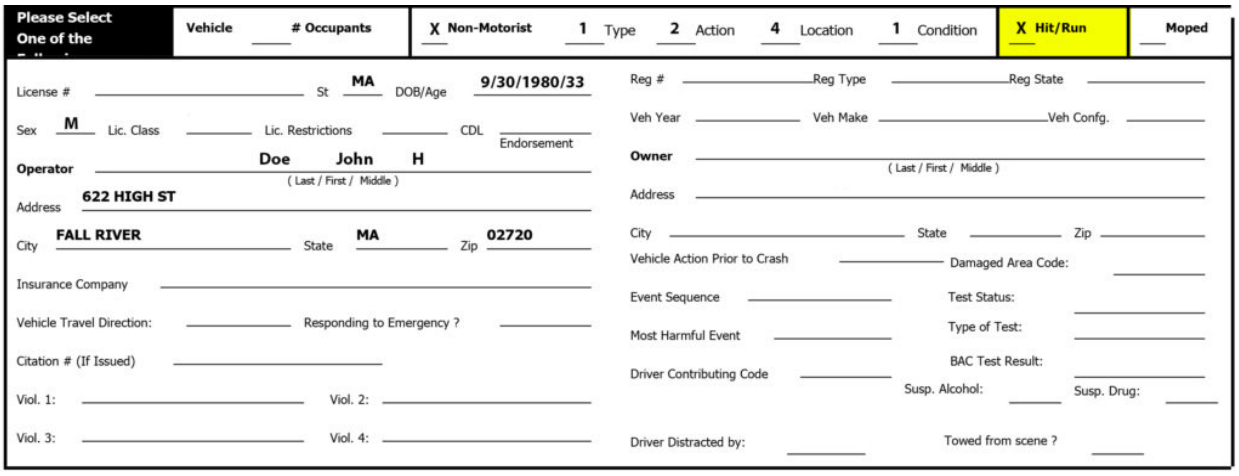
Definition:

Refers to cases where the vehicle or driver of the vehicle in transport is a contact vehicle in the crash and departs the scene without stopping to render aid or report the crash.

Rationale:

This element is important for uniformity, quality control, and identification purposes in reported motor vehicle crash statistics.

Example



Insurance Company

Instructions:

Record the insurance company name obtained from the 'proof of insurance' that the vehicle is carrying.

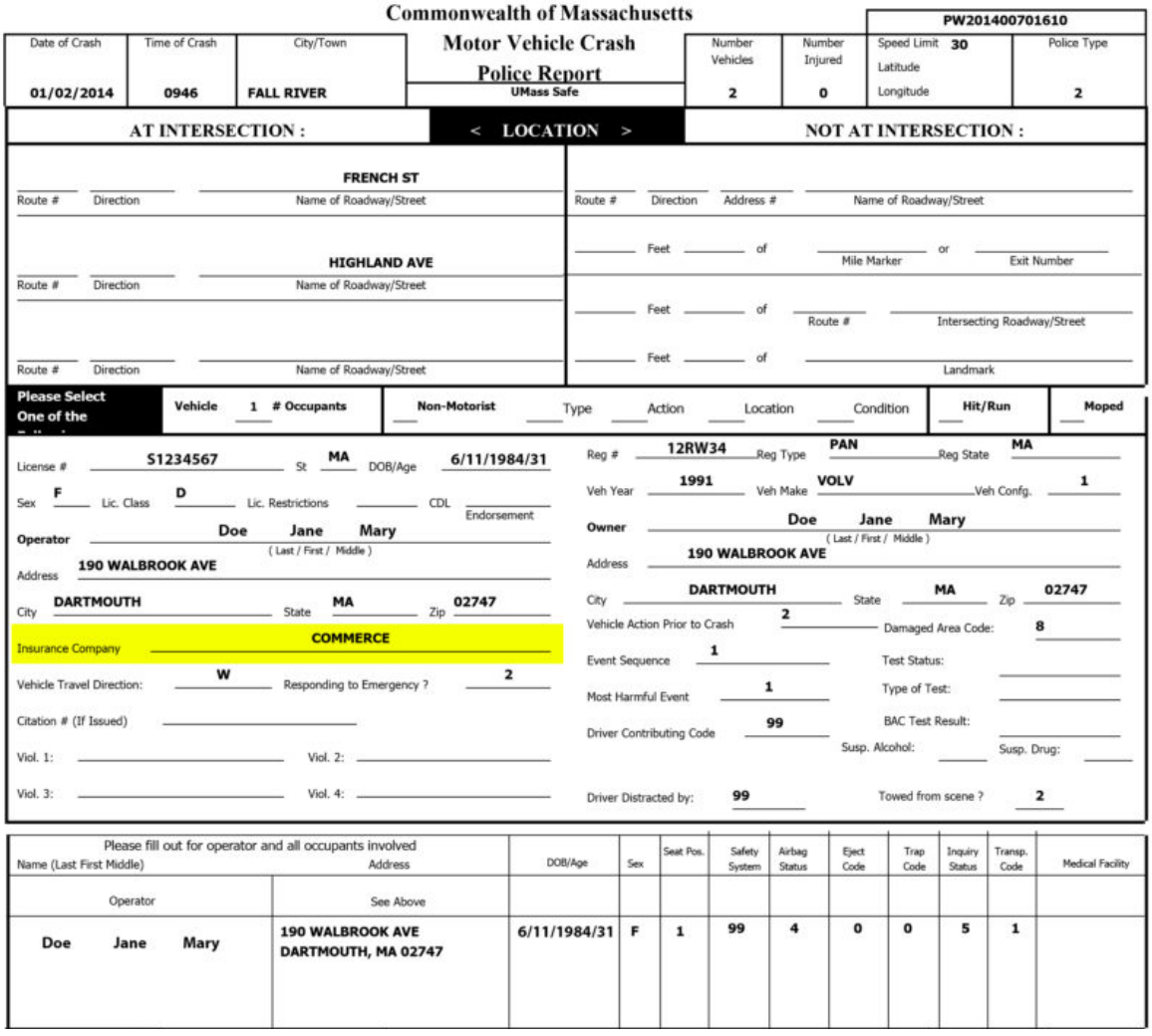
Definition:

The company contracted for the automobile liability policy.

Rationale:

This element is used to determine whether a vehicle involved in a crash is in compliance with mandated insurance coverage.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude
Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street
Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Make

Instructions:

Record the make of the car, as assigned by the motor vehicle manufacturer.

Definition:

The manufacturer-assigned coded name applied to a group of motor vehicles.

Rationale:

This element is important for identifying the motor vehicle make, to be used for evaluation, research, and crash comparison purposes.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Moped

Instructions:

Check this box if the person you are recording was operating a moped.

Definition:

A motor vehicle possessing two wheels in contact with the ground, a seat or saddle for driver and passenger, a steering handle bar, and a brake horsepower not exceeding 2 HP. Unlike motorcycles, a moped by definition cannot include an enclosure.

Rationale:

For data analysis purposes it is useful to be able to extract uncommon vehicle configurations, which likely have very different circumstances surrounding the crash.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Name

Instructions:

Record the Last, First, and Middle name, respectively.

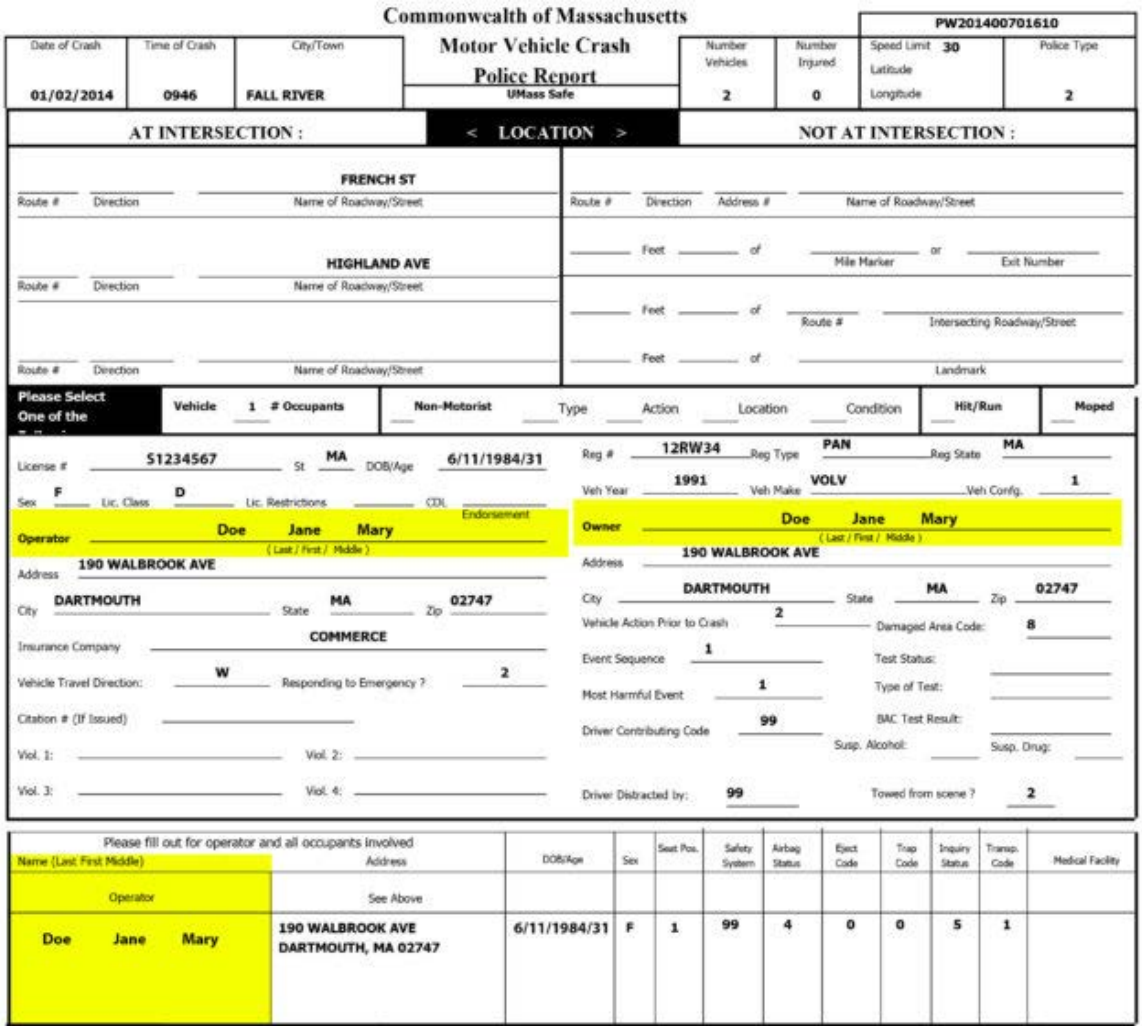
Definition:

The full name of the owner of the 'vehicle' involved in the crash, as listed on the registration, regardless of whether the owner is present.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when names are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver's driver license number. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

FRENCH ST (Name of Roadway/Street)
HIGHLAND AVE (Name of Roadway/Street)

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
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Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Number of Occupants

Instructions:

Enter the total number of injured and uninjured occupants, including the driver.

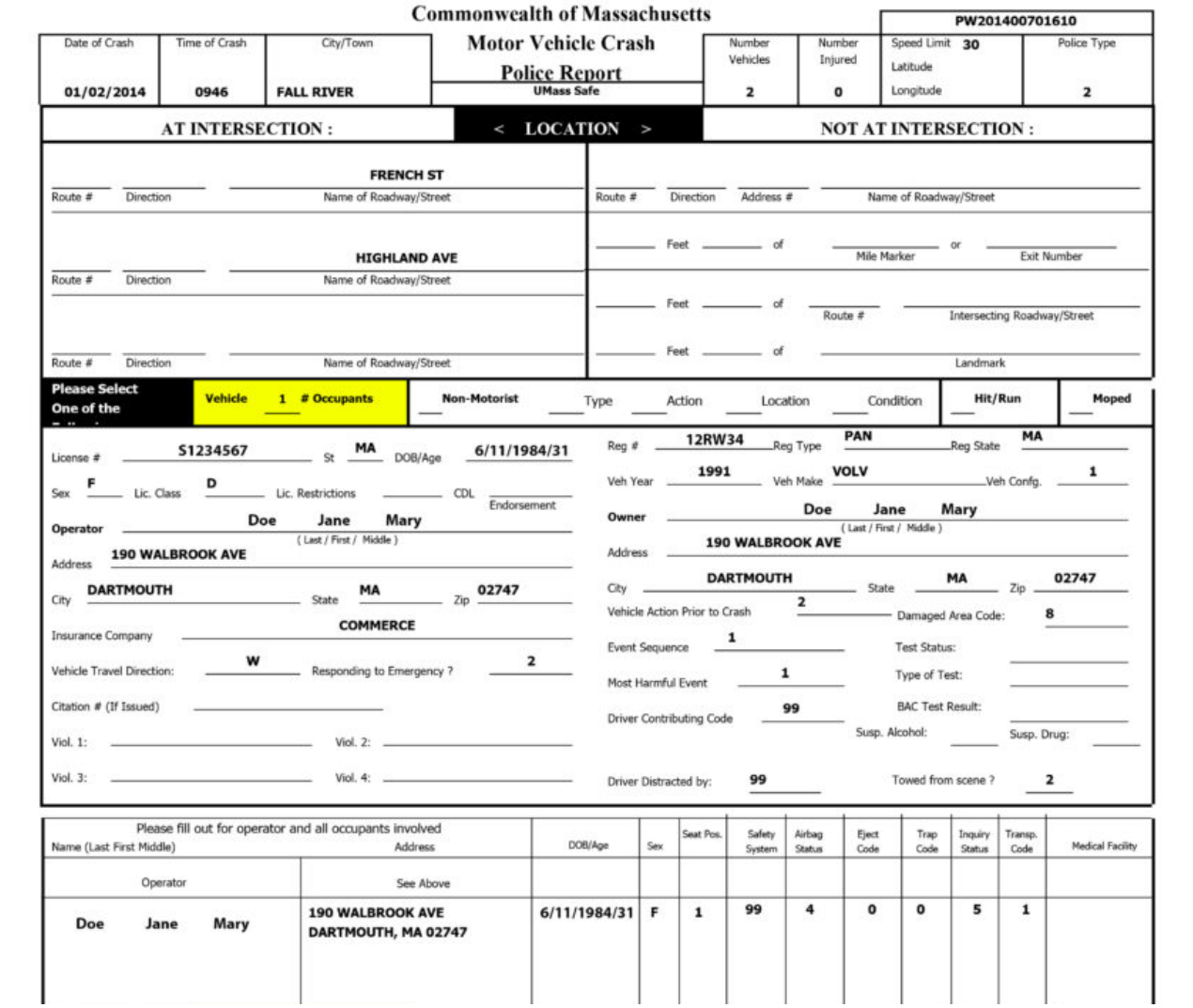
Definition:

The total number of injured and uninjured persons occupying the motor vehicle involved in the crash, including persons in or on the motor vehicle at the time of the crash.

Rationale:

It is important for the officer at the scene to indicate how many people (injured and uninjured) are involved for reporting purposes. This element is useful for evaluating the effectiveness of countermeasures that prevent or reduce injury and injury severity.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Registration Number

Instructions:

Record the alphanumeric identifier assigned by the state, foreign country, U.S. Government, or Indian Nation in which the vehicle is registered.

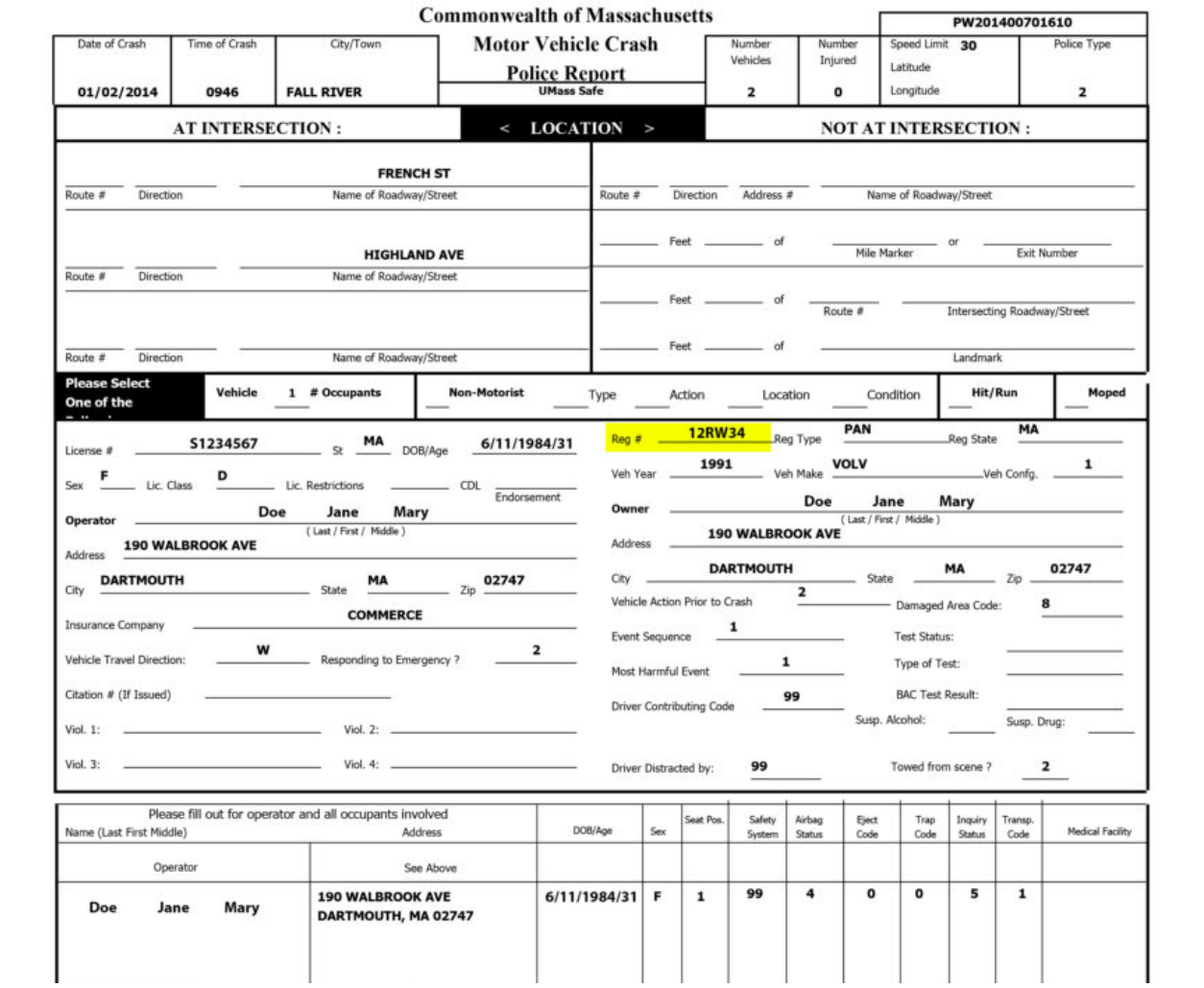
Definition:

The alphanumeric identifier or other characters, exactly as displayed, on the registration plate or tag affixed to the motor vehicle. For combination trucks, motor vehicle plate number is obtained from the truck tractor.

Rationale:

This element is critical for linkage between the crash and motor vehicle registration files.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude

Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Registration State

Instructions:

Record the state identifier.

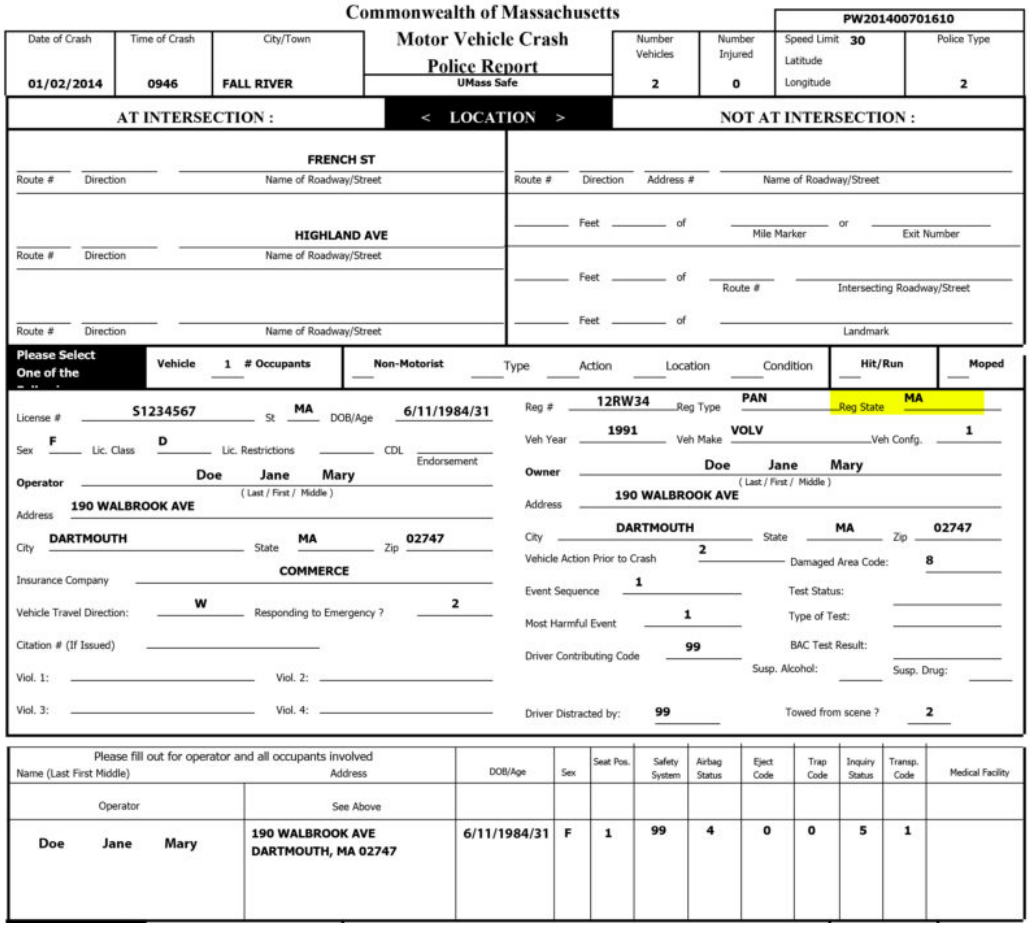
Definition:

The State, commonwealth, territory, Indian nation, U.S. Government, foreign country, etc., issuing the registration plate, as well as the year of registration as indicated on the registration plate displayed on the motor vehicle. For foreign countries, MMUCC requires only the name of the country.

Rationale:

This element is critical in providing linkage between the crash and motor vehicle registration files in order to access the motor vehicle identification number.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

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Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street:

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street:

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

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Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Registration Type

Instructions:
Enter a three letter abbreviation indicating the type of vehicle registration.

Definition:
Indicates the type of vehicle registration and associated plate, based on vehicle type and usage.

Rationale:
This element is critical in providing linkage between the crash and motor vehicle registration files in order to access the motor vehicle identification number.

Code	Definition
PAN	Passenger: Normal
PAR	Passenger: Reserved
PAS	Passenger: Specialty (Antique, Veteran, Environmental, Sports, Spay & Neuter, Breast Cancer, United We Stand, etc.)
PAV	Passenger: Vanity
PAY	Passenger: Year of Manufacture (Antique plate with year stamped; AN gets added to the beginning of plate number on registration)
CON	Commercial: Normal (Plates starting with SR are for snow removal; HR for hearse)
COR	Commercial: Reserved
COV	Commercial: Vanity
MCN	Motorcycle: Normal
MCR	Motorcycle: Reserved
MCS	Motorcycle: Specialty
MCV	Motorcycle: Vanity
AHN	Camper: Normal
AHR	Camper: Reserved
AHV	Camper: Vanity
AMN	Ambulance: Normal (includes Animal Ambulance)
AMR	Ambulance: Reserved
LVN	Livery: Normal
LVR	Livery: Reserved
LVV	Livery: Vanity
SPN	School Pupil: Normal
TAN	Taxi: Normal
TAR	Taxi: Reserved
TRN	Trailer: Normal (not used on Camper trailers)
TRR	Trailer: Reserved
VPN	VA

Responding to Emergency

Instructions:

Record 'yes'/'no' relative to specific vehicle in crash.

Definition:

Indicates emergency response vehicles involved in the responding to the crash, such as police, ambulance, fire, military, etc. which were on an emergency response with physical emergency signals in use: typically light blinking, siren sounding, etc.

Rationale:

Important for evaluating safety laws and enforcement practices.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > **NOT AT INTERSECTION :**

Route # / Direction / Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # / Direction / Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # / Direction / Name of Roadway/Street:

Route # / Direction / Address # / Name of Roadway/Street:
Feet / of / Mile Marker / or / Exit Number
Feet / of / Route # / Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet / of / Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Sequence of Events/Most Harmful Event

Instructions:

Record the events of the crash in chronological order, specific to the vehicle. Select which event was the most harmful. NOTE: The sequence of events boxes are used to describe what occurred during the crash. In order to account for complex scenarios, you may enter up to four events per vehicle. If there are more than four events, record the four most significant events. The sequence of events codes are grouped into two categories, including non-collision (i.e. ran-off road and rollover) and collision with objects (i.e. motor vehicle, light poles and trees).

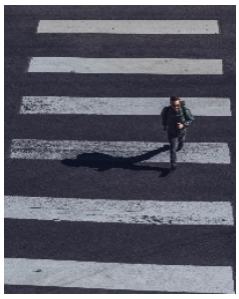
Definition:

The Sequence of Events are events related to this motor vehicle, including non-harmful events, non-collision harmful events and collision events recorded in chronological order. Most Harmful Event is the event that resulted in the most severe injury or, if no injury, the greatest property damage involving this motor vehicle.

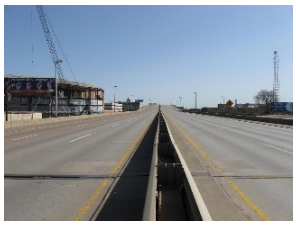
Rationale:

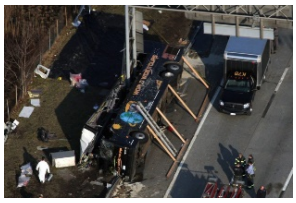
Both vehicle event fields, Sequence of Events and Most Harmful Event, are important for use in conjunction together, along with Vehicle Action Prior to Crash in order to generate complete information about the crash.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Collision with Motor Vehicle in Transport	A motor vehicle is any motorized (mechanically or electrically powered) road vehicle not operated on rails. When applied to motor vehicles, 'in transport' refers to being in motion or on a roadway. This includes: 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.	
2	Collision with Parked Motor Vehicle	A parked motor vehicle is a motor vehicle not in-transport and not presently engaged in highway road work, non-highway road work and commercial work, and is not in motion, not located on the roadway, and legally parked. In roadway lanes used for travel during some periods and for parking during other periods, a parked motor vehicle should be considered to be in-transport during periods when parking is forbidden. Any stopped motor vehicle where the entirety of the vehicle's primary outline as	

		defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, is not within the roadway is parked.	
3	Collision with Pedestrian	A person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport or a pedalcyclist. Includes a person who is adjacent to the motor vehicle regardless of their actions.	
4	Collision with Cyclist	Includes bicycles, tricycles, unicycles, pedal cars, etc. This attribute is used only for occupied pedalcycles. A bicycle in the roadway without a rider that is struck would be a 'collision with other movable object'.	
5	Collision with Animal-Deer	This attribute is used for collisions with live deer. A dead deer (carcass) should be entered as 'collision with unknown/other fixed object'. Default 'collision with deer' if it cannot be determined whether the struck deer was alive or dead at the time of the crash.	
6	Collision with Animal-Other	This attribute 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. A dead animal (carcass) should be entered as collision with 'other movable object'. Default to 'collision with animal-other' if unable to determine if the struck animal was alive or dead at the time of the crash.	
7	Collision with Moped	A motor vehicle possessing two wheels in contact with the ground, a seat or saddle for driver and passenger, a steering handle bar, and a brake horsepower not exceeding 2 HP. Unlike motorcycles, a moped by definition cannot include an enclosure.	

8	Collision with Work Zone Maintenance Equipment	A motor vehicle in the act of performing construction, maintenance, or utility work related to the trafficway. This work may be located within open or closed portions of the trafficway, and motor vehicles performing these activities can be within or outside the trafficway boundaries. This attribute excludes vehicles being operated on the trafficway for other work purposes such as, garbage trucks, delivery trucks, police vehicles, etc.	
9	Collision with Railway Vehicle (Train, Engine)	Any land vehicle (train, engine) that is (1) designed primarily for moving persons or property from one place to another on rails and (2) not in use on a land way other than a railway. This would include a motor vehicle (e.g. pickup truck) specially equipped to operate on rails when in use on a railway.	
10	Collision with Other Movable Object	An object other than a motor vehicle in-transport, a pedestrian, another road vehicle in transit, a parked motor vehicle, a railway vehicle, a pedalcycle, an animal, or a fixed object. Fallen trees are one example. If this attribute is selected, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
11	Collision with Unknown Movable Object	An object other than a motor vehicle in-transport, a pedestrian, another road vehicle in transit, a parked motor vehicle, a railway vehicle, a pedalcycle, an animal, or a fixed object that cannot be identified. If this attribute is selected, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
20	Collision with Curb	A raised edge or border to a roadway. Curbs may be constructed of concrete, asphalt or wood, and typically have a face height of less than 9 inches.	

21	Collision with Tree	Refers to a tree that is upright and in the ground. A standing tree is a fixed object as opposed to a fallen tree that is a moveable object (see attribute 'collision with unknown/other non-fixed object'). This attribute would include a tree stump. An entire tree or branches/limbs from a tree that falls on a vehicle should be coded as 'other non-collision' under First Harmful Event and described in the narrative.	
22	Collision with Utility Pole	Constructed for the primary function of supporting an electric line, telephone line or other electrical/electronic transmission line or cable.	
23	Collision with Light Pole or Other Post / Support	A fixed pole/post constructed to light a roadway, or another pole/post constructed for the primary function of supporting an electric line, telephone line or other electrical-electronic transmission line or cable.	
24	Collision with Guardrail	A strong, short metal fence at the side of a roadway, intended to reduce the risk of serious accidents and vehicles leaving the roadway.	
25	Collision with Median Barrier	Refers to the longitudinal traffic barriers located in the median, constructed of concrete or several flexible cables typically supported by steel posts. This includes all temporary concrete barriers regardless of location (i.e., a temporary "Jersey Barrier" on a bridge being used to control traffic during bridge repair/construction).	

26	Collision with Ditch	Includes any man-made structure used for drainage purposes. A ditch ends where a culvert begins and resumes on the opposite side of the culvert. A collision with the sides of a ditch (ditchbank or ditch embankment) should be coded as a 'collision with ditch' rather than a 'collision with embankment'.	
27	Collision with Embankment	Earthen structure used to support a channel or roadway.	
28	Collision with Highway Traffic Sign Post	A pole, post or other type of support for a traffic sign.	
29	Collision with Overhead Sign Support	A pole, post or other type of support for a traffic sign hanging over the roadway.	
30	Collision with Fence	Includes fence posts. A fence can be made of wood, chain link, stone, etc. This would exclude shrubs or hedges serving as containment for property. Shrubs or hedges would be coded as 'collision with other fixed object'.	
31	Collision with Mailbox	A private box into which mail is delivered, often mounted on a post at the entrance to a driveway.	
32	Collision with Impact Attenuator / Crash Cushion	A barrier at a spot location, less than 25 ft. (7.6 m) away, designed to prevent an errant motor vehicle from impacting a fixed object hazard by gradually decelerating the motor vehicle to a safe stop or by redirecting the motor vehicle away from the hazard.	

33	Collision with Bridge	Indicates a collision with the supports for a bridge structure, including piers and/or pillars, the ends (abutments) and the bridge rail (a barrier attached to a bridge deck, or a bridge parapet to restrain motor vehicles, pedestrians or other users). NOTE: A bridge rail may be constructed of various materials including metal, concrete, stone, wood, and/or combinations of these materials.	
34	Collision with Bridge Overhead Structure	Indicates a collision with any part of a bridge that is over the reference or subject roadway. In crash reporting, this typically refers to the beams or other structural elements supporting a bridge deck. Collisions with the support structures in the middle of the bridge (piers or columns), at the ends (abutments), or rails and barriers intended to restrain vehicles and pedestrians should be indicated under the attribute 'collision with bridge'.	
35	Collision with Other Fixed Object (Wall, Building, Tunnel)	Other fixed objects include walls, buildings, tunnels, etc. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
36	Collision with Unknown Fixed Object	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
40	Ran Off Road Right (Sequence Event Only)	Failure of the driver to keep the motor vehicle on the roadway. The roadway is the part of a trafficway designed, improved and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel. For vehicles departing the roadway when turning at "T" intersections, it is recommended that right or left be chosen based on the direction of travel for the vehicle's proper travel lane for their intended path. For vehicles traveling straight through, use 'ran off road right' as it would be departing to the right side of the trafficway at the top of the "T".	

41	Ran Off Road Left (Sequence Event Only)	Failure of the driver to keep the motor vehicle on the roadway. The roadway is that part of a trafficway designed, improved and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel. For vehicles departing the roadway when turning at "T" intersections, it is recommended that right or left be chosen based on the direction of travel for the vehicle's proper travel lane for their intended path. For vehicles traveling straight through, use 'ran off road left' as it would be departing to the left side of the trafficway at the top of the "T". See examples of this attribute below.	
42	Cross Median / Centerline (Sequence Event Only)	Indicates motor vehicle crossing median area of trafficway between parallel roads or painted line separating travel in opposite directions. A median should be four or more feet wide. A median can be depressed, raised, or flush with the travel way surface. If flush or painted without a barrier, a median must be four or more feet wide.	
43	Overturn / Rollover	A motor vehicle that has overturned at least 90 degrees to its side.	
44	Equipment Failure (Blown Tire, Brake Failure, Etc.) (Sequence Event Only)	Mechanical failures of a vehicle's parts such as a tire blowout, broken fan belt, or broken axle are not considered harmful events but can start the unstabilized situation and begin or occur as part of a vehicle's Sequence of Events.	
45	Fire / Explosion	A fire or explosion that was the cause or result of the crash. A fire/explosion is a non- collision harmful event.	

46	Immersion	Entry of a vehicle into liquid so that it is completely covered or there is damage to the vehicle or harm to an occupant.	
47	Jackknife	An uncontrolled articulation between a tractor and trailer(s) that occurs at any time during the crash sequence.	
48	Cargo / Equipment Loss or Shift	As a non-collision event in First Harmful Event or Most Harmful Event, the loss or shift would have to cause damage to the motor vehicle or occupants that is transporting the cargo/equipment or the cargo or equipment itself. If cargo/equipment is lost and strikes another vehicle, that is a collision event. As a non-collision event in the Sequence of Events, a cargo/equipment loss or shift is not necessarily harmful. For example, the loss or release of the goods being transported from the cargo compartment of the truck, or the shifting off position of the load affecting its balance.	
49	Separation of Units (Sequence Event Only)	When the truck or truck tractor becomes separated from the semi-trailer and/or trailer(s) they are pulling.	
50	Downhill Runaway (Sequence Event Only)	Refers to any vehicle that cannot decelerate on a downhill grade.	
51	Other Non-Collision	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. Examples include: (1) Driving off a cliff where damage is not the result of an overturn or a collision with a fixed object, (2) an unbelted passenger hits his or her head on the roof of a vehicle and is injured, when the vehicle travels over a sharp dip in the road, (3) situations where a passenger is sickened or dies due to carbon monoxide fumes leaking from a motor	

		vehicle in transport. (4) This also includes when an occupant of a vehicle is run over by his/her own vehicle after falling from the vehicle.	
52	Unknown Non-Collision	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Towed From Scene

Instructions:
Indicate whether the vehicle was towed and if 'yes', under which circumstance.

Definition:
The method and circumstance to which the involved vehicle left the scene. Towing assistance without removal of the vehicle from the scene, such as pulling a vehicle out of a ditch, is not considered to be towed for the purposes of this element.

Rationale:
The field Towed From Scene with the 'yes, vehicle or trailer disabled' attribute selected is important for identifying non-injury, "tow-away" crashes due to damage sustained in the crash. This information is vital to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration in their selection criteria for truck and bus crashes.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Yes, Vehicle or Trailer Disabled	This attribute is used for any towing which is due to disabling damage caused by this crash which prohibits vehicle movement under its own power. Vehicles which could be driven but would be further damaged by doing so should be counted as disabled.
2	No	This attribute is used for a vehicle that can depart the scene of the crash under its own power (not disabling damage) and did not have to be towed for other reasons. A vehicle that can be driven but would be further damaged by doing so should be considered disabled.
3	Yes, Other Reason Not Disabled	The vehicle did not sustain disabling damage, but the vehicle was removed from the scene of the crash by tow truck or other vehicle for other reasons (e.g., arrest). For a vehicle that is towed both because it is disabled and for other reasons (e.g. driver arrest), use the attribute 'yes, vehicle or trailer disabled'.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Vehicle Travel Direction

Instructions:

Select 'northbound', 'eastbound', 'southbound', or 'westbound' as the direction of travel.

Definition:

The motor vehicle's travel direction on the roadway prior to the crash. Notice that this is not a compass direction, but a direction consistent with the designated direction of the road. For Example, the direction of a State-designated North-South highway must be either northbound or southbound even though a motor vehicle may have been traveling due east as a result of a short segment of the highway having an east-west orientation.

Rationale:

It is important to indicate the direction the motor vehicle was traveling prior to the crash for evaluation and comparison purposes.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved: Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash

Instructions:
Document the motor vehicle's actions just prior to the collision.

Definition:
The controlled maneuver for this motor vehicle prior to the beginning of the sequence of events.

Rationale:
This element is important for crash evaluation, particularly when combined with sequence of events.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Travelling Straight Ahead	This attribute is used when this vehicle's path of travel was straight ahead on the roadway without any attempted or intended changes. See attribute 'other' for vehicles traveling on off-roadway locations.
2	Slowing or Stopped	Indicates the motor vehicle was stopped or slowing to a stop prior to the crash.
3	Turning Right	A motor vehicle moving forward and turning right, maneuvering from one roadway to a different roadway or landway (e.g., from or to a driveway, parking lot or intersection).
4	Turning Left	This attribute is used for vehicles moving forward and turning left, maneuvering from one roadway to a different roadway or landway (e.g., from or to a driveway, parking lot or intersection).
5	Changing Lanes	A motor vehicle shifting from one traffic lane to another traffic lane while moving in the same direction.
6	Entering Traffic Lane	A motor vehicle entering a travel lane by: merging from a ramp, entering after being stopped on the shoulder or roadside, leaving a curbside parking position, etc. This is not used for a vehicle that was turning from one land way to another.
7	Leaving Traffic Lane	A motor vehicle moving outside the travel lane.
8	Making U-turn	A motor vehicle that is turning around to reverse direction on the same trafficway. It includes both legal and illegal U-turns.
9	Overtaking / Passing	A motor vehicle that moves from behind a motor vehicle to in front of the same motor vehicle.

10	Backing	A start from a parked or stopped position in the direction of the rear of the motor vehicle.
11	Parked	A parked motor vehicle is a motor vehicle not in-transport and not presently engaged in highway road work, non-highway road work and commercial work, and is not in motion, not located on the roadway, and legally parked. In roadway lanes used for travel during some periods and for parking during other periods, a parked motor vehicle should be considered to be in-transport during periods when parking is forbidden. Any stopped motor vehicle where the entirety of the vehicle's primary outline as defined by the four sides of the vehicle (e.g., tires, bumpers, fenders) and load, if any, is not within the roadway is parked.
97	Other	This attribute is used when this vehicle's maneuver is known but none of the specified attributes are applicable. An example would be a vehicle operating in an off-road location within the trafficway such as an ATV traveling along the roadside. If this is selected, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

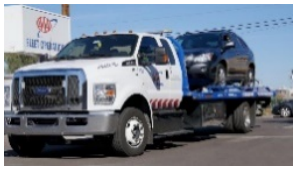
Vehicle Configuration Code

Instructions:
Indicate the vehicle's body type/configuration.

Definition:
Indicates the general configuration of this motor vehicle.

Rationale:
This data element provides information about the general configuration of the motor vehicle that is important for evaluating the types of motor vehicles that have the most crashes and the effectiveness of various safety countermeasures.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Passenger Car	This attribute refers to motor vehicles used primarily for carrying passengers.	
2	Light Truck (Van, Mini-Van, Pick-Up, Sport Utility)	Trucks (van, mini-van, panel, pickup, sport utility) of 10,000 lbs. GVWR or less.	
3	Motorcycle	A motor vehicle with two or three wheels in contact with the ground (excluding trailers suitable for motorcycle hauling) and having a seat or a saddle for driver and passenger as well as possessing wheel rim diameters of 10 inches or more. A motorcycle may or may not have an enclosure over the driver and passenger.	
4	Bus (Seats for 16 or More, Including Driver)	A motor vehicle with seating for transporting 16 or more persons, including the driver.	

5	Bus (Seats 9-15 People Including Driver)	A motor vehicle with seating for transporting 9 to 15 persons, including the driver.	
6	Single Unit Truck (2 Axles, 6 Tires)	A truck tractor (power unit) that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has only two axles and a GVWR of over 10,000 pounds.	
7	Single Unit Truck (3 or more Axles)	A truck tractor (power unit) that includes a permanently mounted cargo body (also called a straight truck) that has three or more axles.	
8	Truck/Trailer	A motor vehicle combination consisting of a single-unit truck and a trailer.	
9	Truck Tractor (Bobtail)	A motor vehicle consisting of a single motorized transport device designed primarily for pulling semi-trailers.	
10	Tractor/Semi-Trailer	A truck tractor that is pulling a semi-trailer.	
11	Tractor/Doubles	A truck tractor that is pulling a single semi-trailer and one full- trailer.	
12	Tractor/Triples	A truck tractor that is pulling a single semi-trailer and two full- trailers.	

13	Unknown Heavy Truck	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
14	Motor Home / Recreational	A van where a frame-mounted recreational unit is added behind the driver or cab area or mounted on a bus/truck chassis that is suitable to live in and drive across the country.	
15	Moped	A motor vehicle Possessing two wheels in contact with the ground, a seat or saddle for driver and passenger, a steering handle bar, and a brake horsepower not exceeding 2 HP. Unlike motorcycles, a moped by definition cannot include an enclosure.	
16	Low Speed Vehicle	A low speed vehicle (LSV) is a motor vehicle with four or more wheels whose top speed is greater than 20 miles per hour, but not greater than 25 miles per hour. LSVs are required to be equipped with basic safety equipment items: headlamps, stop lamps, turn signal lamps, tail lamps, reflex reflectors, parking brake, windshields of either type AS-1 or type AS-5 glazing, rearview mirrors, seat belts and vehicle identification numbers (VINs).	
17	All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	A small motor vehicle with one or two seats and three or more wheels fitted with large tires, designed for use on rough and uneven ground.	
18	Snowmobile	A motor vehicle used for traveling over snow, usually with runners/skies in the front and caterpillar tracks in the rear.	
97	Other e.g. Farm Equipment	Applies to body styles that do not fit any of the other attributes such as farm equipment or heavy machinery. If this attribute is used, an explanation is recommended.	

99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation is recommended.

Vehicle Year

Instructions:

Enter the car model year as YYYY.

Definition:

The year that is assigned to a motor vehicle by the manufacturer.

Rationale:

This element is important for identifying motor vehicle model year for evaluation, research, and crash comparison purposes.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Driver Level Fields

The fields listed below are categorized as 'driver-level'. This designation indicates that the information gathered relates to anything affiliated with the driver at the time of the crash, regardless of whether they are the vehicle owner. 'Driver-level' fields include licensing details, such as class and restrictions; demographic information including birthdate; and any potential fault indications, such as distraction type. 'Driver-level' reporting provides integral information regarding vehicle operators that can be used to target behavioral programming and enforcement.

Address	Injury Status	Sex
Air Bag Status	License Class	Suspected Alcohol Use
BAC Test Result	License Number	Suspected Drug Use
CDL Endorsement	License Restriction Code	Test Status
Citation Number	License State	Transported by Code
DOB/Age	Medical Facility	Trapped Code
Driver Contributing Code	Name	Type of Test
Driver Distracted By	Safety System Used	Violation 1-4 (Chapter/Section/Subsection)
Ejection Code	Seating Position	

Address

Instructions:

Record the Address, City, State, Zip.

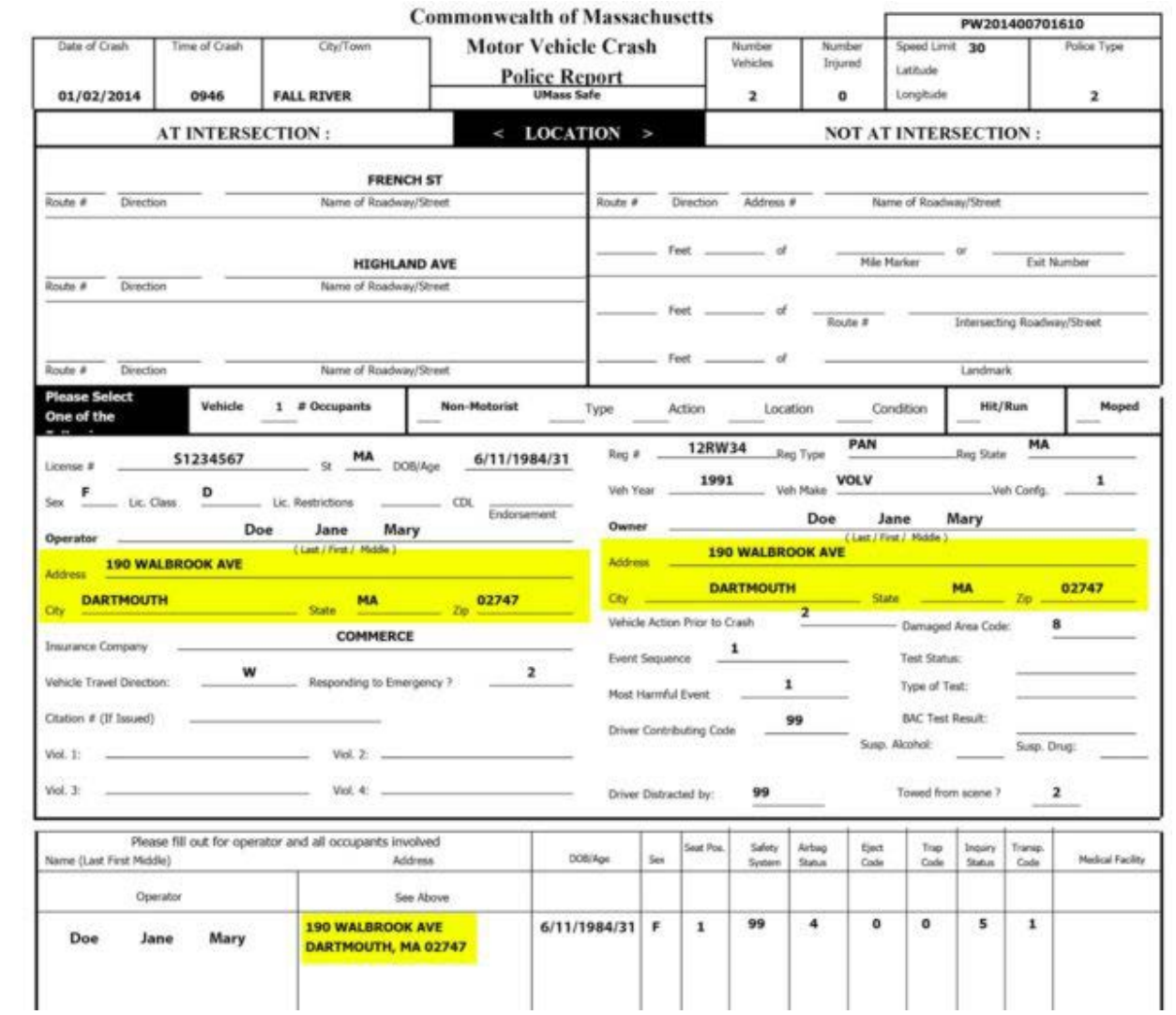
Definition:

The street number, street name, city, state, and zip code belonging to the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when addresses are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver license number of drivers. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

FRENCH ST
HIGHLAND AVE

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Air Bag Status

Instructions:
Indicate whether airbags were deployed during the crash.

Definition:
The deployment status of an air bag relative to the position in the vehicle for this occupant.

Rationale:
This information is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness of air bags and other occupant protection equipment, especially at a time when air bags are becoming standard equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Deployed-Front	This attribute indicates the driver or front seat passenger air bag is out of its cover and protruding into driver compartment. The bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.	
2	Deployed-Side	Air bag on the side of the motor vehicle is out of its cover and protruding into an occupant's compartment. Bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.	
3	Deployed-Both Side and Front	More than one air bag deploys, including front driver and front passenger, front and side, or front, side and other, etc.	
4	Not Deployed	Indicates the vehicle is equipped with an air bag (or air bags) for this occupant's seat position, but it/they did not deploy in this crash.	
5	Not Applicable	This attribute applies to any person who is: Not an occupant of a vehicle in transport (non-motorists); occupants in seat positions that are not equipped with an air bag in vehicles that have air bags in some seat positions; every seating position in vehicles that are not equipped with air bags in any seat position.	

99	Unknown	Whether air bag is out of its cover and protruding into occupant compartment is unknown.

BAC Test Result

Instructions:
Record the BAC Test results, if administered. If results are pending, temporarily use code 6 and revise later.

Definition:
Indicates the presence of alcohol by test, type, and result.

Rationale:
Alcohol remains the most prevalent drug involved in motor vehicle crashes. Capturing alcohol concentration whenever a driver or non-motorist is tested will provide an accurate assessment of the role of alcohol involvement.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Test Not Given	Indicates a BAC test was not administered.
2	0.00-0.01	Indicates the result of a BAC test.
3	0.02-0.03	Indicates the result of a BAC test.
4	0.04-0.07	Indicates the result of a BAC test.
5	0.08 or Greater	Indicates the result of a BAC test.
6	BAC Test Performed, Results Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
7	Positive Reading with No actual Value	Indicates a positive result without an actual numerical value from an administered BAC test. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
8	Unknown, if Tested	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

CDL Endorsement

Instructions:

Indicate the endorsement by recording the single letters shown on the license.

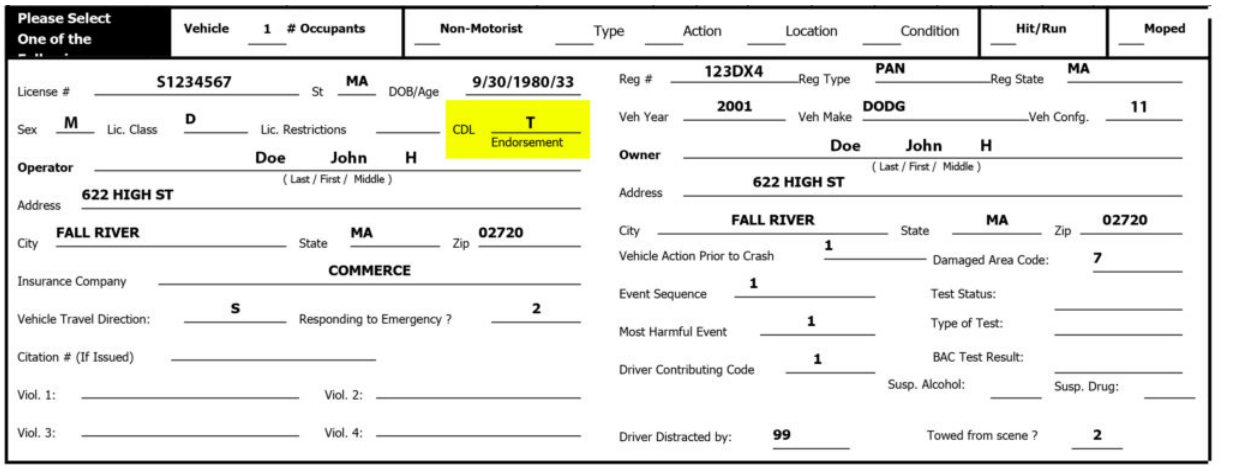
Definition:

Compliance with CDL Endorsements indicates whether the vehicle driven at the time of the crash requires endorsement(s) on a CDL and whether this driver is complying with the CDL endorsements.

Rationale:

This element is used to identify whether a driver involved in a crash is in compliance with the limitations and endorsements of their commercial driver's license.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist ___ Type ___ Action ___ Location ___ Condition | Hit/Run ___ | Moped ___

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 9/30/1980/33

Sex M Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions ___ CDL T Endorsement

Operator Doe John H (Last / First / Middle)

Address 622 HIGH ST

City FALL RIVER State MA Zip 02720

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: S Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued) ___

Viol. 1: ___ Viol. 2: ___

Viol. 3: ___ Viol. 4: ___

Reg # 123DX4 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 2001 Veh Make DODG Veh Confg. 11

Owner Doe John H (Last / First / Middle)

Address 622 HIGH ST

City FALL RIVER State MA Zip 02720

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 1 Damaged Area Code: 7

Event Sequence 1 Test Status: ___

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test: ___

Driver Contributing Code 1 BAC Test Result: ___

Susp. Alcohol: ___ Susp. Drug: ___

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Citation Number

Instructions:

If a citation was issued, fill in the citation # and then complete Viol. 1-4.

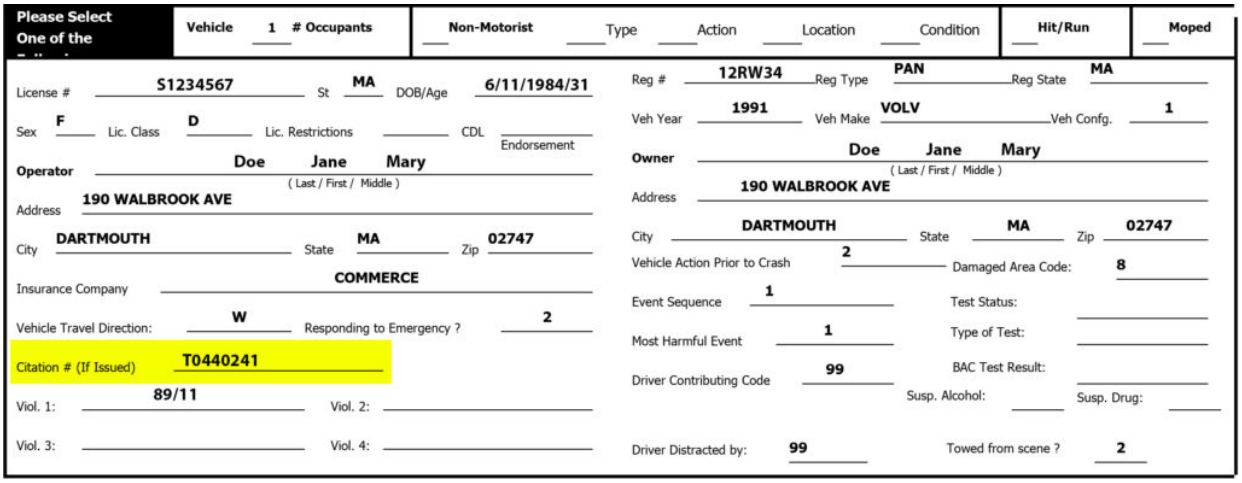
Definition:

The citation number which encompasses any violation issued.

Rationale:

This element is important for evaluating safety laws and enforcement practices. This information is not available from the driver license file.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued) T0440241

Viol. 1: 89/11 Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

DOB/Age

Instructions:

Enter the birth date as MMDDYYYY.

Definition:

The year, month, and day of birth (or age, to be used only when the date of birth cannot be obtained) of the person involved in a crash.

Rationale:

Accurate reporting of date of birth is used to assess the effectiveness of occupant protection systems for specific age groups, and to identify the need for safety programs directed toward them. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the	Vehicle 1 # Occupants	Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition	Hit/Run	Moped

License # 51234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Driver Contributing Code

Instructions:
Indicate the actions of the driver that may have contributed to the crash.

Definition:
The actions by the driver that may have contributed to the crash. This data element is based on the judgment of the law enforcement officer investigating the crash and need not match Violation Codes.

Rationale:
This element is important for identifying specific driver behaviors during a crash and understanding and mitigating the effects of dangerous behaviors.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	No Improper Driving	This attribute indicates that in the law enforcement officer's judgment the driver took no improper driving actions at the time of the crash that contributed to the crash. Other circumstances contributing to the crash such as alcohol or cell phone use would be recorded under Condition at Time of the Crash and Driver Distracted By respectively.
2	Exceeded Authorized Speed Limit	When a motor vehicle is traveling above the posted/statutory speed limit on certain designated roadways and/or by certain types of vehicles; e.g., for trucks, buses, motorcycles, on bridge, at night, in school zone, etc.).
3	Disregarded Traffic Signs, Signals, Road Markings	Indicates a failure to obey traffic signs, traffic lights, and road markings, such as stop signs, yield signs, traffic lights, pavement arrows, etc.
4	Failed to Yield Right of Way	Driver fails to yield right-of-way to another motor vehicle or non-occupant as required.
5	Followed Too Closely	Driver is positioned at a distance behind another motor vehicle or non- occupant that is too close to permit safe response to any change in movement or behavior by the other motor vehicle or non-occupant.
6	Made an Improper Turn	The driver performed an improper turning maneuver.
7	Driving Too Fast for Conditions	Traveling at a speed that is unsafe for the road, weather, traffic, or other environmental conditions at the time of the crash.

8	Wrong Side or Wrong Way	The driver operated the motor vehicle on the wrong side of the road or in the wrong direction in the case of a one way street.
9	Failure to Keep in Proper Lane or Running Off Road	Driver does not maintain position in appropriate travel lane.
10	Operating Vehicle in Erratic, Reckless, Careless, Negligent, or Aggressive Manner	Driver actions could include but not be limited to excessive speed, frequent or unsafe lane changes, tailgating, etc.
11	Swerving or Avoiding Due to Wind, Slippery Surface, Vehicle, Object, Non-Motorist in Road Way, Etc.	Defensive driver action to defend against an apparent danger in, on, or due to the condition of the roadway or the presence of a motor vehicle or object or non-motorist in the roadway in order to avoid a crash.
12	Over-Correcting/Over-Steering	Driver actions that result in over-steering/correction, resulting in and loss of control of the vehicle.
13	Glare	A very harsh, bright, dazzling light that impairs vision.
14	Physical Impairment	A condition that results in some decrease in a physical ability.
15	Emotional	Examples include; depressed, angry, disturbed. Includes; fighting, disagreements, emotionally upset, screaming, etc.
16	Illness	Examples include: diabetic reactions, allergic reactions to medications/drugs, failure to take required medication, seizures, heart attack, high/low blood pressure.
17	History Heart / Epilepsy / Fainting	Refers to a history of heart problems (including heart attacks), epilepsy (which can manifest as seizures) and/or fainting.
18	Visibility Obstructed	An object blocking the driver's sight, contributing to the crash (such as a bush, tree, etc.).
19	Inattention	Actions could include but are not limited to failure to yield the right of way, disregarding traffic controls, failure to signal, etc.
20	Distracted	Distractions that influence driver/non-motorist performance, involving both an action taken by the driver/non-motorist and the source of the distraction.

21	Fatigued/Asleep	Indicates non-motorist experienced a temporary loss of consciousness or was in a reduced physical and mental capacity due to weariness, medication, or other drugs.
22	Operating Defective Equipment	Indicates driver was operating a motor vehicle with defective equipment.
97	Other Improper Action	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Driver Distracted By

Instructions:

Indicate whether the officer suspects a driver was distracted based on verbal or physical evidence and not on speculation alone.

Definition:

Indicates the presence and type of distractions which may have influenced the driver performance. The distractions can be inside the motor vehicle (internal) or outside the motor vehicle (external). This includes distractions that may have influenced driver performance, involving an action taken by the driver and the source of the distraction.

Rationale:

This element is important for identifying specific driver behaviors during a crash and understanding and mitigating the effects of distracting activities.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	Not Distracted	This attribute indicates that the driver was attentive to the driving task in the officer's assessment.	
1	Manually Operating an Electronic Device (Texting, Typing, Dialing)	The driver was in the act of manually manipulating an electronic communication device (cell phone, smart phone, hand-held radio, etc.). The types of device manipulation include dialing, texting, and typing.	
2	Talking on Hands-Free Electronic Device	The driver was conversing using a hands-free electronic device such as a Bluetooth equipped headset/earpiece or vehicle-integrated system.	
3	Talking on Hand-Held Electronic Device	The driver was conversing on a hand-held electronic device such as a cell phone.	

4	Other Activity, Electronic Device (Navigation System, DVD Player, Etc.)	The driver was in the act of using an electronic device for some purpose other than communicating, such as operating a navigation device, playing a game, or watching a video. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
5	Other Activity (Searching, Eating, Personal Hygiene, Etc.)	Other distractions inside the vehicle affecting the driver. This may include actions taken by the driver such as eating, drinking, smoking, etc., or distractions within the vehicle originating from neither the driver nor passengers, such as a pet or flying insect. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
6	Passenger	Occupant of motor vehicle other than the driver. In regard to driver distraction, a passenger can be the source of distraction affecting the driver.	
7	External Distraction (Outside the Vehicle)	Driver distractions that occur outside the vehicle, such as a crash in the next lane or on the other side of the median, automated highway signs, interesting objects in the sky, fire off the roadway, etc.	
99	Unknown	This attribute indicates, that in the officer's assessment, it is not known if the driver was attentive to the driving task or distracted at the time of the crash.	

Ejection Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was ejected from the vehicle and the degree to which they were ejected (if applicable).

Definition:
Indicates whether the driver has been completely or partially thrown from the interior of the motor vehicle, excluding motorcycles, as a result of a crash.

Rationale:
Occupant protection systems prevent or mitigate ejections to various degrees. Analyses of the effectiveness of safety systems depend on information from this data element.

Code	Attribute	Definition
0	Not Ejected	This attribute is used for persons who are neither totally or partially ejected from the vehicle.
1	Totally Ejected	Occupant's body completely thrown from the motor vehicle as a result of the crash.
2	Partially Ejected	Occupant's body was not completely thrown from the motor vehicle as a result of the impact.
3	Not Applicable	This attribute is used for persons who are riding on the exterior of a vehicle or for motorcycle occupants. Exterior of the vehicle includes running boards, roof, fenders and bumpers, but not the bed of pickup trucks, open tail gate or boot of a convertible. This attribute also would apply to any person that is not a motor vehicle occupant.
99	Unknown	This attribute is used when it is not known if this occupant was ejected or not from the vehicle. For example, an occupant that has been transported from the scene prior to arrival by law enforcement and information regarding their ejection status is not obtainable from other sources such as EMS or witness statements.

Injury Status

Instructions:
Indicate the driver's injury status.

Definition:
The injury severity level for a driver involved in the crash. The determination of which attribute to assign should be based on the latest information available at the time the report is completed, except as described below for 'fatal' injuries.

Rationale:
This information is necessary for injury outcome analysis and evaluation. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Fatal	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days following the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute 'fatal'.
2	*Phased Out* (Incapacitating)	An 'incapacitating' injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
3	*Phased Out* (Non-Incapacitating)	A 'non-incapacitating' injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
4	*Phased Out* (Possible)	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of

		pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
5	*Phased Out* (No Injury)	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
7	Suspected serious injury	A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
8	Suspected minor injury	A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
9	Possible injury	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
10	No apparent injury	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

License Class

Instructions:
Identify the driver's license class as indicated on the license.

Definition:
A unique set of alphanumeric characters assigned by the authorizing agent issuing a driver license to the individual.

Rationale:
This information is mandated by FMCSA for commercial drivers. This element is critical for providing linkage between the crash and driver license files at the State level.

Code	Attribute	Definition
A	Class A	Any combination of vehicles with a Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more, provided the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds. Qualifies driver for operation of vehicles in classes B and C.
B	Class B	Any single vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 26,001 or more pounds, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR. Qualifies driver for operation of vehicles in class C.
C	Class C	Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B, but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or is used to transport materials found to be hazardous which require the motor vehicle to be placarded.
D	Class D	Any regular or standard driver license issued for the operation of automobiles and light trucks by States that separate these vehicles from Class C. Other class designation codes such as D, R and others may be used by States to indicate a regular driver license class.
M	Class M	Applies to motorcycles, mopeds, motor-driven cycles
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.

License Number

Instructions:

Record the license number, which is an alphanumeric identifier assigned by the authorizing jurisdiction (state, foreign country, U.S. government, Indian Nation, etc.).

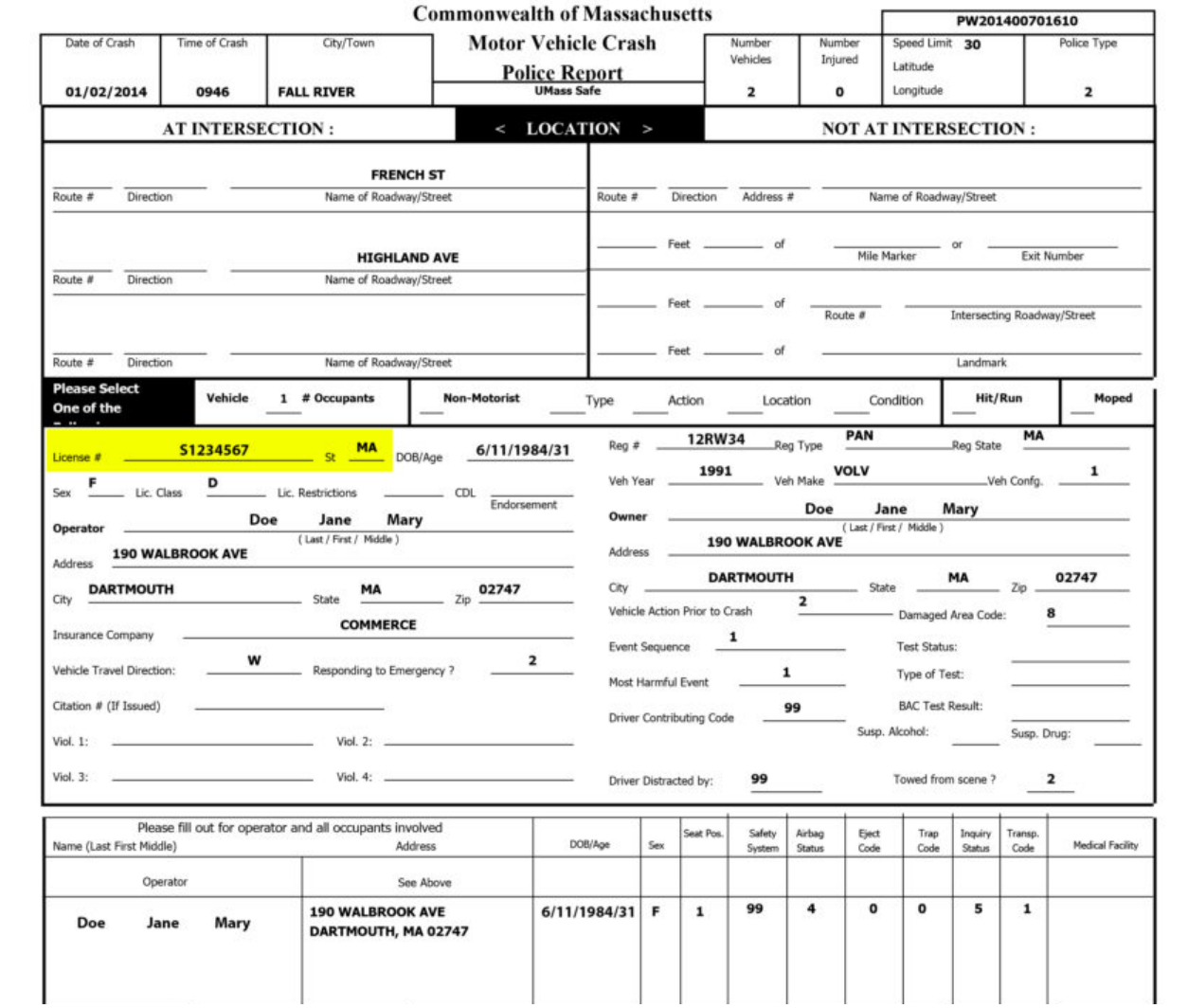
Definition:

A unique set of alphanumeric characters assigned by the authorizing agent issuing a driver license to the individual.

Rationale:

This element is critical to providing linkage between the crash and driver license files at the State level.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

License Restriction Code

Instructions:
Record the listed restriction by the corresponding letter or code indicated on license.

Definition:
Restrictions assigned to an individual's driver license by the license examiner.

Rationale:
This element is used for identifying whether a driver involved in the crash has limitations on their driver license.

Code	Attribute	Definition
2	Medical Log / Glucose Required	
A	Use with Certified Driving Instructor Only	
B	Corrective Lenses	This restriction is required when the driver uses glasses, contact lenses, or bioptic telescopic lenses to operate a motor vehicle.
C	Mechanical Aid	This restriction is required when the driver needs a mechanical aid (such as hand controls, spinner knob, parabolic mirror, directional extender, etc.) to operate a motor vehicle. It must be added if so directed by a medical professional or Registry of Motor Vehicles Road Test Examiner. This restriction applies to all permit/license classes.
D	Prosthetic Aid / Personal Medical Aid	This restriction is required when the driver must wear a prosthetic aid. It must be added if so directed by a medical professional or Registry of Motor Vehicles Road Test Examiner. This restriction applies to all permit/license classes.
E	CMV Automatic Transmission	If the driver takes the Skills Test in a vehicle that has an automatic transmission, then an "E" no manual transmission restriction is placed on their license.
F	Outside Mirror	This restriction is required when so directed by a medical professional or a Registry of Motor Vehicles Road Test Examiner. This restriction applies to all permit/license classes.

G	Daylight Only	This restriction is required when the driver passes the vision screening test with between 20/50 – 20/70 distant visual acuity in either eye, with or without corrective lenses, and meets the horizontal peripheral field of vision standards, with not less than 120 degrees combined horizontal peripheral field of vision. This restriction applies to a Class D or Class M permit/license, or a Class D/M license only. A Commercial Driver's License should be downgraded if this restriction is applicable.
H	Limited to Employment	
I	JOL Limited / Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
J	Other	
K	CDL – Intrastate Only	
L	CDL – Vehicles without Airbrakes	If the driver does not pass the Air Brakes Knowledge Test, does not correctly identify the air brake system components, does not properly conduct an air brake systems check, or does not take the Skills test in a vehicle with a full air brake system, the driver must have an "L" no full air brake restriction placed on their license.
M	CDL – Except Class A Bus	If a driver possesses a class A CDL, but obtains his or her passenger or school bus endorsement in a Class B vehicle the State must place an "M" restriction indicating that the driver can only operate Class B and C passenger vehicle or school buses.
N	CDL – Except Class A and B Bus	If a driver possesses a Class B CDL, but obtains his or her passenger or school bus endorsement in a Class C vehicle; the State must place an "N" restriction indicating that the driver can only operate Class C passenger vehicles or school buses.
O	CDL – Except Tractor / Trailer	If the driver takes the Skills Test in a Class A vehicle that has a pintle hook or other non-fifth wheel connection, they will have an "O" restriction placed on their license restricting them from driving any Class A vehicle with a fifth wheel connection.
P	No Passengers in CMV Bus	

Q	Class D Automatic Transmission	
R	Bioptic Telescoping Lens	This restriction is required when the driver must wear eyeglasses with a bioptic telescopic lens when operating a motor vehicle. This restriction applies to Class D permits/licenses only.
S	Proof of Blood Sugar Level	This restriction is required when the customer must carry a glucose monitor, check blood sugar prior to driving, and have proof of blood sugar check (e.g. the log from a blood glucose meter) if requested by a law enforcement official. It must be added if so directed by a medical professional and the restriction is maintained by the Medical Affairs. This restriction applies to all permit/license classes. A Commercial Driver's License will also have a W restriction or V restriction added.
T	Ignition Interlock	An ignition interlock device or breath alcohol ignition interlock device is a breathalyzer for an individual's vehicle. It requires the driver to blow into a mouthpiece on the device before starting the vehicle.
U	3 Wheeled Motorcycle	
V	Medical Variance	If the State is notified by the FMCSA that a medical variance has been issued to the driver, the State must indicate the existence of such a medical variance on the CDLIS driving record and the CDL document using a restriction code "V" to indicate that there is information about the medical variance on the CDLIS record.
W	Intrastate Medical Waiver	
X	CDL – No Cargo in CMV Tanker	
Y	Restrict to 14 Passenger Capacity	
Z	CDL – Air Over Hydraulic	If the driver takes the test in a vehicle with an air over hydraulic brake system, then they will have a "Z" no full air brake restriction placed on their license. In either case the driver is not authorized to operate a CMV equipped with full air brakes.

97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

License State

Instructions:

Use the abbreviation to provide the specific state, province, or nation indicated on the driver's license.

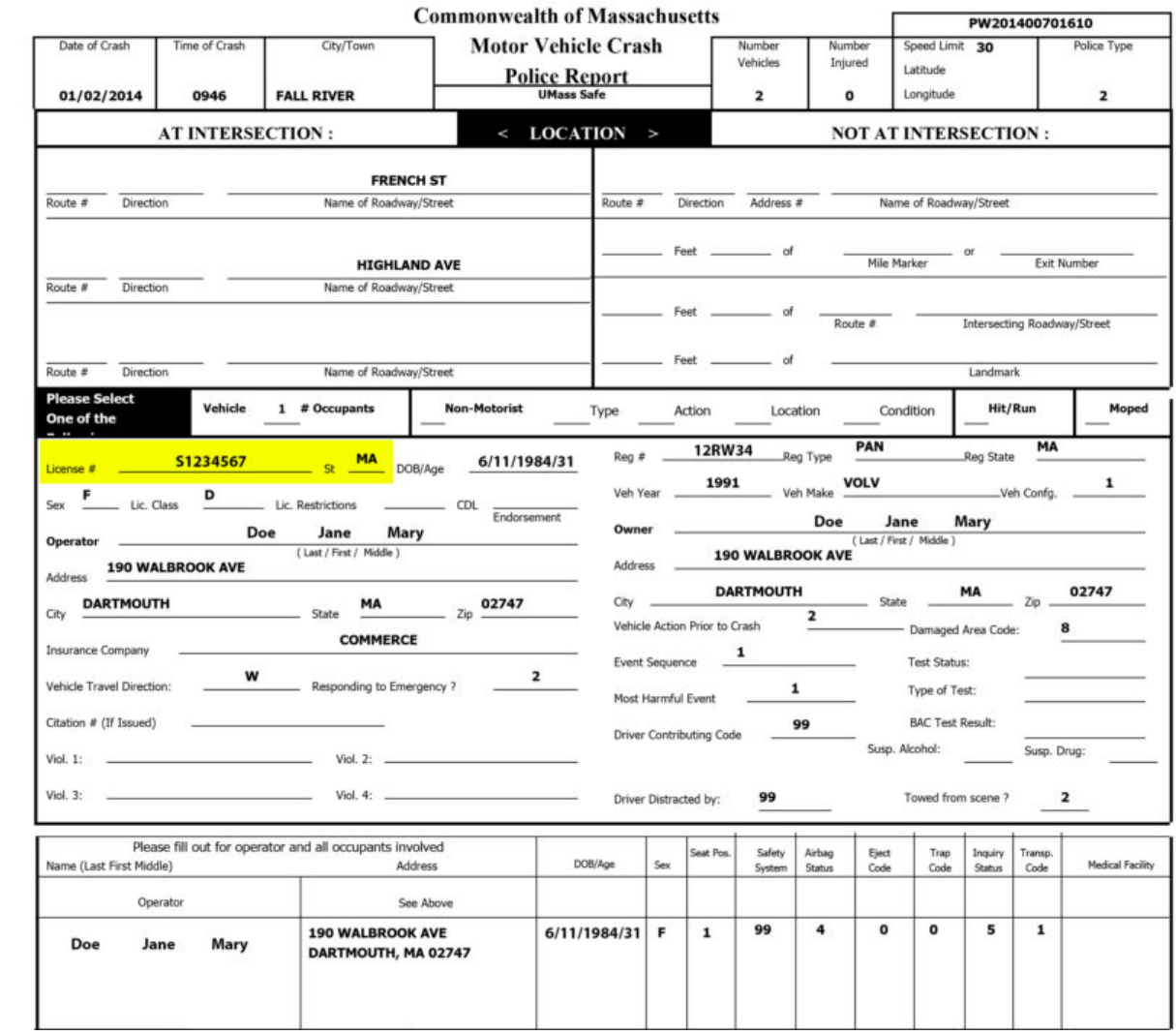
Definition:

The geographic or political entity issuing the driver license. Includes the States of the United States (including the District of Columbia and outlying areas), Indian Nations, U.S. Government, Canadian Provinces, and Mexican States (including the Distrito Federal), as well as other jurisdictions.

Rationale:

This element is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness of various licensing laws. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash and driver license files at the State level.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street
Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Medical Facility

Instructions:

Record the name of the medical facility.

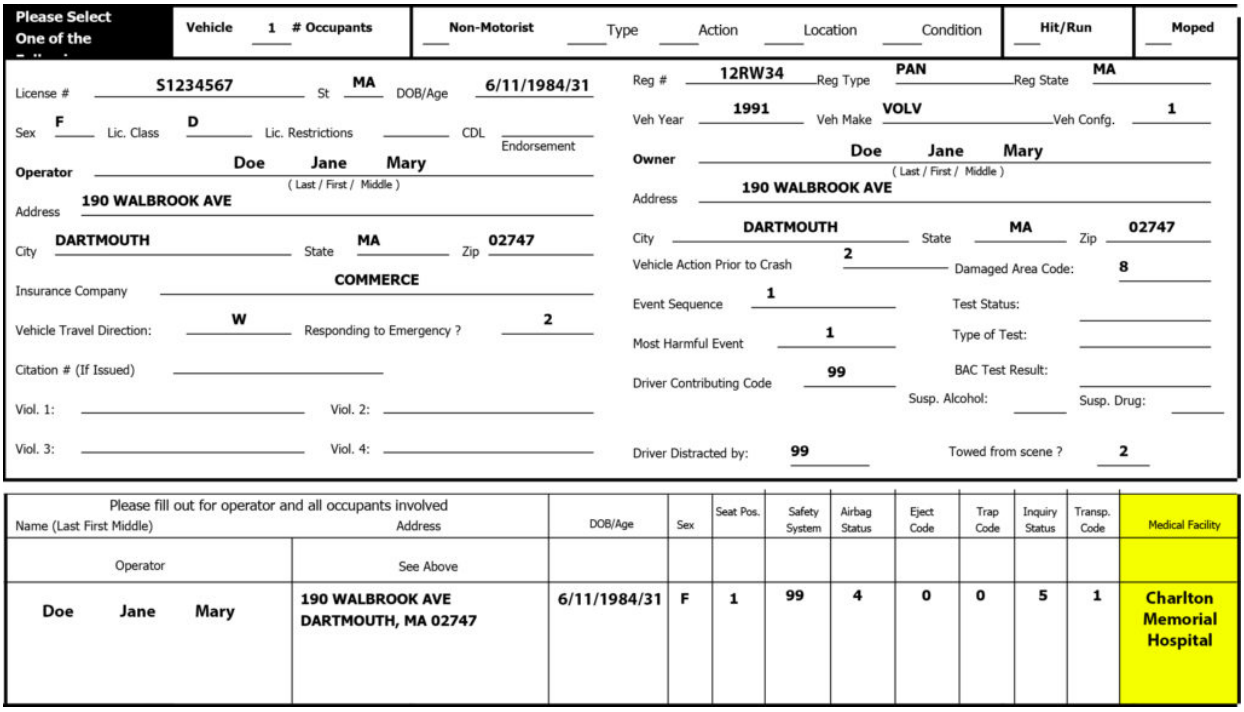
Definition:

The hospital, clinic, or trauma center receiving the patient for treatment.

Rationale:

It is important to trace the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. This element facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
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Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
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Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
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Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	Charlton Memorial Hospital

Name

Instructions:

Record the Last, First, and Middle name, respectively.

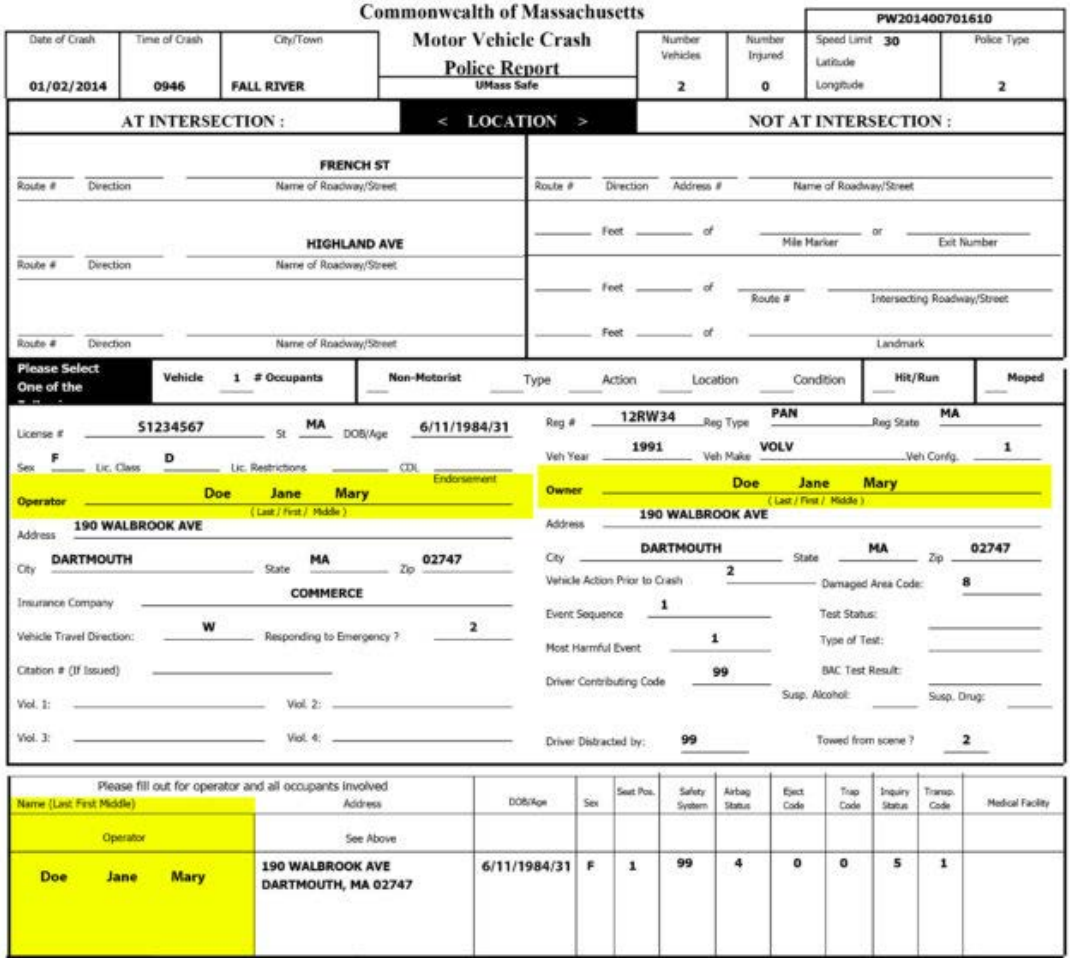
Definition:

The full name of a driver involved in the crash.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when names are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver's driver license number. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the	Vehicle 1 # Occupants	Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition	Hit/Run	Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last, First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Safety System Used

Instructions:
Indicate the driver's use of safety/restraint equipment (or the helmet use by a motorcyclist) at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The restraint equipment in use by the driver, or the helmet in use by a motorcyclist driver at the time of the crash.

Rationale:
Proper classification of the use of available occupant restraint systems and helmet use is vital to evaluating the effectiveness of such equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	None Used	This attribute is used for persons that did not use a restraint in a seat position where there was a restraint available. In the case of a motorcycle occupant without a helmet, indicate no helmet.	
1	Shoulder and Lap Belt	Occupant restraint system where both the shoulder belt and lap belt portions are connected to a buckle.	
2	Lap Belt Only	Use of a lap safety belt either because the motor vehicle is equipped only with lap belt or because the shoulder belt is not in use.	
3	Shoulder Belt Only	In a two-part occupant restraint system, only the shoulder belt portion is connected to a buckle.	

4	Child Safety Seat	Child passenger seated in a forward or rear facing child safety seat. This does not imply correct use or placement of the seat.	
5	Helmet (Motorcycle Only)	Motorcycle helmets complying with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.	
6	Helmet	Safety helmet worn by non-motorist (bicyclist, skateboarder, etc.).	
7	Protective Pads (Elbows, Knees, Etc.)	Padded, shaped attachments were used by the non-motorist to protect specific areas of the body (elbows, knees, shins, etc.).	
8	Reflective Clothing	Wearable items that reflect light and also return most of that reflection back along the path of the incoming light.	

9	Lighting	Non-motorist use of lights as safety equipment on his/her person, on a motor vehicle not in transport, or on transport vehicles other than a motor vehicle.	
10	Other	This attribute is used when some other type of restraint, not described in the previous attributes, was being used at the time of the crash. (e.g. a person restrained in a wheelchair). This would not apply to motorcycle occupants. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Seating Position

Instructions:

Identify the place where the occupant was seated when the crash occurred. The majority of crashes will have the driver in seat position 1. NOTE: Mail or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed as seat position 3.

Definition:

The location of this occupant in, on, or outside of the motor vehicle prior to the first event in the sequence of events.

Rationale:

Without known seating position for each person in the motor vehicle, it is not possible to fully evaluate, for Example, the effect of occupant protection programs.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Front Seat-Left Seat (or Motorcycle Driver)	Typically the leftmost driver side seat. The majority of crashes will have the driver here in seat position 1. If a motorcycle, this indicates the motorcycle's driver seat. NOTE: Mail-carrying or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed as seat position 3.	
2	Front Seat-Middle	The front middle seat, if applicable.	
3	Front Seat-Right Side	Typically the front passenger side seat, though mail-carrying or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed here as seat position 3.	
4	Second Seat-Left Side (or Motorcycle Passenger)	The leftmost seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle. If the vehicle is a motorcycle, this indicates the second row motorcycle passenger seat.	

5	Second Seat-Middle	The middle seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
6	Second Seat-Right Side	The rightmost seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
7	Third Row-Left Side (or Motorcycle Passenger)	The leftmost seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle. If the vehicle is a motorcycle, this indicates the third row motorcycle passenger seat.	
8	Third Row-Middle	The middle seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
9	Third Row-Right Side	The rightmost seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
10	Sleeper Section of Cab	Section in back of truck cab where occupants can sleep.	
11	Enclosed Passenger Area	Used for persons in an enclosed area where no defined seating exists, or a fold-down type seat in its folded-down position is used (e.g. persons in the cargo box of a moving truck). For persons in a trailer use 'trailing unit'.	
12	Unenclosed Passenger Area	Used for persons in an unenclosed area where no defined seating exists. Examples include passenger riding in an open pickup bed, top of open double-	

		decker bus, etc. For persons in a trailer use 'trailing unit'.	
13	Trailing Unit	Attached trailer of a motor vehicle or occupant of a motorcycle caboose.	
14	Riding on Vehicle Exterior	Person outside of motor vehicle (on hood, running board, trunk, non-trailing unit, etc.) while riding.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	Use when the location of the occupant, with respect to Seating Position, is unknown.	

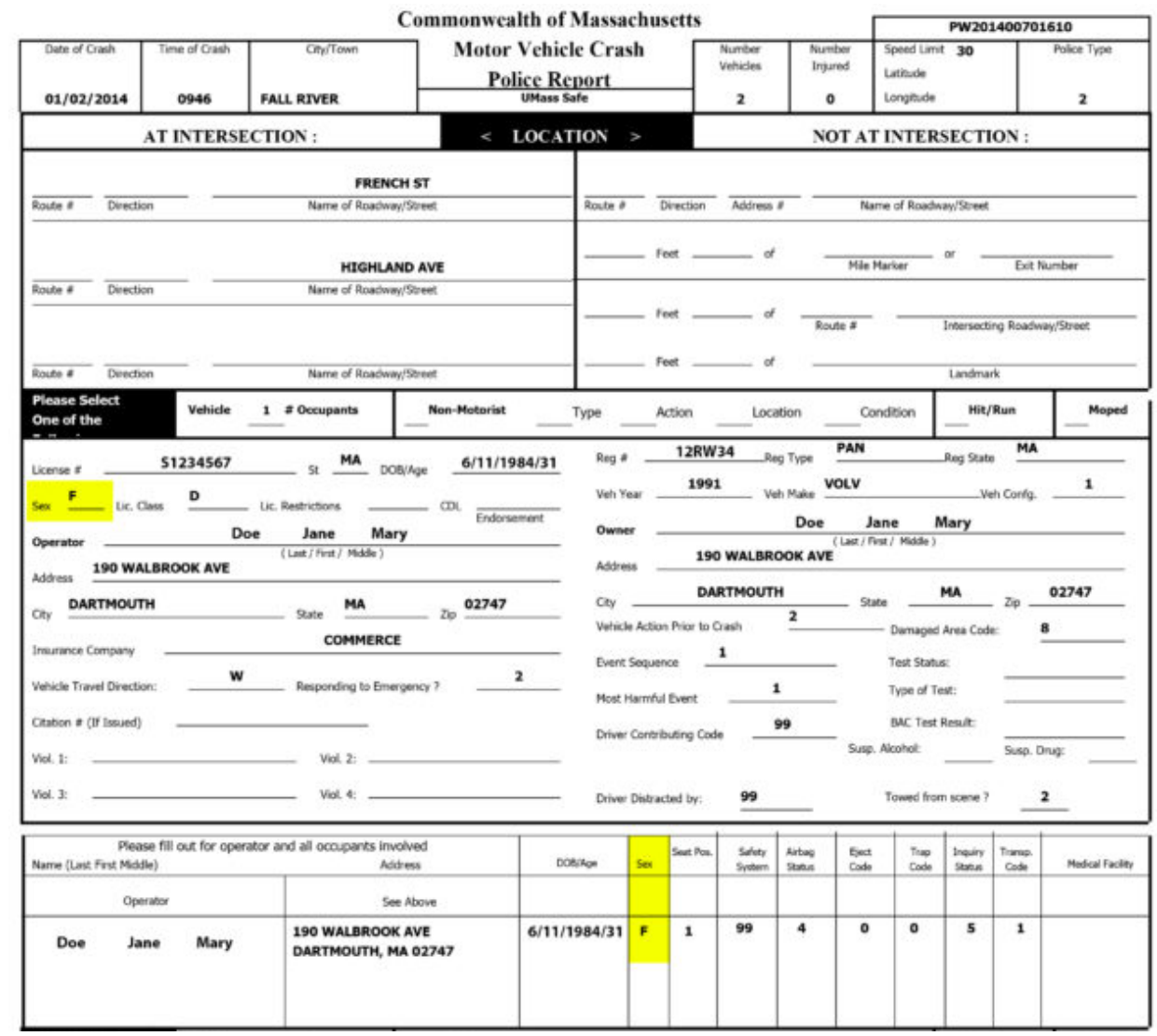
Sex

Instructions:
Record the first letter of the identified sex.

Definition:
The sex of the person involved in the crash.

Rationale:
This element is necessary, for example, to evaluate the effect of sex of the person involved on occupant protection systems and motor vehicle design characteristics.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street

Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street

Feet | of | Mile Marker | or | Exit Number

Feet | of | Route # | Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet | of | Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle | 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # 51234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Suspected Alcohol Use

Instructions:
Indicate whether law enforcement suspects alcohol use.

Definition:
Indicates whether the driver or non-motorist involved in the crash is suspected by law enforcement to have used alcohol.

Rationale:
Alcohol-related crashes remain a serious traffic safety problem. Identifying crashes in which alcohol may have been involved will help evaluate the effectiveness of programs to decrease the incidence of drunk driving or to identify problem areas.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Yes, Alcohol Used	This attribute reflects the officer's opinion of the use (presence) of alcohol, not a judgment of quantity.
2	No, Alcohol Not Used	This element reflects the officer's opinion of the use (presence) of alcohol, not a judgment of quantity.
99	Unknown	Indicates the officer is unable to take a position as to involvement/presence of alcohol (officer still may order an evidential test).

Suspected Drug Use

Instructions:
Indicate whether law enforcement suspects drug use.

Definition:
Indicates whether the driver or non-motorist involved in the crash is suspected by law enforcement to have used drugs.

Rationale:
Drug-related crashes remain a serious traffic safety problem. Identifying crashes in which drugs may have been involved will help evaluate the effectiveness of programs to decrease the incidence of driving while under the influence of drugs.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Yes, Drug Used	This attribute reflects the officer's opinion of the use (presence) of drugs.
2	No, Drug Not Used	This element reflects the officer's opinion of the use (presence) of drugs.
99	Unknown	Indicates the officer is unable to take a position as to involvement/presence of drugs (officer still may order an evidential test).

Test Status

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was tested for alcohol or drug use.

Definition:
Indicates the presence of alcohol by test, type, and result.

Rationale:
Alcohol is the most prevalent drug involved in motor vehicle crashes. When a driver or non-motorist is tested, capturing this information allows a greater ability to assess alcohol involvement and the role of enforcement.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Test Not Given	Indicates this person was not given a test for the detection of drugs.
2	Test Refused	Indicates that this person refused to provide a specimen to be tested for the detection of drugs for a test that was requested by law enforcement.
3	Test Given	Indicates that this person was given a test for the detection of drugs.
4	Unknown If Tested	Indicates that it is unknown if a test was administered for the detection of drugs for this person.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Transported by Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was transported to a medical facility.

Definition:
The type and identity of the unit providing transport to the first medical facility receiving the patient.

Rationale:
This element is important for tracing the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. It facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Not Transported	This attribute is used for victims who are dead on the scene and for those who are not taken (or do not go) to a treatment facility or hospital for treatment. For example, this would be used for an uninjured occupant who rides along with an injured person to a treatment facility.
2	EMS	Victims were transported by Emergency Medical Service workers.
3	Police	Victims were transported by police officers.
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Trapped Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was trapped in their vehicle, and if so, whether they were freed by' mechanical' or 'non-mechanical' means.

Definition:
Indicates whether the occupant is structurally prohibited from leaving the interior of the motor vehicle without manipulation as a result of a crash.

Rationale:
Collecting this data is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness of vehicle design and occupant protection equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition
0	Not Trapped	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was not trapped inside the vehicle.
1	Freed by Mechanical Means	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was trapped inside the vehicle and freed using a mechanical device.
2	Freed by Non-Mechanical Means	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was trapped inside the vehicle and freed without using a mechanical device.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Type of Test

Instructions:
Indicate the type of test administered.

Definition:
Indicates the presence of alcohol by test, type, and result.

Rationale:
Alcohol is the most prevalent drug involved in motor vehicle crashes. The type of test used to obtain the alcohol concentration is important information to collect.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Blood	Also called the "whole blood test" where blood is drawn to be tested.	
2	Breath	Includes evidential breathalyzer or a Pre-Arrest Breath Test (PBT).	
3	Urine	A test wherein a urine sample is collected and analyzed.	
97	Other	This would be a used to indicate a type of test for the detection of drugs other than testing performed on the person's blood or urine. Examples include tests that may be performed on fatally injured persons such as liver and blood plasma. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Violation 1-4 (Chapter/Section/Subsection)

Instructions:

Enter the violation as Ch/Sec/Sub.

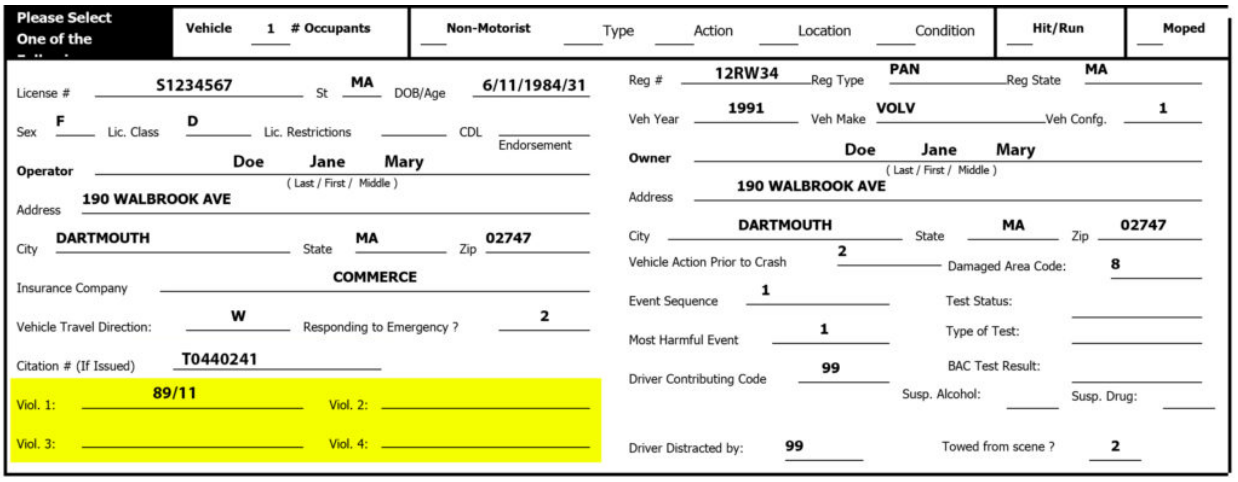
Definition:

The four most critical motor vehicle-related violations codes, if any, which apply to this driver.

Rationale:

This element is important for evaluating safety laws and enforcement practices. This information is not available from the driver license file.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist ___ Type ___ Action ___ Location ___ Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions ___ CDL ___ Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued) T0440241

Viol. 1: 89/11 Viol. 2: ___

Viol. 3: ___ Viol. 4: ___

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status: ___

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test: ___

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result: ___

Susp. Alcohol: ___ Susp. Drug: ___

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Non-Motorist Level Fields

The fields listed below are categorized as 'non-motorist'. This designation indicates that the information gathered relates to any non-motorist directly involved in a crash. The completion of these fields is integral for future analysis and programming, as it provides accurate documentation of the impact and outcome of crashes. Due to a historically low completion rate for this section, it has been identified by law enforcement and the Crash Data Audit as an important area of focus.

Address	Non-Motorist Action	Safety System Used
DOB/Age	Non-Motorist Condition Code	Sex
Injury Status	Non-Motorist Indicator Box	Transported by Code
Medical Facility	Non-Motorist Location	
Name	Non-Motorist Type	

Address

Instructions:

Record the Address, City, State, Zip.

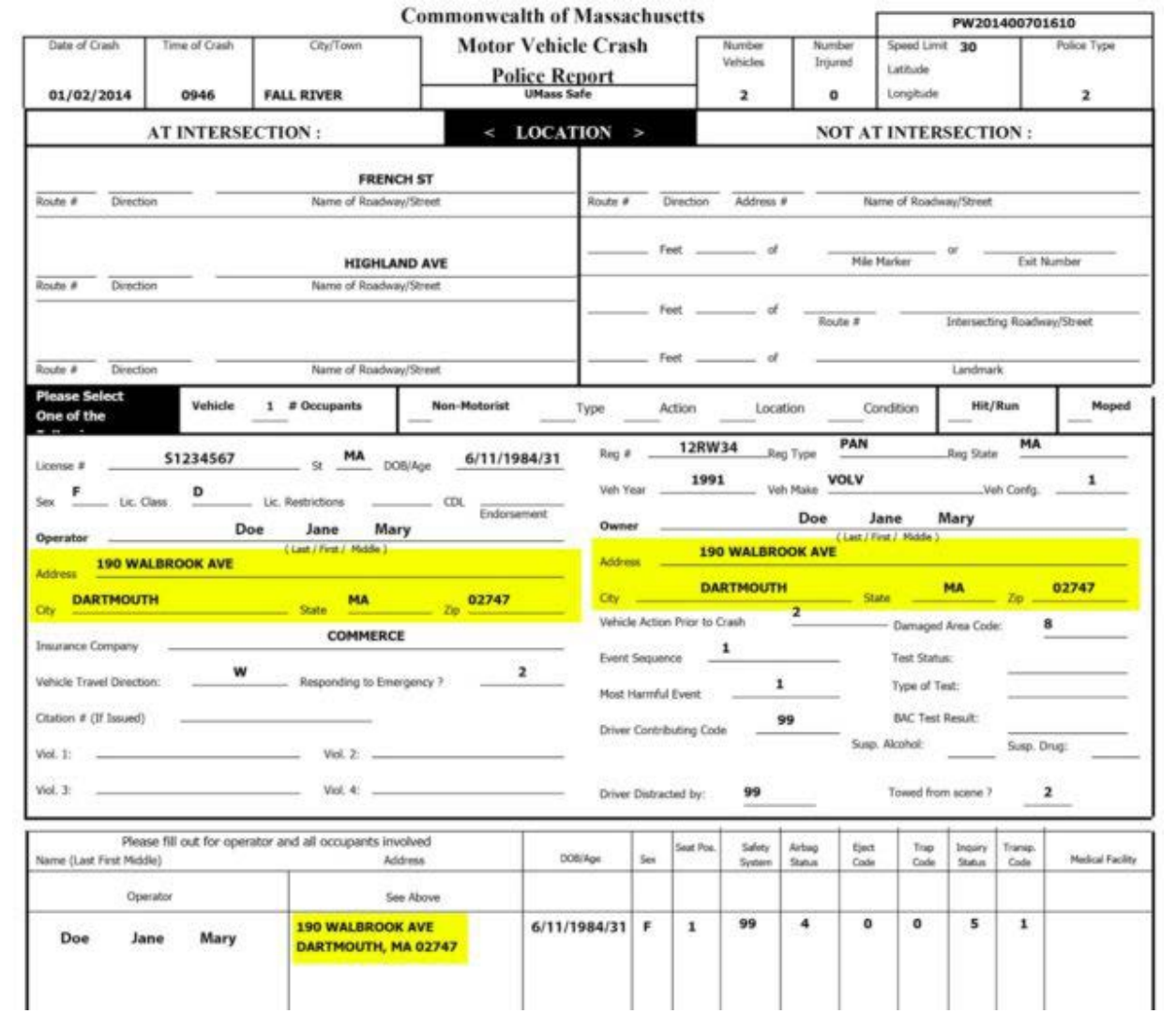
Definition:

The street number, street name, city, state, and zip code belonging to a non-motorist involved in a crash.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when addresses are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver license number of drivers. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude

Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # 51234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

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Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

DOB/Age

Instructions:

Enter the birth date as MMDDYYYY.

Definition:

The year, month, and day of birth (or age, to be used only when the date of birth cannot be obtained) of the person involved in a crash.

Rationale:

Accurate reporting of date of birth is used to assess the effectiveness of occupant protection systems for specific age groups, and to identify the need for safety programs directed toward them. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

Latitude

Longitude

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # 51234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

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Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

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Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

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Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Injury Status

Instructions:
Indicate the non-motorist's injury status.

Definition:
The injury severity level for a non-motorist involved in the crash. The determination of which attribute to assign should be based on the latest information available at the time the report is completed, except as described below for 'fatal' injuries.

Rationale:
This information is necessary for injury outcome analysis and evaluation. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Fatal	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days following the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute 'fatal'.
2	*Phased Out* (Incapacitating)	An 'incapacitating' injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
3	*Phased Out* (Non-Incapacitating)	A 'non-incapacitating' injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
4	*Phased Out* (Possible)	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of

		pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
5	*Phased Out* (No Injury)	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
7	Suspected serious injury	A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
8	Suspected minor injury	A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
9	Possible injury	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
10	No apparent injury	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Medical Facility

Instructions:

Record the name of the medical facility.

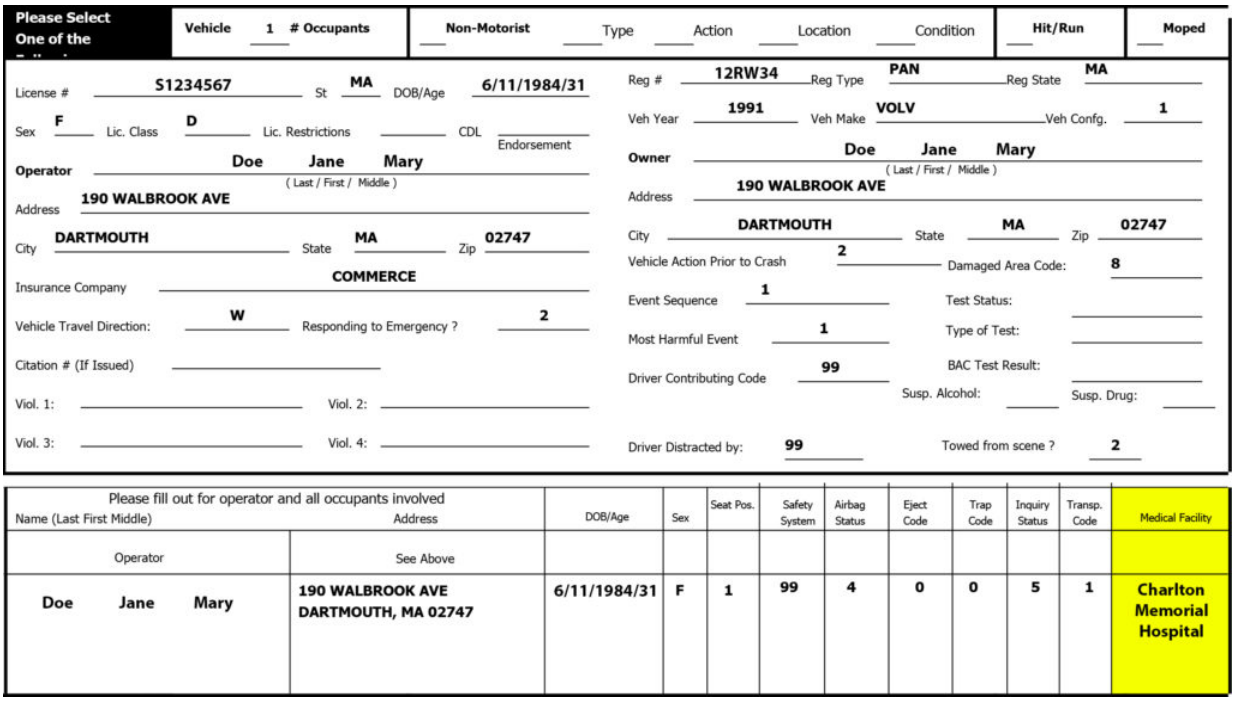
Definition:

The hospital, clinic, or trauma center receiving the patient for treatment.

Rationale:

It is important to trace the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. This element facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	Charlton Memorial Hospital

Name

Instructions:

Record the Last, First, and Middle name, respectively.

Definition:

The full name of a non-motorist involved in the crash.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when names are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver's driver license number. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street:

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Non-Motorist Action

Instructions:

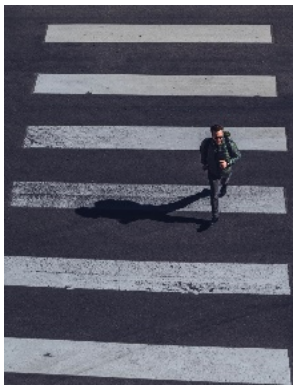
Indicate the actions made by the non-motorist just prior to the crash based on verbal or physical evidence, but not on speculation alone.

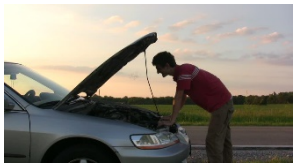
Definition:

The action of the non-motorist immediately prior to the crash and an indication of whether the non-motorist was walking/cycling to/from school.

Rationale:

By collecting the actions and circumstances prior to the crash, this element is important for developing more effective roadway design and operation, education, and enforcement measures to accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists and prevent crashes with motor vehicles.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Entering or Crossing Location	Indicates the non-motorist was entering or crossing the crash location when the crash occurred.	
2	Walking, Running, or Cycling	Indicates the non-motorist was walking, running or cycling in the crash location when the crash occurred.	
3	Working	Indicates the non-motorist was working in the crash location when the crash occurred.	

4	Pushing Vehicle	Indicates the non-motorist was pushing a vehicle in the crash location when the crash occurred.	
5	Approaching or Leaving Vehicle	Indicates the non-motorist was approaching, entering or exiting a vehicle in the crash location when the crash occurred.	
6	Working on Vehicle	Indicates the non-motorist was working on or providing maintenance to a vehicle within the crash location when the crash occurred.	
7	Standing	Indicates the non-motorist was standing within the crash location when the crashed occurred (and not 'walking, running or cycling', 'entering or crossing location', 'working', 'pushing vehicle', 'approaching or leaving vehicle').	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

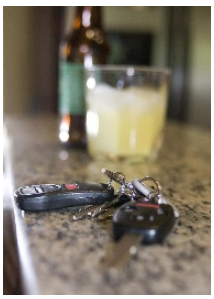
Non-Motorist Condition Code

Instructions:
Indicate the non-motorist's condition at the time of the crash based on verbal or physical evidence and not on speculation alone.

Definition:
Any relevant condition of the individual (motorist or non-motorist) that is directly related to the crash.

Rationale:
This element is important for evaluating the effect that fatigue, medications/alcohol/drugs, or other conditions have on the crash.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Apparently Normal	Indicates that in the officer's assessment none of the Non-Motorist Condition attributes apply to this person	
2	Physical Impairment	A condition that results in some decrease in physical ability.	
3	Emotional (ex: Depression, Angry)	Examples include: depressed, angry, disturbed. Behaviors include: fighting, disagreements, being emotionally upset, road rage, etc.	
4	Illness	Examples include: diabetic reactions, allergic reactions to medications/drugs, failure to take required medication, seizures, heart attack, high/low blood pressure.	
5	Fell Asleep, Fainted, Fatigue, Etc.	Indicates non-motorist experienced a temporary loss of consciousness or was in a reduced physical and mental capacity due to weariness, medication, or other drugs.	

6	Under the Influence of Drugs/Alcohol/Med	Indicates this person is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This includes any legal prescription drug or over-the-counter medication such as cough syrup as well as illegal drugs of any type.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Non-Motorist Indicator Box

Instructions:

Check this box if the person you are recording was any type of involved non-motorist.

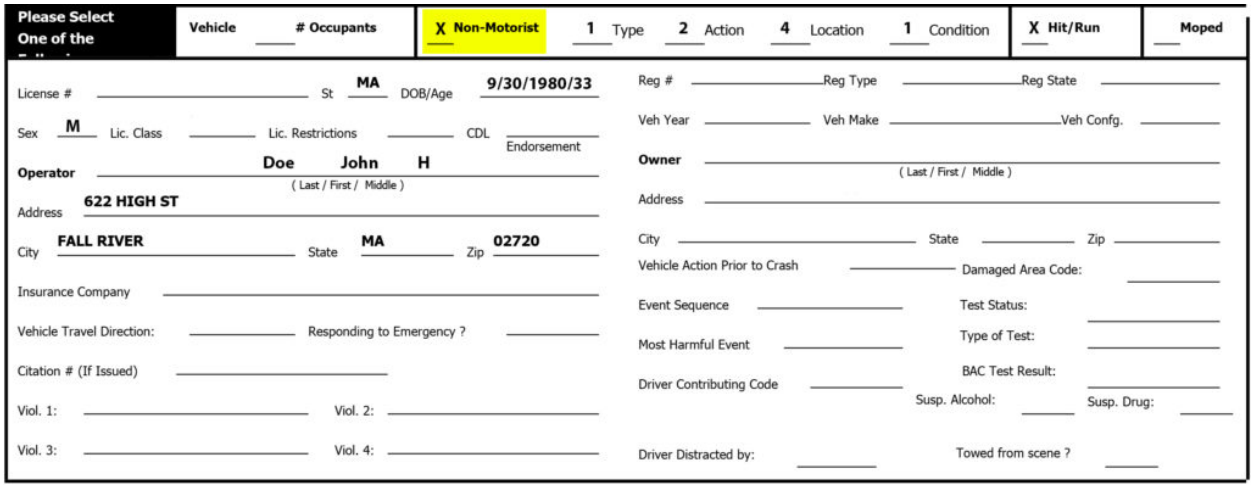
Definition:

A box to indicate if the involved person, who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport, is a non-motorist.

Rationale:

This element is important to properly differentiate between a non-motorist involved in a crash or a witness who was not involved.

Example

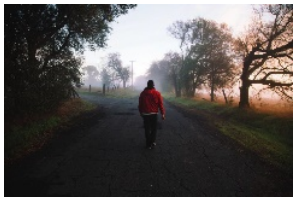


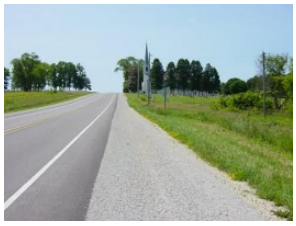
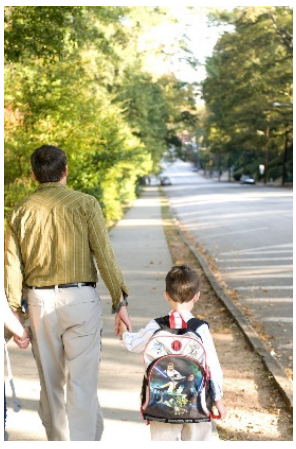
Non-Motorist Location

Instructions:
Identify the non-motorist's location at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The location of the non-motorist with respect to the roadway at the time of crash.

Rationale:
By the collecting the location of the non-motorist at the time of crash, this element is important for developing effective roadway design and operation, education, and enforcement measures to accommodate pedestrians and cyclists and prevent crashes with motor vehicles.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Marked Crosswalk at Intersection	A marked crosswalk is the portion of the roadway that is distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface of the roadway.	
2	At Intersection but no Crosswalk	Indicates an intersection, but not within a location typically designated for non-motorists to cross the roadway.	
3	Non-Intersection Crosswalk	Indicates a crosswalk within a location that is not an intersection.	
4	In Roadway	Non-motorist in roadway, such as a child playing or a mechanic working on a motor vehicle.	

5	Not in Roadway	This attribute should be used for a non-motorist that was struck while outside the trafficway boundaries. For example a person in a building/house, in their front yard or private driveway, or a person in a parking lot stall or aisle.	
6	Median (But not on Shoulder)	An area of trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in opposite directions. A median should be four or more feet wide. A median can be depressed, raised, or flush with the travel way surface. A median if flush or painted without a barrier must be four or more feet wide.	
7	Island	A cement or grassy area in the middle of a trafficway.	
8	Shoulder	That part of a trafficway for emergency use, accommodation of stopped motor vehicles, and lateral support of the roadway structure, sharing a common border with the roadway.	
9	Sidewalk	Any improved surface primarily constructed for use by pedestrians. Do not select this attribute for sidewalks within a 'driveway', 'median (but not on shoulder)', 'island' or 'not in roadway'.	
10	Shared-Use Paths or trails	A bikeway physically separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier. They may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers, and other non-motorized users. Most have two-way travel.	

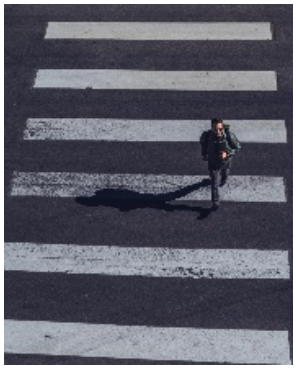
99	Unknown	Indicates that the non-motorist's location was not known at the time of the crash. If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Non-Motorist Type

Instructions:
Indicate the type of non-motorist involved in the crash.

Definition:
The type of person involved in a crash.

Rationale:
It is important to know the person type for classification purposes in order to evaluate specific countermeasures designed for specific people.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Pedestrian	This attribute indicates a person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport or a pedalcyclist was involved. This includes a person who is adjacent to the motor vehicle regardless of their actions.	
2	Cyclist	Refers to persons onboard a two-wheel, non-motorized cycle. Includes all persons (operator and passengers) on a bicycle.	
3	Skater	A person wearing in-line roller skates, roller or bladed skates or using a skateboard.	

4	Train/Trolley Passenger	A railway vehicle passenger. A railway vehicle is described as any land vehicle that is (1) designed primarily for moving persons or property from one place to another on rails and (2) not in use on a land way other than a railway. This would include a motor vehicle (e.g. pickup truck) specially equipped to operate on rails when in use on a railway.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	This attribute is used only when it cannot be determined which attribute is applicable for a person that is known to have not been in a motor vehicle. If this attribute is used, explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Safety System Used

Instructions:

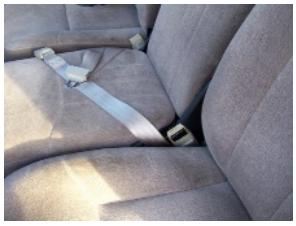
Indicate the non-motorist's use of safety equipment at the time of the crash.

Definition:

The safety equipment in use by the non-motorist, such as a helmet, protective pads, reflective clothing, bicyclists lighting, etc.

Rationale:

Proper classification of the use of available occupant restraint systems and helmet use is vital to evaluating the effectiveness of such equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	None Used	This attribute is used for persons that did not use a restraint in a seat position where there was a restraint available. In the case of a motorcycle occupant without a helmet, indicate no helmet.	
1	Shoulder and Lap Belt	Occupant restraint system where both the shoulder belt and lap belt portions are connected to a buckle.	
2	Lap Belt Only	Use of a lap safety belt either because the motor vehicle is equipped only with lap belt or because the shoulder belt is not in use.	
3	Shoulder Belt Only	In a two-part occupant restraint system, only the shoulder belt portion is connected to a buckle.	

4	Child Safety Seat	Child passenger seated in a forward or rear facing child safety seat. This does not imply correct use or placement of the seat.	
5	Helmet (Motorcycle Only)	Motorcycle helmets complying with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.	
6	Helmet	Safety helmet worn by non-motorist (bicyclist, skateboarder, etc.).	
7	Protective Pads (Elbows, Knees, Etc.)	Padded, shaped attachments were used by the non-motorist to protect specific areas of the body (elbows, knees, shins, etc.).	
8	Reflective Clothing	Wearable items that reflect light and also return most of that reflection back along the path of the incoming light.	

9	Lighting	Non-motorist use of lights as safety equipment on his/her person, on a motor vehicle not in transport, or on transport vehicles other than a motor vehicle.	
10	Other	This attribute is used when some other type of restraint, not described in the previous attributes, was being used at the time of the crash. (e.g. a person restrained in a wheelchair). This would not apply to motorcycle occupants. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

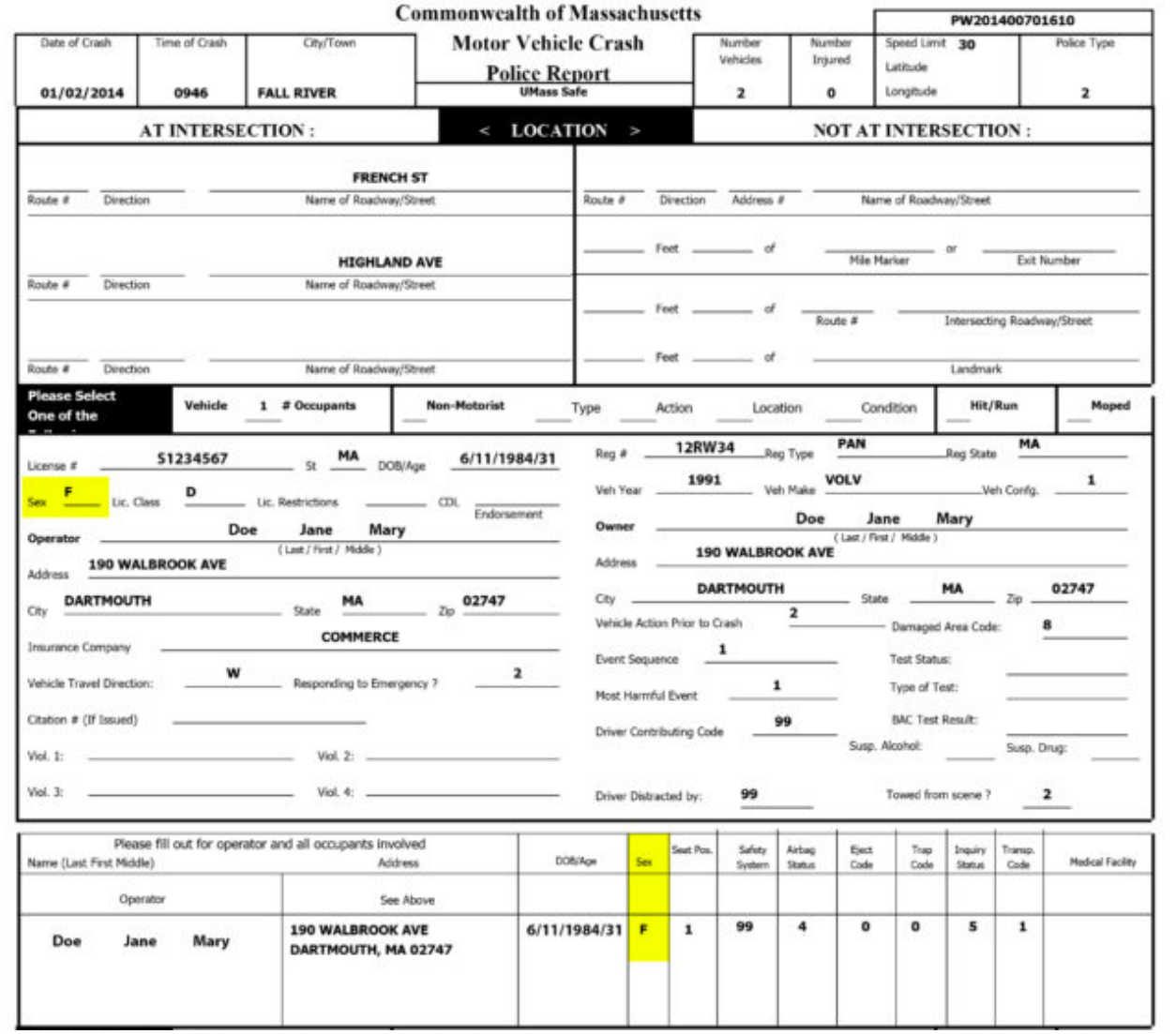
Sex

Instructions:
Record the first letter of the identified sex.

Definition:
The sex of the person involved in the crash.

Rationale:
This element is necessary, for Example, to evaluate the effect of sex of the person involved on occupant protection systems and motor vehicle design characteristics.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street
Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist Type Action Location Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Transported by Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was transported to a medical facility.

Definition:
The type and identity of the unit providing transport to the first medical facility receiving the patient.

Rationale:
This element is important for tracing the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. It facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Not Transported	This attribute is used for victims who are dead on the scene and for those who are not taken (or do not go) to a treatment facility or hospital for treatment. For example, this would be used for an uninjured occupant who rides along with an injured person to a treatment facility.
2	EMS	Victims were transported by Emergency Medical Service workers.
3	Police	Victims were transported by police officers.
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Truck & Bus Level Fields

The Truck & Bus section of the crash report is a vital and mandatory component that must be completed if the crash meets the criteria (link). Often, it is difficult to accurately complete this section because the fields are specific to Commercial Motor Vehicles (CMVs), and may be less familiar to many law enforcement officers. Please use care when completing a crash report involving a large truck or bus; this data is used to populate a mandatory specialized crash report form, which is submitted to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA).

Bus Use	Hazmat Material 1 Digit Code	Interstate
Cargo Body Type	Hazmat Placard	Trailer Length
GVWR/GCWR	Hazmat Release Code	

Bus Use

Instructions:
Identify whether a bus was being used at the time of the crash, and if so, how it was being used.

Definition:
Describes the common type of bus service this vehicle was being used as at the time of the crash. Buses are any motor vehicle with seats to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver's seat. This element does not include vans which are owned and operated for personal use. Refer to the Glossary for attribute definitions.

Rationale:
This data element provides additional information to evaluate the outcome of motor vehicles used as buses that are involved in crashes.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	Not a Bus	A vehicle that does not have a bus body type and is not being used as a bus in the accident. This attribute should be used for vehicles with less than 9 seats (including the driver) and personal-use vans with 9 or more seats (including the driver).	
1	School	This attribute is used for a vehicle that meets the definition of a bus and is being used by a public or private school, a district, or contracted carrier operation on behalf of the entity, providing transport for school children (up to the 12th grade) to/from school or any other school function or activity.	
2	Transit/Commuter	A government entity or private company providing passenger transportation over fixed, scheduled routes, within primarily urban geographical areas. (For example, inner-city mass transit bus service.)	
3	Intercity	A company providing for-hire, long-distance passenger transportation between cities over fixed routes with regular schedules (for example, Greyhound bus service between major cities).	

4	Charter/Tour	A company providing transportation on a for-hire basis and demand-response basis, usually round-trip service for a tour group or outing.	
5	Shuttle	Private companies providing transportation services for their own employees, non-governmental organizations (such as churches and non-profit groups), and non-educational units of government (such as departments of corrections). (Examples include transporting people from airports, hotels, rental car companies, and business facility to facility.)	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Cargo Body Type

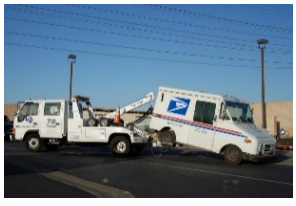
Instructions:
Indicate the commercial vehicle's body type using the list provided.

Definition:
The type of body for buses and trucks more than 10,000 lbs. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

Rationale:
This data element provides additional information about the motor vehicle, including all major cargo body types. The information it provides can be important in helping FMCSA make decisions on regulatory strategies for different types of motor vehicles.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	Not Applicable/No Cargo Body	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
1	Bus (Seats for 16 or More, Including Driver)	A motor vehicle with seating for transporting 16 or more persons, including the driver.	
2	Bus (Seats 9-15 People Including Driver)	A motor vehicle with seating for transporting 9 to 15 persons, including the driver.	
3	Van	A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor/semi-trailer with an enclosed body integral to the frame of the motor vehicle.	

4	Grain/Gravel Truck	A cargo body type used for hauling grain, gravel or other similar bulk commodities. They may be referred to as “open hoppers” or “belly dumps.”	
5	Pole-Trailer	A trailer designed to be attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing motor vehicle, and ordinarily used for carrying property of a long or irregular shape.	
6	Cargo Tank	A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor semi-trailer with a cargo body designed to transport dry bulk (fly, ash, etc.), liquid bulk (gasoline, milk, etc.) or gas bulk (propane, etc.).	
7	Flatbed	A single-unit truck, truck/trailer, or tractor/semi-trailer whose body is without sides or roof, with or without readily removable stakes which may be tied together with chains, slats, or panels. This includes trucks transporting containerized loads.	
8	Dump	A cargo body type that can be tilted or otherwise manipulated to discharge its load by gravity.	
9	Concrete Mixer	A single-unit truck with a body specifically designed to mix or agitate concrete.	

10	Auto Transporter	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.	
11	Garbage Truck	A single-unit truck with a body specifically designed to collect and transport garbage or refuse. This includes both conventional rear loading and over-the-top bucket loading garbage trucks.	
12	No Cargo Body- (Bobtail, Light Motor Vehicle with Hazardous Materials [HM], Placard, Etc.)	Refers to passenger vehicles that are recorded here because they are placarded for hazardous materials AND for vehicles with no cargo hauling capability such as fire trucks or truck tractors without a trailer. A tow truck without a vehicle attached should be considered 'no cargo body'. However, if a vehicle is attached the correct Cargo Body Type is 'vehicle towing another vehicle'.	
13	Log	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.	
14	Intermodal Container Chassis	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.	
15	Vehicle Towing Another Vehicle	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, tow-aways" and will be applicable to tow trucks and specially rigged truck tractors.	

97	Other	This attribute is used when the cargo body type is other than the body types listed above. This includes pickups greater than 10,000 lbs. without a trailer. This does not include a pickup pulling a trailer (truck/trailer); use the Cargo Body Type of the attached trailer in these situations. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

GVWR/GCWR

Instructions:
Indicate the appropriate GCWR /GVWR range for the commercial vehicle.

Definition:
The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is the amount recommended by the manufacturer as the upper limit to the operational weight for a motor vehicle and any cargo (human or other) to be carried. The Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) is the sum of all GVWRs for each unit in a combination unit motor vehicle. Thus for single-unit trucks there is no difference between the GVWR and the GCWR. For combination trucks (truck tractors pulling a single semi-trailer, truck tractors pulling double or triple trailers, trucks pulling trailers, and trucks pulling other motor vehicles) the GCWR is the total of the GVWRs of all units in the combination.

Rationale:
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) imposes certain regulations on all single or combination-unit trucks that have a Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) of more than 10,000 lbs. Additional regulations are imposed on all motor vehicles with GCWRs of more than 26,000 lbs.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	10,000 lbs. or Less	This attribute should be used for passenger cars and light trucks with 10,000 lbs. or less GVWR/GCWR when displaying a hazardous materials placard, or for buses with 9 or more seats (including driver) with 10,000 lbs. GVWR or less.
2	10,001-26,000 lbs.	Indicates a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating (GVWR/GCWR) between 10,001 and 26,000 lbs.
3	More than 26,000 lbs.	Indicates a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating (GVWR/GCWR) more than 26,000 lbs.

Hazmat Material 1 Digit Code

Instructions:
Indicate the hazardous materials placard ID number.

Definition:
The hazardous materials identification class being transported by the motor vehicle.

Rationale:
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) devotes special attention to motor carriers that transport hazardous materials (HM), including calculating risk assessments, determining response methods, imposing tighter regulations and conducting compliance reviews on a higher percentage of HM carriers. Getting good data on crashes involving trucks carrying HM and whether HM are spilled during the crashes helps FMCSA focus law enforcement efforts.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Explosives	Indicates explosives that functions either by detonation, rapid combustion, or both.	
2	Gases	Indicates compressed gas that may or may not be flammable.	
3	Flammable Liquid	Indicates flammable liquid with a flash point below 100 F.	

4	Flammable Solids	Indicates flammable solids, which are any solid materials other than explosives which are liable to cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical changes, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily.	
5	Oxidizing Substances	Indicates an oxidizing substance such as chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, notro carbo nitrate, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.	
6	Poisonous Substances	Indicates a poisonous gas, liquid or solid.	
7	Radioactive Material	Indicates any material or combination or materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific gravity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.	
8	Corrosives	Indicates any liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin tissue or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel.	

9	Misc. Dangerous Goods	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Hazmat Placard

Instructions:
Indicate whether the vehicle displayed a hazardous materials placard.

Definition:
This field indicates whether or not the motor vehicle had a hazardous materials placard as required by Federal/State regulations.

Rationale:
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) devotes special attention to motor carriers that transport hazardous materials (HM), including calculating risk assessments, determining response methods, imposing tighter regulations and conducting compliance reviews on a higher percentage of HM carriers. Getting good data on crashes involving trucks carrying HM and whether HM are spilled during the crashes helps FMCSA focus their law enforcement efforts.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Exam
1	Yes	If yes, placards should be on all four sides of the vehicle. For containers with bulk packages inside, the transport vehicle must be marked on each side and each end if the required ID# marking is not visible.	
2	No	This would be used for a vehicle that was transporting hazardous materials without the appropriate placard affixed to the vehicle.	
3	Not Applicable	This would be used for a vehicle that was not transporting hazardous materials.	

Hazmat Release Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether hazardous materials were released during the crash.

Definition:
This field indicates whether or not hazardous materials were released.

Rationale:
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) devotes special attention to motor carriers that transport hazardous materials (HM), including calculating risk assessments, determining response methods, imposing tighter regulations and conducting compliance reviews on a higher percentage of HM carriers. Getting good data on crashes involving trucks carrying HM and whether HM are spilled during the crashes helps FMCSA focus law enforcement efforts.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Yes-Materials Released	This attribute is used for a vehicle that was transporting hazardous material as cargo and released that material in the crash. The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the placarded materials were released or escaped from its transport container into the environment. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.	
2	No-Materials Released	This would be used for a vehicle that was transporting hazardous material as cargo and there was no release of that material in the crash.	
3	Not Applicable	This would be used for a vehicle that was not transporting hazardous materials.	

Interstate

Instructions:
Identify the type of carrier that was involved in the crash.

Definition:
The type of carrier that was involved in the crash.

Rationale:
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has the authority to fine and sanction unsafe interstate (and some intrastate) truck and bus companies.

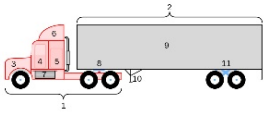
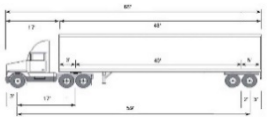
Code	Attribute	Definition
0	Intrastate	This attribute represents a motor carrier that operates entirely within the state and does not have the authority to engage in interstate commerce. Intrastate operators are not required to have a USDOT Number by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; however, some states do require that certain intrastate operators secure a USDOT Number.
1	Interstate	A commercial vehicle in the United States where the transit between the points of origin and termination does not occur entirely within the borders of the State of origin. A motor carrier that has authority to operate across state lines. Interstate operators are required to have a USDOT Number by the Federal Motor Carrier Administration.
2	Not in Commerce (Other Truck or Bus)	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.
3	Not in Commerce (Government)	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.
4	Other Operation/Not Specified	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Trailer Length

Instructions:
Indicate trailer length of the commercial vehicle from the list provided, if applicable.

Definition:
The length of the trailer for trucks more than 10,000 lbs. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

Rationale:
This information is important for identifying trailer models for use in evaluation, research, and crash data analysis.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	28 Feet	Indicates a trailer 28 feet long.	 Exterior Trailer Dimensions
2	45 Feet	Indicates a trailer 45 feet long.	
3	48 Feet	Indicates a trailer 48 feet long.	
4	53 Feet	Indicates a trailer 53 feet long.	
97	Other	This attribute would be used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Passenger Level Fields

The fields listed below are categorized as 'passenger'. This designation indicates that the information gathered relates to all occupants in the vehicles passengers, including drivers. According to analysis of past crash reports, these fields are frequently left blank. It is important to fully complete all 'passenger' fields, including the name, address, date of birth, and all relevant outcome fields. Every passenger riding in a car that has been involved in a crash represents important data that can help to identify the details of how and why the crash happened.

Address	Injury Status	Seating Position
Air Bag Status	Medical Facility	Sex
DOB/Age	Name	Transported by Code
Ejection Code	Safety System Used	Trapped Code

Address

Instructions:

Record the Address, City, State, Zip.

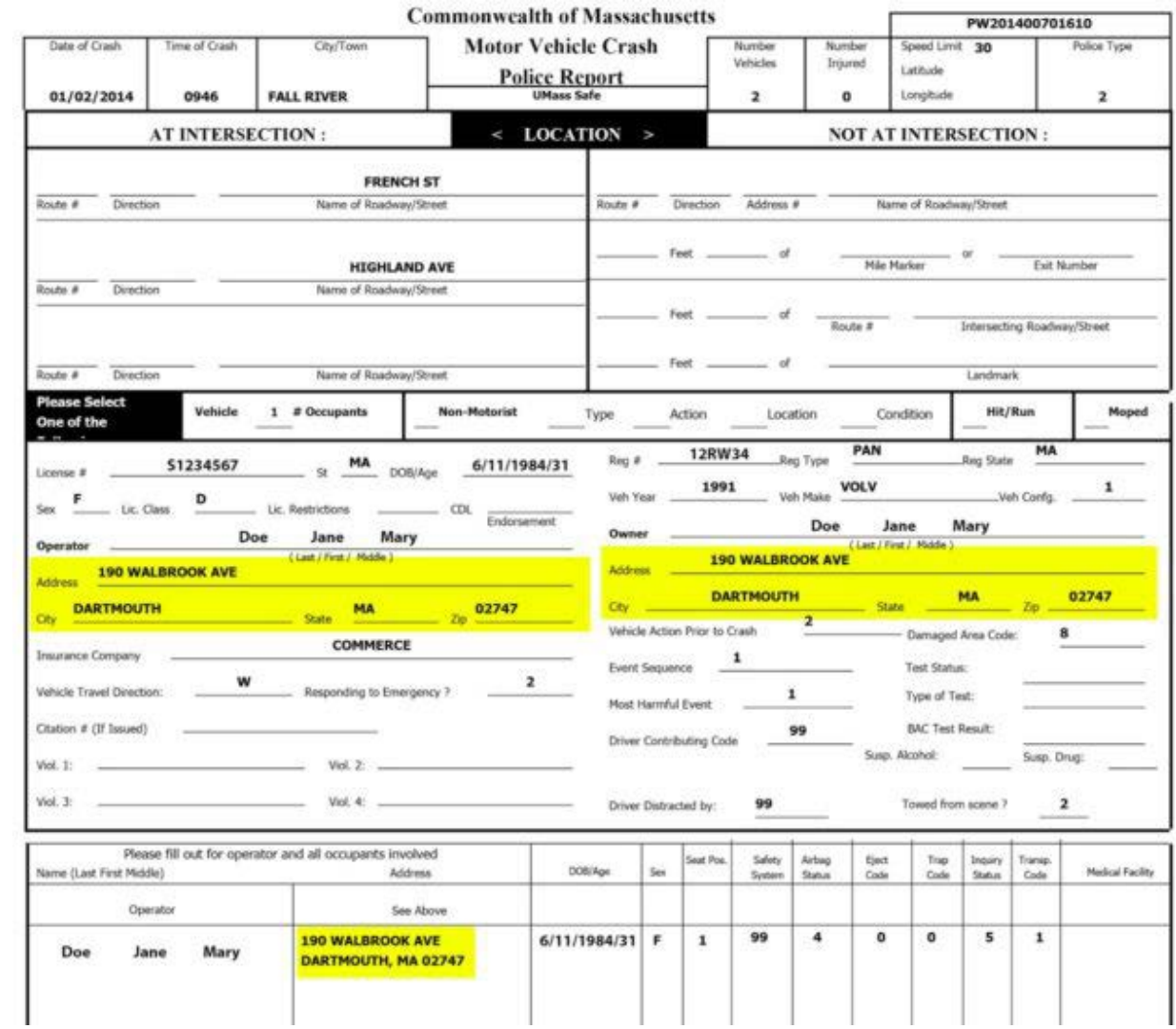
Definition:

The street number, street name, city, state, and zip code belonging to a passenger involved in the crash.

Rationale:

This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when addresses are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver license number of drivers. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report

UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street

Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number

Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street

Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31

Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement

Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Insurance Company COMMERCE

Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2

Citation # (If Issued)

Viol. 1: Viol. 2:

Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA

Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1

Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)

Address 190 WALBROOK AVE

City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747

Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8

Event Sequence 1 Test Status:

Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:

Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:

Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:

Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

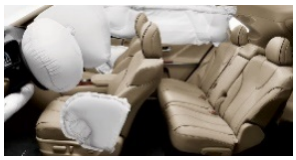
Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Air Bag Status

Instructions:
Indicate whether airbags were deployed during the crash.

Definition:
The deployment status of an air bag relative to the position in the vehicle for this occupant.

Rationale:
This information is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness of air bags and other occupant protection equipment, especially at a time when air bags are becoming standard equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Deployed-Front	This attribute indicates the driver or front seat passenger air bag is out of its cover and protruding into driver compartment. The bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.	
2	Deployed-Side	Air bag on the side of the motor vehicle is out of its cover and protruding into an occupant's compartment. Bag is fully or partially deflated or inflated.	
3	Deployed-Both Side and Front	More than one air bag deploys, including front driver and front passenger, front and side, or front, side and other, etc.	
4	Not Deployed	Indicates the vehicle is equipped with an air bag (or air bags) for this occupant's seat position, but it/they did not deploy in this crash.	
5	Not Applicable	This attribute applies to any person who is: Not an occupant of a vehicle in transport (non-motorists); occupants in seat positions that are not equipped with an air bag in vehicles that have air bags in some seat positions; every seating position in vehicles that are not equipped with air bags in any seat position.	

99	Unknown	Whether air bag is out of its cover and protruding into occupant compartment is unknown.

DOB/Age

Instructions:

Enter the birth date as MMDDYYYY.

Definition:

The year, month, and day of birth (or age, to be used only when the date of birth cannot be obtained) of the person involved in a crash.

Rationale:

Accurate reporting of date of birth is used to assess the effectiveness of occupant protection systems for specific age groups, and to identify the need for safety programs directed toward them. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Example

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street:

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Ejection Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether a passenger was ejected from the vehicle and the degree to which they were ejected (if applicable).

Definition:
Indicates whether a passenger has been completely or partially thrown from the interior of the motor vehicle, excluding motorcycles, as a result of a crash.

Rationale:
Occupant protection systems prevent or mitigate ejections to various degrees. Analyses of the effectiveness of safety systems depend on information from this data element.

Code	Attribute	Definition
0	Not Ejected	This attribute is used for persons who are neither totally or partially ejected from the vehicle.
1	Totally Ejected	Occupant's body completely thrown from the motor vehicle as a result of the crash.
2	Partially Ejected	Occupant's body was not completely thrown from the motor vehicle as a result of the impact.
3	Not Applicable	This attribute is used for persons who are riding on the exterior of a vehicle or for motorcycle occupants. Exterior of the vehicle includes running boards, roof, fenders and bumpers, but not the bed of pickup trucks, open tail gate or boot of a convertible. This attribute also would apply to any person that is not a motor vehicle occupant.
99	Unknown	This attribute is used when it is not known if this occupant was ejected or not from the vehicle. For example, an occupant that has been transported from the scene prior to arrival by law enforcement and information regarding their ejection status is not obtainable from other sources such as EMS or witness statements.

Injury Status

Instructions:
Indicate the passenger's injury status.

Definition:
The injury severity level for a passenger involved in the crash. The determination of which attribute to assign should be based on the latest information available at the time the report is completed, except as described below for 'fatal' injuries.

Rationale:
This information is necessary for injury outcome analysis and evaluation. This element is also critical in providing linkage between the crash, EMS, and hospital records.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Fatal	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days following the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute 'fatal'.
2	*Phased Out* (Incapacitating)	An 'incapacitating' injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
3	*Phased Out* (Non-Incapacitating)	A 'non-incapacitating' injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
4	*Phased Out* (Possible)	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of

		pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
5	*Phased Out* (No Injury)	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
7	Suspected serious injury	A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following: • Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood • Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) • Crush injuries • Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations • Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body) • Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene • Paralysis
8	Suspected minor injury	A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle).
9	Possible injury	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
10	No apparent injury	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury and the person does not report any change in normal function.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Medical Facility

Instructions:

Record the name of the medical facility.

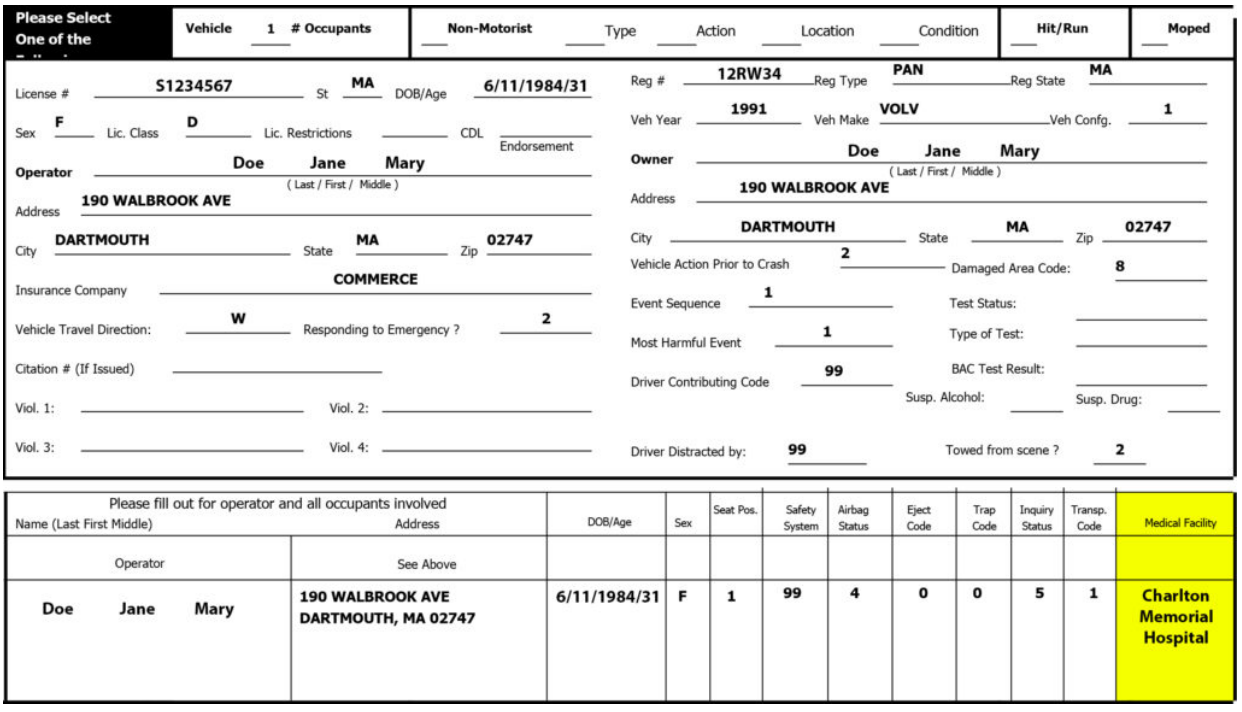
Definition:

The hospital, clinic, or trauma center receiving the patient for treatment.

Rationale:

It is important to trace the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. This element facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Example



Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 # Occupants | Non-Motorist ___ Type ___ Action ___ Location ___ Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions ___ CDL ___ Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued) ___
Viol. 1: ___ Viol. 2: ___
Viol. 3: ___ Viol. 4: ___

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Confg. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status: ___
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test: ___
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result: ___
Susp. Alcohol: ___ Susp. Drug: ___
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	Charlton Memorial Hospital

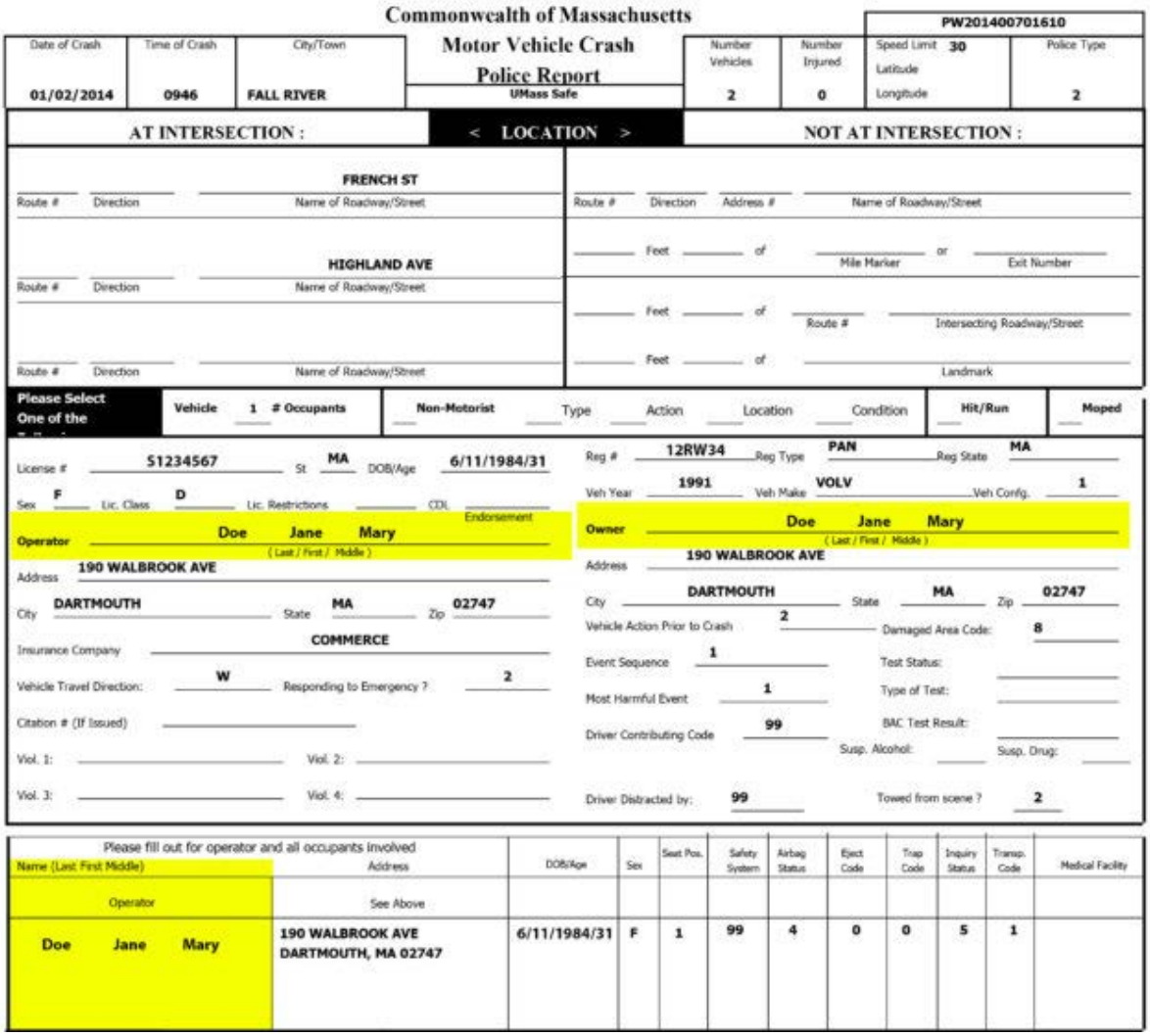
Name

Instructions:
Record the Last, First, and Middle name, respectively.

Definition:
The full name of a passenger involved in the crash.

Rationale:
This data element should be collected to facilitate linkage when names are available in the health and insurance files and to corroborate the driver's driver license number. When possible, obtain this information from the driver license.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash
Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # Direction Name of Roadway/Street

Route # Direction Address # Name of Roadway/Street
Feet of Mile Marker or Exit Number
Feet of Route # Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet of Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # 51234567 St MA DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F Lic. Class D Lic. Restrictions CDL Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 Reg Type PAN Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 Veh Make VOLV Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH State MA Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

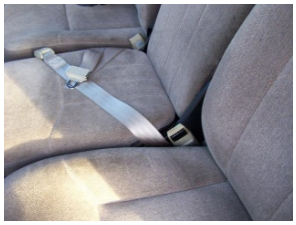
Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Safety System Used

Instructions:
Indicate the passenger's use of safety/restraint equipment (or the helmet use by a motorcyclist) at the time of the crash.

Definition:
The safety/restraint equipment in use by the passenger, or the helmet in use by a motorcyclist at the time of the crash.

Rationale:
Proper classification of the use of available occupant restraint systems and helmet use is vital to evaluating the effectiveness of such equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
0	None Used	This attribute is used for persons that did not use a restraint in a seat position where there was a restraint available. In the case of a motorcycle occupant without a helmet, indicate no helmet.	
1	Shoulder and Lap Belt	Occupant restraint system where both the shoulder belt and lap belt portions are connected to a buckle.	
2	Lap Belt Only	Use of a lap safety belt either because the motor vehicle is equipped only with lap belt or because the shoulder belt is not in use.	
3	Shoulder Belt Only	In a two-part occupant restraint system, only the shoulder belt portion is connected to a buckle.	

4	Child Safety Seat	Child passenger seated in a forward or rear facing child safety seat. This does not imply correct use or placement of the seat.	
5	Helmet (Motorcycle Only)	Motorcycle helmets complying with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.	
6	Helmet	Safety helmet worn by non-motorist (bicyclist, skateboarder, etc.).	
7	Protective Pads (Elbows, Knees, Etc.)	Padded, shaped attachments were used by the non-motorist to protect specific areas of the body (elbows, knees, shins, etc.).	
8	Reflective Clothing	Wearable items that reflect light and also return most of that reflection back along the path of the incoming light.	

9	Lighting	Non-motorist use of lights as safety equipment on his/her person, on a motor vehicle not in transport, or on transport vehicles other than a motor vehicle.	
10	Other	This attribute is used when some other type of restraint, not described in the previous attributes, was being used at the time of the crash. (e.g. a person restrained in a wheelchair). This would not apply to motorcycle occupants. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	

Seating Position

Instructions:

Identify the place where the occupant was seated when the crash occurred. The majority of crashes will have the driver in seat position 1. NOTE: Mail or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed as seat position 3.

Definition:

The location of this occupant in, on, or outside of the motor vehicle prior to the first event in the sequence of events.

Rationale:

Without known seating position for each person in the motor vehicle, it is not possible to fully evaluate, for example, the effect of occupant protection programs.

Code	Attribute	Definition	Example
1	Front Seat-Left Seat (or Motorcycle Driver)	Typically the leftmost driverside seat. The majority of crashes will have the driver here in seat position 1. If a motorcycle, this indicates the motorcycle's driver seat. NOTE: Mail-carrying or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed as seat position 3.	
2	Front Seat-Middle	The front middle seat, if applicable.	
3	Front Seat-Right Side	Typically the front passenger side seat, though mail-carrying or foreign vehicles may be right hand drive and the driver will be listed here as seat position 3.	
4	Second Seat-Left Side (or Motorcycle Passenger)	The leftmost seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle. If the vehicle is a motorcycle, this indicates the second row motorcycle passenger seat.	

5	Second Seat-Middle	The middle seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
6	Second Seat-Right Side	The rightmost seat in the second row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
7	Third Row-Left Side (or Motorcycle Passenger)	The leftmost seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle. If the vehicle is a motorcycle, this indicates the third row motorcycle passenger seat.	
8	Third Row-Middle	The middle seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
9	Third Row-Right Side	The rightmost seat in the third row from the front of the motor vehicle.	
10	Sleeper Section of Cab	Section in back of truck cab where occupants can sleep.	
11	Enclosed Passenger Area	Used for persons in an enclosed area where no defined seating exists, or a fold-down type seat in its folded-down position is used (e.g. persons in the cargo box of a moving truck). For persons in a trailer use 'trailing unit'.	
12	Unenclosed Passenger Area	Used for persons in an unenclosed area where no defined seating exists. Examples include passenger riding in an open pickup bed, top of	

		open double-decker bus, etc. For persons in a trailer use 'trailing unit'.	
13	Trailing Unit	Attached trailer of a motor vehicle or occupant of a motorcycle caboose.	
14	Riding on Vehicle Exterior	Person outside of motor vehicle (on hood, running board, trunk, non-trailing unit, etc.) while riding.	
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.	
99	Unknown	Use when the location of the occupant, with respect to Seating Position, is unknown.	

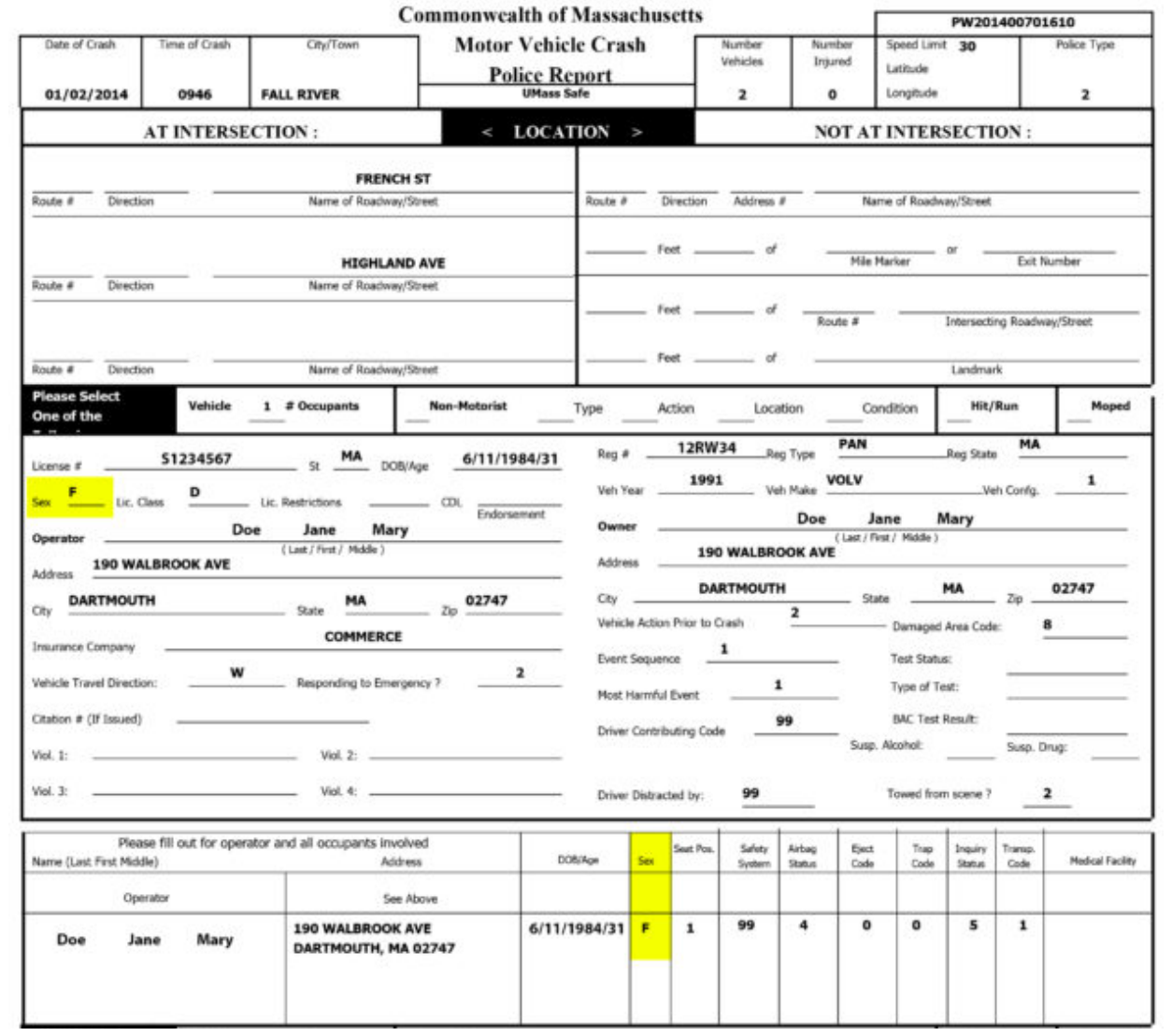
Sex

Instructions:
Record the first letter of the identified sex.

Definition:
The sex of the person involved in the crash.

Rationale:
This element is necessary, for Example, to evaluate the effect of sex of the person involved on occupant protection systems and motor vehicle design characteristics.

Example



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Motor Vehicle Crash Police Report
UMass Safe

PW201400701610

Date of Crash	Time of Crash	City/Town	Number Vehicles	Number Injured	Speed Limit / Latitude / Longitude	Police Type
01/02/2014	0946	FALL RIVER	2	0	30	2

AT INTERSECTION : < LOCATION > NOT AT INTERSECTION :

Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: FRENCH ST
Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street: HIGHLAND AVE
Route # | Direction | Name of Roadway/Street
Route # | Direction | Address # | Name of Roadway/Street
Feet | of | Mile Marker | or | Exit Number
Feet | of | Route # | Intersecting Roadway/Street
Feet | of | Landmark

Please Select One of the | Vehicle 1 | # Occupants | Non-Motorist | Type | Action | Location | Condition | Hit/Run | Moped

License # S1234567 | St MA | DOB/Age 6/11/1984/31
Sex F | Lic. Class D | Lic. Restrictions | CDL | Endorsement
Operator Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH | State MA | Zip 02747
Insurance Company COMMERCE
Vehicle Travel Direction: W | Responding to Emergency ? 2
Citation # (If Issued)
Viol. 1: | Viol. 2:
Viol. 3: | Viol. 4:

Reg # 12RW34 | Reg Type PAN | Reg State MA
Veh Year 1991 | Veh Make VOLV | Veh Config. 1
Owner Doe Jane Mary (Last / First / Middle)
Address 190 WALBROOK AVE
City DARTMOUTH | State MA | Zip 02747
Vehicle Action Prior to Crash 2 | Damaged Area Code: 8
Event Sequence 1 | Test Status:
Most Harmful Event 1 | Type of Test:
Driver Contributing Code 99 | BAC Test Result:
Susp. Alcohol: | Susp. Drug:
Driver Distracted by: 99 | Towed from scene ? 2

Please fill out for operator and all occupants involved

Name (Last First Middle)	Address	DOB/Age	Sex	Seat Pos.	Safety System	Airbag Status	Eject Code	Trap Code	Inquiry Status	Transp. Code	Medical Facility
Operator	See Above										
Doe Jane Mary	190 WALBROOK AVE DARTMOUTH, MA 02747	6/11/1984/31	F	1	99	4	0	0	5	1	

Transported by Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was transported to a medical facility.

Definition:
The type and identity of the unit providing transport to the first medical facility receiving the patient.

Rationale:
This element is important for tracing the victim from the scene of crash through the health care system. It facilitates linkage of injured crash victims with Emergency Medical Services data files.

Code	Attribute	Definition
1	Not Transported	This attribute is used for victims who are dead on the scene and for those who are not taken (or do not go) to a treatment facility or hospital for treatment. For example, this would be used for an uninjured occupant who rides along with an injured person to a treatment facility.
2	EMS	Victims were transported by Emergency Medical Service workers.
3	Police	Victims were transported by police officers.
97	Other	This attribute is used for a variable that is not addressed by the previous attribute options. If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

Trapped Code

Instructions:
Indicate whether the driver was trapped in their vehicle, and if so, whether they were freed by' mechanical' or 'non-mechanical' means.

Definition:
Indicates whether the occupant is structurally prohibited from leaving the interior of the motor vehicle without manipulation as a result of a crash.

Rationale:
Collecting this data is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness of vehicle design and occupant protection equipment.

Code	Attribute	Definition
0	Not Trapped	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was not trapped inside the vehicle.
1	Freed by Mechanical Means	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was trapped inside the vehicle and freed using a mechanical device.
2	Freed by Non-Mechanical Means	Indicates the motor vehicle occupant was trapped inside the vehicle and freed without using a mechanical device.
99	Unknown	If this attribute is used, an explanation in the narrative is recommended.

umass SAFE
Traffic Safety Research Program

Questions or comments? Please contact us at:

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